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The greater number of the family and personal narratives contained in Volumes II. and III., have been compiled by our editorial staff, from the best available data. All have been submitted to persons in interest, for correction of errors.

BIOGRAPHICAL

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GEORGE HENRY TRIPP.

In January, 1917, Mr. Tripp presented on behalf of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library of the city of New Bedford the sixty-fifth annual report of the board to the city council. This report Mr. Tripp submitted as clerk of the board of trustees, but the leading feature of this was the report of George H. Tripp, librarian, to the trustees of the library. This report of the growth, activities and needs of the library shows that his position is not a sinecure, but one of responsibility that is receiving the closest attention, and the report breathes a spirit of loyalty and devotion as well as a masterful grasp upon the duties of the position he so ably fills. At the opening of the new library building, December 11, 1910, Mr. Tripp delivered a most thoughtful and valuable address.

He descends from the ancient Tripp family founded in Rhode Island by John Tripp, and in the town of Dartmouth by his son, Joseph Tripp. Lemuel Tripp, grandfather of George H. Tripp, was a merchant, shipowner and sea captain, and in 1831 an incorporator of the Fairhaven Bank, which in 1864 became the Fairhaven National Bank. Hiram Tripp, son of Lemuel Tripp, was a cooper by trade, a shipowner and an important man in his day. He married Louisa Gifford, daughter of Bethuel and Susan (Clark) Gifford, she also a descendant of ancient and honorable family. Hiram and Louisa (Gifford) Tripp were the parents of George H. Tripp, who as educator and principal in New Bedford public school and as librarian of the Free Public Library has been in the public service for the greater part of his mature years.

George Henry Tripp was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, 1853. After public school and preparatory courses of study, he entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated, class of 1876. He chose pedagogy as his profession, and after five years teaching in various high schools was elected, in 1881, principal of the Middle Street Grammar School, New Bedford. This Middle street school house was built in 1844-45, the first brick school house in the city, the upper floor being occupied by the high school. That building, costing \$10,000, was outgrown, but in new, enlarged and improved form is now an important item of the city's system of buildings devoted to free public education. Between 1845, when the school was founded, and 1881, when Mr. Tripp was elected, the school had been under the care of eleven principals, Benjamin Evans, the first principal, being recalled as its fourth. Mr. Tripp continued as principal twenty years, 1881-1901.

From the free public school to the free public library was but a change from one line of educational work to another, and as earnestly as

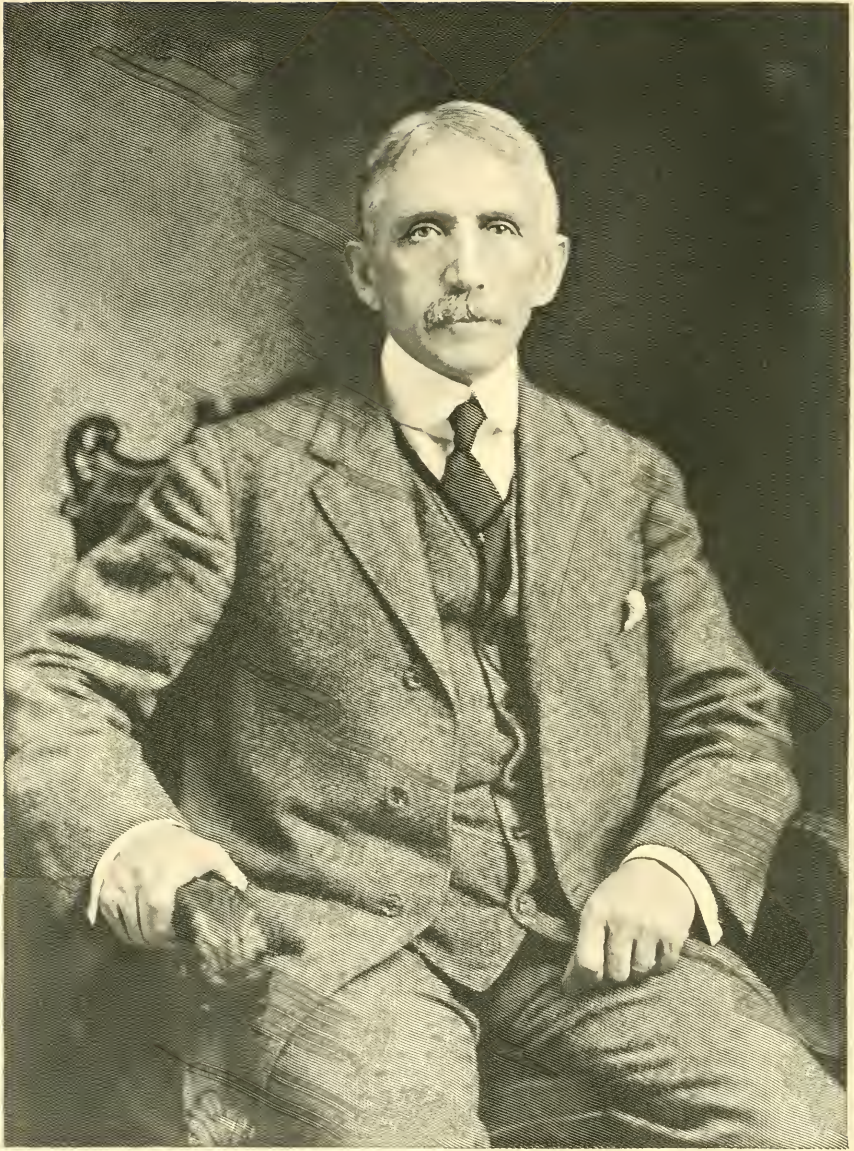
he labored in one he has labored in the other. In 1901 he succeeded Robert C. Ingraham, a librarian of the Free Public Library, Mr. Ingraham having been the first and only librarian since the foundation of the library until 1901, a period falling just short of the half century mark. Since that year (1901) Mr. Tripp has filled the post, the library in its entire life having had but these two librarians since the doors of that valuable institution first opened to the public on March 3, 1853; this (1917) being the sixty-fifth year of its existence. At the close of the historical address delivered by Mr. Tripp at the dedication of the new library building, an address largely quoted from in the historical volume of this work, he said:

In opening this building for the use of the city, everyone connected with the library feels with a deep sense of responsibility a wonderful quickening and a strong incentive for better work. The material is at hand; the surroundings are ample for many years; it has great resources for filling its shelves; it is for us who are in charge so to administer the trust that the greatest benefit shall reach the greatest number, and I feel that with a due sense of the seriousness of the words, I can thoroughly pledge the coöperation and willing labors of everyone connected with the library to further that purpose. To this end from time to time the library must expand the range of its activities so that the civilizing influence of such an institution shall be felt by everyone in the city.

These words show the spirit in which Mr. Tripp approaches his task and his ambition for the institution over which he has presided as librarian for sixteen years. This spirit in the leader has inspired the entire staff, and nowhere is a visitor extended greater courtesy and help in accomplishing the object of his visit than in the Free Public Library of the city of New Bedford.

The entire professional life of Mr. Tripp, beginning in 1876, until the present, 1917, has been given to the service of New Bedford, twenty-five years in the public schools, sixteen years in the public library. Were he a soldier or a sailor who had led his country's army or navy and brought peace and security to the Nation; had he been a great inventor, artist or wealthy philanthropist, monuments of bronze or marble would have risen in recognition of his deeds; but in school room and office his labors have produced from those committed to him monuments to faithful teaching during their formative years. Such has been the work of Mr. Tripp, and the satisfaction that it has been done with all his powers is his, and the verdict of all familiar with his life is that it has been well done. He is a member of various organizations, educational and professional; is a writer and speaker, pleasing, entertaining and forceful; member of the Wamsutta Club, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and politically an independent Republican.

Mr. Tripp married, April 15, 1885, Helen E. Covell, born in New Bedford in 1863, daughter of George A. (2) and Mary E. (Gibbs) Covell, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp are the parents of a daughter and



P. C. Headly Jr.

son: Grace Covell, educated at Dana Hall and the Garland School, married Elwin L. Vinal; Curtis Carver Tripp, a senior at Dartmouth College, class of 1918.

PHINEAS CAMP HEADLEY, JR.

Now approaching his sixtieth birthday, Phineas Camp Headley reviews a life of professional and business activity, which since 1894 has been closely associated with the source of supply for the spindles and looms of the city, cotton. His ambition to follow the footsteps of his father, also Phineas Camp Headley, and of his grandfather, both of whom were ministers of the Gospel, was frustrated by ill health, and as a regularly ordained minister of the Congregational church his service as pastor was brief. His nearly quarter of a century in New Bedford has wonderfully improved his health and renewed his youth. He delights in sports of the open, is young in spirit, plays tennis, and is everywhere and always the genial, courteous, approachable gentleman.

Rev. Phineas Camp Headley was one of a family of four sons and three daughters, the sons all eminent in literature, business and official life: Joel Tyler Headley, an educator, later famous as the author of a "History of the Rebellion," "Napoleon and His Marshals," and still later as Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of New York; Phineas Camp Headley, of further mention; Isaac B. Headley, a banker of Peoria, Illinois, his wife a sister of Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Dr. William T. Headley, who was appraiser of drugs at the New York custom house until his death, his wife a sister of Bishop Coxe, of New York State. The father of these brothers was for fifteen years pastor of the Congregational church at Walton, Delaware county, New York, this review dealing with the life work of his son, Rev. Phineas Camp Headley, a preacher and minister of the Gospel and a historian, and of his son, Phineas Camp Headley, of New Bedford, a twentieth century representative of a cultured, scholarly family.

Rev. Phineas Camp Headley, son of a Congregational minister, and related to Captain Headley Vicars, the noted English officer, was born in Walton, New York, June 24, 1819. He attended Hamilton and Amherst colleges, but received his Bachelor of Arts from Amherst. At one time he, with his brother, Joel Tyler Headley, managed Canandaigua Academy, the brothers being principal and assistant principal, this position being taken to assist in financing his college course. He also taught in Auburn Academy, and during that period began the study of law under ex-Governor Hubbell, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar in 1845. But it was his mother's desire, and his own wishes coincided, that he enter the ministry, and after courses at Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, he was graduated, ordained and settled over the church at Adams. His work there was followed by pastorates in Sandwich, Plymouth and Greenfield, Massachusetts, his term

of service in Greenfield being the most extended. The last years of his life were spent in historic Lexington, where his two daughters resided, and there he died June 5, 1903.

As a writer on historical subjects and characters, Mr. Headley clothed his characters as in real life and made them speaking human realities to his readers. His works were rich in human interest and historic value, affording the reader genuine pleasure and the student of a reliable source of information, and among the noted men whom he met and conferred with was Louis Kossuth, whose history he afterward wrote. His well-known histories and biographies are: "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," "Life of General U. S. Grant," "General William T. Sherman," "General Phil Sheridan," "General Mitchell," "Admiral Farragut," and "John Ericsson," the inventor and builder of the first "Monitor." He was also the author of the life of the "Empress Josephine of France," of "Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot," "Napoleon," and "Women of the Bible." As author his work was characterized by the highest terms and the purest standards of judgment as well as by a vivid and finished style. While he reached a larger audience through his books than was possible as a preacher, the ministry was his first and always his great love, and to the cause of his Master he gave devoted, effective service.

Mr. Headley married, May 13, 1851, Deborah Clark Bartlett, who died in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1899. She was a daughter of Ivory H. Bartlett, a whaling merchant and prominent business man of his day, one of the incorporators and member of the first board of trustees of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. Rev. Phineas C. and Deborah C. (Bartlett) Headley were the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Phineas Camp (2), of further mention. 2. Ivory Hovey Bartlett, a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy, Andover Theological Seminary; chaplain in the United States Army, serving in the Philippines, also at Fort Yates, North Dakota; later he became permanently attached to the coast artillery, and after leaving Fort McPherson, Georgia, was stationed at Fort Totten, Staten Island; he bore the rank of major, and died at Fort Totten, his death being the result of an accident to his spine. 3. Irene, a graduate of Bradford Academy; married Willard Otis Armes, and resides in Lexington, Massachusetts. 4. Mary Louisa, a graduate of Gannett Institute; an occasional writer and author; married Elijah Anderson Shaw, of Boston, head of E. A. Shaw & Company, cotton merchants.

Phineas Camp (2) Headley, son of Phineas Camp (1) and Deborah Clark (Bartlett) Headley, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, December 20, 1858. After preparation in public schools, he entered Boston Latin School, whence he was graduated at the finish of a four years' course with the class of 1876 on the prize list. He then entered Amherst College, receiving his Bachelor of Arts, class of 1880. His classical course completed, he began the study of divinity at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut, but a year later an accident so impaired his health that he left the seminary and spent a year in the West, returning

much invigorated. He reëntered the seminary, completed his studies in theology with the class of 1886, was ordained a minister of the Congregational church in Boston by the Rev. Dr. Webb, D. D., of the Shawmut church, and entered upon pastoral work, but ill health again interfered, and shortly afterward he was compelled to abandon the ministry permanently. For several years he was engaged in photography, but in 1894 became a cotton broker in New Bedford, where he yet continues in prosperous business with offices in the old Merchants' Bank building, No. 56 Water street. He is well known in the trade and immensely popular with his many business and social acquaintances, numbering many of them as his close friends. Although a busy man, there has never been a time since leaving the ministry that he has not been interested in good works. He has variously served the Trinitarian, Fairhaven and Old North Congregational churches, and is yet an active worker and interested member. He is interested in the Union Chapel on Sconticut Neck road, Fairhaven. Other activities of his are: Member of the advisory board of the City Mission; member of the finance committee of the Young Women's Christian Association; director of the Port Society; director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; ex-president of the Bible Society; vice-president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association for two years; president of the New Bedford Board of Trade in 1913; member of the Citizens' Guard of Fairhaven; a former member of the Rod and Reel Club of Fairhaven, and of the Country and Wamsutta clubs of New Bedford. In all these organizations he formerly took an active interest and part, and thoroughly enjoyed their work and privileges. In 1916 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket which was successful in Massachusetts, and in July, 1917, was a member of the committee appointed to welcome the Italian commission.

Mr. Headley married, January 2, 1892, Daisy Mabel Waite, born February 17, 1869, daughter of Benjamin H. and Martha Jefferson (Blodgett) Waite, her father a dry goods and carpet merchant of New Bedford, and a large real estate owner. He died in New Bedford, April 9, 1898, aged seventy-four years. His wife survived him until June 9, 1908, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Headley descends in paternal line through eight generations of Waites in America to Thomas Waite, born in 1601, who came in 1634, and is recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1634. He bought land in Acushnet and Cohasset, and subsequent generations resided in Dartmouth. John Ward Waite, of the fifth generation, settled in Tiverton, Rhode Island, where his son, Peter Waite, and his grandson, Benjamin H. Waite, were born and lived until the removal to New Bedford, when the latter was a child. Phineas C. and Daisy Mabel (Waite) Headley are the parents of Dorothy Headley, a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley, class of 1916, now taking post-graduate courses, and of a deceased daughter, Margery B., born in 1902, died in infancy. The family home is in Fairhaven on Sconticut Neck road.

JIREH SWIFT, JR.

Originally a Cape Cod family, descending from William Swift, an Englishman, who was of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and of Sandwich, in 1637, the Swifts in the third generation settled in the town of Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts. Jireh (1) Swift was the forerunner of a succession of Jireh Swifts, of Acushnet and New Bedford; Jireh Swift, Jr., the twentieth century representative, being the sixth Jireh Swift in direct line, all tracing to this Jireh Swift, grandson of William Swift, the founder of the family in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and son of William (2) Swift, also born in England, and a resident of Sandwich. Jireh (1) Swift was the first American born ancestor of Jireh (6) Swift, of the eighth generation, now the honored president of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. Humphrey Hathaway Swift, son of the fourth Jireh Swift, became very prominent as a merchant and importer of Brazilian products, made several voyages to Brazil, conducting the home business from New York, under the firm name, H. H. Swift & Company. He financed the first horse-car line in Brazil, established the first big boat service, stimulated the Brazilian planters to increase their cotton acreage, and persuaded them to adopt the cotton gin. He was a director of various important companies and banks both in Massachusetts and Brazil, was a friend of the then Emperor Dom Pedro, and by imperial decree received an order of Knighthood. For valuable service rendered the Americans and American ships during the Civil War, he received the thanks of the Government through Secretary of State Seward, and for several years was American Consul at Pernambuco. Jireh (3) Swift was a "Minute Man" of the Revolution from Acushnet, and many of the name have been men of superior position and attainment.

The line of descent from William Swift and his wife, Joan Swift, of Bocking, England, Watertown and Sandwich, Massachusetts, who died January, 1644, is through his son, William (2) Swift, born in England, and a settler in Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he died in 1705-06. The youngest son and sixth child of William (2) Swift and his wife, Ruth Swift, was Jireh (1) Swift, born in 1665. He married (first) November 26, 1697, Abigail Gibbs, (second) Mary Breese. The line of descent from Jireh (1) Swift is through his son, Jireh (2) Swift, seventh of his twelve children.

Jireh (2) Swift, born November 23, 1709, died March 16, 1782. He moved from Sandwich to the town of Acushnet, in Bristol county, and married Deborah Hathaway, of equally ancient and honorable family, who died January 7, 1794, aged eighty-two. Their fourth child, Jireh (3) Swift, born May 31, 1741, died July 26, 1817, was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Haskell, of Rochester, Massachusetts, who died August 20, 1794. Their son and fourth child, Jireh (4) Swift, was born in Acushnet, September 26, 1773, died October 15, 1852. He was a



Photo by Oppenheim, Boston.

Arch Swift, Jr

member of the Society of Friends, a substantial merchant and man of importance in the town, serving during 1810-1815 as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He married Elizabeth Hathaway Swift, born 1782, died 1866, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Hathaway) Swift. They were the parents of Elizabeth, Sylvia Hathaway, Jireh (5), of further mention; Ezra, S. N., Mary Taber, William Ross, Humphrey Hathaway, Frank Snow, Rebecca, Nathaniel and Franklin.

Jireh (5) Swift, eldest son of Jireh (4) Swift, was born in Acushnet, March 7, 1809, died in New Bedford, March 24, 1905. A merchant of high reputation and honorable life, he was one of New Bedford's prominent men. He was a Unitarian in his religious faith, in politics a Republican. He married, October 16, 1839, Hannah H. Allen, born July 15, 1817, died December 15, 1902, daughter of Gideon and Betsey H. Nye, paternal granddaughter of James Allen, son of Prince Allen, son of James Allen, son of Ebenezer Allen. Betsey H. Nye was a daughter of Thomas Nye, born 1768, married Hannah Hathaway, who died in October, 1842; granddaughter of Captain Obed Nye, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, born 1736, died November 10, 1815, and his first wife, Mary (Sellers) Nye. Captain Obed Nye was a well-known mariner and sailing master of Sandwich and Acushnet. He, his second wife, Freelove (Maxfield) Nye, and his son Jonathan died from "spotted fever," which in 1815 was epidemic in Acushnet. Jireh (5) and Hannah H. (Allen) Swift were the parents of twelve sons and daughters: 1. Mary Sellers, born July 7, 1840, died the next day. 2. Ellen Ross, born May 31, 1841, married Daniel M. Rollins. 3. William Ross, born July 12, 1843, died February 13, 1915. 4. Alice Allen, born June 28, 1845. 5. Maria Lancaster, born September 15, 1847. 6. Frank A., born May 31, 1849. 7. E. Hathaway, born November 28, 1851. 8. Gertrude, born April 24, 1855. 9. Jireh (6), of further mention. 10. Arthur Hathaway, born January 29, 1859. 11. Walter Forster, born March 8, 1861. 12. Lucy Trowbridge, born March 9, 1863.

Jireh (6) Swift, always known as Jireh Swift, Jr., of the eighth American generation of his family, ninth child of Jireh (5) and Hannah H. (Allen) Swift, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 27, 1857, and is yet a resident of the city of his birth. He began his school attendance in a private school kept by Miss Emily Gordan at the corner of Eighth street and Mechanic's Lane, going to the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge's school at Auburndale, Massachusetts, for one year. He then spent one year under John Boodle's tuition, at New Bedford, and several years at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, there finishing his preparatory study with graduation, class of 1875. He then entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1879. Thus well equipped, he entered business life in the employ of Henry Forster & Company, the same house with which his uncle, Humphrey Hathaway Swift, was connected as partner in the Brazilian trade, the American end of the business being the house of H. H. Swift & Company, of Boston. Jireh Swift, Jr., like his uncle, was an employee, later part-

ner, of Henry Forster & Company, in Pernambuco, Brazil, and was their representative for several years, becoming a member of the firm in 1889. The business of the house was exporting Brazilian products to the United States and importing American goods suitable for Brazilian consumption. They did a large business. Mr. Swift continued an active partner until 1901, then retired from the firm and returned to New Bedford. In 1903 he opened an office and began business as a cotton broker, continuing very successfully until January, 1916, when he was elected president of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. His years of business training as exporter, importer and merchant broadened and developed his nature, and in connection with Henry Forster & Company he became one of the most prominent merchants in the Brazilian trade. As president of the Five Cents Savings Bank, he is developing strong qualities as a bank executive, banking, too, being a business with which as importing merchant and broker he had become familiar. Mr. Swift is a man of high quality and esteemed among business men for his upright manliness and unswerving integrity, and the name Jireh Swift will be passed to his son, Jireh (7) Swift, as he received it, untarnished and honored. He is a Republican in politics and has served his ward as alderman. He is a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library, an office he has held for many years, is a member of the Unitarian church, member of the Wamsutta and Country clubs, of New Bedford, and of the Harvard Club, of Boston.

Mr. Swift married, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, June 9, 1886, Elizabeth Borden Hawes, born in Fairhaven, January 17, 1860, daughter of John Alexander and Amelia (Hallett) Hawes, her father a lawyer, State Senator, captain of New Bedford City Guards during the Civil War, first commodore of the New Bedford Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are the parents of the following children: 1. Jireh (7), born April 7, 1888; educated at Miss Leonard's School, New Bedford, and Milton Academy; was connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, in Boston and New York City, and is now (1917) at Cambridge with the R. O. T. C.; unmarried. 2. Elizabeth Hawes, born June 10, 1890; a graduate of Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and Rosemary Hill School, Greenwich, Connecticut; married Henry Russell Watson, and has two sons, Henry Russell (2), born September 29, 1912; Theodore Sedgewick, born June 6, 1915; these children are of the tenth generation of the family founded on Cape Cod by William Swift, in 1637, three years after his arrival in Massachusetts from England.

BENJAMIN CUMMINGS.

Since 1853 there has been a Cummings in the grocery business in New Bedford, and since 1857 there has been a "Cummings Building" standing at the corner of Purchase and William streets. The first building was erected by Benjamin Cummings, grandfather of Benjamin and



Ernest Cummings

Frank A. Cummings, of the firm of Cummings & Cummings, wholesale and retail grocers, who erected the present magnificent Cummings building on the same site. When the first Cummings building was erected by Benjamin Cummings and his brother William, it was the largest and finest in the city, and the builders were thought to be sadly lacking in judgment if they were erecting it with the idea that it would pay financially. But the judgment of the builders was good and the Cummings building did much in determining the business centre of the city. There nearly half a century later arose the present Cummings building, stately in its proportions and modern in its every detail, to retain for the corner the prestige won by its predecessors.

The New Bedford branch of the family, of which Benjamin Cummings is a twentieth century representative, springs from Isaac Cummings, supposedly a Scotchman, who was made a freeman of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1642. The family came to the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, during the lifetime of Benjamin Cummings, and there his son, Benjamin (2), was born. With this Benjamin (2) Cummings the family name became identified with the commercial life of the town and it was his son, Charles Smith Cummings, who, in association with Abner R. Tucker, founded in 1853 the New Bedford firm, Tucker & Cummings, who in 1881 gave way to C. S. & B. Cummings, and they in 1906 to the present firm, Cummings & Cummings, Benjamin, a nephew, and Frank A., a son of Charles Smith Cummings, the founder.

Deacon Isaac (2) Cummings, son of Isaac (1) Cummings, the American founder, was born in 1633, resided in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and there died in 1721. He was made a freeman in 1673, and in 1675 was impressed for service against the Narragansett Indians. He was elected a deacon of the Topsfield church, June 13, 1686, and at various times served the town as selectman, treasurer, constable and tithingman. He married, November 27, 1659, Mary, daughter of Robert and Grace Andrews.

John Cummings, second son of Deacon Isaac (2) and Mary (Andrews) Cummings, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, June 17, 1666, and became a substantial farmer and landowner. He married, January 23, 1688, Susannah Towne, born December 24, 1670, died September 16, 1766, at the great age of ninety-six, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Perkins) Towne.

John (2) Cummings, second son of John (1) and Susannah (Towne) Cummings, was baptized in Topsfield, Massachusetts, July 17, 1692, and died in Southboro, Massachusetts, February 29, 1756. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1727 moved to Southboro, where he bought a farm and there resided until his death. In his will he made provision for his son John, "If he shall ever return from the Majesty's service." He married Mary Larrabee (intentions published February 18, 1715), daughter of Isaac and Martha (Towne) Larrabee, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Joseph Cummings, youngest child of John (2) and Mary (Larrabee)

Cummings, was born in Middletown, Massachusetts, February 5, 1733, and died in Phillipstown, Massachusetts, February 25, 1818. He lived in Southboro, Massachusetts, a farmer, until 1767, then exchanged his farm in Southboro with David Goddard for the latter's farm in Athol. He marched with Captain Dexter's company on the Lexington Alarm, serving as corporal; fought at the battle of Bunker Hill; and in 1777 was with the American army under General Gates, which forced the surrender of the British General Burgoyne. He was also influential in town life and held several offices. His sons, Joseph, born October 13, 1754, and John, born August 13, 1759, both served in the Revolutionary army. He married, September 11, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Allard, of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Captain Benjamin Cummings, fourth child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Allard) Cummings, was born in Southboro, Massachusetts, February 8, 1764, and prior to 1797 moved to the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts. He was a master mariner and always known as Captain Benjamin. He married, January 10, 1780, Mehitable Rider.

Benjamin (2) Cummings, youngest son of Captain Benjamin and Mehitable (Rider) Cummings, was born in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, April 7, 1797, and died at his residence, No. 411 County street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 28, 1863. With the sons of Captain Benjamin, merchandising came into the family, and until his marriage in 1820 Benjamin Cummings was interested with his elder brothers, William and John, in the ownership and management of a large general store business in Dartmouth. After his marriage and until 1855, he resided upon his farm in Dartmouth, devoting his time to farming and to the outside business interests he acquired, as he extended his interests far beyond the farm. Upon his property there was a good water power which he utilized to operate a saw mill, a grist mill, and a fulling mill, all under his own management. He also availed himself of the profits to be derived from whaling, and so strongly did that form of investment appeal to him that he owned a share in many vessels sailing from New Bedford, one of which bore his name, her figurehead a full length carving of himself in wood, said to have been very true to life. In 1855 he moved from the farm to New Bedford and became deeply interested in real estate investment in the city. He erected the Cummings building in 1857, and his clear judgment has been fully demonstrated in the advancement of property values in the sections in which he invested. While he was a man of business, first and last, he did not allow it to absorb all his time. He served Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, as a trustee, and gave his support to many good causes. He was honorable and upright in his life, drew inspiration from nature, loved the trees and flowers, and took a deep delight in the grounds and garden of his County street home in which he lived only seven years to enjoy after becoming its owner.

Benjamin Cummings married, January 27, 1820, Cynthia Smith, born

January 9, 1802, died at the County street family home in New Bedford, March 4, 1902, a centenarian, being then two months past her one hundredth birthday, having been a widow for thirty-nine years. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Almy) Smith, her father the owner of a large tract of Dartmouth land, lying along Paskamansett river. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of ten children.

William Henry Cummings, eldest son of Benjamin (2) and Cynthia (Smith) Cummings, was born in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 21, 1824, and died at his farm at Russell's Mills in Dartmouth, December 27, 1874. He spent his early life at the home farm, obtaining his education in the town schools. He craved a life of adventure, which three whaling voyages and a year in the California gold fields in 1849 seemed to have effectually satisfied, as from 1851 until his death he followed the peaceful life of a farmer. The four years following his return from California he resided in Westport, in that part known as "the Head," then in 1855 moving to a farm at Russell's Mills, there residing until his death. He married (first) June 5, 1849, Hannah W. Smith, a Quakeress, who, "for marrying out of the Meeting," was deprived of her birthright, but later was restored to membership. She was a very handsome woman, kindly hearted and possessed of every womanly grace, facts which no doubt inclined the elders to judge leniently her offense, which at the worst was but following the promptings of her heart. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of two sons and a daughter: Benjamin, of further mention; William, born August 11, 1856; Florence Evelyn, August 3, 1859. Mr. Cummings married (second) March 15, 1864, Lucy B. Gifford, and they were the parents of a son, Charles Smith, born December 9, 1867, and a daughter, Mabel L., born January 6, 1870.

Benjamin (3) Cummings, of the ninth American generation of his family, and eldest child of William Henry Cummings and his first wife, Hannah W. (Smith) Cummings, was born in Westport, town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, December 24, 1852. He attended school at Russell's Mills until his twelfth year, then was for two years a scholar at Friends' Boarding School in Providence, remaining until June, 1867. On August 19 of the same year he began his connection with the business which as clerk, junior and senior partner has existed for half a century. This business was established in New Bedford in 1853 by his uncles, Abner L. Tucker and Charles Smith Tucker, as Tucker & Cummings, and to it Benjamin Cummings came a lad of fifteen years, as a very humble clerk. For twenty-nine years he opened the store every morning at 5:30 in summer, 6 o'clock in winter, and during the hours the store was opened every power of his splendid body, inherited from a long line of sturdy farmers, and every attribute of a keen, intelligent mind, were devoted to the prosecution of the business of the firm he served. Small wonder that when the senior member of Tucker & Cummings retired in 1881, such energy and loyalty was recognized, and the faithful clerk became the junior member of the firm of C. S. & B. Cum-

ings, successors to Tucker & Cummings. The business had been conducted in one store from 1853 until 1872, when a second was added, and with the reorganization in 1881 a third was deemed necessary to meet the demands of their constantly growing business. The senior member, Charles Smith Cummings, died August 26, 1906, the firm then becoming Cummings & Cummings, Benjamin Cummings attaining senior rank and Frank A. Cummings, succeeding to his father's interest as junior partner. At that time a fourth store was added and this, New Bedford's representative firm for over half a century, started upon a new era of prosperity. From the days of his clerkship Benjamin Cummings has been a potent factor in the success of the business, and his half century of experience constitutes him the nestor of the grocery trade. The firm are importers, wholesalers and retailers, their trade from the beginning having been with New Bedford's most exacting buyers from among the best families of the city. The new Cummings building was completed in 1915, and is a worthy monument to the men whose name it bears.

Mr. Cummings is a member of the Home Market Club, and a believer in Republican principles, but takes no active part in political life. He has made a success of the business he elected to follow in his youth, and to compass that result all his energy and ability have been directed. He is a trustee of the Institution for Savings; member of Wamsutta, Country and Yacht clubs, and a charter member of the Dartmouth Club. He is a man of warm, generous nature, poorly disguised by a manner supposed to be gruff, but none but those who do not know of his kindness of heart are deceived. He can review his fifty years in business with satisfaction and feel that this second Benjamin Cummings to be identified with New Bedford's business interests has worthily upheld the name. In religious faith he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Cummings married, February 17, 1893, Mary Elizabeth Smith.

DAVID LEWIS PARKER.

There was a period in the life of David Lewis Parker during which New Bedford was not the scene of his activity, but it was a short period, three years, and he was a young man, therefore his lapse is not taken seriously and has not shaken the confidence his fellowmen repose in him. Indeed, so accustomed have they become to seeing him in bank or business office, in the post office or in the mayor's chair, that it will probably be news to the great majority of his friends to learn that there ever was a time in his life that this honored, native son felt that he could live away from New Bedford. Mr. Parker, although but in the full prime of his powers, has been connected with public affairs in the city for many years, and in lists of New Bedford's ex-mayors, and ex-postmasters, his name appears, and when the first Board of Public Works was created, he was one of those selected for service.

He is a son of Ward Mayhew Parker, one of New Bedford's most

remarkable business men, whose wonderful life almost covered a full century, lacking only three years. Even when he was privileged to write "Nonogenarian" as his title, Mr. Parker's brain was clear and he was consulted in times of financial stress by men whom he safely piloted through the troubled seas of finance. He and Joseph Grinnell, one president and the other vice-president of the old Marine Bank, were warm friends and closely associated in their business enterprises. It is related of these two men that in the earlier days of the Wamsutta Mills Corporation, it was the money secured on their credit that more than once saved that corporation from financial wreck. "No credit to me," said Mr. Parker, "Joseph always put his name first," referring to the corporation notes they endorsed. During his entire business life he never took nor gave a mortgage, so strong was his detestation of that form of security. After settling in New Bedford, he became closely identified with the financial institutions of Southeastern Massachusetts, but prior to that time he was a master mariner, commanding at the age of eighteen a vessel in the live oak timber trade from South Carolina in the winter, trading with Nova Scotia in the summer; had large contracts with the Government for Florida live oak, was in the whaling business at Woods Hole, his birthplace, there outfitting the ship "Bartholomew Gosnold," which he built. He was a wealthy man when he retired from business in Woods Hole, and later he formed very important connections. He was for forty years a director and official of the Marine, now the First National Bank; for many years a director of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Company, the Gas Light Company (vice-president), the Commercial Insurance Company, the Taunton Copper Company (president), and the Taunton Locomotive Works.

A self-made man in its truest sense, Ward M. Parker was not hard, sordid nor grasping, although economy was his habit and moderation in all things the rule of his life. Often when the bank could not furnish money he went to the relief of men with his private means, and while exact in all his transactions was eminently fair, honorable and just. He rarely hesitated to aid in all those manufacturing projects which promised well for New Bedford, was genial, kindly hearted, and benevolent, in a most unostentatious manner. In politics a Whig and Republican, he represented the town of Falmouth in the State Legislature, 1834-1838, was postmaster at Woods Hole, and a veteran of the War of 1812. He died at his home in New Bedford, August 6, 1881, aged ninety-seven years, his second wife, Marcia F. (Lewis) Parker, surviving him until November 27, 1900, her years numbering eighty-seven. Ward M. and Marcia F. (Lewis) Parker were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Lawrence H., Henry W., David L., of further mention; Cynthia L., who died at the age of fifteen years, Lydia P., married C. W. Mitchell, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

David L. Parker traces his ancestry to that William Parker, who, after moving around on Cape Cod for a number of years, finally settled

at Falmouth, Massachusetts, where he died. The line of descent from William and Mary (Turner) Parker, the founders, is through their son, Robert Parker, and his wife, Sarah (James) Parker; their son, Joseph Parker, and his wife, Mercy (Whiston) Parker, original members of the Falmouth Church in 1707; their son, Sylvanus Parker, and his wife, Mary (Mayhew) Parker; their son, Seth Parker, and his wife, Sophia (Cotton) Parker; their son, Ward Mayhew Parker, nonogenarian, banker and eminent business man, and his second wife, Marcia F. (Lewis) Parker; their son, David Lewis Parker, of the seventh generation.

David Lewis Parker was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 30, 1851, his maternal ancestors, Lewises, an ancient and honorable family of Falmouth, Massachusetts. He was educated in Friends Academy, New Bedford, finishing his studies there and being graduated with the class of 1870. He then took a course at Schofield's Business College, Providence, Rhode Island, entering business life in the New Bedford private banking house, S. P. Burt & Company. Three years were spent with that house, followed by three years in New York City as clerk with the produce commission house, David W. Lewis & Company. At the end of those years he returned to New Bedford, and as member of the firm, Parker & Haskell, conducted a retail coal business at the foot of Middle street. Eight years later he retired from the firm and ran a garage on Market street for three years, and is the present treasurer of the New Bedford Times Publishing Company and assists in the work of the paper. A son of Ward M. Parker must necessarily be a good business man and the rule here has held good. He has held official position with banks and corporations, and has business interests of importance.

A Republican in politics, he served as a member of the first Board of Public Works for eighteen months, then resigned. He was the candidate of his party for mayor of the city and elected, December 4, 1894, by a plurality of 485, and a year later was elected to succeed himself by a plurality of 817, a most satisfactory endorsement of his first administration. On October 1, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of New Bedford by President McKinley, an office he satisfactorily filled four years. For ten years he was chairman of the Republican City Committee; was a member of the Governor's Council in 1915-1916-1917 and is still filling that honorable position. He is a member of the Veteran Fireman's Association, the New Bedford Protecting Society, member of the Wamsutta Club, member and ex-president (1895-1896-1897) of the Dartmouth and New Bedford Yacht clubs, the New Bedford Board of Trade, Knights of Pythias, and in religious affiliation is an attendant at Trinitarian (Congregational) Church.

Mr. Parker married, September 18, 1883, Calista S., daughter of Roland and Elizabeth M. Holcomb, her father deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of Ward Mayhew (2) Parker and a daughter, Marion Parker.



Fig. 102. - *William A. Brewster, N.Y.*

1918. *Practical Pub.*

W. A. Brewster

CHARLES DUDLEY PRESCOTT, M. D.

After receiving his medical degree from Dartmouth College in 1866, Dr. Prescott located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, there won the honors of a noble profession through a lifetime of devotion and self sacrifice, and there now resides in honored retirement. He is a descendant of James Prescott, who came from Dryby, Lincolnshire, England, in 1665, and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire. He cleared a farm on the Exeter road one and one-half miles north of Hampton Falls Academy, upon which he resided until his removal to Kingston in 1725, he being one of the grantees of that town. He owned a large amount of land, served as moderator, and was one of the influential men of the town. He was a member of the Hampton Falls Church from 1712 until the removal to Kingston, his admission there dating September 29, 1725. He died November 25, 1728. This James Prescott married a daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulton, of Exeter, New Hampshire, May 15, 1645.

(II) James (2) Prescott, son of James (1) Prescott, was born September 1, 1671. He was a farmer, living near his father, and in Hampton records is styled "Sergeant." He was constable of the town, and a deacon of the church. He married (first) March 1, 1695, Maria Maiston, daughter of William (2) and Rebecca (Page) Maiston, the last named a daughter of Robert and Lucy Page, her father, Robert Page, one of the first settlers of Hampton. Maria (Maiston) Prescott was born May 16, 1672. Mr. Prescott married (second) Abigail Sanborn, a widow, daughter of Edward Gove, a first settler of Hampton, James Prescott was her third husband.

(III) Samuel Prescott, son of James (2) and Maria (Maiston) Prescott, was born March 14, 1697, and died at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, June 12, 1759. He was one of a scouting party "Above the frontier," a farmer of Hampton Falls, all his active years selectman, town clerk, and man of considerable influence in the town. He married Mary Sanborn, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gove) Sanborn. His will was approved June 26, 1759.

(IV) Jeremiah Prescott, son of Samuel and Mary (Sanborn) Prescott, was born September 29, 1718, and died by his own hand, soon after his second marriage, February 10, 1780. He settled in Epping, was a farmer and widely known as "Sergeant" Prescott. In April, 1755, he was one of the company commanded by Captain Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter, Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, of Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, which was sent on an expedition against the French serving at Forts Du Quesne, Niagara and West Point. In May, 1756, he was again in the field in Captain Nathaniel Doe's company, Colonel Nathaniel Meserve's regiment. He signed the "Association Test" in 1776, but was then too old for military service. He married (first) January 15,

1741, Mary Hayes. He married (second) February 10, 1780, Mary Towle, widow of Lemuel Towle, and daughter of Gideon Shaw.

(V) Colonel Jeremiah (2) Prescott, son of Jeremiah (1) and Mary (Hayes) Prescott, was born December 22, 1741, and died April 25, 1817. A farmer, he left the plow to fight for liberty, and in 1777 was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Nathan Sanborn, Colonel Stephen Evans' regiment. Later he was captain of a company in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment. After the war was over he settled in Epsom, New Hampshire, there an agriculturist until his death. He was a colonel of New Hampshire militia, and was a man of prominence, highly esteemed. He married, in 1764, Jane Sherburne, born October, 1745, and died September, 1828.

(VI) Jeremiah (3) Prescott, son of Colonel Jeremiah (2) and Jane (Sherburne) Prescott, was born May 11, 1767. He settled first at Epsom, New Hampshire, later at Vershire, Vermont, where he died October 11, 1817. He married Molly Sanborn, of Epsom, born April, 1767, and died December 28, 1843, daughter of Timothy Sanborn.

(VII) Jeremiah (4) Prescott, son of Jeremiah (3) and Molly (Sanborn) Prescott, was born February 27, 1794, at Epsom, New Hampshire, and died at Meredith Village, New Hampshire, March 18, 1860. He married, in 1815, Betsey Moss, born November 14, 1790, died at Pittsfield, April 7, 1860.

(VIII) Charles S. Prescott, son of Jeremiah (4) and Betsey (Moss) Prescott, was born July 12, 1820. He married (first) September 25, 1843, Lavilla Leavitt, daughter of Dudley Leavitt, the mathematician and almanac maker. They resided in Meredith, New Hampshire, where she died July 21, 1855. He married (second) June 13, 1856, Harriet H. Caider, and moved to Warwick, Rhode Island. He was a merchant and farmer.

Such was the ancestry of Dr. Charles Dudley Prescott, of the ninth American generation of his family, founded in Hampton in 1665 by James (1) Prescott. In the maternal line he can trace descent to Colonial Governors, Winthrop and Dudley, and to many families famous in New England annals, but Prescott alone is a badge of distinction, and in his own life he has exemplified the best and truest principles. He has given himself to his profession, and now in retirement at his beautiful home in New Bedford is rounding out a life replete with good deeds and noble efforts.

(IX) Dr. Charles Dudley Prescott, son of Charles S. and Lavilla (Leavitt) Prescott, was born at Meredith, New Hampshire, February 10, 1845. After a good preparatory education, he began the study of medicine under Drs. Dixie and Alpheus Crosby, of Hanover, later entering Dartmouth Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1866, also attaining legal age the same year. After receiving his degree he located in New Bedford, where he practiced continuously

for about half a century with honor and success. During his later years of practice he gave more attention to surgery as a specialty, but his practice had always been general in character. He was one of the founders and friends of St. Luke's Hospital and succeeded Dr. Abbey as its president. He was city physician at one time, and in his days of health and vigor he ministered to a very large clientele. Since 1910 he has been practically out of practice. He was a long time an active member of the New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts State and American Medical societies, and was held in high repute among his professional brethren. After retirement, his beautiful home, his well selected library and the companionship of friends became his compensation for the years of active labor during which he shared in common with all devoted physicians the hardships of practice. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, the Wamsutta and Country clubs.

Dr. Prescott married (first) in 1875, Martha Knowles, of New Bedford, who died in 1890, daughter of Thomas Knowles, a merchant. He married (second) in 1895, Ida F. Cummings, born in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, October 29, 1858, a sister of Frank Cummings, and daughter of Charles Smith and Almira Emma (Brownell) Cummings. Dr. Prescott by his first marriage has a son, Dr. Henry D. Prescott, a graduate of Harvard University, Medical Department, M. D., 1902, now practicing in New Bedford.

(The Cummings Line).

(I) Mrs. Ida F. (Cummings) Prescott is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Isaac Cummings, of Scotch parentage, who was made a freeman of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1642. Later he moved to Topsfield, where he was succeeded by his son, Deacon Isaac Cummings.

(II) Deacon Isaac (2) Cummings was a deacon of the Topsfield Church, selectman, town treasurer, constable and tithingman. He married and had a son John.

(III) John Cummings succeeded his father, Deacon Isaac (2) Cummings, and became an important man and large land owner in Topsfield, his native town. He married and had a son John.

(IV) John (2) Cummings bought a farm in Southboro, Massachusetts. He married Mary Lanatree, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they had a son, Joseph.

(V) Joseph Cummings was a soldier of the Revolution, serving at Lexington with the "Minute Men," was at Bunker Hill and with General Gates at Saratoga. He exchanged his farm in Southboro for one in Athol, Massachusetts, and died in Phillipston, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Allard, and two of their sons, Joseph and John, were Revolutionary soldiers.

(VI) Benjamin Cummings was a master mariner, and as "Captain" Benjamin Cummings was widely known. He settled in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and there his sons, Benjamin (2), William and John Cummings, conducted a large and successful mercantile business. The line of descent to Mrs. Prescott is through Benjamin.

(VII) Benjamin (2) Cummings for a time was associated with his brothers in the Dartmouth store, but after his marriage he left the firm and devoted himself to the farm which had a fine water power upon it, and he also conducted a saw mill, grind mill and filling mill. Later he became interested in whaling vessels, owning shares in many ships, one of which carried as her figurehead his likeness carved in wood. He also bought largely of New Bedford real estate, and in 1855 moved from the farm to the city. In 1857 he erected the Cummings Building, corner of William and Pearl streets, at that time the largest and finest business block in the city. He resided in a beautiful house on County street, loved trees, flowers and out-of-door life and took great pride in his garden. He was a trustee of Antioch College (Ohio), but his large business interests made such heavy demands upon his time that he had little time for other than its management and his home. Seven years after moving to New Bedford, he died September 28, 1863. He married, January 27, 1820, Cynthia Smith, born January 9, 1802, died in New Bedford, March 4, 1902, having passed the century mark two months prior to her death. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Almy) Smith, who owned a large tract of land in Dartmouth on the Paskamansett river, which is still owned in the family.

(VIII) Charles Smith Cummings, son of Benjamin (2) and Cynthia (Smith) Cummings, and father of Mrs. Prescott, was born in the town of Dartmouth, February 4, 1820, and died in New Bedford, August 26, 1906. He was educated in the public schools, Friends Academy, New Bedford, and Phillips Andover Academy. At the age of nineteen he joined the "Forty Niners" and spent four years in California, mining for gold. He returned to Dartmouth, opened a small store in Padanaram the year of his return, 1853, and there founded a business which extended to New Bedford and the important grocery firm, Tucker & Cummings, which at the time of his death occupied several stores in the Cummings building. The store in Padanaram was on the road leading to the bridge, and there everything was kept needed to supply home or vessel. In New Bedford, Tucker & Cummings first had their store at the corner of Front and Union streets, where they dealt at both wholesale and retail. In 1861 they opened in the Cummings Building, which has ever since been the seat of the Cummings' grocery business. Besides their mercantile business at Padanaram, Tucker & Cummings fitted out nine whaling vessels and built four more, the "H. H. Crapo," the "A. R. Tucker," the "Eliot C. Cowden" and the "Benjamin Cummings." The

panic in 1857 caused them to abandon whaling, and in 1860 the firm moved their business to New Bedford. In 1881 Mr. Tucker retired, Benjamin Cummings, a nephew, was admitted, and the firm name became C. S. & B. Cummings; Charles S. Cummings continued senior member and head of the firm until his death in 1906, when he was succeeded by his son, Frank S. Cummings, and the firm name was changed to Cummings & Cummings, as at present. Charles S. Cummings was a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry, during the Civil War, was a member of the New Bedford Protecting Society and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, November 27, 1855, Almira Emma Brownell, born on August 22, 1834, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Almy) Brownell, manufacturer and eminent citizen of New Bedford. Joseph Brownell was a descendant of Thomas Brownell, born 1619, who first appeared at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1647. The line of descent is through his son, George, 1646-1718; his son, Joseph, born 1680; his son, Thomas, born December 16, 1762, married Mercy Shaw; their son, Joseph (3) Brownell, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, January 19, 1795, died in New Bedford, August 19, 1879, married Lydia Almy, daughter of Sanford and Lydia (Grey) Almy, of little Compton, Rhode Island, a descendant of William Almy, born in England, 1601, who came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop. Charles Smith and Almira Emma (Brownell) Cummings were the parents of two daughters and a son; Ida F., married, Dr. Charles Dudley Prescott, and resides in New Bedford; Emily Almy, born January 16, 1861, married, June 11, 1891, Eliot D. Stetson; Frank A., member of the firm of Cummings & Cummings.

REV. FRANK ELLSWORTH RAMSDELL.

Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, pastor of the North Congregational Church in New Bedford, was born in Boston, May 4, 1862. Until fourteen years of age he attended the Boston public schools. Then for two years he lived at Hanson, Massachusetts; then for two years in Whitman, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the Whitman Congregational Church and received his first impulse toward the ministry. From Whitman he moved to Brockton, Massachusetts, the feeling that he must preach the Gospel as a life work becoming more and more insistent. At the age of twenty he decided to heed the call and began a course of preparatory study. He covered a four years' high school course in thirteen months, and in the fall of 1884 entered Amherst College. He was elected vice-president of his class in his freshman year, and was a student editor in his junior and senior years. He was graduated with honors, A. B., class of '88, being one of the six "Hyde" orators and winner of the first prize in the "Hardy" debate.

With his classical course finished, Mr. Ramsdell began theological

study, entering Andover Seminary in the fall of 1888, and there pursued studies in divinity until graduated with honors in the class of '91. During his college and seminary years he had supplied churches in Shutesbury and South Amherst, Massachusetts; Windham, New Hampshire; and Chelmsford, Massachusetts; and after graduation and ordination to the ministry of the Congregational church he was settled over the church at Gardner, Massachusetts, his call from that church being simultaneous with calls from the Central Congregational Church of Chelmsford and the First Congregational Church of Warren. He served the church at Gardner with zeal and great acceptability for five years, 1891-1896; then was called to the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a pastorate he filled until 1900; when he accepted a call for the first time from beyond the limits of his native State. This call was from the Pilgrim Congregational Church of New York City and with that church he maintained pastoral relations until 1903, when a call from the North Congregational Church of New Bedford brought him back to his own New England and his native State. His work has been greatly blessed in all of his charges, especially so in his present and longest charge. His period of service here has been the longest save one of any minister in the history of a church of long pastorates, his present church being one hundred and ten years old and having had but nine ministers.

Mr. Ramsdell is a popular minister in the best sense of the term. He is not sensational, but is progressive and fully abreast of the times in which he lives. While holding fast to the essentials of the Christian faith, he is open minded and tolerant and appreciates the difficulties of those of his parishioners who are unable to fully agree with the doctrinal claims of the Christian church. He is especially popular with men, and has organized and is president of the Pilgrim Club, a non-sectarian organization of five hundred men, meeting in the chapel of his church building semi-monthly during the fall and winter, for social, intellectual and moral uplift. This is the twelfth year of the club. It is highly popular and successful, the limit of its membership having been reached with a considerable waiting list. The church has the largest membership in its history and its activities are far reaching. It is successful in every respect. There are few Communion Sundays in the year when one or more persons are not admitted to membership.

As a preacher Mr. Ramsdell ranks high. His sermons are interesting and forceful. Often they are powerful, and occasionally he rises to heights of unusual eloquence. Early in the present war, at least two years before our country declared war, Mr. Ramsdell, in a series of notable Sunday evening discourses, denounced in scathing terms the course Germany was pursuing, and deplored our national indifference and neutrality, declaring that no true American ought to be neutral in the world struggle that was then going on. He is now a lieutenant in

the Massachusetts State Guard, has one son in the service in France and another in camp training for service in the war.

While a student in Andover Seminary in 1889, Mr. Ramsdell married Mary L. Smith, of Brockton, Massachusetts, a Chautauqua graduate, and through paternal lines a descendant of Captain Myles Standish, the Pilgrim. They are the parents of three sons; Theodore, born in Gardner, Massachusetts, June 19, 1892, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard, A. B. 1915; Edward S., born in Gardner, June 12, 1894, now serving in the United States Army Hospital Corps; Frank Ellsworth, Jr., born in Gardner, December 4, 1895, now in the auditing department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

CHARLES HENRY LEONARD DELANO.

The years, fifty-two, covering the span of life of this son of New Bedford, of the eighth American generation of his family, were spent in his native city in honor and usefulness as a business man and city official. He was more active in the public service than as a business man, and to the fulfillment of his responsibilities as an official he devoted himself with zeal, enthusiasm and intelligence that guaranteed the best service. Mr. Delano was a son of George Delano, founder of George Delano & Sons, whose oil refineries at South Second and South streets covered two acres of ground and stood at the head of all refineries of their kind in the world.

The family is of Huguenot ancestry, Philip De La Noye, (also Delanoy or De Lannoy) coming to New England in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. This Philip was a son of Jean and Marie De Lannoy, who fled from France and settled in Leyden, Holland, where their son Philip was born in 1602. He was baptized in the Walloon Church in 1603, and during his youth became well acquainted with those Englishmen who fled from England to escape persecution, as his parents had fled from France. These men, who afterwards became the Pilgrim Fathers of the New England emigration, sailed in the "Mayflower" from Leyden in 1620, but Philip for some reason did not join them, he following the next year in the "Fortune." In the distribution of lands at Plymouth in 1624, he received an acre, but did not become a freeman until January 1, 1632. He resided in Duxbury next, north of John Alden's house, and was a man of large influence, a surveyor and a member of the Grand Inquest of the Colony. The name soon became Anglicized Delano, and under the name he was married at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, to Hester Dewsbury. The line of descent to Charles H. L. Delano is traced through Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, youngest son of the Pilgrim pioneer, Philip, and his first wife, Hester.

This Lieutenant Jonathan Delano was one of the interesting and prominent figures of his day. He was born at Duxbury in 1647, and died in the town of Dartmouth, December 23, 1720. Unlike many of the early

proprietors of Dartmouth, he lived on the tract of eight hundred acres which he acquired in the town, and with others of his townsmen served under Captain Benjamin Church at the capture of Mount Hope, King Philip's stronghold. With Seth Pope he served in the General Court in June, 1689, as deputies from Dartmouth, and held the offices of constable, surveyor, selectman and commissioner, his lieutenant's commission, dated December 25, 1689, being bestowed by Governor Hinckley. He married, at Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy Warren, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth Janette (Marsh) Warren, of the "Mayflower."

Jabez Delano, second son of Lieutenant Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born in Dartmouth, November 8, 1682, and there married, in 1717, a second wife, Hannah Peckham. Their eldest son, Jabez (2) Delano, born April 25, 1723, in Dartmouth, died in January, 1768. He married (first) Deborah Barlow; (second) Ruth Goodspeed, and was succeeded by his son, Jabez (3) Delano, the Revolutionary soldier and great-grandfather of Charles H. L. Delano.

Jabez (3) Delano, born June 15, 17—, died in Savannah, Georgia, in 1847. He served in the Continental Army from 1776 to 1783, was one of General Washington's personal guards, and at the critical point in a battle was one of a picked twenty men whom the general sent to storm a redoubt he desired to capture. He married in Rochester, Massachusetts, June 13, 1782, Rhoda Blankenship, born in that town, April 26, 1762, daughter of James and Ruth Blankenship. The line continues through their eldest son, James Delano, born September 18, 1789, died in the town of Marion, Massachusetts, July 15, 1875. He married in Rochester, Massachusetts, September 17, 1816, Dorothy Wing, born December 23, 1794, died in Marion, March 12, 1865, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Hathaway) Wing. This record next deals with George Delano, second son and third child of James and Dorothy (Wing) Delano.

George Delano was born May 13, 1821, died in Rochester, Massachusetts, January 6, 1890. After his marriage he became associated with the oil business formed by Charles H. Leonard prior to 1850, and conducted by him until his death in 1869. In the latter year, George Delano succeeded to the management of the business, and with the aid of his sons, particularly James, developed a wonderfully successful and extensive business. In company with his sons, Stephen C. L. and James Delano, he organized the firm, George Delano & Sons, and continued its head until 1890, when the sons succeeded to the sole ownership and management. He married, March 20, 1845, Abigail Leonard, born in New Bedford, March 16, 1822, daughter of George and Cynthia (Washburn) Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Delano were the parents of three sons: James, head of George Delano's Sons, married Elizabeth Reed; Stephen Clark Luce, New York representative of the Delano oil house

until his retirement in 1900 to an estate in Marion, Massachusetts; Charles Henry Leonard, of further mention.

Eighth in the family line by generations, beginning with Philip, the Pilgrim, Charles Henry Leonard Delano inherited a legacy of public spirit and ability as a business man along with a goodly portion of the world's goods and a well established business. He was born in New Bedford, August 27, 1859, and died at his residence on County street, New Bedford, February 24, 1911, honored by all who knew him and deeply regretted. After his early training at Friends' Academy, he completed college preparation at Peekskill Military Academy, finally entering Harvard, whence he was graduated, class of 1881. He began business life with his father and brothers, becoming a member of the firm, George Delano & Sons, upon its organization in 1884. Six years later, George Delano, the father, died, and the same year, 1890, the sons re-organized the business as George Delano's Sons and extended its activities far beyond ordinary limits. Charles H. L. Delano's connection with his brothers extended over a few years only, he withdrawing from active participation to more completely devote himself to public affairs. His interest in the welfare of the city of his birth was deep and lasting, and finally he withdrew from commercial life. He was elected to Common Council in 1895, serving for several years with a zeal and useful interest which materially promoted higher ideals of civic responsibility. Later as assessor at large, and chairman of the board, he served one year, but in 1901 he resigned that post, feeling that he could not devote the time to its duties that their importance demanded. But his interest ever continued, and he met to the fullest all the responsibilities demanded by the best citizenship. He was faithful to every trust, public or private, and is remembered as a gentleman of kindly heart and unblemished character. He was a member of the Wamsutta and the New Bedford Yacht clubs, possessed a wide circle of friends and enjoyed life's social side.

Mr. Delano married, June 18, 1895, Sarah Spooner Bullard, also of New Bedford birth, daughter of John Lincoln and Sarah (Spooner) Bullard, her father a son of John Parker Bullard, L.L. D., a graduate of Harvard, class of 1829, grandson of the Rev. John Bullard, a graduate of Harvard, 1776, a minister of the Gospel, and found in the patriotic ranks defending Bunker Hill.

The Bullard American ancestor, Robert Bullard, died at Watertown, Massachusetts, April 24, 1639. His son, Benjamin Bullard, the ancestor of this branch, was one of the founders of Sherborn, Massachusetts, and of a family consisting of six sons and six daughters. John Lincoln Bullard, father of Mrs. Delano, was born at Jackson, Louisiana, August 17, 1840, died at Short Hills, New Jersey, July 2, 1899. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1861, and soon afterward enlisted, serving in the United States Army as captain, brevetted major in November,

1865. He was a member of the firm, Bullard & Wheeler, cotton ties and bags, New York City, most of his life; a member of the Cotton Exchange, a man of keen mind and deep intelligence, very successful in business and highly esteemed. He married, June 10, 1863, Sarah Spooner, who died June 1, 1866, leaving a son, John Thornton Bullard, M. D., of New Bedford, and a daughter, Sarah Spooner Bullard, who married Charles H. L. Delano, whom she survives, still residing at the long time family home on County street, New Bedford.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SHOCKLEY, D. D. S.

When graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 and given authority to practice, Dr. Shockley located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, his father prior to his death having been connected with the marine affairs of that port. During the more than thirty years which have elapsed since he first offered his professional services to the people of New Bedford, the many changes in the city and in dental methods have made necessary rearrangement of his offices, equipment and methods of dental surgery.

Dr. Shockley is a grandson of Joseph Shockley, of Fairhaven, whose son, Captain Joseph Shockley, Jr., is represented by one of the figures at the base of the Barnard statue in New Bedford. Joseph Shockley, Sr., was a son of that Joseph Shockley, younger brother of Thomas Shockley, born in Buckinghamshire, on the border of Oxfordshire, who came to America, settling in Acushnet, Massachusetts, and there founded the family of which Dr. A. L. Shockley, of New Bedford, is the twentieth century representative. He was a skilled sailmaker and seaman. He married, December 12, 1781, Ann Hammond, a descendant of Elizabeth Penn, aunt of William Penn, proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania. The children of Joseph and Ann Shockley were: William, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died unmarried; Ephraim, a clergyman, born February 23, 1794, died June 25, 1842, at Mendon, New York; Polly; Esther, married a Mr. Perkins, and had a son William; Joseph, of further mention.

Joseph (2) Shockley, youngest son of Joseph (1) and Ann (Hammond) Shockley, was born in the town of Fairhaven, Bristol county, Massachusetts, February 22, 1769, died in Lakeville, Massachusetts, March 14, 1867. He was a ship carpenter, working in New Bedford, but lived at Lakeville, seventeen miles away. He married, September 8, 1811, in New Bedford, Sally Alden, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1796, died in Lakeville, June 22, 1859, a descendant of the Puritan, John Alden, and his wife, Priscilla (Molines-Mullins) Alden. Children: 1. Joseph, born in New Bedford, March 7, 1813, died there January 2, 1892; a mariner and whaling captain; married, April 18, 1847, Sarah, Davis, of Long Plain. 2. Humphrey Alden, born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, December 23, 1815; whaling captain, who circumnavigated the



Abraham L. Shockey.

world eight times; married, November 28, 1841, Hannah Wilson. 3. William, born in Middleboro, December 27, 1817, died at Saratoga, New York, July 10, 1868, and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, New Bedford; a whaling captain; married (first) May 23, 1843, Delia Taber, married (second) December 4, 1854, Sarah D. Hillman. 4. Sarah Maria, born in New Bedford, May 7, 1819, died there without issue, January 2, 1903; married, December 26, 1842, William Phillips, of New Bedford. 5. Mary Frances, born in Middleboro, April 2, 1820, died at Revere, Massachusetts, without issue, March 30, 1904; married Elijah Gifford. 6. John, born in Middleboro, as were all the younger children, February 17, 1822, died at Whitman, Massachusetts, September 27, 1895, and is buried at Lakeville; married, September, 1856, Amanda Bump. 7. Elizabeth N., born February 5, 1824, died at Attleboro, without issue, February 15, 1869, and is buried at Plainville; married, June 2, 1851, Simmons Guild. 8. Annie Bernice, born April 4, 1826, died at Gehring, Nebraska, April 6, 1898; married the Rev. Dr. James Bonham. 9. Ephraim, born April 9, 1828, was lost at sea, February 10, 1843, unmarried. 10. Charles, of further mention. 11. Almy Jane, born August 10, 1832, died unmarried in New Bedford, March 24, 1871, buried in Lakeville. 12. Andrew J., born June 12, 1834, died in his native town, Lakeville, October 19, 1911; married, July 5, 1857, Jane Ashley, of Lakeville. 13. Caroline L., born April 6, 1836, died in Washington, D. C., December 2, 1872, and is buried in North Attleboro, Massachusetts; married, January 8, 1860, James Handford Aldrich, of New Bedford. 14. Averic Theresa, born May 5, 1840, resides in Denver, Colorado, unmarried. 15. Benjamin, born blind, May 10, 1843, died February 27, 1903, unmarried. All captains and marines of this family sailed from New Bedford.

In the old Shockley Bible is the following item relating to the mother of this large family of fifteen children, all of whom grew to years of discretion: "Austin Alden, Salome, his wife, Humphrey, their son, born January 21, 1763, married Mary Lord in Demirary, October 14, 1792. Sally Alden, their daughter, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1796, married Joseph Shockley, of Lakeville. She died of Apoplexy, June 22, 1859." In the newspapers of the following day a beautiful tribute to her appeared: "In Lakeville 22nd. ultimo, of apoplexy, Sally Alden, wife of Joseph Alden." As a "Shock of corn fully ripe," so the reaper Death, with his "sickle Keen," found the subject of this notice, and with one "fell blow" gathered in his harvest. For forty-seven years she had performed the duties of an affectionate wife so faithfully that it seemed no exaggeration for him who had shared these many years of toil to say of her, "there is not her equal in the world." But her faithfulness to her children exhibits more fully her entire self-forgetfulness and causes them now with one accord to pronounce her "blessed." Her cheerful smile and affectionate "welcome home" will never be forgotten, and her deep solicitude for the present and future welfare of her children,

expressed in every word and deed, with her exemplary Christian life will throw a hallowed influence round every member of the family so long as memory shall retrace the past. Although her life was bound up in her family and from her house and children never strayed, yet she was well known among the poor and outcast. No one who came to ask alms of her was ever turned empty away, and she often sought out the afflicted, so that the footsteps of many a weary traveler have been cheered and strengthened by her kind sympathies and helping hand, and it has often been said of her, "she has been better to me than my own mother. She left a blessed memory."

Dr. Shockley's line of descent from John and Priscilla Alden is through their son, Jonathan, his son, Jonathan (2), his son, Austin, his son, Captain Humphrey Alden, a Revolutionary soldier, his daughter Sally, who married Joseph Shockley, their son, Charles, his son, Abraham Lincoln Shockley, D. D. S., of New Bedford.

Charles Shockley, tenth of the fifteen children of Joseph and Sally (Alden) Shockley, was born in Middleboro, March 27, 1830, died in New Bedford, January 4, 1900. Like his brothers he was a mariner, acting as captain of a whaler for a short time, but long a seaman, and was a farmer and ranchman. He spent several years in Ottawa, Illinois, and there three of his children were born. He married in Ottawa, Illinois, November 26, 1857, Harriet Maria Eaton, born in 1820, died in 1887. Children: 1. Charles Franklin, born in Ottawa, September 2, 1858, died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, unmarried, April 9, 1882. 2. Harriet Hortense, born in Ottawa, July 28, 1859, died in Lakeville, Massachusetts, unmarried, August 3, 1872. 3. Abraham Lincoln, of further mention. 4. Mary Gray, born in Lakeville, Massachusetts, September 5, 1863, died in Middleboro, February 4, 1880, unmarried. 5. Octavia, born in Lakeville, June 20, 1866, married David M. Ashley, and resides in New Bedford.

Dr. Abraham Lincoln Shockley, third child and only living son of Charles and Harriet Maria (Eaton) Shockley, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, July 20, 1861. His parents returned to Massachusetts the following year and settled in Lakeville and Middleboro. After completing his Middleboro high school courses, he was variously employed before deciding upon a profession, but choosing dentistry he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, pursued full courses and received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, class of 1884. He at once located in New Bedford and has long since taken his rightful place as one of the leading dentists of the city. He is a member of the General Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts Dental Society, ex-secretary of the South-Eastern District Massachusetts Dental Society, ex-president of the New Bedford Dental Association, and member of the Country, Yacht, Brooks and Pilgrim clubs of New Bedford. He is a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in religious faith.

Dr. Shockley married (first) in New Bedford, April 14, 1886, Sarah Elizabeth Brightman, born in New Bedford, April 23, 1862, died March 8, 1913, daughter of Oliver P. and Sarah J. (Peirce) Brightman. He married (second) February 10, 1916, Alice Rosalie Porter, daughter of General H. L. Porter, of Concord, New Hampshire, and Haverhill, Massachusetts, a shoe manufacturer, and his wife, Alice R. (Hammond) Porter. Children: 1. Florence Brightman, born in New Bedford, January 12, 1891, died January 18, 1894. 2. Virginia Alden, born in New Bedford, August 19, 1897, now a student of Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

DANIEL TUCKER DEVOLL.

From Captain Pardon Devoll, a sea captain and whaler, sprang the Devoll families of Dartmouth and New Bedford, and Davoll of Fall River, Massachusetts; families prominent in manufacturing, business and the professions. Daniel Tucker Devoll, New Bedford's twentieth century representative of the family, and a lawyer of high repute, is a grandson of Captain Pardon Devoll and a son of Pardon and Mary (Hathaway) Devoll, his mother a daughter of Samuel Hathaway, of the Fairhaven Hathaways, a family prominent in Southeastern Massachusetts history. Through the Hathaway connection, Mr. Devoll also traces descent from the Babcocks of Rhode Island. These families all bore a leading part in the upbuilding of a commonwealth, each in his own particular field and locality, and in their devotion, loyalty and usefulness, strove, labored, sacrificed and conquered. The richest heritage that can descend to a man is a good name and this was bequeathed Daniel Tucker Devoll by his parents and he has worthily borne it. While the Devolls in both families were mariners and business men, Daniel T., of New Bedford, chose a profession and as a lawyer has won high reputation and lucrative practice. His father, Pardon Devoll, born in 1811, died in 1896, was a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes for sixty years. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Congregational church, and one of the substantial men of the community. His mother, Mary (Hathaway) Devoll, born 1815, died in 1901.

Daniel Tucker Devoll was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 3, 1858, and here was educated in the grade and high schools, and under the instruction of a private tutor. He is a graduate of the high school, class of 1875, and for two years thereafter studied under a tutor. In 1877 he began the study of law under the direction of Stetson & Greene (Thomas M. Stetson—Francis B. Greene), an eminent law firm of New Bedford, then entered Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated, class of 1879. After law school he again was associated with the Stetson & Greene offices until June, 1880, when he was admitted to the Bristol county bar and began practice in the offices of his preceptors, continuing until 1882, when he formed a law partnership with

A. E. Clark, which continued until 1894. He then began practice alone and has so continued. For fourteen years of this period Mr. Devoll was interested in the retail shoe business, and has taken active interest in public affairs in New Bedford and in the town of Acushnet, where he took up his residence in 1889 in the village of Long Plain. There he served as chairman of the school committee six years, is a trustee of the Bristol County Agricultural School, and president of the New Bedford High School Alumni Association. He is a successful lawyer and highly esteemed by all who in either a professional or social way have made his acquaintance. He is a member and past dictator of New Bedford Lodge, No. 914, Loyal Order of Moose, and a member and officer of the Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose of the World. He was formerly a member of the Dartmouth and Wamsutta clubs of New Bedford, and reared in the Trinitarian Congregational Church, but is not an affiliated member of any denomination.

Mr. Devoll married (first) June 20, 1889, Mary F. R. Gilmore, born in Long Plain, Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1857, died January 8, 1908, daughter of Adoniram and Chloe C. D. (Robinson) Gilmore, her father a lumber dealer. He married (second) October 31, 1912, Rose Lena Tebbetts, born in Readfield, Maine, in August, 1878, daughter of Oscar A. and Lena (Philbrick) Tebbetts.

CHARLES WILLIAM GILMARTIN, D. D. S.

It was several years before Dr. Gilmartin found his true sphere or profession, but since his graduation from Baltimore Dental College, his progress has been rapid and he stands among the leading dentists of New Bedford. On maternal lines he comes from the Reed family of Meriden, Connecticut, a good Irish family founded in Meriden by Christopher Reed, a railroad engineer. His daughter, Katherine Theresa Reed, married at Meriden, Michael William Gilmartin, born in Lathdrum, Ireland, March 21, 1858, who in this country became an expert glass-cutter. They settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they yet reside at No. 32 Rockland street. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, the father a member of the New Bedford State Guards, and a Republican in his political belief. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmartin are the parents of two sons and two daughters: John Reed, born September 14, 1880; Mary A., November 18, 1882; Charles William, of further mention; Katherine Theresa, December 9, 1886.

Charles William Gilmartin, youngest son of Michael W. and Katherine T. (Reed) Gilmartin, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 12, 1884. He was educated in the primary, grammar and high schools of New Bedford, learned and followed his father's trade of glass-cutter, consuming seven years as apprentice and journeyman, then for three years was operator with the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company. Deciding upon the profession of dentistry, he prepared

at Baltimore Dental College, whence he was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery, and is registered for practice in both Massachusetts and Maine. His dental parlors in New Bedford are at No. 992 Purchase street, and there he ministers to a large clientele. He is modern and progressive in his practice and highly regarded both professionally and socially. He is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 73, Dental Association, and Alpha Chapter, Psi Omega, a dental fraternity.

Dr. Gilmartin married, in New Bedford, January 7, 1914, Grace Mary Gifford, daughter of Fred and Rosetta Gifford, the former named a veterinarian employed with the Union Street Railway when horses were the motive power.

MERTON CHARLES FISHER.

For the past eleven years, 1906-1917, Mr. Fisher has been engaged in the general practice of law at No. 37 Masonic building. His previous life had been spent at Fall River, his birth city, and in preparation for the profession in which he is now a well-established and successful practitioner. While of Massachusetts birth, Mr. Fisher's paternal antecedents are all of Vermont, the Fishers of that State tracing to Lyman Fisher, born in Mt. Holly, Vermont, he the great-grandfather of Merton C. Fisher. On maternal lines he traces to Richard Church, who came from England in 1630 with Governor Winthrop's fleet; married, in 1636, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower." They were the parents of Captain Benjamin Church, who is credited with being the first white settler in Little Compton, Rhode Island, then a part of Massachusetts. Captain Benjamin Church was to southern New England what Miles Standish was to the Plymouth Colony, a buckler and a shield in time of danger, but he had far more experience in military affairs than did the Plymouth captain. It was destined that Captain Church should strike the first and last decisive blows of King Philip's war and so great was the reputation gained that he was afterward constantly called to the field to repel the French and Indians. He married Alice Southworth.

Lyman Fisher was born in Mt. Holly, Vermont, and married, about 1820, Elizabeth Gray, of Townshend, Vermont, at Townshend. He was a farmer and during his lifetime resided in Hyde Park, Morrystown and Waterbury, all in Vermont. Lyman Merton Fisher, son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Gray) Fisher, was born at Hyde Park, Vermont; for many years he was a farmer, and in his later years was a wholesale fruit and produce dealer. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Lucy Jane Borden, and they were the parents of Edwin Leander, of further mention; Carrie E., Elmer M., Ella B., Melville W., and Arthur D. Fisher.

Edwin Leander Fisher, eldest son of Lyman Merton and Lucy Jane

(Borden) Fisher, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, April 18, 1854. He moved to Vermont when five years old, where he lived for twelve years upon a farm. In 1871 he located at Fall River, Massachusetts, and since 1875 he has been continuously engaged as a wholesale fruit and produce merchant. He married Fidelia Elizabeth Church, born January 9, 1856, daughter of Charles and Albina Greenwood (Read) Church, a descendant of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church. They were the parents of two sons, both born at Fall River, Massachusetts, Merton Charles, of further mention, and Charles Church, born October 19, 1884.

Merton Charles Fisher, eldest son of Edwin Leander and Fidelia Elizabeth (Church) Fisher, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, May 24, 1879. After completing grammar school courses, he entered B. M. C. Durfee High School, continuing a full public school course to graduation. He continued his classical education at Harvard University, receiving his Bachelor of Arts, class of "04," and his Bachelor of Laws, Harvard Law School, class of "06." In August, 1906, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and on December 1, 1906, began general practice in the city of New Bedford. He is associated in offices with Mayhew R. Hitch and Lemuel Le B. Dexter, ranking high among the leaders in New Bedford. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Dartmouth Club.

Mr. Fisher married, in New Bedford, September 9, 1915, Elizabeth Gibbs Wood, born in New Bedford, daughter of Horace and Ella Maria (Haskins) Wood, her father an accountant and former city auditor of New Bedford.

CHARLES LESTON FISHER.

One of the young men of New Bedford's financial circle, Mr. Fisher, has chosen coöperative banking as his field, although to accept his present position as treasurer he gave up the position of assistant teller in a national bank and sure promotion to higher position. He has been engaged in banking since leaving school, a lad of fifteen, and the sixteen years that he has pursued his chosen line of work have brought him deserved honor. Mr. Fisher is a maternal grandson of Thomas Childs, a farmer and market gardener, a Republican and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had sons, Alexander S. and Charles D. Childs, and daughters, Louise Ella and Belle D. Belle D. Childs married Captain Hervey Leston Fisher, a master mariner his entire mature life, who died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1902, leaving a son, Charles Leston Fisher, of New Bedford, whose successful career is the inspiration of this review.

Charles Leston Fisher was born in Cotuit, Massachusetts, July 5, 1886, and there attended public school until entering Benton's Business College, in New Bedford, his course there covering a period of one year, 1900 to 1901. In 1901 he began his connection with New Bedford bank-



Edward Tenham

ing, beginning as clerk in the Merchants' National Bank. He was then fifteen years of age, and when he resigned from the bank in 1912, he had been assistant teller for five years, 1907-1912. He had won not only promotion, but favorable comment from men who had noted his willing, careful attention to the details of his work, and when there was a demand for a man of high quality to act as treasurer of the New Bedford Coöperative Bank, and the Acushnet Coöperative Bank, Mr. Fisher was chosen, and since 1912 he has been treasurer of both banks. In 1916 Mr. Fisher was elected on a Fusion ticket to represent Ward No. 4 of New Bedford in common council. He is a member of Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sutton Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar; County Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic and Dartmouth clubs. Mr. Fisher married, July 6, 1911, at Acushnet, Massachusetts, Hattie May Palmer.

EDWARD DENHAM.

Now retired from business cares, Mr. Denham is free to devote himself wholly to the pursuits, literary and educational, which all his life have been active rivals of his business duties. He was deeply interested in matters historical and carried on an extensive correspondence with students and specialists in Europe and America who sought his assistance. Until 1906 he was a partner with his brother in the firm of T. M. Denham & Brother, shirt manufacturers, and prior to that time did a prodigious amount of literary work, including the compiling of indexes for several historical societies, and became so well known as a writer that Cushing's "Dictionary of Initials and Pseudonyms" classified him as "journalist." His best known work is his "Man in the Iron Mask," written for "Frey's Sobriquets and Nicknames," and Volume X. of Collections of the Maine Historical Society, that volume being an analytical index to the nine preceding volumes. One other interest of his life is worthy of more than passing mention. One, however, in perfect accord with his historical and literary work; this is his undertaking to visit marked graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the carrying out of this purpose he has traveled extensively, and on these journeys, taken with a serious purpose, he has gathered a collection of photographic negatives numbering eight thousand.

Edward Denham, of New Bedford, descends from John Denham, the Pilgrim-Puritan ancestor, who came to Plymouth prior to 1633, and was one of the thirty-six proprietors of the town of Dartmouth in 1652. Few of the thirty-six ever lived on their purchase, and John Denham was no exception, he selling his share, and none of his descendants settled in the town until the coming of Tilson Denham, of the seventh generation.

The family was prominent in Plymouth, the founder, John Denham, having been a representative and otherwise interested in public affairs. Tilson Denham, of the seventh generation, resided for a time in the town of Rochester prior to his residence in New Bedford. On the morning of June 14, 1814, the day of the British invasion from the warship "Nimrod," his young wife, with their infant son, Tilson Bourne Denham, set out on horseback from Rochester to visit her mother at Great Neck, then in Sippican, now Marion. On her way she met terror-stricken people fleeing with their household treasures, the same scenes of fright there being enacted as at New Bedford and Fairhaven. This alarmed Mrs. Denham, and turning her horse was soon at full gallop for home. After going a few miles she heard the sound of fife and drum, which calmed her, and it proved to be the Rochester Company of Militia of which her husband was corporal. Captain Ruggles halted his men, drew them up in two lines facing each other, and detailed Corporal Denham to escort his wife and child through the centre, the soldiers presenting arms and saluting with cheers. Mrs. Denham then rode away to her home in Rochester, her husband going with his company to repel the invader and defend the sea coast.

Tilson Bourne Denham, the baby of the foregoing story, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, April 5, 1813, and died in New Bedford, March 1, 1899. His parents moved to New Bedford while he was young, and there he became engaged in the baking business, a line of activity very profitable during the palmy days of the whaling industry. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1854 and 1855, and very active in city public affairs. When New Bedford discussed the question of incorporation as a city, he was one of the few who favored a city in preference to a town form of government, and to his energy the passage of the act of incorporation in 1847 was due. He held several city offices, was a member of the New Bedford Guards, the Home Coast Guards, and made sergeant of Company A on duty at Forts Phoenix and Taber in 1861. He was much interested in the volunteer fire department in his youth, and at one time, later in life, acted as captain of the first steam fire engine company, "The Onward." He was a famous fruit and flower grower, his gardens on Union street and his farm on Court street rich in fruit, from which jellies, preserves and wines were made, and during the war between the States soldiers at the front and in hospitals received many gifts of such from his hands. Dahlias and chrysanthemums were his favorite flowers, a hundred varieties growing in his gardens. He continued in his father's bakery until of age, was a member of the baking firm, Sayer & Denham, for years, then sole owner until 1857, when he sold out to Henry Sanders. He married, October 9, 1836, in Easton, Massachusetts, Rachel G. Leach, born February 22, 1813, died January 5, 1903, daughter of Giles and Rachel (Gilbert) Leach. They were the parents of six children: 1. Sarah M. B., married Andrew

Howard Potter. 2. Thomas M. 3. Giles L., born October 3, 1842, living; married Eliza Jane Henderson, and moved to Flint, Michigan. 4. Edward, of further mention. 5. Joanna, twin of Frederick, born January 13, 1855, died September 12, 1856. 6. Frederick, born January 13, 1855, married Mary Ewer Coffin, of New York; he died December 17, 1893.

The line of descent from John Denham, the Pilgrim founder, to Edward Denham, of New Bedford, of the ninth generation, is as follows:

John Denham, founder, deputy, deacon, and member of Governor Bradford's Council; his son, Joseph Denham, born in 1637, married Mercy Morton, and lived in Plymouth, Middleboro and Edgartown; their son, Eleazer Denham, born in 1659, married Bathsheba Pratt, and lived at Plymouth; their son, Israel Denham, born 1689, married Joanna Richards, and lived in Plympton; their son, Sylvanus Denham, born 1714, married Rebecca Crocker, and became prominent in town and church affairs; their son, Lieutenant Silas Denham, born 1749, was an officer of the Revolutionary War, serving as lieutenant, First Regiment, Massachusetts Troops, in 1775, was at Fort Edward in 1776, and at Rhode Island in 1781. He married, in 1773, Mary Tilson, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Cobb) Tilson, he the son of Jonathan and Lydia (Rickard) Tilson, he the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Haskins) Tilson, he the son of Edmund Tilson, of Plymouth, 1643. With the marriage of Lieutenant Silas and Mary (Tilson) Denham the name Tilson came into use in the family as a given name.

The line continues from Lieutenant Silas Denham through his son, Tilson Denham, born in Carver, Massachusetts, December 28, 1786, died in New Bedford, July 14, 1875. He married Anna Jenny Blankenship, born July 2, 1790, died in New Bedford, August 16, 1859, daughter of Paul and Joanna (Pease) Blankenship, members of the Society of Friends. She was the heroine of the incident related previously, her husband corporal of the Rochester Militia Company which marched to defend the Massachusetts coast from invasion in 1814. Their son, Tilson Bourne Denham, married Rachel G. Leach, they the parents of Edward Denham, of New Bedford, of the ninth generation, yet a resident of the city of his birth.

Edward Denham was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 30, 1849, and there completed grade and high school study, leaving high school after three years of attendance. His brother, Thomas Denham, who was nine years his senior, had begun the manufacture of white shirts in New Bedford in 1868, and in 1869 Edward began business life as one of his brother's employees. These pioneers in this particular line of manufacture prospered, the business grew, and in 1870 the brothers formed a partnership under the firm name, T. M. Denham & Brother. They continued in successful business until 1906, when they closed the business and retired, having then one of the largest plants of

its kind in New England. Although his school days ended in high school, Mr. Denham has gone ever onward in his studies, and in research has delved deep into the literature of many ages. In his own literary work he has confined himself to historical subjects and has written much that has appeared in book, pamphlet and magazine form. His special field is indexing, and to his skill and patience is due the remarkable Volume X. of the Maine Historical Society, as well as the indexes of other historical societies. In this class of work he has no superiors, and in addition to that work his "Man in the Iron Mask" has brought him fame. He has assisted many others in compiling books, has extensive correspondence from all over the country, and is a contributor to newspapers and to periodicals, writing under various *nom de plumes*. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Massachusetts; Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, London; Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia; Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Naval Historical Society, New York City, New York; American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.; New York State Historical Association, Glens Falls, New York; National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Boston, Massachusetts; Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants, Greenbush, Massachusetts; Burr Legion, Boston, Massachusetts; American Dialect Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Concordance Society, Princeton, New Jersey; Gorges Society, Portland, Maine; Prince Society, Boston, Massachusetts; Champlain Society, Toronto, Canada; and a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine; Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; Quebec Historical and Literary Society, Quebec, Canada; vice-counsellor of the Aaron Burr Legion. In fraternal relation he is affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Books, however, are his greatest love, and next to that is his love for his camera which for many years has been his constant companion in his summer vacation periods, as he traveled north, east, south and west, seeking the graves of the Signers of the Immortal Declaration. Mr. Denham has eight thousand negatives, a result of his photographic work largely of localities famous in the history or literature of the country, and in this way he also possesses undying records of his pilgrimage to these shrines of America. Many of the graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence are unmarked by grave-stones, but a large number of those that are so identified he has visited, also their homes or their birthplaces, as well as many other historical spots dear to the American heart. Ill health has prevented him from visiting all the graves, but his intention is to visit all another year. His pri-

vate library is a fine collection, containing some rare works, and with his books Mr. Denham spends many happy hours. In earlier years, he was active in musical circles and inaugurated a series of popular priced high class musical entertainments which he gave annually for several years. He was one of the first members of the honorary membership of the New Bedford City Guard, and in a lifetime spent in the city of his birth he has maintained high ideals of citizenship, strict standards of business integrity and the truest sense of his obligation as friend and neighbor. He is esteemed for his pleasing personality, as well as for his sterling manliness, and has many friends. He has never married.

WILLIAM JAMES GLASGOW.

As editor and business manager of the New Bedford "Times," an evening and Sunday newspaper, Mr. Glasgow is well known in state journalism, his connection with the "Times" beginning while he was yet a student at Harvard Law School. The legal profession was the loser by Mr. Glasgow's change to journalism, but the latter profession has gained in a like degree. He is a son of William and Margaret M. (Winters) Glasgow, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, his mother deceased, his father now a farmer of Southern California.

William James Glasgow was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 15, 1875, but during his boyhood his parents moved to East Fairhaven, and there he was educated in the public school on Sconticut Neck. In 1883, his parents moved to New Bedford, where he attended the public and parochial schools, finishing preparatory study with graduation from St. Joseph's High School in 1891. The next four years were spent as a student at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, terminating with graduation, class of 1895. After completing college years he returned home and was editor of a church paper, the "Catholic Union," of New Bedford, until the autumn of 1902. He decided to prepare for the law and spent the college year, 1902-03 in study at Harvard Law School. During this year all his time, evenings and Saturdays, was spent as a reporter on the Boston "Post," and as correspondent for the New Bedford "Times," then published as a Sunday paper only. One year at law school ended his connection with that profession, and his permanent connection with journalism began. He was associated with the "Times" for several years, succeeding to the position of editor and business manager in 1913. The "Times" is a recognized factor in New Bedford's growth and progress, and all its departments are modern and progressive. Mr. Glasgow is a member of the Harvard Club and Holy Cross Alumni Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Glasgow married, February 12, 1907, Mary V. Roche, of Glens Falls, New York. They are the parents of a son, William Roche, born February 28, 1908.

JOHN GAEL HATHAWAY, M. D.

Supplementing his medical college study with hospital work in various institutions of that character, and with four years study abroad, Dr. Hathaway is now a well known and successful practitioner of New Bedford, specializing in gastro-internal disease. He is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Susan Elizabeth (Brown) Hathaway. Benjamin F. Hathaway, born in Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1808, died in 1890, aged eighty-two years six months. He was a house carpenter and ship joiner by trade, a contractor for several years, and for more than a quarter of a century was a coal merchant. Susan E. Brown, born in New Bedford in 1836, died in 1903. In politics Mr. Hathaway was a Democrat.

Dr. John G. Hathaway was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 26, 1871. He passed through all grades of the public schools, primary, grammar and high, then began the study of medicine. After studying under preceptors he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the medical department of Columbia University, there pursuing courses of study, regular and special, and graduated M. D., class of 1895. He was engaged in dispensary work in the in and out department of various hospitals for three and one-half years, and in 1900 located in Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he was engaged in general practice until 1906, when he went to Germany, where he spent four years in study. He then returned to New Bedford and began practice as a specialist, and is well established in the good opinion of a large clientele. He is a member of the various medical societies, also Eureka Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford and the Little Compton Country Club.

Dr. Hathaway married (first) at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1902, Carlotta M. Seabury, who died in 1904, daughter of John A. and Nancy (Gray) Seabury, her father a farmer of Little Compton. Dr. Hathaway married (second) in 1906, Claudia Herbert Church, born in Westport, Massachusetts, daughter of Richmond Brownell Church, now retired, her mother dying when Mrs. Hathaway was very young. Children: John Seabury, born September 13, 1903; Francis Brown, September 18, 1907. The family home is at No. 388 County street and there Dr. Hathaway has his offices.

WILLIAM HENRY KNOWLES.

As a manufacturer of loom reeds, William H. Knowles is head of a prosperous industry, the Knowles Loom Reed Works being his personal business. He is well known in business circles, having been an active figure in New Bedford business life since the age of fifteen, when with the old whaling firm, Thomas Knowles & Company, he began his busi-

ness career. He is a successful business man, and enjoys his vacation periods in the North Woods of Maine, the big game section, which greatly attracts him. His adventures are many, but nothing more thrilling ever happened to him, nor was coolness in the face of danger ever better illustrated than in November, 1904, when with Frank McManus and a guide they were in the Maine woods hunting. Mr. Knowles had wounded a very large moose, and in his rage the giant of the woods charged the party, making directly for the guide, who in seeking safety slipped and fell in the path of the moose. Taking a quick aim on seeing the imminent danger the guide was in, Mr. Knowles fired, hit a vital spot and brought the animal down only a few feet from the fallen guide, whose life was saved by the courage, quick thinking and coolness of Mr. Knowles.

The New Bedford history of this branch of the ancient Cape Cod family begins with Captain John P. Knowles, father of John P. Knowles, Jr., and grandfather of William H. Knowles. Captain John P. Knowles was born in Eastham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, son of Thomas and Alice (Pepper) Knowles, grandson of Seth and Hannah (Hatch) Knowles, great-grandson of Colonel Willard Knowles, who was son of Colonel John (2) Knowles, son of John Knowles, son of Richard Knowles, who was of Plymouth in 1637; represented Eastham in the General Court; married (second) Mercy Freeman, daughter of John Freeman, of Eastham, and founded the family that remained in Eastham in this branch until Captain John P. Knowles, of the seventh American generation, retired from the sea in 1835 and joined his brother Thomas who had established in New Bedford as a whaling merchant. From that year until 1844 the firm was known as Thomas and John P. Knowles, but in 1844 a cousin, Joseph Knowles, was admitted and the firm became Thomas Knowles & Company.

Captain John P. Knowles, born October 14, 1805, died December 27, 1896. He shipped as a cabin boy at the age of thirteen; met with every disaster which overtakes the sailor and developed a rare coolness and presence of mind which has reappeared in his grandson. For sixteen years he continued in the merchant service, commanding the brigs "Algerine" and "Russia" in European and South American trade. After retiring from the sea he became extensively engaged in whale fishing for Thomas Knowles & Company, the company at one time having eleven vessels engaged in hunting whales, the firm the principal owners and managing their voyages for many years. He was a member of the City Council in 1859-60, was a member of the first board of directors and an original stockholder of the Citizens National Bank, and at the age of eighty-seven took a lively interest in all that was transpiring around him. Captain John P. Knowles married, September 5, 1830, Susan Crosby, of Orleans, Massachusetts, born June 3, 1810; the mother of nine sons and daughters, of whom the third was John P., Jr.

John P. Knowles, Jr., was born September 24, 1835, died August 16, 1902. He first learned the carpenter's trade, but after three years or more he abandoned it for a clerkship in Thomas Knowles & Company, he and his cousin, Thomas H. Knowles, entering the business as partners at about the same time, and continued until the closing out of the business on the death of Thomas Knowles, the founder, in 1877. John P. Knowles, Jr., was a director of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, director of the New Bedford City Mill, director of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, member of the First Universalist Society of New Bedford, and a man highly esteemed. He married Lucy Ann Ormsbee, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 25, 1840, who survives him, daughter of Caleb L. and Lucy Ann (Studley) Ormsbee. They were the parents of three sons: William Henry, of further mention; George Mortimer, died young; George Mortimer (2), died young.

William Henry Knowles was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 22, 1859, and is yet a resident of his native city. He attended public schools until the age of fifteen, then became clerk and bookkeeper with Thomas Knowles & Company, the whaling merchants, his father and uncle then comprising the firm. He remained there until the firm went out of business; then became associated with William F. Potter & Company, later becoming a partner. Later, and for five years, he was proprietor of a grocery store, located at the corner of Cottage and North streets; but his health broke and he retired to country life for a time. On returning to business life, he became traveling salesman for the Cowdy, Reed & Harness Manufacturing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island; and three years later, February 18, 1910, he established the manufacturing business he owns and manages, The Knowles Loom Reed Works, corner of Myrtle and Penniman streets. He is a member of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs, New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is a Republican. He is an enthusiast over country life, a lover of horses, delights in the sports of the forest, and is a virile representative of a race of men who made history each in his day and generation.

Mr. Knowles married (first) March 2, 1881, Mary Louise Williams, born at Mystic, Connecticut, April 13, 1862, daughter of Thomas H. and Cynthia W. (Wolfe) Williams. Mrs. Knowles died May 22, 1916. Mr. Knowles is a member of the First Universalist Society, as is also Mrs. John P. Knowles, who is a resident of New Bedford, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Knowles married (second) Flora A. (Baker) Buck, of Rockland, Maine.

*

RICHARD KNOWLES.

Although of Boston birth, New Bedford and Cape Cod have long been localities in which the family of Richard Knowles, of New Bedford, has been prominent. As attorney and legislator, Mr. Knowles has gained

extensive acquaintance in the New Bedford senatorial district, while in the city proper his recent announcement that he is a candidate for mayor of the city at the coming election has brought him again prominently into the public eye. Mr. Knowles came to New Bedford immediately after his graduation from law school in 1911, and during the six years which have since intervened he has won unusual distinction, both at the bar and as a member of city and state law making bodies. A young man, he has entered ardently into city life, and has gained in a few years an acquaintance and a following that a much older politician might envy.

The American history of this branch starts with Richard Knowles, who was of Plymouth in 1637, owned land, married, in 1639, Ruth Bower, and had sons, one of whom, John Knowles, born about 1640, was killed in King Philip's war. His wife, Apphia, (Bangs) Knowles, was a daughter of Edward and Lydia (Hicks) Bangs, her father coming from England on the "Anne," in July, 1644, and settling at Eastham on Cape Cod, where he became deputy and otherwise important. Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod" refers to the provision made by the court for "Aptha, widow of John Knowles, of Eastham, lately slain in the service." John and Apphia Knowles were the parents of Colonel John Knowles, who bought the old Knowles homestead in Eastham in his latter years from Samuel Treat, a property yet owned in the family. Colonel John Knowles married Mary Sears, and they are the parents of Colonel Willard Knowles, who married Bethia Atwood. Their son, Seth Knowles, became a prominent resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was an original member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, was active in the negotiations for the purchase of the site, was a member of the building committee, and of the board of directors. He married Hannah Hatch, and they are the parents of Thomas (1) Knowles, who married Alice Pepper, and they are the parents of Thomas (2) Knowles, of Eastham, who early settled in New Bedford, established the mercantile house of Thomas Knowles, became heavily interested in the whale industry, and amassed a large fortune. Thomas (2) Knowles married Mary Keith Eaton, of Middleboro, a descendant of Francis Eaton, of the "Mayflower," and of Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, who came to Boston in 1662, and in 1664 was ordained the first pastor of the Bridgewater church.

Charles S. Knowles, youngest son of Thomas (2) and Mary Keith (Eaton) Knowles, was born in New Bedford, February 3, 1850. He located in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the electrical business. He married (first) Sadie P., daughter of Captain M. L. Eldridge, of New Bedford. He married (second) Nina C. Adams, born in East Oakland, California, in 1865, daughter of Lawson S. Adams, of San Francisco, a "Forty Niner."

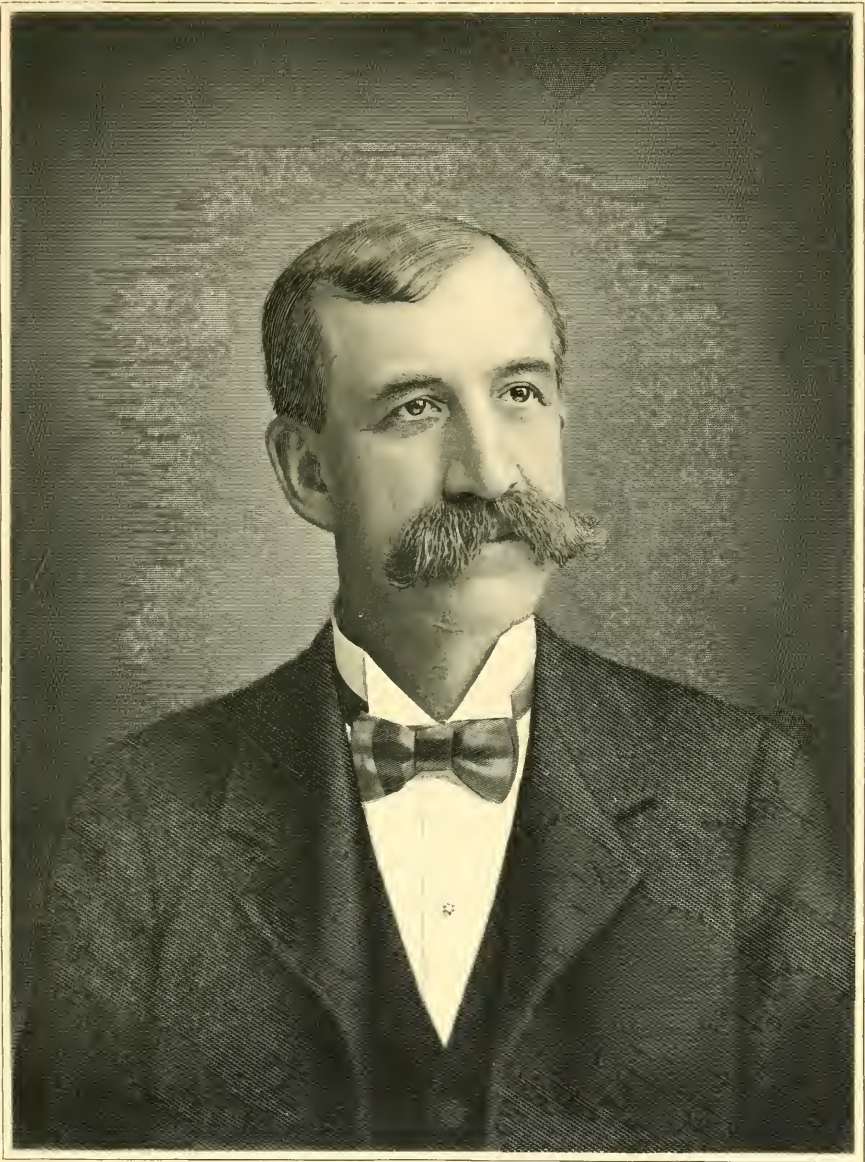
Richard Knowles, of the ninth American generation, only son of Charles S. and Nina C. (Adams) Knowles, was born in Boston, Massa-

chusetts, January 1, 1889. He prepared in St. Mark's School, finishing in 1905, entered Harvard University, was graduated A. B., class of 1908, but as of the class of 1909; entered Harvard Law School, receiving his LL. B., class of 1911. In selecting a location he chose the locality in which his grandfather and uncles had won high and honorable standing, and his father's birthplace, New Bedford, practicing from 1911 until 1915 with Crapo, Clifford & Prescott. In 1915 he began practice alone, and so continues, with offices at No. 33 Masonic Building. He is a member of the local and state law associations, and is well established in practice. In political affiliation a Republican, Mr. Knowles has from his coming made his influence felt in the party. In 1912 he was elected to represent Ward 5 in Common Council, reelected in 1913, and chosen president of Council. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, reelected in 1915, chosen state senator in 1916, his present office (1917). He has no club or fraternal relations, his profession and politics filling his life to the brim. He is highly regarded as lawyer and citizen, his continuation in offices of constantly increasing importance the best proof that his course meets with public approval.

Mr. Knowles married in New Bedford, September 27, 1916, May Fisher Ashley, daughter of Arthur S. and Nettie J. Ashley, her father a clothing merchant.

HERBERT SUMNER PEIRCE.

What is possible for a man to accomplish in a few years if actuated by clean motives and inspired with the right motives is well illustrated in the life of Herbert Sumner Peirce, a native son of New Bedford, who has worked his way from train newsboy to the highest position in mercantile life the South End can bestow. When Mr. Peirce decided to become a merchant he had swung around the circle pretty well and had developed a genius for trade. But his capital had not then caught up with his ambition and lack of means compelled his first efforts to be confined to very small deals in second-hand goods. But every trade showed a profit, and the great store at Nos. 655-667 South Water street and Nos. 460-474 First street devoted to the sale of furniture and house furnishings of every sort and kind is the result. The little store of 1876 on South Water street is now one of the largest furniture stores in Bristol county, and as it was the first so it is the largest in New Bedford's South End. That Mr. Peirce has accomplished so much is more of a marvel when the fact is considered that he was burned out in 1885 and compelled to begin anew. With business prominence has come political preferment, fraternity honors and family responsibilities, for there is nothing of the "slacker" in his makeup, his pattern having been set by his gallant ancestor, Captain Michael Peirce, who with fifty-five Englishmen and ten friendly Indians fought five hundred Indians to a standstill and only



Herbert S. Purce

succumbed when four hundred more appeared on the field and only when the last man of the little band was down were the Indians conquered. For three hours they fought on that "Bed of Honor" and from their leader, Captain Michael Peirce, comes his twentieth century leader of mercantile forces, Herbert Sumner Peirce, of the eighth American generation.

Captain Michael Peirce, son of Rev. James Peirce, of Exeter and Cambridge, England, was born in 1615, came to New England prior to 1645, and was killed in battle with Indians, not far from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 26, 1676. He served under the great Plymouth war captain, Miles Standish, as ensign, afterwards was promoted captain and led his men on the day of his death. He held civil offices, offices of trust in Hingham and Scituate, Massachusetts. When he marched to fight against King Philip's hordes in 1675, he made his will dated in 1675, beginning "Being of the appointment of God, going out to war against the Indians" thus showing that he fully realized the danger he was incurring, but going like the brave man he was.

The line of descent from Captain Michael Peirce is through Ephraim Peirce, his son, born about 1650. Ephraim Peirce married Hannah Holbrook, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Stearns) Holbrook, and was succeeded by a son, Ephraim (2) Peirce, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1674, married Mary Low, and was succeeded by a son, David Peirce, born July 26, 1701, who married Mary Wood. David and Mary (Wood) Peirce were the parents of David (2) Peirce, born January 14, 1726, married Elizabeth Baker. Their son, Captain Obadiah Peirce, born February 12, 1762, married Susanna Luther, daughter of David and Phoebe (Kingsley) Luther, a descendant of the sixth American generation of the family founded by Captain John Luther. Captain Obadiah and Susanna (Luther) Peirce were the parents of a large family, the ninth child, James Luther Peirce, being the next line of descent. Captain Obadiah Peirce died in Somerset, Massachusetts, December 28, 1836, his widow surviving him until May 21, 1843.

James Luther Peirce was born in the town of Somerset, Massachusetts, May 3, 1808, and died March 25, 1853. He was a mason by trade, settling in New Bedford's South End. He married, April 26, 1835, Amanda Mason Chase, born January 5, 1816, died April 3, 1893, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Chase, of Swansea, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Caleb Chase, son of Philip Chase, son of Samuel Chase, son of William (2) Chase, son of William (1) Chase, who came from England to New England in 1629-30 with Governor Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. John Luther Peirce were both members of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New Bedford, and reared their large family in the ways of righteousness and industry. Children: 1. Amanda Maria, born on Sunday, February 7, 1836, died October 17, 1884; married, October 6, 1864, Captain William Jenkins Macy, of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

2. Susan Luther, born Thursday, March 8, 1838; married, October 17, 1860, William Sheperd Mosher, son of Elihu and Meribah (Sheperd) Mosher, of New Bedford. 3. James Mason, born Thursday, June 4, 1840; married Mattie B. Beardsley, of Advance, California. 4. Mary Josephine, born December 2, 1842; married, December 2, 1866, Thomas Edwards, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who died in Florida, March 11, 1896. 5. Clara Vernon, born December 22, 1845; married (first) Zebedee A. Popple, of New Bedford; married (second) Edward Hartwell Mason, of Taunton, Massachusetts. 6. Emma Endora, unmarried. 7. Jeannette, died May 7, 1851. 8. Herbert Sumner, of further mention. James Luther Peirce joined Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of twenty-six, became a member of the official board, class leader, superintendent of the Sunday school, and one of the most active and liberal members of the church. His funeral was largely attended, the Sunday school marching in a body to Rural Cemetery. He was a member of First Common Council elected after New Bedford became a city in 1847. His widow, Amanda Mason (Chase) Peirce, long survived him, remaining a widow forty years. She joined Fourth Street Methodist Church at the age of nineteen, and was a consistent follower of the doctrines of John Wesley until her death fifty-eight years later. She was a woman of sterling character, a firm expounder of the right, and lived in conformity with the strictest view of her obligations. Her charitable nature and many womanly virtues won her the friendship of all who came within the circle of her influence. She was one of the early advocates of temperance, a charter member of "Acushnet Temperance Division" of New Bedford, and cast her vote at the polls among the first women who were allowed to vote, "No" being the principle her ballot expressed. A self-sacrificing devoted mother, her children rise up and call her "blessed."

Such is the ancestry of Herbert Sumner Peirce, of the eighth American generation, a twentieth century representative of a family honored in New England from the coming of Captain Michael Peirce two and three-quarter centuries ago. Herbert Sumner Peirce was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on South Water street, between Grinnell and South, Sunday, April 18, 1852. He attended the public grade schools of the city and entered high schools, there remaining two years, then left to become a business man. His early experience included running a newsstand, selling papers on the train, working for one year in the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company in general employment, and turning his musical ability to his financial advantage. Finally he became convinced that merchandising was his forte, and with the few dollars he possessed he began buying second-hand furniture, which he could quickly dispose of at a good profit, making his first purchases from the famous old auctioneer, John Baylies, whose auction rooms were on Union street. Soon a little business was established in a room 20 x 45 at

No. 659 South Water street and that little store first opened in 1876 is the foundation upon which his present large and prosperous furniture and house furnishing goods business is built.

Those first years in business were years of hard work and close attention to every detail and strict economy. His desk for two years was a very old sewing machine, and he was his own delivery wagon, horse and driver, but hard as he worked his back and legs, harder still he worked his brain, and he won out by industry and economy and by being strictly and always "on the level." That reputation grew with the business, in fact, grew into the business and is one of its cardinal principles. Fair dealing with all has been the store slogan and as departments have broadened and expanded that principle has ever prevailed. The Peirce store now occupies greater floor space than any other furniture store in Southeastern Massachusetts. His was the first furniture store started in the South End and it retains its leadership, furnishing every kind of household utensil or article needed. In 1897, at the semi-centennial celebration of New Bedford's incorporation as a city, his display in the merchant's section won the first prize. His business success has been gained by upright dealing and hard work, neither able to succeed alone but combined irresistible forces for success. He is a splendid example of the American forceful, self-reliant business man, often referred to as "self-made," who has achieved commercial success and gained high personal standing and civic prominence.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Peirce has ever taken a deep interest in party success and civic offices. He ran for alderman from Ward 5, but was defeated. In 1905 he was the candidate of the People's party and was elected by the largest vote given any of the aldermanic candidates, his plurality 1,259. He is a member of Acushnet Lodge and Annawan Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Stella Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. He is a member of Canton, New Bedford, Patriarchs Militant, and was captain of the canton in 1906. He is also a member of Nonquitt Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Peirce married (first) in 1875, Annette Blanchard, of Killingly, Connecticut, born December 25, 1856, died June 3, 1885, leaving a daughter, Grace Blanchard Peirce, born in New Bedford, January 15, 1881. He married (second) July 19, 1886, Jennie Cory Howland, a daughter of William Goddard and Rebecca S. Tripp (Gifford) Howland, of New Bedford. Mrs. Peirce died October 18, 1917.

HOLDER CRARY KIRBY, M. D.

In direct paternal line Dr. Kirby, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, traces descent to Richard Kirby, who first appeared in New England records as an inhabitant of Lynn in 1636, but moved in 1637 to Cape Cod and began the settlement of Sandwich, sharing in the division of

land in 1641. From that time forward Southeastern Massachusetts has been the home of this branch of the Kirbys, Richard Kirby, of the second generation, settling in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, and his son, Robert Kirby, settling in that part of the town which in 1787 became Westport and near the Coaxit river, on either side of the river. According to the proprietary records of Dartmouth, there was laid out to Robert Kirby in 1712 a homestead tract of two hundred and twelve acres. In 1728 he bought the Benjamin Waite farm, the house standing on the farm in 1904 built by Thomas Waite in Central Village, Westport, about 1677. Dartmouth has been the family seat of the Kirbys for two and a half centuries, and there Dr. Holder C. Kirby was born. Through maternal lines in earlier generation, Dr. Kirby traces descent to Ralph Russell and his son, John Russell, the latter being the purchaser of eight hundred acres of Dartmouth lands in 1664, and the founder of Russells Mills, an iron forge; from Francis Cooke, of the "Mayflower," and if belief resolves into facts, from William White, of the "Mayflower." The early Kirbys were members of the Society of Friends, a faith that long prevailed in the family. The line of descent from Richard Kirby, the founder, is through his son, Richard (2) Kirby, who was fined ten shillings in 1660 for "attending Quaker Meetings"; his son, Robert Kirby, who bought the Waite farm in Central Village, Westport; his son, Nathaniel Kirby, whose wife, Abigail (Russell) Kirby, was a descendant of Ralph Russell, of Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts; their son, Justus Kirby, whose wife Catherine (Cornell) Kirby, was a direct descendant of Thomas Cornell, of Essex, England, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island; their son, Wesson Kirby, whose wife, Hannah (White) Kirby, was a descendant of Francis Cooke, of the "Mayflower," Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," Arthur Hathaway, of Mansfield and Dartmouth, George Cadman and William White; their son, Abraham Kirby, whose wife, Eunice (White) Kirby, is believed to have been a descendant of William White, of the "Mayflower"; their son, Stephen P. Kirby, and his wife, Harriet Newell (Brownell) Kirby; their son, Albert C. Kirby, and his wife, Cynthia White (Brownell) Kirby, they were the parents of Dr. Holder C. Kirby, whose useful life is herein given in detail.

Stephen P. Kirby, of the seventh generation, was born in Westport, April 9, 1815. He was a drover and cattle merchant in a large way, buying and distributing over a large area in Southeastern Massachusetts. He was a Protestant in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married, June 30, 1839, Harriet Newell Brownell, daughter of Nathan Crary Brownell, of Westport. She died May 21, 1857. Their children were: Albert C., of whom further; Wilfred S., Edward B., Frank R., Henry P.

Albert C. Kirby, born March 17, 1841, died September 25, 1913. His career was one of continuous public service, but later in life he engaged in business in New Bedford, as head of the firm, Kirby & Hicks, livery-

men. He was elected collector of taxes in Westport in 1862, holding the office four years; town clerk in 1863, holding this six years; was justice of the peace about thirty-four years; deputy sheriff of Bristol county for thirty years, beginning in 1897, and from 1894, special deputy; member of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, 1890-91, representing the towns of Westport and Dartmouth. Mr. Kirby married, January 21, 1869, Cynthia White Brownell, born August 15, 1844, daughter of Holder and Love (Baker) Brownell, granddaughter of Ezra and Susan (Baker) Brownell, and great-great-granddaughter of Abner Brownell, the first town clerk of Westport. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby were the parents of two sons, Holder Crary, of further mention; and Wilfred Stephen, born February 3, 1882, residing in New Bedford. Mrs. Kirby survives her husband, residing with her sons, Dr. Kirby and Wilfred S., at No. 33 South Sixth street.

Holder Crary Kirby, M. D., of the ninth generation of the family founded in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, by Richard Kirby, was born in that town, August 8, 1874, but in youth became a resident of New Bedford, there attended the public schools and graduated from high school with the class of 1893. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1896, taking in addition to the regular course special work of biology. Choosing the medical profession he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, receiving his degree, M. D., class of 1900. He began practice as resident physician at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then spent a few months at the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, and five months at the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital, his services at the last named covering the great small-pox epidemic of 1901. In 1902 Dr. Kirby returned to Pittsburgh and opened an office, but in December of the same year his longing for the scenes of his boyhood decided him to locate in New Bedford.

He began practice in his old New Bedford home, in January, 1903, and has continued in practice there ever since. The same year he was appointed city physician, a post he filled until 1908; was appointed assistant surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital in October, 1903, and in March, 1905, elected surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, continuing as such until 1915; now surgeon of Crary Hospital, Dartmouth, and trustee of New Bedford City Hospital. His wide experience gained in hospitals and cities in his own country was supplemented by courses at the University of Berlin, Germany. He is a member and ex-counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the American Medical Association; the South Bristol District Medical Society, the New Bedford Medical Society, and Boston Medical Library Association. His fraternities are Chi Phi (Brown), Theta Nu Epsilon and Alpha Nu Pi Omega (University of Pennsylvania). At Medical School he was also a member of the famed Pepper Medical Society.

Dr. Kirby married, in New Bedford, April 14, 1903, Mary Eleanor Wood, born May 21, 1876, daughter of Thomas F. and Ella (Deane) Wood, of New Bedford, her father a merchant and a veteran of the Civil War.

THOMAS ROTCH RODMAN.

When the passing of his friend, Thomas R. Rodman, inspired the pen of William L. Sayer, the journalist, to pay tribute to his character and influence he summed up the true achievement of a noble life in these words:

"What is it," asked a discriminating Englishman, "what is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin; to have the esteem of your fellow citizens and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy; and through evil or good to maintain truth always?" This was Mr. Rodman, brave, courteous, and loyal, the living example of the genuine Christian citizen, patriot, friend and man.

Thomas R. Rodman was a descendant of John Rodman, of whom Rutty, in his "History of the Quakers in Ireland," wrote:

In the year 655 for wearing his hat on in the Assizes in New Ross, was one John Rodman committed to Gaol by Judge Laneler, kept a prisoner for three months and then banished the country.

It was soon after this that he appeared in the Barbadoes, one of the West Indies, there became a substantial planter, and died between September 16 and December 4, 1686, leaving a will which fixes these dates. His wife, Elizabeth Rodman, bore him sons: John (2) and Thomas, the line of descent from John, the Barbadoes planter, being through the elder son, Thomas Rodman, born December 26, 1640, who in 1675 came from the Island of Barbadoes to Newport, Rhode Island. His change of home at the age of thirty-five was brought about by William Edmundson, a Friend, who on returning from a visit to the Bermudas on church service was accompanied by Mr. Rodman. He became prominent in the Society of Friends, was for thirty years clerk of the Newport Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meeting, and first clerk of the New England Yearly Meeting, holding office continuously until 1718. He was a skillful physician and surgeon, practicing in Newport for many years. He died January 11, 1728; married (third) November 26, 1691, Hannah Clarke, daughter of Walter Clarke, Governor of Rhode Island. The line of descent is through their third son Samuel.

Samuel Rodman, born July 23, 1703, died February 27, 1749. He was a resident of Newport, there serving as justice of the peace, an office to which he was elected in May, 1739. He married, at Flushing, Long Island, New York, May 16, 1723, Mary, daughter of Colonel Thomas

Willetts. Their eldest son, Thomas (2) Rodman, born February 29, 1724, was lost at sea on the passage from Honduras, November 16, 1766. He married, April 5, 1750, Mary Borden, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Wanton) Borden, of Newport, her father being a son of Matthew Borden and grandson of Richard Borden. Mary Borden, born in May, 1729, died February 19, 1798. Their son, Samuel (2) Rodman, born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 11, 1753, resided at Newport, Nantucket and New Bedford, Massachusetts, dying in the last named city, December 24, 1835. When his father perished at sea, Samuel was aged thirteen, the eldest of seven children. He was employed in a New Bedford counting room until his marriage in 1780, then became associated in business with his father-in-law, William Rotch, locating first in Nantucket, a member of two firms, both bearing the name William Rotch & Sons, the second firm being organized to carry on the Dunkirk whale fishery. In 1798 he moved to New Bedford, where he conducted an extensive business under his own name after William Rotch & Sons dissolved. He was largely engaged in whale fishing, first at Nantucket, later in New Bedford, the large state he left being accumulated principally through a superior business ability, aided by native intelligence and education superior to most of his contemporaries. Physically he was richly endowed and in character was upright and benevolent, in manner refined and courteous, in dress a model of gentility and neatness. He married, June 1, 1780, Elizabeth Rotch, born December 9, 1757, died August 2, 1856, aged ninety-nine, a woman "admirable in all the relations of life, regarded by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, by remote kindred and by friends with reverent affection." She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Barney) Rotch.

Samuel (3) Rodman, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Rotch) Rodman, was born on the Island of Nantucket, March 24, 1792, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 1, 1876. In 1812 he began the preservation of daily meteorological observations and records, carrying on the practice until his death, then passing the duty to his son, Thomas R. The data thus collected showed the peculiar adaptability of New Bedford's atmospheric conditions to the processes of weaving and spinning, and to some degree influenced the location of the cotton manufacturing industry in the city. He was a successful merchant and manufacturer, an ardent worker for the abolition of slavery and intemperance, a friend of all charitable and educational movements, serving as trustee of Friends' Academy for sixty-three years, and being largely instrumental in the founding of the Free Public Library. As Rodmans had ever been, he was a member of the Society of Friends, valued his birthright as a rich inheritance and was ever active in the meeting. He married, November 2, 1819, Hannah Haydock Prior, born September 11, 1794, died December 5, 1876. They were the parents of: Edmund, twin with Mary;

Thomas Rotch, to whose memory this review is dedicated; Francis, born July 27, 1827; Susan Emlen, August 19, 1829; Charles, August 6, 1831; Ellen, October 16, 1833.

Thomas Rotch Rodman, second son of Samuel (3) and Hannah Haydock (Prior) Rodman, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 27, 1825, and died in the city of his birth, December 18, 1905. He acquired his education in the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, Haverford College and Harvard College, graduating from the latter institution in 1846, and having as his classmates and lifelong friends such men as George F. Hoar, United States senator, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Professor George M. Lane, Professor Francis J. Child, and others whose names rank among the distinguished men of the nation. In the years that followed his schooldays, Mr. Rodman never lost his love for study, and through all the changes of his daily life, the cares of business and the strife of war, he retained his keen sense and appreciation of the best in classical and modern literature, the advance of science and the progress of all movements for the betterment of social and civic conditions. In 1845 he was one of fourteen young men who formed a literary society known as the Blue Club, whose meetings continued for many years to be of great interest. He was a supporter of the New Bedford Lyceum, at one time its vice-president, and often on its lecture committee, while he himself was a lecturer of no mean ability. From 1899 until his death he was vice-president of the Brooks Club. From 1856 until his death he was a trustee of the Friends' Academy, in the establishment and management of which the Rodmans had always played an active part. From 1857 to 1860 he was a member of the school board, and again in 1878 and 1879 by virtue of his position as president of the Common Council. After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Rodman lived in the West for several years and while there became interested in the cause of the Indian, and he afterward devoted much time to the Association for the Uplifting and Relief of the Indians of the United States, of which he was president. Many philanthropic movements received his aid.

Through Mr. Rodman's interest in local history, much of the earlier history of his community has been preserved. He gathered much data that proved valuable to local historians, and he was ever ready to assist in the preservation of the tales of those early days. He was a charter member of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, and its vice-president from the time of its organization until his death. Above all was Mr. Rodman a lover of his country. Though nurtured with a Quaker's abhorrence of war, with his own tastes leading him along the lines of study, he responded to the call of patriotism, and in the summer of 1862 he assisted his cousin, William Logan Rodman, to organize Company H, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service, August 21, 1862. His cousin having been made major, he was

himself commissioned captain of the company, and after ten days in camp was ordered to the front, where he served until transferred to the quartermaster's department. He engaged in the battle of Bisland, and in the siege of Port Hudson, during which there were two unusually severe engagements, his cousin, Lieutenant Colonel William Logan Rodman, giving up his life in the second, May 27, 1863. A comrade thus described Captain Rodman:

In the midst of battle he regarded not self, and while there was a pallor on his face, indicating the realization that at any moment the whizzing bullet or the screaming shell might cut off suddenly his life, with compressed lips and face to the enemy, he unflinchingly performed his full duty. In one of our battles during the siege of Port Hudson I remember he stood erect when everybody else was lying down, for we were close to the enemy's breastworks, and not until some of us pleaded with him did he change his position. Under his leadership, no matter what the risk, his men obeyed his orders, and he never demanded more of them than he himself was ready to do. He was ever solicitous of the comfort of his men, and the encouraging words spoken to them in hospital were inspiring and helpful. He was tender and considerate when a comrade died, and the sad information to the comrade's friends conveyed by him was couched in words of sympathy which were of real comfort to those bereaved.

Captain Rodman would have wished to remain always with his company, but his ability was recognized by superior officers, and he was detached September 28, 1863, and until the close of the war served on special staff duty. On July 14, 1865, at the old railroad station on Pearl street, he again welcomed "his boys," and then as they marched through the home streets he with characteristic courtesy and humility refused to lead them, falling back into the ranks, since, although their captain, for two years they had marched under another's leadership. The ties of comradeship thus engendered were ever afterward the strongest interests of his life. At an early date he joined Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1888 became a member of Richard A. Pierce Post, No. 190, and in 1891 and 1892 was its commander, the only living comrade of the post to serve two consecutive years in that office. He also served as commander of the Bristol County Grand Army of the Republic Association. To his comrades he was ever the firm friend and ready helper. He was faithful in attendance at camp fires and re-unions.

After the war he went to Colorado, where he was in charge of certain gold mining operations for several years, and he later purchased a farm near Lawrence, Kansas, where he lived until about 1871. When he returned to the East he was associated with William J. Rotch and Leander Plummer for a time, and then entered the employ of the Wamsutta Mills in April, 1880, continuing there until April, 1890, when he retired from active business life. While his ancestors were so conspicuous in the Society of Friends, and he himself was reared in that faith, he later

became a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was an earnest supporter of the faith of his adoption, serving as vestryman and senior warden of Grace Church in New Bedford, and for many years representing the parish in the diocesan conventions. He preserved, however, to the last, traits of spirituality and simplicity which characterizes the Friends. He uncompromisingly adhered to what he thought was right, he hated trickery or hypocrisy, and he was a man of high ideals and strong prejudices. Because of all these to some he appeared cold and stern, but to a worthy call he was all tenderness, to his friends he was genial and kindly, and in his home a wise and loving father.

Mr. Rodman at his death left three children: 1. Julia W., a resident of New Bedford. 2. Effie, wife of George W. Goethals, then a lieutenant in the engineer corps of the United States Army, afterwards lieutenant-colonel, chief of commission, chairman and chief engineer in the construction of the Panama Canal, and later Governor of the canal zone, his work as engineer and executive placing his name high upon the Roll of Fame as one of the greatest builders of the world; he is now retired with the rank of major-general; General and Mrs. Goethals are the parents of two sons: George Rodman Goethals, a graduate of West Point, and professor of practical engineering, a major of the engineer corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas Rodman Goethals, M. D., now serving with the Harvard Unit under Dr. Harvey Cushing, formerly United States Base Hospital No. 5, now General Hospital No. 13, somewhere in France. 3. Samuel, a graduate of West Point, and former United States army officer, now retired.

GILES PELEG SLOCUM.

Slocum is an ancient family and is found in the territory now included in the limits of the county of Bristol at a very early date. The town of Dartmouth has been the family seat for nearly three centuries. Anthony Slocum, one of the forty-six first purchasers of the territory of Cohammet in 1637, a territory incorporated as Taunton, Massachusetts, March 3, 1639, married a Miss Harvey, and founded a numerous family, now widely scattered, one branch being represented in the twentieth century in New Bedford by Giles Peleg Slocum, of the ninth generation.

The line of descent is through Giles Slocum, eldest son of the founder born in England, coming to America and settling in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and by wife, Joan, had nine children, descent in this branch being traced through the sixth child, Peleg, who was a Friend and a minister, belonging to the Apponegansett meeting. He gave six acres to the society upon which to erect the meeting house at Apponegansett, the first house of worship erected in the old town of Dartmouth. He married Mary Holder, of Providence, the line continuing through their son, Captain Holder Slocum.



Giles P. Shoum

Captain Holder Slocum, born in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 14, 1697, became a sea captain and a prominent Friend. He married (second) Hannah Hull, daughter of Captain John and Alice (Tiddelman) Hull, of Jamestown, Rhode Island. Their second son, Peleg Slocum, born in Dartmouth, November 11, 1740, married Amy Russel, of Dartmouth, the line continuing through their youngest son, Peleg Slocum, born in Dartmouth, January 4, 1764. He was generally known as King Peleg on account of his large holdings of land on Slocum's Neck, South Dartmouth. He married, December 3, 1788, Elizabeth Ricketson, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ricketson. She died November 7, 1838, he in the year 1857. They were the parents of three daughters and three sons, the line following through the eldest son Ricketson, twin with Almy, who married Pardon Wing, of Dartmouth.

Ricketson Slocum was born in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 5, 1790, died in July, 1854, and with his wife is buried in Friends Cemetery at Apponegansett Meeting House. He was a farmer of the town, a Friend and a man of influence and good standing, being chosen to represent the town of Dartmouth in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1836-37. He married, January 31, 1810, Jemima Wing, who died in 1874, daughter of John and Mercy (Almy) Wing. They were the parents of seven sons and four daughters, the third son, Charles Slocum, being the father of Giles Peleg Slocum, of New Bedford. Charles Slocum was born in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, January 23, 1816, and died in March, 1886. He was a farmer of Dartmouth, a Friend and a man of high standing in his community. He married, December 28, 1837, Rhoby Allen, born April 18, 1819, died September 12, 1880, daughter of Peleg S. and Valariah Allen, of Dartmouth. Children: Charles F., married Elizabeth Swain; Minerva H., married William H. Gifford; Valeria, died young; Edward N., died aged twenty years; Giles P., died young; Giles P., of further mention; Valeria A., married Alton H. Sweet; Rebecca A., married John E. Bennett; Harriet R.

Giles Peleg Slocum, son of Charles and Rhoby (Allen) Slocum, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, September 8, 1851, and was educated in Dartmouth public schools. He remained at the home farm, his father's assistant, until seventeen years of age, then went to sea on a whaling voyage, sailing on the bark, "China," October 6, 1868, returning home in August, 1871. He sailed on his second voyage in the same bark, May 10, 1872, but was rated boat steerer, and arrived at New Bedford from a successful cruise, October, 1874. He sailed on his third voyage, April 10, 1875, as second mate on the bark, "Pioneer," arriving home, June 25, 1877. His fourth voyage, begun August 17, 1877, in the bark, "Matilda Sears," of which he was first mate, terminated at New Bedford, May 25, 1882. In August, 1883, he joined the bark, "Canton," at Fayal

and returned in her to New Bedford in October, 1886. On May 17, 1887, he sailed as master of the bark, "Platina," and finished his first voyage as captain of his own vessel, July 25, 1890, at New Bedford. His next command was the bark, "California," sailing from New Bedford, May 17, 1891, to the Arctic Seas, and on November 10, 1892, the "California" put into San Francisco Bay, that being the only voyage of those named which did not begin and end at New Bedford. From that time until his retirement from the command of whalers, San Francisco was the point of arrival and departure of the ships; he sailed into the Arctic Seas in pursuit of whales. He sailed in March, 1893, as master of the bark, "California," returning from the Arctic the same year, November 15. The following March, 1894, he sailed in command of the steam bark, "Belvedere," returning the following November 12. He again sailed to the Arctic as the master of the bark, "California," leaving port, December 2, 1894, returning November 2, 1895. His last voyage as whaler began in March, 1896, when he sailed from San Francisco in the bark, "Horatio," and after a cruise in the Arctic, ended at San Francisco, November 5, 1896. He had followed the sea as a whaler for twenty-eight years, beginning at the lowest rating and reaching the highest. His record was a good one and no serious trouble attended the vessels he commanded, every one being safely returned to the port from which he took her with the exception of only one instance, in 1891, when he sailed to the Arctic from New Bedford and ended his voyage at San Francisco.

After retiring from the sea, Captain Slocum engaged in the mill supply business in New Bedford, Massachusetts, beginning under the firm name, Slocum & Kilburn, in 1896, and still continuing under that name, although his partnership was dissolved in 1904 and Captain Slocum is sole owner of the business. He is a prosperous business man, and highly regarded by a very wide circle of friends and business associates. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; New Bedford Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and the New Bedford Yacht Club.

Captain Slocum married at New Bedford, July 6, 1882, Annie E. Kilburn, born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 12, 1853, daughter of Hiram and Harriet Ellen (Sherman) Kilburn, her father a cotton manufacturer.

ELMER ELLSWORTH ROBBINS, JR.

In an old cemetery in Heddingworth, England, are two gravestones which mark the burial place of John and Hester Robbins, from whom sprang the four men who are recorded in New England annals as John

Robbins, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, Nicholas Robbins, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, Thomas Robbins, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Samuel Robbins, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, brothers, and sons of John and Hester Robbins. John Robbins was a large landowner of Heddingworth, Leicestershire, England, and died August 12, 1680. His wife Hester was buried August 7, 1697. They were the parents of six sons, four coming to New England as above named.

The family bore arms in England and are thus described: Gules two fleurs-de-lis, each divided paleways and fastened to the sides of the escutcheon, the points following each other, or; crest: a talbot's head.

The line of descent to Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Robbins is from John Robbins, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, there recorded as "Gent" in town annals as early as 1638. He was a man of means and good social standing, that fact established by the above title. John Robbins, of Wethersfield, the American ancestor, settled there in 1630, and died June 27, 1660. He married Mary Welles, daughter of Governor Thomas and Elizabeth Welles, born in 1634, died September, 1659.

The line continues through John (2) Robbins, born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1649, there resided all his life, and died July 10, 1689. He married, April 29, 1675, Mary Boardman, born February 4, 1644, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Betts) Boardman.

Captain Joshua Robbins, of the third American generation, son of John (2) and Mary (Boardman) Robbins, was born in Wethersfield, in 1678, his will, probated in 1763, indicating the year of his death. He married, February 10 1703, Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant William and Hannah (Robbins) Warner.

Captain Joshua Robbins had a son, Joshua (2) Robbins, a private in the Revolution, born in 1720, died July 30, 1796. Private Joshua Robbins married, August 26, 1742, Mary Welles, who was buried July 16, 1805, aged eighty-six years. Their son, Asa Robbins, born September 29, 1744, died March 6, 1826. He married (second) June 21, 1798, Abigail Daniels, of New London, Connecticut. Their third child, Winthrop W. Robbins, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, May 11, 1806, died February 16, 1896. He married, February 3, 1828, Elizabeth Patterson Graham, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1805, died July 12, 1875. They resided at Berlin, Connecticut, where their son, Edward W. Robbins, was born April 4, 1830.

Edward W. Robbins was a blacksmith by trade, and the first of his direct line to settle in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he died June 20, 1915, aged eighty-five. He married in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, January 13, 1850, Elizabeth Ann Stanley, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 17, 1834, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 28, 1902.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Robbins, son of Edward W. and Elizabeth Ann (Stanley) Robbins, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 7, 1861.

He graduated from Baltimore Medical College, now the University

of Maryland. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and the New Bedford Country Club. He married, December 24, 1882, Carrie Luthera Stevens, of Waterbury, Connecticut. One child, Elmer Ellsworth, Jr.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Robbins, Jr., of the ninth American generation of the family founded by John Robbins, "Gentleman," in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1630, son of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth and Carrie Luthera (Stevens) Robbins, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 12, 1888.

He began his education in the public schools, finished college preparation at the Concord School, Concord, Massachusetts, with graduation in 1906. entered Harvard University, pursuing a classical course until graduated A. B., class of 1910. Choosing his father's profession, he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where after extensive regular and special courses of study he was graduated M. D., class of 1915. After graduation he began practice in New Bedford in association with his father and so continues at the present date. He is a member of the medical societies of the city, the fraternities, Phi Chi (medical), Upsilon Pi Chapter, Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Bedford, the New Bedford Yacht Club, and Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Robbins married, July 3, 1915, at Brockton, Massachusetts, Ruby Sloan, daughter of George de Forrest Sloan, of Brockton.

WILLIAM GARDNER SNELL.

Now retired from active business life, but long one of New Bedford's influential men, William Gardner Snell has had a series of experiences as boy and man on sea and land, in work and play, most unusual and most interesting

Born in Connecticut, he has been a resident of New Bedford since his fifth year. Here he imbibed the spirit for adventure which sent him at the age of fifteen on a whaling voyage and as boat steerer, his first adventure being with a whale which had already destroyed two boats, but who succumbed to the boat steered by this husky boy of one hundred and forty pounds, although but fifteen years old when he sailed from New Bedford, August 21, 1871, in the whaling bark "Hercules." That was his introduction to seafaring life and he left the hazardous occupation of a whaler, holding a mate's certificate and with a record of never having a boat "stove" or losing a whale after having fastened to him. Could the record of his eleven and a half years as a whaler be preserved in detail, it would not be credited, so wild and weird were his adventures in conflict with the mighty deep, and its mammoth inhabitants whose bone and oil were coveted by man.



William F. Snell.

On land Mr. Snell's record is highly creditable as a business man, he having built up a business which he sold out to the Biscuit Trust in 1912, but obligating himself to remain with them for a period of five years, a contract he was obliged to cancel six months before it expired owing to ill health. A good business man, he knew the value of superior products and in his great bakery strove to produce a better quality than others. One result was a biscuit of superior keeping quality, which with his other products became known all over the country.

But there is another side to his nature which is displayed in his great love for the light harness horse, a trait inherited from his father who owned the stallion, "Jupe," 2.07½, one of the best trotting stallions ever owned in New England. Many are the fast horses Mr. Snell has owned, and now that he has retired from business, he drives his trotters on the road and in the matinee races at the New Bedford Driving Park. He loves horses and no man has done more for the improvement of the light harness horse than he. His is associated with the names of the most prominent horsemen, and he is an authority on breeding and record. In his home are many oil paintings by the best artists of horses he has owned, including those sterling horses who so often carried the Snell colors, black and orange, first past the winning post, "Banner B.," 2.09¼, over a half-mile track, "Nathan Straus," 2.03½, "Baron Todd," 2.11¼, and "Star Winter," 2.05, and the famous mare, "Miss Mary," a road horse, his challenge to race her being a standing one but never accepted, so well known was her speed and endurance.

Mr. Snell is a son of David Anthony and Julia (Dexter) Snell, his father a retired manufacturing baker, his mother a daughter of Captain Thomas Dexter, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

David A. Snell, eldest of ten children born to Anthony and Elizabeth Ann (Davis) Snell, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1827. He was educated in the public school at Bristol, Rhode Island, where his parents moved, went to work in a neighboring cotton mill and at the age of seventeen was an overseer. Later he learned the baker's trade and eventually opened a bakery at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where he married. In 1851 he purchased a bakery of Jacob B. Hadley on South Water street, later sold out, and in 1856 was living in Hartford, Connecticut, where his son William G. was born. In 1857 he was again in business, and in company with Charles D. Capen and Jacob B. Hadley was operating a bakery on North Water street. In 1859 he sold out, and in 1861 again came to New Bedford with his family and established the first "patent" bakery in New England, manufacturing "ship bread," and during the Civil War had large contracts with the Government for furnishing supplies for the Union Army, much of the famous "hard tack" of soldier's recollection coming from his bakery. With the close of the war and the decline of New Bedford as a maritime port through the downfall of whaling, the demand for ship bread was so small that in 1867 Mr. Snell began the manufacture of fancy crackers

and cakes in which he was very successful. He continued in business many years and later was joined by his son, William G., as manager. Together they continued until the business passed into the hands of the New York Biscuit Company, and thus the most noted of New Bedford's early bakers retired to the comfort he had so well earned and yet enjoys (1917). He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and for nearly forty years has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He married (second) Lydia, daughter of Captain William Topham.

Anthony (2) Snell, grandfather of William G. Snell, was a son of Anthony (1) Snell, who enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Swansea, Massachusetts, July 1, 1778, serving six months in Rhode Island. He enlisted a second time in Colonel James Dean's regiment, Captain Henry Brightman's company, March 8, 1781. He married a Miss Luther, and lived in Dighton, Massachusetts.

Anthony (2) Snell married Elizabeth Ann Davis, and moved from point to point, finally settling on a farm near Bristol, Rhode Island. While living in Dedham, Massachusetts, his son, David Anthony Snell, was born. Anthony (2) Snell died in New Bedford, at the home of that son.

William Gardner Snell was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 16, 1856, but in 1861 was brought by his parents to New Bedford, which has since been his home. He attended the grade schools until fifteen years of age, then being large for his years, had little difficulty in inducing the captain of the whaler "Hercules" to ship him for a voyage. The voyage lasted four years and from the fifteenth month the boy was rated as boat steerer, and on his return, drew the share of the ship's earnings, \$87,000, his rank entitled him to. The four years less seventeen days were spent principally on the Indian Ocean, in the Pacific around Australia and New Zealand and around the Croisettes in South Antarctic waters. He shipped for a second voyage on the "Hercules," was rated fourth mate and became a navigator, studying the principles and learning the art under the practical conditions existing on the bark. In fact, he did a great deal of studying, and during his years at sea completed his education, one by no means limited. During the second year of his second voyage he was stricken with Chagres Fever, and the "Hercules," being near Panama, he was put ashore and made his way back to New Bedford. In the spring of 1878 he made a voyage to Hudson Bay, returning free of the disease, the sailors expression being he "froze" it out. Eleven and a half years were spent on the sea, 1871-1883, years of prosperity so far as earnings went and doubly valuable for the experience and character development they brought. He left an improved boy, he returned the strong, self-reliant, resolute man of strong physique and alert mind.

His father, a cracker manufacturer, had his bakery at the corner of

Water and William streets, and after leaving the sea William G. entered the business, continuing until the Snell bakery was sold and became a branch of the New York Biscuit Company, prior to 1899. The business started by David A. Snell and developed by father and son was a large one, and during its lifetime kept pace with the changes which the war and the decline of whaling brought and it was a good school for the young man and after its sale he was well equipped to begin business for himself.

With the sale of the business with which he had been identified about sixteen years, a second period in the active life of William G. Snell closed. In 1900 a third period began with the formation of a partnership with Charles Simpson and the erection of a modern baking plant, his capital of \$53,000 being loaned him by his father. The plant was equipped with all modern baking machinery, and during the succeeding twelve years Snell & Simpson did a most prosperous business. New goods were introduced to the trade of such superior quality that the Snell crackers and cakes were known in every store of character in the United States. Mr. Snell threw all his energy and power into the business, he having been known to stay at the plant all night, testing formulas for new or improvement of old brands of cakes and biscuits. He introduced many new brands, one in particular being very valuable from its quality of keeping fresh and free from all rancid taste, no matter how long on hand, if kept dry. This formula or recipe was his own invention. In 1912 he sold out to the Snell & Simpson Biscuit Company, Inc., and retired. A clause of the contract gave the buyers the right to the Snell name and to his services for a term of five years, and he is a director of the company and its vice-president.

Mr. Snell's connection with the trotting turf has been most honorable and it would be well were there more enthusiasts as he. He is one of the staunch supporters of the horse who takes his daily drive behind a good roadster in preference to a motor car and delights in driving his trotters in a workout or in a friendly matinee event. His greatest horse was the gelding, "Star Winter," 2.05, sired by "Ed Winter," 2.12¾, dam "Elsie B. E.," 2.29½. In ten starts over the Grand Circuit in 1914, he won eight stakes in straight heats, and one second and one third money, this record entitling him to the championship crown for 1914 in the 2.10 class. He won the Ohio stakes, \$3,000, at Cleveland, July 21, 1914, in three straight heats, 2.07¼, 2.07½, 2.05, trotting the last quarter in 30½ seconds. His pacing gelding, "Nathan Straus," on a mile track made a mile in 2.03½. Other horses owned by Mr. Snell other than those heretofore mentioned are "Caducius," 2.09½, on a half-mile track when a four year old, and "Jupe Girl," 2.25¼ on a half-mile track.

Mr. Snell has a fine library forming a complete history of horses and racing in this country. Now retired from the grand circuit which knew him so well for nine years, his library and his paintings are very dear to him as reminders of those glorious days when the Snell colors so often

flashed past the crowded stands. He is a lover of art, his home containing many fine paintings in oils and water colors, and evidence of good taste and culture abound on every hand.

Mr. Snell married Achsah S. Briggs, of Fairhaven. Mr. and Mrs. Snell are the parents of Myra G., widow of Louis R. Brown; Florence, married Kenneth V. Haight, buyer for Snell & Simpson; Walter R., married Anna Walner, and has a daughter Marjorie.

HENRY W. PARKER, M. D.

Henry W. Parker, son of Ward M. and Marcia F. (Lewis) Parker, was born in New Bedford, November 2, 1849. His father, a native of Falmouth, was in early life engaged in the coasting trade, commanding a vessel running to Charleston, South Carolina. He later engaged in procuring live oak timber in Florida, under contracts with the government, and finally embarked in the whaling business at Wood's Hole, where he built the ship "Bartholomew Gosnold," and by shrewd management he acquired a large estate. For nearly forty years he was a director in the Marine (now First National) Bank, and for many years was in the direction of the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, the Gas Light Company, the Commercial Insurance Company, the Taunton Locomotive Works, and the Taunton Copper Company, of which he was president several years. He died in New Bedford, August 6, 1881, in his ninety-seventh year, a man universally respected and of many friends.

Henry W. Parker attended private schools in New Bedford and Falmouth, preparing for college at New Bedford under the late Charles P. Rugg, who was for twenty-five years principal of the high school, and in 1868 he entered Brown University, and took the degree of A. B. in 1872. In the same year he began the study of medicine at Harvard University, School of Medicine, but discontinued his medical course at the end of the first year and established a drug store in New Bedford, locating at the corner of Middle and Purchase streets. At the end of a period of four years he sold out and became connected with Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy in New York City, but on the death of his father returned to New Bedford to assume the management of the estate. In 1885 he again took up the study of medicine at Harvard University, School of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1890, but has never been in active practice.

GEORGE NELSON GARDINER.

As special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol, Judge Gardiner enjoys a distinction which he has fairly earned by consistent application to the duties of an exacting profession during a quarter of a century of study and practice. He is a son of Ezekiel Champlin Gardiner, of Exeter, Rhode Island, who in 1865 came to New Bedford,



George N. Gardiner

and for a quarter of a century was connected with the "Evening Standard." The Gardiners are an ancient New England family, the founders settling in Rhode Island at an early date, James Babcock Gardiner, grandfather of George Nelson Gardiner, was a farmer of the town of Exeter, his farm being situated at a point locally known as Gardiner Four Corners. He married Mary Gardner, and reared a family of which Ezekiel Champlin was the youngest.

Ezekiel Champlin Gardiner was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, at the homestead farm, "Gardiner Four Corners," February 1, 1839, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 10, 1901. At the age of fifteen years he left school, and for five years was an apprentice and journeyman in the printing offices of Colonel A. C. Greene, of Providence, Rhode Island, and during that period completed a course at business college. Until June 6, 1861, he was engaged as a journeyman printer, then enlisted in Company D, Second Regiment, Rhode Island, Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service during his twenty-eight months of field service, was engaged in seven battles, and rose to the rank of sergeant. Sickness compelled his being invalided home, and until June 6, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, he was in the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and in garrison at Fort Wood, New York. For a time after recovering from his army experiences, Mr. Gardiner was employed in a woolen mill in Ashaway, Rhode Island, but soon returned to his trade, and in Westerly, Rhode Island, and Fall River, Massachusetts, worked as a printer. Later he was employed on the Fall River "Monitor," there continuing until 1865, when he came to New Bedford and began his twenty-six years connection with the "Evening Standard." After leaving the "Standard" he engaged in the livery business on Grinnell street, continuing that enterprise until his death.

During his New Bedford residence, Mr. Gardiner held many positions of trust and honor in both public and private life. He represented Ward 6 in Common Council in 1880 and 1881; and served on the Board of Aldermen in 1890 and 1891. He was chief of police for two years under mayors Ashley and Brownell; was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, elected in 1898, and re-elected in 1901, holding that office at the time of his death. He was a past master of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and past eminent commander of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. He served Bay State Lodge, New England Order of Protection, as chairman of the board of trustees; and was a charter member of the New Bedford Printers Benefit Association. Mr. Gardiner married in New Bedford, in January, 1866, Abby C. Pollock, daughter of Simeon C. Pollock, and they were the parents of an only son, George Nelson, whose career follows.

George Nelson Gardiner was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 17, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with

graduation from high school. He was a clerk in the First National Bank for a time; also was in the employ of the New Bedford Copper Company, and with George Delano's Sons. He continued in mercantile life until twenty-eight years of age, then decided to prepare for the profession of law, entering the office of Judge Frank S. Milliken, (q. v.) in 1894. After preparatory study there, he entered Boston University Law School, and prosecuted his studies there with such vigor that he accomplished the three year course in a little over a year, receiving a diploma. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar, May 14, 1896, and at once began practice in New Bedford, being at first connected with and under Judge Milliken, his former preceptor. Later he practiced alone until 1911, then on October 1, of that year, formed a partnership with Allen W. Milliken, the firm of Gardiner & Milliken yet continuing successful practice with offices at Room 3, Masonic Building. On March 19, 1913, Mr. Gardiner was appointed a special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol, his former preceptor, Frank A. Milliken, being judge of that court.

Justice Gardiner was one of the organizers of Company G, Massachusetts Naval Brigade, and for five years was in command of this department of the state militia, then being retired with the rank of lieutenant-commander. He offered his services to the government during the war with Spain in 1898, was commissioned a lieutenant of the United States Navy, and after a service of six months was honorably discharged with a letter of praise from his fleet commander. Although for two years, 1897-98, a member of Common Council, he has kept out of politics, never taking any part in state or national campaigns. He was president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association for two years; president of the Fairhaven Investment Association; member of Memorial Unitarian Church, Fairhaven; the Wamsutta and New Bedford Yacht clubs; Military and Naval Association of the Spanish-American War; and of the bar associations of the District, State and United States. He is chairman of the draft board, Division No. 42, comprising eleven towns with headquarters in Fairhaven. He is a lover of sports afield, and with rifle and rod spends a vacation period in the North Woods of Maine.

Judge Gardiner married, June 16, 1897, Helen L. Davis, born in Providence, Rhode Island, died at the family home in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1914, daughter of Captain Edward L. Davis, an old whaling ship master of New Bedford.

OTIS NORTON PIERCE.

There have been few years, perhaps none, in the life of Otis N. Pierce, now the honored president of the Grinnell Manufacturing Corporation, since leaving high school, when he was not connected with textile manufacturing, either in New Bedford or Fall River. Beginning

as clerk, he rose through varying rank to the executive control of the Grinnell Corporation, and under his management the company has continued the successful existence begun thirty-five years ago. He has been manager and financial or executive head of the company during the entire period of its existence, having been its first treasurer, succeeding to the presidency upon the death of Edward Kilburn. He is a native son of New Bedford, a product of her public schools, his business life beginning at the time the city was rising from the crushing loss of the whaling industry and was reaching out timidly but hopefully to the new business inaugurated by the organization of the Wamsutta Mills, a cotton manufacturing corporation with which the Pierce name has been officially connected since 1855.

Mr. Pierce is descended from Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," and of the eighth American generation of the family founded by Captain Michael Pierce, and a brother of Andrew Granville Pierce, who died September 11, 1903, one of the men who so largely contributed to the upbuilding of New Bedford's greatness as a cotton manufacturing city. He is a son of Otis Norton and Susan Grinnell (Cross) Pierce, the former named a son of Barnard and Mary (Rounds) Pierce, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the former named a son of Joshua Pierce, of Rehoboth and Swansea, Massachusetts, son of Mial Pierce, of Warwick, Rhode Island, Swansea and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who died October 18, 1786, aged ninety-four years; son of Ephraim (2) Pierce, of Rehoboth and Swansea; son of Ephraim (1) Pierce, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and Warwick, Rhode Island; son of Captain Michael Pierce, born in England, who fell with all of his company in battle with the Indians near Pawtucket in the spring of 1676. Otis Norton Pierce, born February 3, 1803, married, November 4, 1828, Susan Grinnell Cross, born May 25, 1805. They resided in New Bedford, where he died June 23, 1856, she on May 24, 1865. They were the parents of six children; Andrew Granville, born August 9, 1829; Sarah A., August 14, 1831; Benjamin F., September 30, 1833; Elizabeth H., April 22, 1837; Otis Norton, of further mention; Ellen L., born February 26, 1842.

Otis Norton (2) Pierce, youngest son of Otis Norton (1) and Susan Grinnell (Cross) Pierce, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 28, 1839. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city. He began his active business life as a clerk in the treasurer's office of the Wamsutta Mills in 1856, became chief clerk with that company, and occupied the same position with the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad Company, holding the latter position until that road changed owners in 1873. In 1880 Mr. Pierce was elected treasurer of the Borden City Manufacturing Company, of Fall River, spent two years in that city and doubled the capacity of the plant by the erection of a new mill of forty thousand spindles. In 1882 he returned to New Bedford and threw his energy and ability into the organization of a new enterprise, the Grinnell Manufacturing Corporation. Organization was

effected the same year, the first officers being Edward Kilburn, president; Otis N. Pierce, clerk and treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of Edward Kilburn, Otis N. Pierce, Thomas B. Wilcox, John W. Macomber, Charles W. Plummer, of New Bedford; Stephen A. Jenks, of Pawtucket; William F. Draper, of Hopedale. The first mill was immediately erected and has since been enlarged until its present capacity is one hundred and twenty-six thousand spindles. This corporation has been one of the most successful cotton mills in the country, always paying good dividends, and the stock sells at a good premium. Its product of plain and fancy weaves of fine texture are well known and appreciated with the textile trade. Mr. Pierce continued head of the treasury department until the death of Edward Kilburn in 1906, then succeeded him as president, which office he yet ably fills. The company has had but these two presidents in its life of thirty-five years, and as in the Wamsutta Mills the Pierce influence has been a potent force for success. The City Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1890, enlisted the co-operation of Mr. Pierce, and he became its first president, (a post he not long afterward resigned.) He is also interested in two of the city's important financial institutions, the Merchants' National Bank and the Five Cents Savings Bank, serving the former as director, the latter as vice-president and member of the board of investment. His clubs are the Home Market of Boston, the Arkwright of Boston, the Wamsutta and Country of New Bedford. He was one of the organizers of the old Wamsutta Baseball Club, and was captain and pitcher during its existence. The present Wamsutta Club grew out of this baseball club. He now keeps himself in good physical condition by playing a game of golf several times weekly. In political faith he has always been a staunch Republican and a strong protectionist for home industries.

Mr. Pierce married (first) in 1870, Anna Thornton, who died February 7, 1907. He married (second) April 27, 1909, Mary A. Thornton, sister of his first wife. They were the daughters of Elisha and Mary (Allen) Thornton, granddaughters of Elisha and Rebecca (Russel) Thornton, and of Thomas and Phoebe (Howland) Allen, descendants from Henry Sampson and Richard Warren, who came from England in the "Mayflower."

This review of a life nearing the time which admits to the octogenarian class, has been one of usefulness and honor, one lived in responsible position and is stainless in its integrity. The name, ever an honored one in New England, has suffered no loss of prestige in his keeping, and a review of his years, seventy-eight, can bring Mr. Pierce nothing but satisfaction.

WILLIAM GAGE POTTER, M. D.

Although a comparatively young man, Dr. Potter is now practically retired from the profession he faithfully and honorably followed for a

quarter of a century, and is enjoying the fruits of his labor at his country home in Dartmouth, happy in his books, his curios and the friendship of the children who there congregate. He comes from ancient and honorable lineage, Potter, Baker and Howland being names intimately connected with the early history of New Bedford, the whaling industry and general business. Dr. Potter is a son of Edward Freeman and Mary Briggs (Baker) Potter, and a grandson of William and Merebah A. (Howland) Potter, Dartmouth long the family home. William Potter was interested in ship building and whaling and built three ships in the old shipyard in Dartmouth.

Edward Freeman Potter was born in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and was there engaged as merchant, lumber dealer and ship agent. He served the town of South Dartmouth as auditor for many years; was a trustee of Dartmouth Historical Society, and a man of great value to his community. He married Mary Briggs Baker, daughter of Captain Joshua G. Baker, a sea captain. They were the parents of Annie Freeman and William Gage Potter.

Dr. William Gage Potter was born in South Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, December 17, 1864. After completing public school course in South Dartmouth, he entered Friends' Academy in New Bedford, there completing his academic education. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of New York and was graduated with honors and awarded his degree of M. D. with the class of 1888. He at once began practice in New Bedford, having his first office over Hutchinson's book store on Union street. Later he moved his office and residence to 546 County street, where he followed his professional work for twenty-five years, taking a leading position among the skilled and honorable physicians of the city. He was surgeon to the Emergency Hospital for two years; physician to the City Poor Department under Mayors Brock and Parker, a member of the local and State medical societies, and highly regarded by his professional brethren.

Dr. Potter, while devoted to his profession and meeting to the full all demands made upon him, was not unmindful of other obligations, citizenship included, and he mingled freely with his fellowmen in club and social life. He was an active member of the Yacht, Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs and yet retains his interest; member of the Rod and Reel Club; the New Bedford Art Club, and is a trustee of the South Dartmouth Library. He has a farm of twenty acres in South Dartmouth, and has ever retained a lively interest in the town of his birth and the home of his forbears. His interest in whaling, a business with which both paternal and maternal ancestors were connected, has taken other than a business form and he has a collection of instruments, implements and curios of value and interest, among them a speaking trumpet used in the ship "Commodore Morris." For thirty years he has been

a collector of old English table ware, of silver and gold lustre, and in his leisure hours paints in oil, his subjects principally being marine views. His home is his greatest joy and there he spends most of his time, the children of the neighborhood being his close friends and daily guests as there is much to attract them to the good physician.

Dr. Potter married, in New Bedford, November 16, 1897, Mary E. McKenzie, born in Westport, Massachusetts, April 7, 1866, daughter of Captain James H. McKenzie, a whaling captain, sailing from New Bedford. Mrs. Potter is deeply interested in church and philanthropy, and serves several organizations in official capacity, her ability and interest rendering her a valuable friend. She is chairman of the executive committee for the Relief of Aged Women; is interested deeply in the Young Women's Christian Association, in the Congregational church, and in other organizations works for the causes she best loves. Dr. and Mrs. Potter are the parents of two daughters, Grace McKenzie, a graduate of the New Bedford High School, class of 1917, entering Mt. Holyoke College, Holyoke, Massachusetts the same year; Eleanor Gage, a high school student, class of 1921.

NATHANIEL CANNON SMITH.

Both before his going to Paris to study and since his return, Mr. Smith engaged in professional work in New Bedford, his previous work having been as a wood engraver, his subsequent work as an architect, he excelling in both arts. Since 1913 the firm of Smith & Howland, Architects, (Nathaniel C. Smith, Myron P. Howland) has become well known in Eastern and Southeastern Massachusetts, monuments to their skill as architects existing in many localities. Mr. Smith traces his ancestry through his grandparents, Henry W. and William O. Brownell, to ancient New England forbears long seated in New Bedford and vicinity. He is a son of William T. Smith, a merchant and member of New Bedford Common Council, who died in 1891, and Caroline A. (Brownell) Smith. Two sons of William T. and Caroline Smith yet reside in New Bedford, Alexander T. Smith, in the wholesale grocery business, and Nathaniel C. Smith, of further mention.

Nathaniel Cannon Smith was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 18, 1866. He was educated in the city public schools, finishing with high school graduation, class of 1885. For three and one-half years he was associated with the art of pictorial wood engraving as a student under E. G. Dobbins, a talented engraver and illustrator of that period. Mr. Smith made wonderful advancement in the wood engraver's art, but in 1889 he abandoned it and sailed for Paris, where he spent four years studying architecture and in travel to the great specimens of architecture Continental Europe boasted and yet boasts, although the vandal hand of a war mad monarch caused their number to decrease. In Paris he

was a student at the famous Ecole Des Beaux Arts and in the Ateliers of Henri Duray, Daument and Girault, architects of great fame. In 1893, Mr. Smith returned to his native city and has for nearly a quarter of a century been engaged prominently in architecture and constructive work as superintendent. For twenty years he conducted a large business alone, but in 1913 he admitted Myron P. Howland as partner and continues as Smith & Howland. He is the architect of many buildings of note including the Public Library in New Bedford, the Carnegie Library in Brockton, the Young Men's Christian Association building in Fall River, and schools, churches, and fine private residences without number. He enjoys a reputation as one of the architects of New England whose art has done so much to beautify as well as to provide buildings suitable for the purpose intended. He has a true appreciation of his calling as an art as well as a profession, and his work deserves that highest encomium, appropriateness. The Swain Free School of Design, New Bedford's leading art school, has always been a school in which Mr. Smith has taken a deep interest and in his way has furthered its ends and aims. Art in all forms appeals to him and he has aided young artists to reach the goal of their hopes. He is chairman of the Art Committee of the New Bedford Art Club, and can always be relied upon for extra service in the interest of the club. He is a member of the Wamsutta Club, and although now past the age of military service he was in his boyhood one of the most enthusiastic members of that military organization which is yet a matter of civic pride, the High School Cadets.

Mr. Smith married, in New Bedford, October 29, 1897, Alice M. Adams, daughter of Charles H. and Nannie B. (Bisbee) Adams, her father an ex-alderman and retired merchant at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of a daughter, Nathalie, a graduate of New Bedford High School, and a student of Smith College, class of 1921. The family residence is at the corner of Howland and Cherry streets, Mr. Smith's offices at No. 545 Pleasant street.

CLIFFORD PARKER SHERMAN.

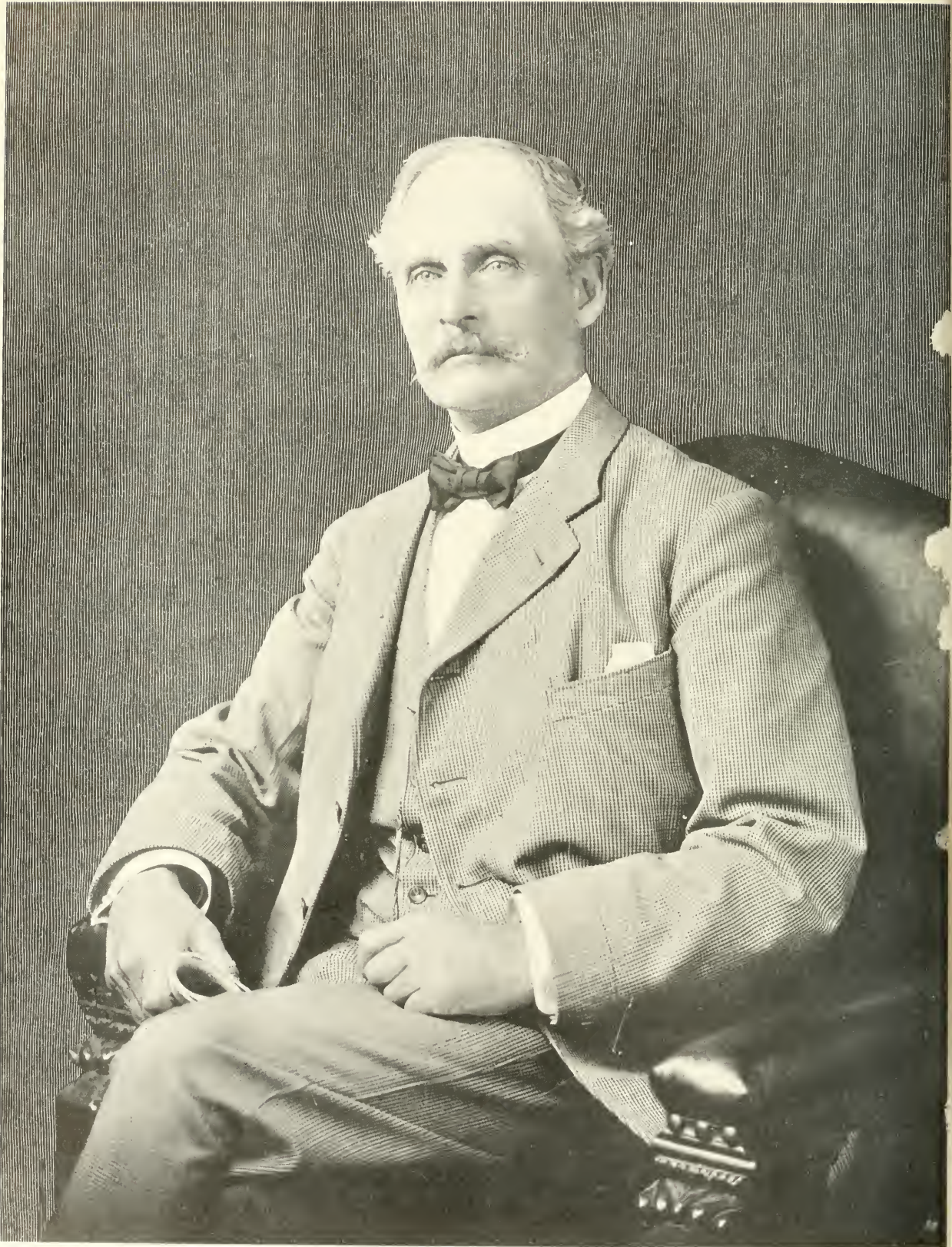
A true "native son," Mr. Sherman, now a veteran lawyer of thirty-one years' experience at the Bristol county bar, has passed his entire years, fifty-six, in New Bedford, her high school his *alma mater*, her noted law firm, Crapo, Clifford & Clifford, his preceptors in the law, and the city ever the seat of his law practice. Sherman is a name that has existed in Southeastern Massachusetts from earliest days and has been borne in each generation by men of eminence in the professional business, military and public life. The hero of the Civil War, General William T. Sherman, and the famous statesman, John Sherman, sprang from the same paternal ancestor as did Clifford P. Sherman, that branch of the family going west. Clifford P. Sherman is a grandson of James

Sherman, who came to New Bedford from Lakeville, Massachusetts, then part of Middleboro. He was a skilled stone mason and carried on business as a builder for many years. He married Elizabeth C. Tobey and reared a family of five children: George H., never married; James O., married Henrietta Watson, of Connecticut; Salene E., deceased, married Alden Spooner; Samuel S.; David Warren, of further mention; two sons, William and Martin, died in youth.

David Warren Sherman was born in Acushnet, January 3, 1829, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 28, 1903, a substantial farmer and honored citizen. He married Charity Parker, born in New Bedford, January 9, 1825, died January 12, 1883, daughter of Elijah and Annah (Spooner) Parker, her father a farmer.

Clifford Parker Sherman, son of David Warren and Charity (Parker) Sherman, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 13, 1861. He passed all grades of the city public schools, finishing with graduation from high school in June, 1879. The following year he began the study of law in the offices of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford, there continuing until admitted to the Bristol county bar, June 14, 1886. He had begun a series of title investigations prior to his admission, and continued with Crapo, Clifford & Clifford until the work begun was completed. He then opened a law office on North Water street and has continued in practice there and in offices in the Masonic Building until the present time. He has occupied offices in last named building since May, 1896, his specialty the law of real estate and title investigation practice in the probate court and conveyancing. Since June, 1902, he has been referee in bankruptcy for the district formed by Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket counties. Learned in his special branches of the law, he is widely sought in professional relation and is recognized as an authority. A man of rugged honesty, straightforward and frank in speech and dealing, with a keen sense of humor and an exhaustless supply of anecdote and reminiscence, he is one of the members of the New Bedford bar well known and liked for his personal worth and charm and highly esteemed and trusted for his professional quality. All men respect him and no man has a surer hold on public confidence. He is one of the incorporators of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, but has confined himself closely to his profession, largely to the exclusion of outside business interest. He is a Republican in politics, a Congregationalist in religious faith, and long a trustee and clerk of the First Congregational Society (Trinitarian). He is a member of the local and Massachusetts State Bar associations, and the Brooks Club. In all he takes a lively interest, for he is one of the most social and friendly of men and a lover of his fellowmen.

Mr. Sherman married, in New Bedford, June 3, 1891, Emma Beach Allen, born in Westport, Massachusetts, daughter of Abner Wilcox and Ann Elizabeth (Howland) Allen, Abner W. Allen, who was a teacher, carpenter and builder and proprietor of a New Bedford planing mill.



Thos. M. Denham

died January 6, 1902, survived by his wife, who attained her seventy-ninth birthday in December, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Allen, born July 30, 1892, a student of the law department of the University of Maine; Clifford Parker (2), born June 24, 1894, was drowned, May 17, 1914; Elizabeth, born June 3, 1899, a graduate of New Bedford High School, a student in Mount Holyoke College.

THOMAS MANDELL DENHAM.

Five generations of Denhams, past and present, have claimed New Bedford as their home. Thomas M. Denham, his father and grandfather, his children and his grandchildren. Tilson Denham, his grandfather, married in Rochester, Massachusetts, and later moved from there to New Bedford, where he engaged in the baking business. Tilson Denham was a son of Lieutenant Silas Denham, a soldier of the Revolution, a lieutenant of the First Massachusetts Regiment in 1775, was at Fort Edward in 1776, and in Rhode Island in 1781. Lieutenant Silas Denham was of the sixth American generation of the family founded in New England by John Denham, born in England, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1633. He was one of the first four deputies sent to the General Court from Plymouth and was reëlected until he had served twenty years. He was a member of Governor Bradford's council, a deacon of the church, and of importance in the colony until his death, March 2, 1668. The line of descent from John Denham is through his fifth son, Joseph Denham, of Plymouth, Middleboro and Edgartown, and his first wife, Mercy (Morton) Denham; their son, Eleazer Denham, and his wife, Bathsheba (Pratt) Denham; their son, Israel Denham, of Plympton, Massachusetts, and his wife, Joanna (Richards) Denham; their son, Sylvanus Denham, of Plympton, and his wife, Rebecca (Crocker) Denham; their son, Lieutenant Silas Denham, the Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Mary (Tilson) Denham, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Cobb) Tilson, great-granddaughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Haskins) Tilson, of Plymouth, 1643; their son, Tilson Denham, born in Carver, Massachusetts, lived in Rochester, Oxford and New Bedford, and his wife, Anna Jenny (Blankenship) Denham, a Quakeress; their son, Tilson Bourne Denham, and his wife, Rachel G. (Leach) Denham; their son, Thomas Mandell Denham, of the ninth American generation.

Tilson Bourne Denham, son of Tilson and Anna J. (Blankenship) Denham, was born April 8, 1813, in Rochester, Massachusetts, died in the evening of March 1, 1899, at his home on Union street, New Bedford, the result of a fall on the stairs of his home. His parents moved from Rochester to Oxford in the town of Fairhaven, and later to New Bedford, which has since been the family home. From the age of eight years until eleven he worked at Butler & Allen's rope walk, and from eleven until twenty-one in his father's bakery. With money saved from his earnings

he bought the interest of Benjamin D. Almy in the bakery operated by Almy & Sayer, and became the junior partner of the new firm, Sayer & Denham, their bakery at the southeast corner of Water street and Shepherds lane, but the November following his purchase in September, 1834, the bakery was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt at once, were the first to introduce machinery in their bakery, and transacted a good business. Later Mr. Denham bought his partner's interest and continued the bakery at the old stand until 1850, then moved to greatly enlarged quarters at the corner of First and School streets. He conducted a large business, supplying the many whale ships entering the port as well as having a large town trade. In 1857 he sold out to Henry Sanders, and thenceforth gave himself to the operation of a fruit, flower and vegetable farm on Court street, agriculture and horticulture being almost passions with him. He grew the first Beurre Bose pears grown in this section, and in his gardens bloomed over one hundred varieties of dahlias and many varieties of chrysanthemums. During the Civil War, he sent to the hospitals and to the front preserves and wines made from fruits grown in his Union street garden. The farm on Court street running south to Arnold was worked at a profit, and his forty years as a husbandman were happy as well as profitable ones.

Mr. Denham was always interested in public affairs and became a prominent figure in city politics. He was one of the men with Edward M. Robinson (father of the very wealthy Hetty Green), who chartered the steamer, "Massachusetts," went to the Whig convention at Hyannis, and secured the nomination of their fellow-townsmen, Joseph Grinnell, for Congress. He had much to do with obtaining a charter for the city, was assessor-at-large, city marshal, represented New Bedford in the House of Representatives in 1854 and 1855, and served on the special committee on changing the State constitution. His connection with the old fire department began in 1844 as a member of Philadelphia Company, No. 7. In 1850 he was a member of the board of engineers, serving until August 21, 1854, when, on account of a difference with the mayor, the entire board resigned. The first fire engine came to New Bedford in 1859, the "Onward," and to Mr. Denham fell the honor of being captain of the company to which it was assigned. He was one of the original members of the New Bedford Guards, was treasurer and collector of the company, and when the Home Coast Guards were formed in 1861 was chosen sergeant of Company A, and performed duty at Forts Phoenix and Taber. Friendly and genial, he had a host of friends, and so interested was he in his fellow-men and in his city that he had no time to grow old, his years finally running far beyond the allotted period, he dying then as the result of a fall. He was a man highly respected, a distinction he richly deserved.

Tilson Bourne Denham married in Easton, Massachusetts, Rachel Gilbert Leach, born February 22, 1813, daughter of Giles and Rachel (Gilbert) Leach. They were the parents of a daughter and three sons:

Sarah Matilda Bassett, born February 13, 1838, married Andrew Howard Potter; Thomas Mandell, of further mention; Giles Leach, married Eliza Jane Henderson, and moved to Flint, Michigan; Edward, in business with his brother, Thomas M., until both retired in 1906, an antiquarian, journalist and litterateur, an extensive traveler and amateur photographer.

Thomas Mandell Denham, of the ninth American generation, and eldest son of Tilson Bourne and Rachel Gilbert (Leach) Denham, was born in New Bedford, February 2, 1840, and there yet resides, a man of honored and respected standing. His life, like that of his father, has been a long and useful one and honors have come to him as unsought as they were well deserved. After graduation from high school in 1856, he became clerk, reporter and handy boy on the "Standard," later changing to the "Mercury," where for two years he was bookkeeper. He was next in the hardware business in New Bedford, but on the outbreak of the Civil War, he went South and became a wholesale dealer in sutlers' supplies. He was located at Hilton Head, on Island of Port Royal, South Carolina, and on one occasion, having to deliver a schooner load of goods up the Savannah river, acted as pilot to a fleet of United States war vessels operating in the shallow sounds and rivers. Although the river was guarded by torpedoes the ships escaped them all and arrived safely at their destination.

He continued in the South until the war ended, then returned to New Bedford and acted as a bookkeeper until 1868, when he began in a very small way the manufacture of men's white shirts, being a pioneer in that line of manufacture. As with everything else, he succeeded, built up a large and prosperous business to which he admitted his brother, Edward Denham, the brothers operating most successfully until 1906, when they sold out, the firm of T. M. Denham & Brother then ceasing to exist. They had a large plant in Acushnet avenue, and at the time of their retirement their business was said to have been the largest of its kind in the United States.

After selling out in 1906, Mr. Denham had reached the age of sixty-six, and there being no reason why he should again enter business he retired permanently and has since given himself up to the enjoyment of those pursuits which always attracted him. In his home at No. 363 Cottage street, he has a room equipped as a printing shop, the cases, frames and wooden fittings built by himself. He has a generous supply of type and spends a good deal of time in getting out artistic printing. He is fond of art and art work, has some specimens of his skill in oil painting done when he was a boy, and at one time he was deeply interested in amateur theatricals.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Denham represented his district in the House of Representatives in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, served as chairman of the committees on prisons and courts, and election laws. He had previously served with credit in the city council, and in the Legislature

his eloquent and ready speech won him high reputation. While he delivered several notable addresses as a member of the Legislature, his strongest and most eloquent was that delivered upon the question of Woman Suffrage, a subject to which he had devoted much careful study. He holds a membership and is an ex-sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; and of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. He is now a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Denham married (first) Edith Russell Watson. He married (second) May 27, 1867, Clara Isadore Scott, who died October 31, 1877, daughter of William and Lucy B. Scott. He married (third) June 10, 1879, Amy Read Hathaway, daughter of Braddock D. and Harriet (Richmond) Hathaway, of New Bedford. Thomas M. and Clara I. (Scott) Denham were the parents of two daughters: 1. Rachel Leach, born January 28, 1869, married Eben N. Barstow, of New Bedford, and they are the parents of Charlotte D., Thomas Tilson and Gilbert L. Barstow. 2. Ethel Washburn, born December 9, 1871, married Edgar M. Almy, and they are the parents of Dorothy Denham, Tilson Bourne and Robert Forbes Denham Almy. Thomas M. and Amy Read (Hathaway) Denham are the parents of a daughter, Clara Alice Mandell, married, April 18, 1904, John Allen Chase; and they are the parents of Thomas Mandell Denham, born April 3, 1905; Constance Macomber, July 17, 1907; Barbara Amy, January 14, 1914.

STEPHEN DRISCOL PERRY, D. M. D.

For fifteen years Dr. Perry has practiced dentistry in New Bedford, a city that in the past has enjoyed the professional skill of three doctors by the name of Perry, father and sons, one named Ebenezer and two named Samuel. This branch of the family is of ancient English lineage, the American ancestor settling on Cape Cod at Sandwich.

Dr. Samuel Perry, his great-grandson, born here later, settled in New Bedford on the east side of the Acushnet road, near the village of Acushnet. He became a well known physician, practicing his profession until his death, April 15, 1805, at the age of seventy-three. He married Susanna, daughter of Jirah Swift, and two of their sons, Samuel (2) and Ebenezer, became eminent physicians, practicing in New Bedford. So while Dr. Stephen D. Perry, the twentieth century representative of the family, is the first Dr. Perry to practice dentistry, the honor of being the first Dr. Perry in the city goes to Dr. Samuel Perry, who flourished between the years 1732-1805.

Captain Jabez Washington Perry, born in Bourne, Massachusetts, died in New Bedford in 1896, a vessel owner, mariner and shipping merchant. When Lawrence Grinnell in 1852 obtained the contract to supply

the Government with sperm for the light houses along the coast, the amount called for yearly was 75,000 gallons, the price \$1.18 $\frac{2}{3}$ per gallon. For many years Captains Joseph and Jonathan Howland distributed this oil to the different light houses, but later Captain J. Washington Perry in the schooner "Guthrie" was engaged in this work of distribution. He also commanded and owned vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Captain Perry married Sarah Jane Davis, who died in 1899, daughter of Aaron Davis, a ship builder. Their sons, William B., an attorney, and Stephen D., of further mention, now represent in New Bedford the fine old family so long and so intimately connected with the professional and business life of Southeastern Massachusetts.

Stephen Driscoll Perry was born in New Bedford, February 12, 1876, and is now a well established dental practitioner of his native city. He completed public school courses with the high school class of 1892; then until 1895 was a student at Moshers Preparatory School. In 1895 he began clerical work in a New Bedford cotton mill, so continuing four years. He determined upon a professional career, and in 1899 entered Tufts Dental College, Boston, where he was graduated D. M. D., class of 1902. The same year he began practice in New Bedford, with offices in the Wing building, removing to his present office, Room 3, No. 736 Pleasant street, in 1907. He is skilled in all forms of modern dental surgery and practice, and to his skill as an operating dentist adds expert mechanical ability which guarantees that all work is up to the highest standard. He is a member of the New Bedford Dental and the Massachusetts State Dental societies, and there is no advancement in his profession with which he does not keep pace. He is a member of Trinitarian (Congregational) Church, and chairman of the membership committee of the Julien Club.

Dr. Perry married, in New Bedford, June 27, 1907, Florence Pierce, daughter of Charles E. and Louise Pierce. They are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Perry, born in New Bedford, June 25, 1908.

WILLIAM CROWELL PARKER.

William Crowell Parker, one of the best known members of the Bristol county bar, is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Parker, being a member of one of the oldest families of Southeastern Massachusetts.

This New Bedford Parker family is a branch of the early Cape Cod stock, whose progenitor, William Parker, was among the early inhabitants of Scituate, and who with others in 1640 removed to Mattakeese, there settling on a tract of land granted the September previous. Mr. Parker finally settled in the town of Falmouth, where he resided until the time of his death. On November 13, 1651, he married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Turner; at his death he left several sons, among whom was Robert.

From this William Parker the lineage of William Crowell Parker, of New Bedford, is through Robert, Joseph, Benjamin, Benjamin (2), Sylvanus and William Crowell Parker. These generations in detail and in the order named follow.

(II) Robert Parker, whom Savage has of Barnstable, married, January 28, 1657, Sarah James, who bore him children: Mary, born April 1, 1658; Smith, June 30, 1660; Alice, January 20, 1662; and Jane, in March, 1664. To the father's second marriage, this time with Patience, daughter of Henry Cobb, came children: Thomas, born August 24, 1669 (?); Daniel, April 18, 1670 (?); Joseph, February 16, 1671-72; Benjamin, March 15, 1674; Hannah, in April, 1676; Sarah, in 1678; Elizabeth, in 1680; and Alice (2), September 15, 1681.

(III) Joseph Parker, born February 16, 1671-72, married, June 30, 1698, Mercy Whiston. Mr. Parker and his wife were original members of the church at Falmouth in 1707, both being residents of the town in 1708. Their children were: Joseph, born April 23, 1699; John, September 11, 1700; Benjamin, February 16, 1702; Timothy, November 27, 1703; Seth, September 20, 1705; Silvanus, September 11, 1707; and Mercy, May 21, 1709.

(IV) Benjamin Parker, son of Joseph and Mercy (Whiston) Parker, born February 16, 1702, married Hannah, and had: Susanna, born in 1727; Ann, 1732; Sarah, 1733; Benjamin, February 26, 1736; Hannah, 1738; Job, November 10, 1741 (who was ordained deacon, June 14, 1786, and died May 7, 1812); George, May 27, 1745; and Nathan, March 12, 1748.

(V) Benjamin (2) Parker, son of Benjamin (1) Parker, was the next in this line. He and his son, Sylvanus Parker, both lived in Falmouth, from which place William C. Parker, son of Sylvanus Parker, came to New Bedford when a young man.

(VI) Sylvanus Parker, son of Benjamin (2) Parker, born in Falmouth, married Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah and Lucy Hatch.

(VII) William Crowell Parker, son of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Hatch) Parker, born in 1813, died in 1876. He married, July 6, 1837, Huldah Nash Potter, and they had children as follows: Mary E., born April 16, 1838, married, November 11, 1862, Daniel K. Prescott; John H., born January 27, 1841, is living in Cleveland, Ohio; Lucy K., born December 29, 1842, married, May 17, 1866, Fred T. Keith; Sarah T., born April 6, 1845; Dora D., born July 6, 1847; William C., born February 19, 1850; Harriet B., born September 14, 1852, married, June 1, 1875, Herbert J. Brownell; Frank C., born May 12, 1859, married, October 12, 1884, Susan Sherman, daughter of Charles R. and Julia E. Sherman, and lives in Springfield, Massachusetts. The father of this family came to New Bedford when a young man, learned the trade of painter, and was for many years one of the leading men in that line in the town. He was a member of the North Congregational Church.

(VIII) William Crowell (2) Parker, sixth child and second son of

William Crowell (1) Parker, was born February 19, 1850. He obtained his early education in the New Bedford public schools. He began to read law in the offices of Barney & Knowlton, attended the Albany (New York) Law School one year, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1876, since when he has successfully followed the general practice of his profession in New Bedford. He has had but one law partner, Robert F. Raymond, with whom he was associated in 1883-84. Mr. Parker has been long a prominent Republican. For several years he was a member of the New Bedford Common Council. In 1872, when but twenty-two years old, he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, in which he served in 1873 and 1874, having been reelected. He was the youngest member of that body. In 1873 he was a member of the Labor Committee, and at the close of that session was appointed a member of the special committee to investigate the accounts of county officers, of which he was made secretary. He drew the report of the committee which was submitted to the Legislature. In 1878 and again in 1880 Mr. Parker served as city solicitor of New Bedford.

Mr. Parker has made a most gratifying success in his profession. Having had but one partner during his career of over forty years at the bar, he has been both counsellor and advocate to his large clientele. As a student he was in the office and under the preceptorship of two of the best known and most successful trial lawyers of the Bristol county bar; and it has been as an advocate in the trial of civil cases that Mr. Parker has made his most pronounced successes. He has in the truest sense been the architect of his own fortune and prosperous legal career. He is and has been for the past three years president of the New Bedford Bar Association, and is a member of the Wamsutta Club. His residence is No. 156 Cottage street.

On September 14, 1882, Mr. Parker married Abbie G. Tallman, daughter of William Tallman, Jr., of New Bedford. He is a member of the North Congregational Church and chairman of its board of trustees.

RALPH LAURIS THELLER.

Since 1914 a member of the Bristol county bar, located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Theller has become a well-known figure in legal and public life, and has earned a secure standing among the young men of an honored profession. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1900, Bachelor of Arts, and from 1909 to 1913 was instructor and head of the English department, Hotchkiss Preparatory School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and Evans assistant professor of oratory at Dartmouth College, 1913-14. He took post-graduate courses at Columbia University; and at Northwestern College of Law received his Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, August 25, 1911, and to the United States Court, October 19, 1915. His New Bedford offices, which he has occupied since 1914, are in the Winslow building, No. 234 Union

street, Rooms 2-5. He was a delegate from the eighth Bristol legislative district to the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1917; member of the American Political Science Association; Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; Casque and Gauntlet Society of Dartmouth, and the New Bedford Country Club.

EDGAR BENJAMIN HAMMOND.

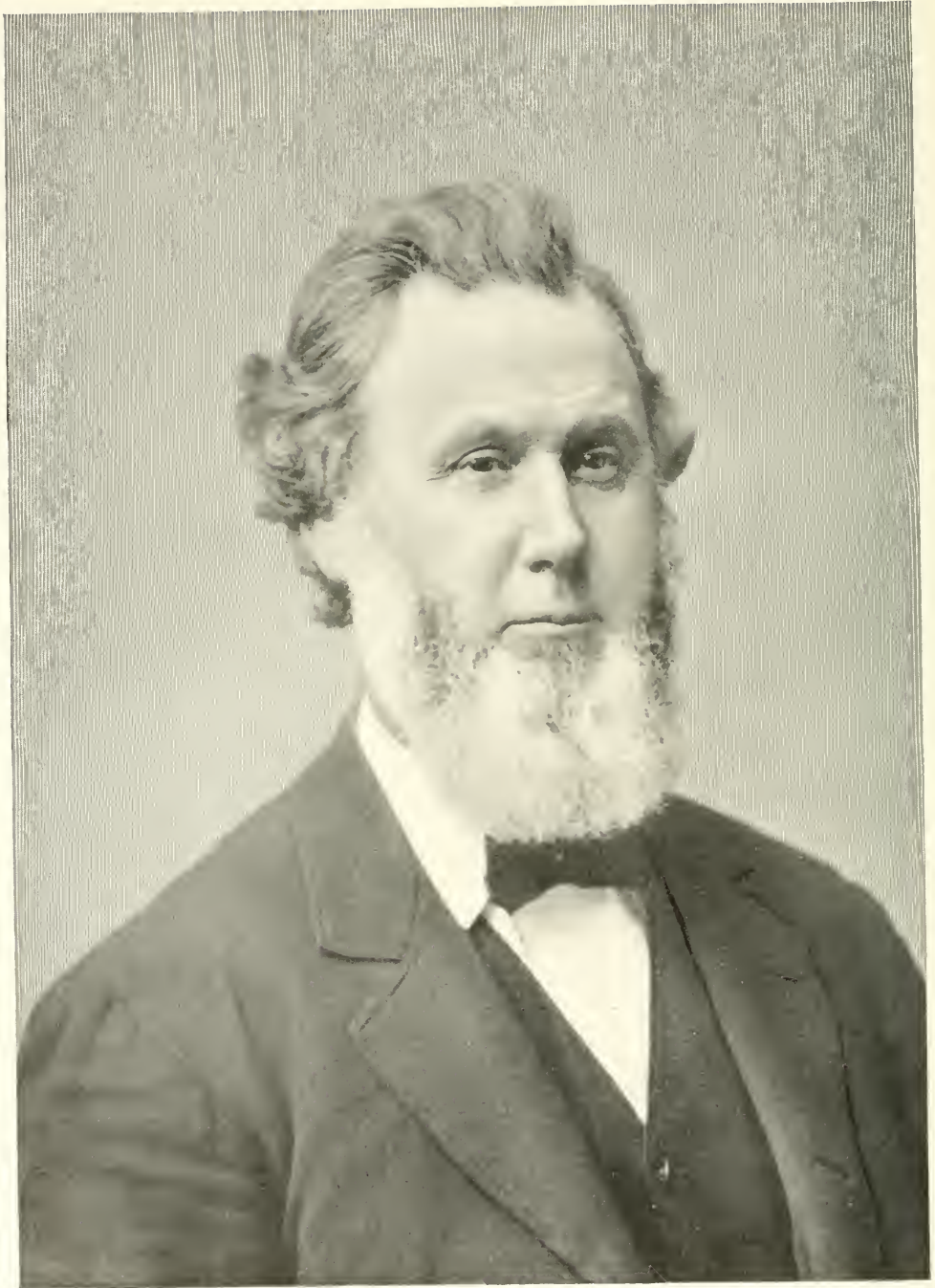
The first Hammond of this branch to locate in New Bedford, Massachusetts, was Amittai Hammond, grandfather of Edgar B. Hammond, who is a twentieth century representative of the family founded in New England by Elizabeth (Penn) Hammond, widow of William Hammond, of London, England, who in 1634 left a goodly estate in England and came to New England with her son Benjamin and three young daughters. She was a sister of Admiral William Penn and aunt of William Penn, the Quaker founder of the Province of Pennsylvania. This son, Benjamin Hammond, who with his mother arrived in the ship, "Griffin," at Boston, September 18, 1634, was born in England in 1621, married Mary Vincent in Rochester, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of John Vincent, born in England in 1633. They were the parents of four sons, the line of descent being through Samuel Hammond, of the third generation, who settled in the extreme southwesterly part of the town of Rochester, known as West Neck, becoming a large landowner and one of the founders of the First Congregational Church in Rochester, but now located in Marion. Samuel Hammond married Mary Hathaway, and also had four sons, descent being traced to Edgar B. Hammond, of the tenth generation, through Seth Hammond, who was given a farm by his father and there resided all his life. He married (second) Elizabeth Stewart, and had five sons, one of them, Seth (2) Hammond, through whom the line is traced.

Seth (2) Hammond broke away from the Rochester home and bought land of Abraham Russell, in that part of East Fairhaven known as New Boston, then a part of the town of Dartmouth. He married Elizabeth Lombard (or Lumbar), and was succeeded on the East Fairhaven farm by his son, Seth (3) Hammond, to whom he gave a life lease of the farm in January, 1794, and after him to Caleb Hammond, son of Seth (3). Seth (3) Hammond married Mary or Hannah Boles, and next in descent is their son, Caleb Hammond, of the seventh generation, who was a farmer of East Fairhaven, following his father and grandfather. He married Hannah Barlow, and had four sons, the second being Amittai.

Amittai Hammond was born at the East Fairhaven farm, September 4, 1806, and died in New Bedford, in June, 1878. He was a farmer of Mattapoisett until about 1860, when he moved to New Bedford and established a milk, wood and trucking business. He is remembered by his grandson, Edgar B., as an elderly man very kind to children who had free and unrestricted use of his barns, yard and wood piles for a play



Edgar B Hammond



Caleb Hammond

ground; was equally fond of good horses and good jokes and indulged considerably in both. He married Eunice Chandler, and had two sons, the eldest named Caleb.

Caleb Hammond, son of Amittai Hammond and father of Edgar B. Hammond, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, November 19, 1829, and died in New Bedford, March 25, 1903, and with his wife is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery. For nearly half a century he was very active in New Bedford as a builder and architect was keenly interested in civic affairs, served as councilman in 1856-57, 1863-64; served as alderman from Ward 1, in 1866-67; in 1879 member of school board; in 1880 he was alderman from Ward 3; city surveyor for several years previous to 1873, and under his directions both Rural and Oak Grove cemeteries were laid out. While a member of the school board, he was chairman of the committee which favorably reported upon the question of evening drawing schools. He was a very strong advocate of temperance all his active lifetime, and in his younger years was a member and an officer of several temperance societies. He was a man of very strong conviction, was of an investigating turn of mind, and any new theory or doctrine, religious or scientific, claimed his interest until he had decided upon its merits. He was honest to the extreme limit, just and fair in all his dealings, provided generously for those dependent upon him, and possessed a pleasant, genial disposition which reflected kindness and good will upon all who came within his influence. In his business he was for a time a partner of Simeon Ashley; their shop was located on William street, the site now covered by the Cummings block. When that building was erected, he moved to the building on North Water street, on the site of the office now occupied by Caleb Hammond & Son, who succeeded Ashley & Hammond. He was a self-taught architect, and between 1860 and 1889 drew the plans for many of the public school buildings and fire stations for the city. At the time George B. Richmond rebuilt the New Bedford-Fairhaven bridge, Mr. Hammond was appointed by the city council as engineer in charge, on behalf of the city.

Caleb Hammond married, April 25, 1852, Anna T. Hazard, born October 20, 1833, died June 6, 1901, daughter of Perry and Anna (Tompkins) Hazard, her parents residing at Acoaksett on the west bank of the Westport river in the town of Westport, Massachusetts. Perry Hazard was of the same family as Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and his wife, Anna (Tompkins) Perry, traced descent from that famous Puritan couple, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of the "Mayflower," she being of the seventh American generation, her daughter, Anna T., of the eighth, and her grandchildren, Edgar B. and Henry F. Hammond, of the ninth generation of the American John Alden family. Henry F. Hammond, second son of Caleb and Anna T. (Hazard) Hammond, was born in New Bedford, October 13, 1856, died there July 24, 1910, and lies with his parents in Oak Grove Cemetery. He was a member of the contracting firm, Caleb Hammond & Son, member of the New Bedford Protecting

Society, and interested in the city fire department, belonging to the Veteran Fireman's Association. He married Emma L. Fuller, and left two sons: Francis T., an architect of New Bedford; and Chester B., formerly a designer in Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, now instructor in the Boston Trades School.

Edgar B. Hammond, of the tenth Hammond and the ninth Alden generation, eldest son of Caleb and Anna T. (Hazard) Hammond, was born in New Bedford, March 18, 1854. He passed all public school grades, including second year of high school, then for a year was a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for one year under the instruction of Professor Edward A. H. Allen, of New Bedford, principal of a private school. These last two years were devoted to the special study of mathematics, strength of materials, stresses and design of truss work, walls, piers. After leaving school he entered the employ of his father, an architect, carpenter and builder, head of a general contracting business. At intervals of office work he was with the men on the various jobs, working as a carpenter, a practical knowledge of the building trades being acquired while learning architectural drawing and designing. Eight years were thus spent in preparation before admission to a partnership, but the firm Caleb Hammond once formed has ever since endured, a grandson of Caleb Hammond now being associated with his uncle, Edgar B. Hammond, as an assistant. The offices of the firm are at No. 179 North Water street, having been there since the removal of Caleb Hammond from William street, when the Cummings building was erected. The following are some of the city buildings designed by this firm: Cedar Street School; Acushnet Avenue School; remodeling the old High School on Middle street; remodeling the Dartmouth Street School; Cedar Grove Street School; Phillips Avenue School; Harrington Memorial School; Brock Avenue School; Shawmut Avenue School; Fire Engine Houses, Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 11; addition to the old Public Library, now the municipal building; city stable buildings; City Isolation Hospital. Among other school buildings designed by this firm may be mentioned: Tabor Academy in Marion, and the Sacred Heart School in New Bedford; mercantile buildings in New Bedford; Waite building on William street; N. P. Hayes building; the old Citizens' Bank building, corner of William and Second streets; the first office building of Sanford & Kelley; the Wing buildings on Purchase street and Hall's Court; Globe and Journal buildings on Acushnet avenue; the Household building; the Winslow block; Odd Fellows, now Duff, building; Cherry store buildings; Wamsutta Hall building; Corson block; also many smaller stores and offices. Among the principal New Bedford residences either wholly designed or extensively remodeled by this firm are: Hon. C. S. Ashley, Hon. David L. Parker, Paul Howland, Mrs. Benjamin H. Anthony, Miss Ivers, Edward Wilson, George R. Cherry, Mrs. Edmund Wilde, William A. Robinson, Jr., Edwin L. Barney, Jr., Henry Corson, Gideon Poisson, Joseph Poisson, Dr. D. D. Pratt, Mrs. Samuel France, E. Williams Her-

vey, David A. Snell, Mrs. J. C. Rhodes, Albert R. Pierce, Mrs. R. M. Gibbs, David Beaman, Charles T. Smith, John S. Howland. The firm has always had considerable out-of-town work, and buildings from its designs are in most of the towns in the southeastern part of the State. On account of his long association with yachts and vessels, Mr. Edgar B. Hammond was selected to gather the necessary data and design the model whaleship in the Bourne Whaling Museum. Some idea of the difficulty of this undertaking may be gained when one understands that a complete half-size duplicate was desired of a vessel built over seventy years ago, and of which there are no plans, model or pictures in existence. The designs had to be made from the best descriptions that were obtainable from the very few now living who remembered the original vessel at all well. The fact that the finished model has won the unstinted praise of all the old whaling captains who have seen it is sufficient proof of the care, patience and understanding with which Mr. Hammond and his assistants solved the many problems connected with this work. Mr. Hammond has a genius for his business, both inherited and acquired, and is one of the best known and highly rated architects of his section of the State.

An independent in politics, he has served his city most efficiently in connection with her educational system. For nine years he was a member of the school committee and for several of these years was vice-chairman. Since the organization of the New Bedford Industrial School, in 1908, he has been chairman of its board of trustees. Yachting is his favorite out-of-doors sport, and since the founding of the New Bedford Yacht Club, in 1877, he has been a director and for nine years he was commodore. He is a member of and was for three years a director of the Dartmouth Club; was president of the Technology Club of New Bedford for one year; member of the Technology Club of New York; Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association; Old Dartmouth Historical Society; and the Brooks Club; his religious faith Unitarian.

Mr. Hammond married in New Bedford, March 26, 1884, Anna B. Salisbury, born there May 17, 1859, daughter of Levi and Cassandra D. (Potter) Salisbury, her father for many years a member of the firm of Salisbury & Viall, meat dealers. The Hammond home is at No. 66 North street, New Bedford.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS PRATT, M. D.

For about a quarter of a century, Dr. Pratt has been engaged in practice in New Bedford, and here won honorable rank among the leaders of the medical profession. The Pratts, according to Burke, are an ancient English family "of consideration in England and Ireland from a very remote period." They were found in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1623, and on his mother's side Dr. Pratt is a descendant of the early Dean family and through his grandmother descends

from the Heywards, an early Colonial family. Dr. Pratt is a son of Hiram A. Pratt, of Raynham, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Jonathan Pratt, 1792-1862, a farmer of Eastern Massachusetts, and a Congregationalist. Johathan Pratt married Sophia Hayward, 1795-1851. They were the parents of Jonathan Avery, Hiram Augustus, of further mention; Martin V., Shepard L., Daniel H., and a son and daughter who died young.

Hiram Augustus Pratt, born August 10, 1826, settled in Raynham, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the insurance business. He married (first) Mary Williams, who died leaving a son, Eugene William, born August 16, 1857. He married (second) January 1, 1862, Louise Caroline Dean, born November 22, 1835, died in January, 1903, daughter of Charles and Lettice (Wilbur) Dean. Hiram A. and Louise Caroline Pratt were the parents of: Charles Augustus, of further mention; Louise Everett, born January 22, 1866; Henry Wilson, born May 20, 1872.

Charles Augustus Pratt was born in North Raynham, Massachusetts, October 23, 1862, there attended public school until fourteen years of age, completing his preparatory study in Somerville High School, his parents moving to Somerville in 1876. He continued his education at Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1886, going thence to Harvard Medical School, there pursuing professional study until awarded his A. M. and M. D., at graduation with the class of 1890. He gained his first experience as a practitioner as house physician in a Boston hospital, and there continued until locating in New Bedford in 1893. As a physician Dr. Pratt has been uniformly successful in his practice, while his good judgment, wide experience and honorable life have won him the respect and esteem of all who know him. In no profession does success depend so largely upon personal merit than in medicine, as the successful physician must possess, not only through knowledge of the scientific principles upon which the science of medicine rests, but must possess that insight into temperament, that sympathy which inspires confidence, and the power of quickly and closely diagnosing and analyzing that the truth of each particular case may be arrived at. These qualifications Dr. Pratt possesses, and with a thorough understanding of the obligations resting upon him, he has with ability and skill rendered his adopted professional service of a high order.

While his professional duties make such a demand upon his time as to preclude active participation in social affairs or public life, Dr. Pratt is nevertheless known as a man of genial, cordial disposition and wins friends wherever known. Since 1897 he has been visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and is at present president of the visiting staff and also a trustee. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Association and the local medical societies; his clubs, the Harvard of Boston and the Wamsutta of New Bedford. In politics he is an Independent, in religious faith an Episcopalian.

Dr. Pratt married, in New Bedford, April 12, 1899, May Louise Denison, daughter of John Head and Louise (Porter) Denison, of New Bedford, her father a grain merchant, who died April 15, 1899, aged sixty-five years, a descendant of Captain George Denison, of the Hartland, Vermont, branch. Dr. and Mrs. Pratt are the parents of three sons and two daughters: John Denison, born February 24, 1900; Louise, born January 4, 1902; Charles Augustus (2), born August 16, 1905; William Porter, born May 16, 1907; Elizabeth, born December 26, 1910; The family home and Dr. Pratt's office are at No. 60 Orchard street, New Bedford.

JOHN MURRAY SALLES, M. D.

The success which has attended the professional life of Dr. Salles, one of the young men of his profession in New Bedford, is most unusual and bears out the promise of his college years. A substantial award accompanied the laudatory *Magna Cum Lauda* at his graduation from Baltimore Medical College in 1911. He has a large practice, and is one of the young men on whom the profession can confidently rely to bear the honors and burdens of the future. He takes life rationally, devotes a certain portion of each year to a stated vacation and spends that time usually in travel. In this way he has covered by rail and motor car New England, New York, and the far western State of California, going to the Exposition of 1915, in San Francisco, by way of Panama, and then touring the State.

Dr. Salles is a son of John M. Salles, born in December, 1845, on Carvo, one of the Azores, and there resided until eighteen years of age. He then came to New Bedford and shipped for a whaling voyage, that business then being in the heyday of its glory. For twenty-five years he followed that adventurous calling, and during that period passed through the inevitable exciting experiences of those who would attempt the capture of those monsters of the deep. He then retired from the sea, and was employed as a cooper until his retirement. He came to New Bedford in 1880, and married, in 1881, Louise Joseph, born in Flores, Azore Islands, 1852. Their children are: John Murray, of further mention; Mary, married Anthony Meadus, of Providence, Rhode Island; Emma, residing with her parents at the family home, No. 113 Grinnell street; Antone, a machinist and drill maker, employed with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company; Fred M., now chauffeur for his brother, Dr. Salles. With the exception of the married daughter, these children all resided at the family home, No. 113 Grinnell street, and there Dr. Salles has his offices.

Dr. John Murray Salles was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 29, 1883, and after high school study was completed, he became an employee of the Shurtleff drug store, there remaining three years.

He next spent a year in the time keeper's office of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, but at its close returned to the Shurtleff drug store and began in earnest the laying of a foundation upon which to erect a professional career. At the end of his second year he passed the required tests, and became a regularly registered pharmacist, and in another year began study at Baltimore Medical College, whence he was graduated with honors, a gold medal accompanying the conferring of his degree M. D. in 1911. The following year was spent as house physician at Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore, his practice in New Bedford beginning in 1912. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical, the Massachusetts Medical and the American Medical associations; belongs to the Portugese Society, Monte Pio the Portugese fraternity of the United States of America; A. P. P. & B. de S. Antonio, of Taunton, Massachusetts; Portugese Benevolent Catholic Association; S. M. de Soccorro Mutuo; the Improved Order of Red Men; and in politics is a Republican. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Catholic church. Dr. Salles is unmarried.

SILAS SAMPSON TABER.

A descendant of an old and honored New England family long settled in New Bedford, Mr. Taber, whose life has been spent in the city of his birth, is an honored twentieth century representative of this fine family. When a boy he entered the service of the government postal department as clerk in the New Bedford Post Office, and now, forty-four years later, continues in that employ as superintendent of mails. He is an ardent disciple of Henry George, and in printed column, written letter, public platform and in private speech, advocates the Single Tax, and is ever ready to give reasons for the faith that is in him. He is a ready, forcible speaker on any subject in which he is sufficiently interested. He is perhaps the most persistent of Single Tax advocates, but on friendly terms with everyone, without the shadow of aggression, persistent without being offensive. He is known as a simple tax advocate, not as a fanatic. He is true to the core, neither jest nor argument need be diagrammed when presented to him, and he stands as a true type of the intelligent citizen that gives character to American life.

Silas Sampson Taber, son of Silas and Hepsa D. (Andrews) Taber, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in the family home, corner of Purchase and North streets, March 11, 1856. He passed through the grade and high schools of the city, leaving high school in February, 1873, his senior year, within a few months of graduation. On March 1, 1873, he was given a position in the New Bedford Post Office, and began the performance of his duties in the old office down by the water front. Edmund Anthony was then postmaster. Thomas Coggeshall, later postmaster, was first assistant, Alfred Wilson was second assistant.



S. S. Taber

Charles Lobdell was mail clerk, Miss Ladora Jenney was stamp clerk. The postmaster was a sort of head clerk to help out in an emergency, and there was plenty of work for all at all times, five mails then arriving and departing. The lad's salary was \$150 the first year. On March 1, 1917, Mr. Taber completed forty-four years of continuous service under nine postmasters in three different Post Offices, and is now the oldest employee of the New Bedford office in point of service. Charles Lobdell was employed in the office when Mr. Taber entered in 1873, and out-ranked him in years of service for over forty years by about six months, but his service is now ended and Mr. Taber bears the distinction. He is now superintendent of mails. The Post Office on William street was first occupied in 1893, and the present office in 1915. On February 22, 1893, Mr. Taber was chosen secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, the other members being Humphrey A. Gifford and William D. Wilson, the latter now being the second longest in service. Mr. Taber has passed through several grades and filled various posts since that day, having been mailing clerk, chief clerk, and superintendent of mails, his present position. He has long been a member of the Post Office Clerks Association and attended the national conventions held in St. Paul, Baltimore and Boston, representing the local body as delegate. He is yet secretary of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, and is highly regarded by his office associates and by all who know him.

At the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into the Post Office, the clerks recognized the occasion by presenting him a gold chain, John R. Smith making the presentation speech and expressing the appreciation and good will of the entire office force. At the annual joint dinner given by the local branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers and the local branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, in commemoration of the completion of the new office, given in the Parker House, November 20, 1915, Mr. Taber was introduced by the toast master, William J. Frawley, as "the man longest in the employ of the New Bedford Post Office," and added:

I wish at this time to pay tribute to a man who began his duties as a postal clerk when the post office was in the old custom house, where he had to sweep up the floor as part of his duties every morning.

Mr. Taber went from there to the brown post office on William street. When we moved thrice and left the old furniture behind to be shrouded in dust, there was one fixture we took with us. A man who had been for forty-two years in the service, and who has done much by his kindly ways to build up the present fine discipline and efficiency of the postal clerks.

In reply Mr. Taber said in part:

I little dreamed when I entered the post office service in 1873, that in a trifle over forty years time two post offices would be outgrown by the development and expansion of our civic life. At the time of my

entrance into the service our population was limited by probably five or six nationalities at the most. To-day we have represented within the city limits some thirty-five different nationalities.

We have developed into a great cosmopolitan city and we are at peace. We have learned not only to tolerate but to respect one another and one of the most important factors in securing this result has been the post office. Through correspondence and business dealing old racial prejudices have been worn away, where once there was ignorance and suspicion now there is knowledge and harmony. Allow me then to say that our post office is and always has been dedicated and consecrated by its emphasis of equality and its democratic service to the abolition of prejudice and the unity of mankind. Again our new building represents in a positive manner the wonderful industrial development of the world to-day. As the old office of forty years ago embodied the industrial arts and technical skill of that period, so the present magnificent structure demonstrates the wonderful development and architectural skill of the present day. Take it from any viewpoint you will, whether of utility—its practical usefulness and arrangement—or of aesthetics—the science of the beautiful,—this majestic building fulfills in itself our best conceptions and gratifies in a peculiarly satisfactory manner our every sense. Of the local force which is to animate and give life to the building I am happy to say that their citizenship is of the best. It has kept pace with that indefinable spirit of progress that has influenced the masses of men; their sympathies are fully as keen, speaking from actual contact and personal knowledge, their message to the outside world is one of service, and efficient service when analyzed is found to be simply the outward expression of our highest ethical conceptions and religious ideals.

As a final word, what then does our post office, this splendid combination of steel and granite, really represent? To what is it dedicated? It represents; first, the marvelous industrial achievement of the day, the wonderful development of the inventive mind and its no less wonderful practical demonstration. Second, as a Federal Institution, it represents the power and purpose of a nation of a hundred million people who still hold as did the founders of this Republic that all men are created equal before the law, both human and Divine, "and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

As the president of our beloved country phrased it not long since, the message of this nation to the world at large is: "Liberty and Humanity." To the emphasis and attainment therefore of these grandest of ideals, the freedom of the individual and the service and uplift of mankind, is this noblest of our buildings dedicated.

In his advocacy of the "Single Tax," Mr. Taber is constant and insistent. He gives seven cogent reasons why it is the very best method of taxation: First—Because it cannot be evaded. Second—It is the simplest, easiest, and cheapest method of taxation. Third—It is just and equitable, based upon the principle of taxation in proportion to benefits received. Fourth—It will put a stop to the lying, false swearing and perjury that the present law constantly induces. Fifth—It will remove the whole burden of taxation from the workers of the world. Sixth—It will destroy monopoly and special privilege. Seventh—The

Single Tax will restore to men their God given right of living on the earth without begging anybody's permission. And in defense of these reasons he offers arguments hard to refute. He is an earnest, logical, often eloquent speaker, but his purpose is to convince, not please his hearers. He wields a tranchant pen in defense of his opinions and is always ready with pen or voice, never declining an opportunity to teach the Gospel in which he believes with all his powers of mind. He is a member of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, the Natural Taxation League of New Bedford, and the National Single Tax League of the United States.

Mr. Taber married at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in 1881, M. Annie Parker, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Parker. They are the parents of Ray Howard Taber, born in 1887, a stalwart six foot specimen of manhood, enlisted November, 1915, in the Eighty-seventh Battalion of Canadian Grenadier Guards; he is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, an electrical engineer.

ARTHUR LESLIE TUCKER.

A successful cotton broker of New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Tucker had spent years in the cotton manufacturing business, and as sampler and grader at the Acushnet Mill became an expert in his line. He is a son of Charles Tucker, a Friend, and widely known whaling merchant and vessel owner of New Bedford, but residing in South Dartmouth from 1862 until his death. Mr. Tucker's grandfather, Captain William Tucker, was a resident of Smith's Mill, Dartmouth, a descendant in the fifth generation of the family founded in the town of Sandwich, on Cape Cod, by Henry Tucker, who on April 15, 1669, purchased of William Allen, of Sandwich, the latter's one-third share of Dartmouth lands. This Henry Tucker is believed to have been a son of Robert Tucker, of Weymouth, 1638, who later moved to that part of Dorchester, now Milton, where he was representative in 1669, 1680 and 1681. The Dartmouth lands bought by Henry Tucker came to William Allen, the settler, through his wife Priscilla, who was a daughter of Peter Brown, of the "Mayflower." Henry and Martha Tucker were the parents of several sons and daughters, the line of descent to Arthur Leslie Tucker, of New Bedford, being through Abraham Tucker, the eldest son, born October 30, 1653, and his second wife, Hannah (Mott) Tucker, who died in December, 1751, a Quakeress. This Abraham was the father of Abraham (2) Tucker, born May 1, 1721-22, died June 16, 1776, who married (second) Hannah Hall, daughter of Tristram Hall, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. Their youngest child, Jonathan Tucker, born September 14, 1751, married, June 6, 1771, Mehetabel Mosher, daughter of William Mosher, they the parents of Captain William Tucker, of Smith's Mill in the town of Dartmouth, grandfather of

Arthur Leslie Tucker. Captain William Tucker, born July 14, 1788, married Sarah Howland, born July 14, 1795, and had children; William, Elizabeth, Mehitabel, Abigail W., and Charles, of whom further.

Charles Tucker, of the sixth generation of the family founded by Henry Tucker, was born at Smith's Mill, Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, July 15, 1824, and died in South Dartmouth, September 15, 1890. He was educated in Dartmouth schools and Friends Academy, Providence, Rhode Island, the Tuckers having been members of the Society of Friends for several generations. After leaving school he entered business life as a partner with his brother-in-law, Abner R. Tucker, and for several years was engaged in mercantile business at Russell's Mills. During that period he became interested in whaling and shipping at New Bedford, and after retiring from the mercantile firm opened an office in New Bedford and became agent for vessels other than those in which he had acquired an interest. He prospered abundantly as agent, merchant and owner, was most methodical in his business and private habits, and continued active in New Bedford marine circles until his retirement to his farm in South Dartmouth a few years prior to his death in 1890. He had purchased his South Dartmouth estate in 1862, and there ever afterward made his home. For several years he was a director of the old Citizen's Bank, and all his life he was an attendant of Friends Meetings, usually the New Bedford Meeting. He was a Republican in politics, but never took any part in public affairs. His quiet life was well and usefully spent, and he left the memory of a just and upright man, a kind neighbor and trusted friend, ever ready to listen to any call from the needy. Charles Tucker married Alice Tucker, born January 3, 1833, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Almy) Tucker, and granddaughter of Henry and Alice (Ricketson) Tucker, she also a descendant of Henry Tucker through Henry (2) Tucker, son of Abraham, son of Henry (1), the founder. Alice Tucker's father, Abraham Tucker, born November 11, 1787, was a son of Henry Tucker, born March 2, 1754, son of Abraham Tucker, born December 16, 1718, son of Henry Tucker, born August 30, 1680, eldest son of Abraham (1) Tucker, born October 30, 1653, son of Henry Tucker, the founder. She was also a granddaughter of George and Elizabeth Almy. Charles and Alice (Tucker) Tucker were the parents of three sons and a daughter: William Abraham, born at Russell's Mills, in Dartmouth, October 28, 1851; Mary Almy, born at Russell's Mills, November 27, 1854, died January 11, 1862; Henry Almy, born in Padanaum, in April, 1863, died the following August; Arthur Leslie, of whom further.

Arthur Leslie Tucker, of the seventh generation of the Henry Tucker family, descending in both paternal and maternal line, youngest of the children of Charles and Alice (Tucker) Tucker, was born in Padanaum, South Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, September 15, 1865. He was well educated in public schools, New Bedford Friends

Academy, and Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island, beginning business life, when school days had ended, as clerk in the offices of the Acushnet Mills, New Bedford, a corporation organized in November, 1882. He spent about three and one-half years in that employ, then for a time was with the City Manufacturing Company. Later he returned to the Acushnet Mills, in charge of the cotton, sampling and grading department. He continued in that position, becoming an expert in all that pertained to his department, until September, 1891, when he engaged in business for himself as a cotton broker, a line of activity he has successfully pursued until the present (1917), his offices at No. 25 North Water street. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, and of the bank's board of investment. He is a Republican in politics, but in his distaste for political life reveals a trait inherited from his father, whom he greatly resembles in other of the characteristics which rendered Charles Tucker one of the strong men of his day. He is a member of the Wamsutta and New Bedford Yacht clubs.

Mr. Tucker married, June 4, 1898, in New Bedford, Jane Frances Denison, born June 6, 1865, eldest daughter of John Head and Louise A. (Porter) Denison, her father a descendant of Captain George Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, her mother a daughter of John and Jane Frances (Foster) Porter, of Hartford, Vermont. John H. Denison, born in Hartland, Vermont, August 29, 1833, died in New Bedford, April 25, 1899, a member of the firm of Denison Brothers, manufacturing flour merchants, and Denison Brothers Company, a man of wealth and influence. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of three sons: Charles, born July 11, 1900; Henry Denison, September 28, 1905; Frederick Porter, September 13, 1907. Charles Tucker, after attendance at Friends Academy, New Bedford, entered Berkshire School, Sheffield, Massachusetts, the young sons yet attending the Friends Academy.

WILLIAM SIDNEY COOK.

After school years were over William S. Cook came from his native Yarmouth, and began business life as an office boy. Not long after he entered the employ of the city of New Bedford as assistant city clerk, and from that point in his career until the present he has served the city in official capacity, 1893-1917, and for nearly ten years the funds of the city, as well as various special funds have been in his care. He has most worthily fulfilled every trust committed to him, and no man stands higher as an honorable, upright citizen and public official than the treasurer of the city of New Bedford, William S. Cook. Honest public officials are not rare, but the world loves to dilate upon the deeds of one who has been weak enough to let temptation unhorse him, and too prone to give little praise to the faithful, upright man who stands as a rock against private greed or need and the importunities of friends in distress.

There is no test of character like the handling of money belonging to other people, and that all custodians of such funds do not misappropriate them is as much of a marvel as that so few do. Mr. Cook is a son of James B. and Nellie L. (Baker) Cook, of Massachusetts, his father a newspaper publisher and printer.

William Sidney Cook was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, July 5, 1875, and there was educated in the public schools, completing a high school course with graduation. He continued study after graduation under private tutors, then he began business life in New Bedford, which city has since been his home. His first position was as office boy with the Taber Art Company, his next with the New Bedford "Evening Journal" as circulation manager, going from that desk into the reportorial ranks in 1893, in which year he was appointed assistant city clerk, serving in that capacity until 1896, when he was advanced to the post of secretary of the board of public works, so continuing until 1902. In that year he again became assistant city clerk, a post he held five years, 1902-1907, when he was chosen city treasurer, a post of trust and responsibility he has ably filled, and still fills, since 1909. He has also been treasurer of the City of New Bedford Sinking Fund, and since 1916 director and treasurer of the New Bedford Morris Plan Bank. He is a member since 1912 of the Wamsutta Club, and has been its treasurer since 1913; was formerly a director of the Dartmouth Club, formerly secretary of the New Bedford Yacht Club, and retains his membership in all. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Unitarian church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Cook married, in Fall River, April 4, 1900, Flora L. Hadcock. Mr. Cook's life, varied in its activity and honorable in its purpose, far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, has become an integral part of the history of New Bedford, and has left its impress upon city and public life. He has won a business reputation of which he may be proud, and one that may well be emulated for its perseverance, honesty and uprightness.

FRANK ALBION MILLIKEN.

In 1879 Judge Milliken, then a young lawyer, was named by Governor Alexander Rice a special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county, sitting in New Bedford. After eighteen years continuous service as special justice, he was appointed justice of the same court, and as such has served continuously for twenty years, 1897-1917, his entire service with the Third District Court covering the period, 1879-1917, thirty-eight years. The years have brought him eminence in his profession, and he has long occupied a position of distinction in the ranks of the legal fraternity. As few men have, he realizes the importance of the profession to which he has devoted his life, talents and his energy, and that in his hand he holds justice and the higher attribute, mercy. His reputation as lawyer and justice has been won by earnest devotion to the

business of the court committed to his care, and his high standing among the members of the Bristol county bar is a well merited tribute to his ability, fairness and learning.

While Judge Milliken's ancestors from 1729 were of Scarboro, Farmington and Winthrop, Maine, the founder, Hugh Milliken, supposedly a Scotchman, was of Boston, Massachusetts, and in the sixth generation Edward (3) Milliken returned from Maine to Massachusetts, finally settling at New Bedford, where his sixth child, Frank Albion (Judge) Milliken, was born. The ancestor, Hugh Milliken, was a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston in 1686, this fact being the basis for believing him to have been a Scotchman.

John Milliken, who is believed to have been a son of Hugh Milliken, married Elizabeth Alger, born in 1669, daughter of John and Mary (Wilmot) Alger, of Boston. John Milliken, styled in the old records as a "house carpenter," dwelt in Boston and was a member of the Scots Charitable Society, 1685-1717. After the death of his father-in-law, John Alger, he became, through his wife, possessed of a large tract of land at what is now Scarboro, Maine. He later settled there, and in 1720, with his son John, took part in the reorganization of the town government and was then chosen a selectman. He conducted large farming operations at Scarboro until his death in 1749. His widow survived him to the age of eighty-five years, until February 7, 1754. Their children, all born in Boston, were: John, Thomas, James, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph (2), Edward, of further mention; Nathaniel, and Elizabeth.

Edward Milliken was baptized in Brattle Street Church, Boston, July 6, 1706. He settled with his parents at Scarboro, Maine, in 1729, was admitted a member of the First Church, October 31, 1736, and in 1760 was appointed a judge of the Inferior Court and was universally known as "Justice Milliken," the first to bear the title which has been in the family a century and a half. Justice Milliken was one of the grantees of Trenton, Maine, and took a leading part in its settlement. He was a man of integrity, sound judgment and public-spirited to the last degree. He married Abigail Norman, who bore him fourteen children: Benjamin, died young; Benjamin (2), Joseph, Abigail, William, Daniel, Edward (2), of further mention; Susanna, John M., Rebecca, Rachel, Lemuel, Samuel and Jeremiah; all born in Scarboro except Benjamin first and second.

Edward (2) Milliken was born in Scarboro, Maine, in March, 1733, and died at the home of his son Nathaniel in Buxton, Maine, about 1812. He was one of the grantees of Trenton, Maine, in 1763, with his father, Justice Milliken, but remained at the homestead in Scarboro until 1805, then went to Buxton. He married, May 23, 1754, Elizabeth Harmon, of Scarboro, who bore him ten children: Nathaniel, Rebecca, Hannah, Jerusha, Edward, Abigail, died young; Abigail (2), Anna, Joseph, of further mention; and Dorcas; all born in Scarboro.

Joseph Milliken, born February 6, 1776, died in Farmington, Maine, August 7, 1850. After his marriage, in 1805, he moved from Scarboro to

Farmington, with his wife and two children, the journey made in the winter of 1805 consuming nearly a week. In 1807 he bought and settled the farm upon which his family of nine, eight of them sons, were reared, given an education and fitted for the professional and mechanical vocations they went out to fill. He married, November 23, 1800, Mary Belcher Tarbox, born October 16, 1777, died May 31, 1848. They were the parents of eight children: Zachariah T., Mehetable C., Ebenezer C., Joseph, Elias T., Jonathan S., Edward (3), of further mention; Loren J. This family circle was unbroken until the death of their mother in 1848.

Edward (3) Milliken, born in Farmington, Maine, April 1, 1815, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at his home on Pleasant street, October 22, 1896. Reared on the Maine farm, and educated in the public schools, he remained his father's assistant for a time, then learned the blacksmith's trade. He moved to Winthrop, Maine, in 1835, followed smithing there until 1837, going thence to Windsor, Maine, where he ran a smithy and a store, read law, became a trial justice and remained until 1846. The next three years were spent in Malden, Massachusetts, 1846-49, there engaging as a wholesale grocer. In 1849 he moved to New Bedford, where with his brothers, Dr. Ebenezer C. and Elias T. Milliken, he engaged in oil refining on Bay street, the firm later moving to North Water street, near High street. About 1861 Edward Milliken, in association with his son, Lewis E. Milliken, engaged in the retail grocery business at the corner of Purchase and Hillman streets, retiring from the firm and from active business in 1880. A man of education, forceful character and wide experience, Edward (3) Milliken was conspicuous among his fellows, and in 1855 and 1856 was chosen by his townsmen to represent the fifth district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He had been a member of Common Council in 1854, alderman in 1855, and in 1859 was again elected to Common Council. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was long an official member of the Pleasant street congregation.

He married, at Winthrop, Maine, November 27, 1837, Lucia A. Bacon, born September 10, 1812, died 1905, daughter of Jabez Bacon, of Winthrop. They were the parents of six sons, all of whom worthily bore and are bearing their honored name: 1. Albert Fairfield, born in Windsor, Maine, April 6, 1839; was killed at the battle of Gaines Mills, June 26, 1862, a soldier of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Army of the Potomac, then fighting the furious battles of the Seven Days before Richmond under General McClellan. 2. Edward Russell, born July 23, 1841, in Windsor, died August 4, 1892; married Harriet J. Chase, who survived him with children: Lucy C. and Edward N. 3. Eben Coolbroth, born in Windsor, August 6, 1843, served as State Senator from the New Bedford district, and yet resides in the city engaged in business at 976 Purchase street; he married, September 15, 1869, Ellen M. Darling, and has sons: Albert D. and William B. 4. Lewis Elmer, born in Windsor, June 3, 1846; member of the grocery firm, L. E. Milliken & Com-

pany, for many years; several times member of Common Council, and yet residing in New Bedford at No. 73 Hillman street; married Rebecca Bennett Morse, and has a daughter, Edith E., and sons, Charles W. and Frederick L. 5. Charles Edwin, born in Malden, Massachusetts, January 3, 1848; gave up his life for the Union cause as did his brother, Albert F.; killed in the action at Mobile Bay, August 25, 1864, in the United States Steamship "Seminole." 6. Frank Albion, of further mention.

Frank Albion Milliken, youngest of the six sons of Edward (3) and Lucia A. (Bacon) Milliken, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 18, 1854, and there yet resides. After completing public school courses and the curriculum of Edward A. H. Allen's private school, he began the study of law, entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1874. He continued law study in the offices of Marston & Crapo, and on January 3, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in New Bedford and continued in private practice until his appointment as special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county in 1878. He has held the office of special justice and justice of the Third District Court since his first taking the seat on the bench in 1879. He is a member of the bar entitled to practice in the United States and Massachusetts courts, admitted June 14, 1882. He has served the city as city solicitor, member of Common Council, school committeeman fifteen years, and as trustee of the Free Public Library has taken an interested part in many local organizations and institutions. He is a member of the corporation, The New Bedford Institution for Savings. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since 1888 has been a member of the judiciary committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to Old Dartmouth Historical Society, Trinitarian Congregational Church, and in politics is a Republican. His clubs are the Brooks, Julien, Harvard and Wamsutta.

Judge Milliken married, in New Bedford, January 29, 1879, Mary Congdon Allen, born in New Bedford, February 17, 1856, died in her native city, June 27, 1916, daughter of Frederick and Betsey B. (Bassett) Allen. Their only son, Allen Webster Milliken, was born in New Bedford, May 11, 1881; he was educated in the grade and high schools of New Bedford, Brown University, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1904, and Harvard University Law School, Bachelor of Laws, class of 1907; he is a law contemporary of his father, being a member of Gardener & Milliken, lawyers, with offices in the Masonic building.

GEORGE F. WINSLOW.

In times that have passed and gone and again in the fateful present, Columbia has called to her sons, "I am in peril," and that call has brought response from the young, the middle aged, and the veteran, no age limit transcending the call of love and duty. Rear-Admiral George F. Winslow,

now the retired and honored veteran of a lifetime of naval service, heard this call at the age of twenty, being then a medical student. He was below the age limit fixed by the authorities, but Secretary of the Navy Welles waived the regulation and he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, having been examined and found qualified by a board of medical officers of the navy. In 1917 he again heard that call, "I am in peril," and again the age limit was forgotten, and with the same spirit of loyalty and devotion that inspired the boy the veteran responded. We sometimes hear that America is decadent, that the Stars and the Stripes do not inspire the patriotic ardor they did in years gone by. In the light of daily recurring events the falsity of such assertions is so apparent that refutation is needless, but to complete the record begun in 1862, and to evidence the spirit of Columbia's sons in 1917, the following correspondence is appended:

To the Surgeon-General United States Navy,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

I want to do my bit. Count on me.

GEORGE F. WINSLOW,
Medical Director (Retired),
United States Navy.

The letter received from Dr. Braisted was as follows:

My dear Doctor:—

I have to acknowledge your telegram of the 7th instant and have made note of your request.

I cannot give you any assurance that we will use you owing to the fact that you have been retired for several years and I am afraid that the war which confronts us will be largely a young man's job, but I must express to you my appreciation of your prompt offer of services and also assure you that I will keep your request in mind.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. C. BRAISTED,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.

This evidence of patriotic devotion does not emanate from a man of warlike nature, but from a man of peace opposed to war by disposition and religious training, a birthright member of the Society of Friends; his mission and profession being that of relieving suffering and saving life.

The Winslow family needs no introduction to readers of history and biography, and in collateral line Rear-Admiral Winslow is intimately related with the makers of New Bedford and New England history. His grandfathers and great-grandfathers, Winslow, Howland and Slocum, bore conspicuous parts in the founding of a Commonwealth, and one of his cherished as well as most valuable possessions is the library left him by his grandfather, Dr. S. P. Winslow, some of the books dating therein to 1700. His grandfather's and great-grandfather's desks are also among his treasures, valued for their associations. The land upon which the Winslow building stands was owned and bought in 1772 for five pounds

sterling by a great-grandfather of Rear-Admiral Winslow, that building site then being the corner of Fourth street and King's way. When the Colonies strove for and won independence all possible reference to a King was obliterated and King's way became Main street, and was later given its present name, Union street.

George Frederick Winslow was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 8, 1842, son of Captain Giles H. and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Winslow, his father a sea captain. Another son of Captain Giles H. Winslow was Henry Alden Winslow, an officer of the Union Navy, who later was killed in a skirmish with Indians in Montana. George F. Winslow attended Friends' Academy and was prepared for Harvard, entering the medical department of the university at the age of eighteen, receiving his degree with the class of 1864. His studies were interrupted by his appointment as an acting assistant-surgeon of the United States Navy on July 26, 1862, a naval regulation being temporarily annulled by Secretary Welles to admit the appointee as he was below the age of twenty-one. This was not through any favoritism, as he had successfully passed the board of medical examiners for admission. That the name Winslow was not a potent force in determining to make the appointment is hardly possible, for just at that time Washington, in fact the world, was ringing with the deed of another Winslow, John A., who on Sunday, June 10, 1864, in full view of thousands lining the bluffs at Cherbourg, France, fought his vessel, the steam sloop, "Kearsarge," to a successful issue with the Confederate privateer, "Alabama," sinking the latter vessel.

On receiving his appointment he was attached to the United States steamship, "Morse," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, continuing until January, 1864. The "Morse" was in different engagements on the James river during that period, protecting the flanks of General McClellan's army, on the Peninsula, at White House Landing, Malvern Hill, Brick House Point, West Point, Pamunkey and Mattaponi at Nansemond river, Suffolk, against the Confederates under General Longstreet. On February 24, 1864, he was transferred to the "Osceola," was commissioned assistant surgeon, May 28, 1864, his commission bearing the name Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, as authority for its issuance, and was on detached duty with the army in front of Petersburg during the summer of 1864, was detailed as surgical assistant on the operating staff and was in both battles of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, the "Osceola" also taking part in engagements on Cape Fear river, Forts Strong and Buchanan, the taking of Wilmington, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia.

The day after the fall of Fort Fisher, Assistant Surgeon Winslow was ordered by Admiral David D. Porter to take charge of the Confederate hospital at the fort. He was without surgical assistance or trained nurses, yet performed the necessary operations upon Union and Confederate soldiers alike, performing his duty so well that in a letter to

Admiral Porter dated January 21, 1865, Headquarters, United States Forces, Fort Fisher, North Carolina, Surgeon General Barnes of the United States army said:

In behalf of the commanding general and the officers of the Command, I have the honor of thanking Assistant-Surgeon Winslow of the Navy, for his professional services rendered to the wounded within the fort (particularly the Confederate wounded) immediately after the battle of the 15th. inst. His promptness and skill saved many a poor fellow who otherwise would have suffered. For myself, I cannot sufficiently thank him for his noble conduct on that occasion.

After three years of such service the boy of twenty emerged the veteran of twenty-three, the experience of those years being greater than a lifetime of ordinary practice. He was detached from the "Osceola," August 25, 1865, ordered to the United States frigate, "Sabine," apprentice system, September 25, 1867, and promoted, passed assistant-surgeon in May, 1867, and the following July was ordered to the South Pacific squadron, there serving on the "Waterree," "Nyack," and "Powhatan" until detached in December, 1869. His service on that station was highly meritorious and brought him the thanks of two governments, the Peruvian and English. On August 13, 1868, the "Waterree," then at anchor in the harbor of Arica, was caught up by a tidal wave and carried inland three hundred and ten yards. The same wave brought wreck and ruin to a large district, and at the request of the prefect of the Province of Arica, Passed Assistant-Surgeon Winslow was detailed by the admiral in command of the squadron to remain at Arica to assist the medical officers of the Province in caring for the sufferers and restoring sanitary conditions.

In recognition of his services the Colonel, Minister of War and Navy of Peru officially commended Dr. Winslow in a lengthy report to his government. Later the Peruvian government voted him the thanks of the nation for his philanthropical surgical aid rendered the inhabitants of Arica, following the earthquake and tidal wave of August 13, 1868. During the following winter he rendered service which brought the following letter from the British minister at Washington, dated October 14, 1869, at Washington D. C. and addressed:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

Sir:—I take much pleasure in complying with an instruction which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request you to cause to be conveyed to Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, United States Navy, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his great kindness to distressed and frozen seamen in the Straits of Magellan during the winter of 1868.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration.

EDWARD THORNTON.

This service rendered others outside the line of regular duty explains Dr. Winslow's attitude then and now toward war. He deemed it then as he deems it now to be his duty to succor the wounded, the sick and the afflicted and to do the greatest amount of good, to go where there was the greatest amount of need for him. Suffering had only to present itself and he was ready to answer the call.

On April 9, 1870, he was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard; in May, 1871, to the practice ship, "Saratago"; to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, June 8, 1871, and to the flag ship "Wabash," European Squadron, October 5, 1871, being detached there from April 17, 1874. From November 16, 1874, to November 13, 1875, he was at the Portsmouth Navy Yard as attachee to the apprentice ship "Sabine," and on April 2, 1875, was promoted surgeon, President U. S. Grant's name adorning his commission. Subsequent duty was at Newport, Rhode Island, at the United States torpedo station, 1876-78; with the "Vandalia," North Atlantic Squadron, 1879-1882; Boston Navy Yard, 1882-1886; with the "Atlanta," the first iron cruiser of the new navy, 1886-1888; marine rendezvous, Boston, 1889-90; Navy Yard, Norfolk, 1891-1892.

At the age of sixty-two, after forty years service, he was retired with the rank of rear admiral, one grade higher than his actual rank. This is government law under the Act of Congress which provides "that any officer who served with credit during the War of the Rebellion and has since had a creditable career shall be retired in the next higher grade." He was therefore retired a medical director of the United States Navy with the rank of rear admiral. His last commission bears the signature of William H. Taft, he thus serving under authority of the first elected Republican president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, the great military genius, General Grant, and the last Republican president yet elected, Mr. Taft, although president when Rear Admiral Winslow retired. In the line of duty he has traveled all over Europe and South America; his collection of curios rivaling that of his antiques. He is a member of the Massachusetts Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; charter member of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Since retirement he has devoted himself to his books and the care of his private estate in New Bedford, which includes the Winslow building.

Dr. Winslow married, in New Bedford, in 1874, Virginia Shearman, daughter of Humphrey Shearman. Children: Harold, a journalist, who for fifteen years was connected with the New Bedford "Times," now a lieutenant in Battery D, Massachusetts Light Artillery, in the service of his country; Geoffrey, a civil engineer of Seattle, Washington; Virginia, married Edward A. Smith, of Highland Park, Illinois.

Despite his years, seventy-five, Rear Admiral Winslow bears himself as a man much younger, and a business letter from his pen would do

credit to a good penman of half his years. He is genial, courteous and kindly, a Friend in religion and in practice. He lends dignity and honor to the name he bears, and in all the generations that have well and honorably borne the name no man has more jealously maintained its fair fame.

BETSEY BALDWIN WINSLOW.

In no age has the world been so largely indebted to womankind as in the present, a truism it is needless to dwell upon. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about by conditions in general and by Germany's maddened lust for world power, women, through splendidly organized societies and by individual effort, are grandly fulfilling their opportunities and effectively aiding in every department of the world's work. But it was not always so, and there are pioneer women in public life whose unselfish lives and practiced labors have been of far reaching benefit. Such a woman is Betsy Baldwin Winslow, of New Bedford, one of the best known and highly esteemed of women. All her life she has been a worker in the cause of education, and from 1876 to 1915 was in the public eye as a member of the City Board of Education. She enjoys the distinction of having her name placed upon one of the public school buildings of New Bedford, and the Betsey Baldwin Winslow School, situated on Allen street between Brownell and Reed, is the tribute the board of education paid to a worthy colleague and an untiring worker in education's cause.

But that has been but one avenue her interests and sympathy has followed. Charity's cause has claimed her and philanthropic work has been a part of her life. She has been quick to speak the word of sympathy and encouragement that has brought hope to many a heart, and wherever she has been able to render assistance it has been freely and kindly done. Many, many girls she has prepared for their entrance examinations to Harrington Training School, young men have been assisted in preparing for their professions, young Portuguese priests have obtained their knowledge of English under her instruction, young women preparing for hospital training classes have been helped and encouraged, and she has "tutored" hundreds in their college preparation. She is a woman of vision, possesses a strong but kindly sense of humor, which, added to culture, kindness of heart and rare talents, completes the charming personality of the woman whom only the calendar accuses of being an octogenarian.

Miss Winslow is the daughter of Charles and Ann Saulter (Baldwin) Worden. Her mother, widow of Charles Worden, married (second) William Baker Winslow, who legally adopted his step-child and gave her his name, Winslow. Her father, Charles Worden, was a shoe manufacturer of Newark, New Jersey, who died suddenly of cholera in 1836 while in New York City on a business trip. Her mother, Ann

Saulter (Baldwin-Worden) Winslow, who died April 11, 1884, was a daughter of Nehemiah S. and Esther (McGuinness) Baldwin, a descendant of one of the old and eminent families of Newark, New Jersey, settling in that city with the original company from Connecticut.

William Baker Winslow was a son of the ancient and honorable Massachusetts family of that name descending from Kenelm Winslow, who came to Plymouth about 1629. William Baker Winslow, son of Hudson and Phebe (Baker) Winslow, was of the sixth American generation of the family. He was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, June 15, 1815, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at the home he built in 1851 at No. 315 County street, on May 8, 1892. After completing his public school study he chose a seafaring life, as did his father before him, the latter being lost at sea. William B. Winslow made five whaling voyages, each consuming three or more years. In 1849, the "gold fever" won him from his allegiance to the sea and he spent a year in the California "diggings." He then returned East, and while he did not again go to sea he settled in New Bedford and until his retirement in the early eighties was engaged in the business of ship rigger. He was a man of strong character, good sense and sound judgment, a man both respected and popular. Genial and kind in disposition, his thoughtfulness and generosity endeared him to all who knew him and he had many friends. Mr. Winslow married, May 7, 1840, Ann Saulter (Baldwin) Worden, previously mentioned. They were the parents of two sons: William Baker (2), born June 7, 1841, died September 20, 1851; Jeremiah Baldwin, born January 5, 1843, died in August, 1845. The death of these two sons left the adopted daughter, Betsey Baldwin Winslow, the only child of the family, and in later years she proved her loyalty and devotion by sacrificing her own career to act the daughter's part in the home.

Betsey Baldwin Winslow was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 17, 1836, therefore has fully attained octogenarian honors (1917). She was educated in public and private schools, being a graduate at the age of sixteen years, but all her life has been a student. In the fall of 1851 she began teaching in the public school, and for twenty-five years she was engaged as an instructor in the Fifth street grammar school. There was then a duty confronting her which she would not shirk, and she resigned her position to take up her duties at home. As a testimonial of their appreciation of her work as a teacher, she was elected a member of the city school board in 1876 and continued in that relation for nearly forty years, until 1915. She was chairman of the committee on primary schools, and for many years was a trustee of the New Bedford Industrial School, a part of the public school system.

Prior to her resigning from Fifth street grammar school, Miss Winslow had been offered a position in the high school but had declined. Her interest in the Fifth street school continued after becoming a member of the school board, and in the archives of the board is a minute testi-

ying to the appreciation of the board at the time her resignation as a teacher was accepted. As an official she was always "on duty" and in the van of all progressive movements. She was a member of the board during that period of greatest public school development, and when it was proposed to introduce sewing classes, cooking classes, manual training, the kindergarten department and to establish the industrial school, each movement had her hearty endorsement, and where she did not lead she coöperated. She was beloved of the pupils, and as generation followed generation she was to each an inspiration and a help. Her life was one of constant helpfulness, and to her devotion, loyalty and efficient, untiring interest, the public school system owes a debt that is freely acknowledged by the city in which her life has been spent from childhood. The Betsey Baldwin Winslow School is a visible monument to the wonderful work she has performed as teacher and official between the years 1851 and 1915, but her true monument is in the hearts of the thousands of boys, girls, young men and young women who have profited through her private interest in their welfare and her helping hand.

Broad in her sympathy, Miss Winslow has in many ways demonstrated her catholicity of spirit; she served the New Bedford City Mission as president for many years and also was president of the New Bedford Reform and Relief Association; is an ardent advocate of the cause of suffrage, and has always conscientiously registered her own vote for members of the school board. She was usually the unopposed candidate from her own ward, and he was a hardened office-seeker who would dare oppose her as a candidate. She was a charter member of the Woman's Club of New Bedford, and in religious faith a member of Trinitarian Congregational Church.

So a useful life has been spent and every duty loyally, lovingly performed. She has not sought her own honor or aggrandizement, but has simply answered the call as it came. She has won the place she occupies in the great public heart not by the charm of her personality, her womanly grace, nor by her clear brain alone, but by her great heartedness, her unselfishness and her intense desire to be of real service.

DANIEL ELISHA PICKENS, M. D.

Soon after graduation from medical college, Dr. Pickens located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and as a practitioner has secured a full share of public support. He is a son of William and Alice Alwilda (Cox) Pickens, and a grandson of Elisha Pickens, a farmer of Maine, who later moved to Boston, Massachusetts. William Pickens, of Wilton, Maine, also resided in Acton and Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he was variously employed. He married Alice A. Cox, in Wilton, Maine, a daughter of Amos and Mary (Flagg) Cox, her father a farmer. They



Samuel Elisha Ficker M.A.

were the parents of Roscoe, Ernest, Daniel E., of further mention, William, Jr., Earl, Maud, Jennie, Myrtle, Olive, all living and of mature years.

Daniel Elisha Pickens was born in Wilton, Maine, October, 1879. He obtained a public school education in the schools of Wilton, Maine, and Marlboro, Massachusetts, completing college preparation under a private tutor. After a term at crayon portrait work, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom M. D., class of 1913. He is now located in the general practice of his profession in New Bedford, residence and office at No. 1462 Acushnet avenue. He is chaplain of the American Benefit Association; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Baptist church. He is fond of sports of the open, hunting and fishing particularly appealing to him.

Dr. Pickens married, at Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1917, Mary Jane Nicholson, born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, March 23, 1887, daughter of John M. and Margaret Nicholson, her father a merchant.

HENRY ELHATT WOODWARD.

After securing his degree from Harvard Law School in 1907, Mr. Woodward located in New Bedford, where he is now well established in public confidence as a lawyer of ability and integrity. On paternal lines he descends from that ancient Boston family, founded there in 1636, while on the maternal side he traces to the Hathaways of Plymouth, who later were of Taunton, from Taunton coming to New Bedford, descendants being extensive land owners in Dartmouth and in New Bedford, prominent as merchants and manufacturers. Henry E. Woodward, of New Bedford, is a son of Henry A. C. Woodward, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1852, a public official of Lexington, Massachusetts, where he held the office of selectman for thirteen years, and was prominent in other directions. He married Mary E. Hathaway, born in New Bedford in 1853.

Henry E. Woodward was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, November 17, 1881. He prepared in Somerville schools, entered Dartmouth College, there continuing until graduated A. B., class of 1904. He then began the study of law, and in 1904 entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1907. From that year until the present (1917) he has been in practice in New Bedford, and from 1910 has been much in the public eye as member of council in 1910-11-12-13-14, and as city solicitor in 1915 and 1916. His practice has been most satisfactory and he numbers among his clients men, firms and corporations of the highest class. He is aggressive in spirit, carries the fight to his opponents, and in an open, manly manner conducts his controversies, whether legal or political. Fearless and upright, he is a

strong advocate of the cause he espouses, and as an opponent he is held in wholesome respect. His achievement in the few years he has been in New Bedford stamps him as a young man of ability, determination and courage, and the future indeed looks bright for this twentieth century representative of two of the strong old Colonial families who brought the name to New England nearly three centuries ago. He is a member of the bar association of the district and state, practices in the state and federal courts, and is highly regarded as lawyer and citizen. Mr. Woodward's legal business is transacted at his offices in the Winslow Building. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Woodward married in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 8, 1913, Helen L. Culver, of that city. They are the parents of two sons, Harry Culver, born June 18, 1915; Alan Hathaway, May 16, 1916.

FRANCIS WOODWARD.

In 1887 Mr. Woodward came to New Bedford, where he has since been in active business as a cotton broker, member of the firm, Rhodes, Woodward & Company, No. 45 William street. He comes from a family of efficient business men, his father a wholesale salt and fish merchant of New York City, as was his father before him, the business having been established in 1822. The family through intermarriage are of old Westchester county, New York, stock, descent being traced through several generations of landholders in Westchester county to England, and the family made famous by Oliver Cromwell, the Great Protector. Thomas Woodward, born in 1815, died in 1885, the wholesale salt merchant, married Elizabeth Cromwell, born 1816, died in 1903. In 1852 and 1854, he was elected alderman from the Seventh Ward, known as the "Quaker Ward."

Francis Woodward, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cromwell) Woodward, was born in New York City, December 2, 1849. He attended public and preparatory schools until sixteen years of age, then for six years was employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. He then spent six years with his father in the wholesale salt and fish business, leaving to become confidential clerk to H. W. Sage (founder of Sage College, Cornell University), a New York lumber merchant. In 1882 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George H. Rhodes, and established a cotton brokerage business at No. 104 Pearl street, New York City. Five years later, in 1887, they moved their business to New Bedford, where for thirty years they have dealt so fairly and honorably with cotton buyers and sellers that their business is now a standard one, not subject to the inroads of competitors or scalpers. They have not only built quality into their business, but quantity distinguishes, and theirs is one of the largest local cotton brokerage houses in the city. They also have a New York City connection and maintain an office at No. 71 Wall street.



Harrison J. Borden

Mr. Woodward, now nearing the years when men speak of retiring, is active and as keenly alive to the business interests committed to him as of yore. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Wamsutta Club, is a member of the New York Club of New York, and spends a share of his time in that city. He is fond of the pleasure and comfort of club life, and the club library, and his own private library, are now greatly in his favor. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but takes no part with either political party as a partisan, holding himself impartial and independent in his decisions.

HARRISON T. BORDEN.

In 1907, Harrison T. Borden was admitted a member of the real estate firm, Chamberlain, Borden & Silva, and during the past ten years has been one of the men who, working along modern lines of real estate dealing and promotion, has added large areas to New Bedford's residence districts. The firm, organized in 1900 by C. E. Chamberlain, has operated in many New England cities as far north as Bangor, Maine, and south to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and thousands of houses have sprung into existence through their operations. In New Bedford, their operations have largely been in the southeastern part of the city, but in South Dartmouth, Dartmouth Terrace, Sassaquin Pond Settlement, Dartmouth Street Heights and Laurel Park, the results of their progressive handling of suburban real estate may be seen. To Fairhaven they have added Oak Grove Terrace, Eldridge Park, and Roache Street Park, those districts being converted into handsome residence districts. Mr. Borden is a native son of New Bedford, and from the age of nineteen has been actively engaged in business as merchant and real estate promoter. He is a son of Charles M. and Catherine Ann (Bliss) Borden, his father now deceased, a veteran of the Civil War, Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Borden survived her husband and resides in New Bedford on Butler street.

Harrison T. Borden was born in New Bedford, January 31, 1867, and until fifteen years of age attended the public schools. He spent the next four years on the farm, assisting his father, then began his business career as a dealer in wood at No. 126 Dartmouth street. There he continued in business for twenty-eight years, dealing profitably in coal and wood. The South End was then but in its infancy, but he prospered, and with a farsightness that was to the uninformed but a hope, he invested his profits in the vacant areas of the South End and in Dartmouth. He acquired many parcels of land which later were developed and brought on the market as building lots by the real estate firm of which he became a member. For a time he had as a partner Edgar Wright, but later he bought him out and continued alone until his withdrawal from mercantile life. In 1907, Mr. Borden sold his coal and wood interest and became

a member of the firm of Chamberlain, Borden & Silva, real estate dealers, specializing in the developement of unimproved lands in all parts of New England. The business was begun in 1900 by Charles E. Chamberlain, who in 1906 admitted Domingos T. Silva to a partnership. In 1907, Mr. Borden became a partner, the firm now operating as Chamberlain, Borden & Silva. The main offices of the firm are located at No. 194 Union street, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Borden spends his summers in New Hampshire, a practice he has observed for many years.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Borden has represented Ward No. 5 in Common Council for five terms, and is now president of Council. He is public-spirited and progressive, a man of determination and strong convictions which he always has the courage to maintain. He is a member of Abraham H. Howland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past noble grand of Acushnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Camp Sons of Veterans; president of the board of trustees of Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church; member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and interested in the welfare of all. He is a fine example of the man who has won his own way in the world, and in his own rise has aided others and has not risen at their expense. The position he fills has been fairly won and there are none to cavil at his success. He has risen from the ranks, and is proud of the fact that he can so worthily wear the title of "self-made" man.

Mr. Borden married in New Bedford, October 28, 1890, Lizzie A. Tripp, daughter of Francis H. and Isabelle Tripp, the latter deceased, her father now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Borden are the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Carlton E., a graduate of Yale, a teacher for two years in the Stuyvesant School, Virginia, returned to Yale for a post-graduate course, now an enlisted United States soldier serving in the Ambulance Corps. 2. Milton E., a graduate of the New Bedford High School, historian of his class; now junior partner of the insurance firm, Goddard & Borden, located at the Merchants Bank Building; he enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917, is chief yeoman of the Naval Coast Patrol, in line for further promotion when studies in navigation are completed. 3. Mabel Isabelle, a graduate of high school, now a teacher in the Thomas A. Greene School, corner of Purchase and Madison streets. 4. Edna, a student in high school. The family home is at No. 154 Fair street, New Bedford.

CHARLES M. CARROLL.

Charles Carroll settled in Maryland, 1688, son of Daniel Carroll, Litterluna, King's county, Ireland, thirteenth in descent from Florence O'Carroll, King of Ely, died 1205. Arms: Argent, two lions combatant gules, supporting a sword proper, hilted and pommeled or. Crest: On the stump of an oak sprouting new branches proper, a hawk of the last, belled or. Motto: *In fide et in bello forte.*

It is often remarked of a man that he "worked his way upward from the bottom." If by this it is meant that starting without influence or means a living was earned from the age of ten years, an education acquired, a business established, a fortune secured and honorable position gained, then either description fits Charles M. Carroll, of New Bedford, for all that has been accomplished by him in his native city and much more. He is a son of Thomas P. Carroll, now living retired in New Bedford, and a grandson of Patrick Carroll, who came from his native parish in County Cavan, Ireland, at the age of thirty, leaving his two sons, John and Thomas P., in Ireland, they later being brought over by an aunt. Patrick Carroll was employed as a stevedore in New Bedford, later in the rope works, living in retired comfort during the last of his years to the age of eighty. Besides the two sons, John and Thomas P., born in Ireland, there were five children born in New Bedford. James and Peter Carroll were popular dancing entertainers, both dying in youthful manhood. The family were Roman Catholics, and much respected in their community.

Thomas P. Carroll, born in Ireland in 1851, was about seven years of age when brought to New Bedford by his aunt to rejoin his parents. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and after a lifetime of honorable activity is now living retired in New Bedford, his son allowing no opportunity to pass to add to his comfort or pleasure. He married Elizabeth Ryan, born in 1852, in New Bedford, her parents both born in Ireland, coming to the United States about 1845.

Charles Marquis Carroll, son of Thomas P. and Elizabeth (Ryan) Carroll, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 22, 1876, and has ever been a resident of that city. He passed through the grade public schools, and attended high school less than one year, but natural ability, self study and contact with the world has supplied that which was denied him, and he is a well informed man. From the age of ten years he has been a money earner, although his first wage was but fifty cents weekly, earned by driving cows to pasture and return. Two years later he was a street newsboy, selling to chance buyers until he secured a regular morning route to carry and deliver the New Bedford "Mercury," that job calling for a five o'clock delivery. Soon he secured an evening route, his earnings from both amounting to one dollar and seventy-five cents weekly. A year later he started a Sunday paper route among the summer residents of Dartmouth, Bay View, Nonquitt, Smiths Neck and Salters Point, covering twenty miles in delivering to his customers in those places. The store owned by Edward Dewes, for whom he carried the evening paper route, was purchased by F. S. Brightman, who gave the lad an opportunity to regularly connect with the store, although his rank was but errand boy. At the age of seventeen he was promoted to a clerkship, and three years later traveling salesman. For twelve years he remained "on the road," covering all territory from Middleboro to

Provincetown, the islands Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and New Bedford, then was elected superintendent of F. S. Brightman & Company. Three years later he bought a controlling interest in the company, and has since been its able, successful, managing head. F. S. Brightman, Incorporated, are wholesale stationers and dealers in blankbooks, wrapping, packing, toilet and baling papers, twine, paper bags, etc., their well established business conducted at Nos. 127-129 Union street, New Bedford.

Since 1897 Mr. Carroll has dealt to a certain extent in real estate, first as a side line. He gradually grew into the business, buying, selling and developing, until he became and is at present (1917) one of the leading promoters of the city and a very heavy dealer. His operations included building and selling residences, business blocks in the centre of the city, tenement buildings, vacant lots or large tracts of unimproved land, in fact the whole southwest section of the city was developed by Mr. Carroll. Finally his real estate interests became so large that the F. S. Brightman Company was incorporated, of which he is superintendent and controlling owner. The real estate company, composed of C. M. Carroll and J. V. O'Neill, owns one thousand building lots in tracts they have promoted, laid out in streets, improved and made desirable residence districts. Mr. Carroll was appointed from the city of New Bedford as commissioner from the City Council, with Mayor Charles S. Ashley, who was appointed from the other branch, to go to Washington, D. C., to appear before the Commission of Rivers and Harbors for appropriation for deepening our channel, and they were successful by obtaining a sum amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars.

The foregoing gives but an outline of the activities and success that might be recorded of Mr. Carroll. He is a trustee of the Institution of Savings, served as member of council four years; was an overseer of the poor two years; now an alderman; was reelected December, 1917, for a term of one year, and elected chairman of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1918, which makes him acting mayor; he is also a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library; member of the Committee of One Hundred; member of the committee of a proposed municipal hospital; chairman of committees on the patriotic parades, April, 1915, 1916, 1917; chairman of real estate committee for the sale of Liberty Bonds, and the list might be indefinitely continued. His theory of patriotic observance is that it should be a home affair. He has in one year collected in excess of thirty-five hundred dollars among the people, then proceeded to spend it for entertainment in bands, parades and fireworks, giving a rousing Fourth of July celebration and keeping thousands of dollars in New Bedford pockets. On one occasion he gathered and personally saw to the collection of two thousand dollars for the orphan children, in connection with St. Mary's Home philanthropy, and in such things his heart delights. He is big hearted and generous, reverences his parents,

regards the rights of his fellowmen and earnestly desires to be of real service to his city. He is a member of the Plymouth Club; popular among his associates and ranks high in the business world.

Mr. Carroll married Mattie Josephine Burkle, born in New York City, January 22, 1876. They are the parents of: Gladys Elizabeth, born March 23, 1899; Helen Marie, May 10, 1901; Charles Marquis (2), April 22, 1911. Mrs. Carroll with her daughters and son are members of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.

LEMUEL LE BARON DEXTER.

Lemuel LeBaron Dexter is one of the four members of the New Bedford bar who have their offices in the city, but reside on North street in Mattapoisett. In that town Mr. Dexter was born December 22, 1872. On his father's side he is descended from Thomas Dexter, who came from England in 1629 or 1630 and settled at Lynn; and through his mother Mr. Dexter traces back to Dr. Francis LeBaron, the "nameless nobleman" of Plymouth, and also to Governor Bradford.

It is not at present definitely known from what town in England Thomas Dexter, the first of this family in America, came. From the fact that he mortgaged eight hundred acres of land in 1640 to one Humphrey Hooke, an alderman of Bristol, it has been inferred that he came from that region. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, unusually independent in his views and fearless in their expression. In 1631 he haled Captain Endicott, later Governor, into court and the jury trial fined Endicott ten pounds for the assault. His greatest litigation was with the inhabitants of Lynn to establish his ownership to the whole of Nahant, which he had bought of the Indian Pognanum. The case was in court for over thirty-eight years, but the title was not confirmed. In 1637 he obtained a grant with nine others of the township of Sandwich, moved there, took up land and built mills. He continued active in farming, milling and litigation, in Lynn, Sandwich and Barnstable. He had iron works on the Saugus river, and built the first grist mill in Sandwich. About 1673 he went to Boston to live with his daughter, the wife of Captain Oliver. There he died in 1677, and his body lies in the Oliver tomb in King's Chapel Burying-Ground.

William Dexter, the son of Thomas Dexter, came from England with his father. He owned much land in Barnstable, but was one of the original proprietors of Rochester, to which place he removed in 1679, and died there in 1694. His son Philip was born in Barnstable in September, 1659. He did not follow the rest of his family to Rochester, but located in Falmouth where he was selectman, town clerk, and the only grist mill owner until his death in 1741. Jabez Dexter, a son of Philip Dexter, settled when a young man in Rochester, where he had a large farm. This farm by his will, dated 27 February, 1759, passed to his son,

Seth Dexter, who was born in 1723. Elisha Dexter, the son of Seth Dexter, was also a farmer, and the first of three generations of the same name. The second Elisha Dexter was born February 4, 1794; he married Sarah C. Mendell, and lived in Mattapoissett practically all the ninety-six years of his life. He was a carpenter and saw-mill owner, active in business when Mattapoissett was a busy ship-building town. His son, Elisha Loring Dexter, was born March 22, 1834. In early life he worked as a carpenter. In the first settlement of Kansas he took up land at Elwood and remained there three years, coming home to take charge of the family mill business which he left prosperous and well established at the time of his death, February 4, 1876. During the Civil War he was in Company I, Third Massachusetts Volunteers, serving under Colonel S. P. Richmond at Newbern and Plymouth, North Carolina; he was a man of ready wit and kindly sympathy, and had the reputation of being one of the most popular and bravest men in his company. He married Harriet W. LeBaron, September 4, 1866, and Lemuel LeBaron Dexter was their only son.

In the LeBaron line, Mr. Dexter is in the seventh generation from Dr. Francis LeBaron, of Plymouth, who was born in France in 1668, was the surgeon of a French privateer wrecked in Buzzards Bay about the year 1695. On account of his skill the town of Plymouth petitioned that he might be allowed to remain there. He died August 8, 1704, at the early age of thirty-six years, possessed of much property and large tracts of land in Middleboro. By his will he established in his gift of ninety acres to the poor one of the first charitable funds in New England. He never revealed the mystery of his origin. His will is signed simply, "LeBaron." There has been much controversy among his descendants as to whether he was a Catholic or a Huguenot. He was undoubtedly of gentle birth and well skilled in his profession. His son Lazarus was also a doctor and for over fifty years the leading physician of Plymouth. He died at the age of seventy-five, September 2, 1773, and his inventory included over forty-one parcels of real estate, some in Hampshire county and in Connecticut. He was married twice and had twelve children. His second wife, Lydia, who was the great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, was the mother of Rev. Lemuel LeBaron, of Rochester. This son was born September 1, 1747, was graduated at Yale in 1768, and was ordained minister of the church of the Second Precinct in Rochester, at Mattapoissett, January 29, 1772. He continued in this pastorate for over sixty-four years, until his death, November 26, 1836. He was a chaplain in the army in the Revolutionary War, and was again appointed in 1812. His house, the building of which was temporarily abandoned when the Lexington call came, stands near the meeting house site and was about in the centre of the large tract of land which constituted his farm, extending from the region of "King Philip Spring" to "Minister's Island" near the head of Mattapoissett harbor.

The minister's son, John Allen LeBaron, had his home not far from that of his father. He was born April 27, 1782, and died October 8, 1854. He likewise acquired much real estate, was a merchant, ship owner and captain. He traveled considerably, served in various town offices and as a member of the Legislature. By his first wife, Abby (Philips) LeBaron, of Taunton, he had three children, the eldest of whom, born March 28, 1809, was named for his grandfather, Lemuel LeBaron. As a young man he learned the trade of a carpenter, but later, during the height of the whaling and ship-building industry, he, in partnership with Abner Harlow under the name of Harlow & LeBaron, conducted the general store which for many years was the centre of business and social life for the town. He was a man of ability and sound sense, kindly sympathetic, fond of a good horse, and of his flower garden. In 1867 he represented the town in the Legislature, and was for many years active in local town and in general politics as a Republican. His death occurred January 14, 1892. He had been married September 12, 1836, to Lydia, the daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Clark) Holmes, and their only child, Harriet Wing LeBaron, was born November 12, 1837. She was educated at Mattapoisett Academy, and at Kents Hill, Maine. She has always been active in the affairs of the Congregational church, and now lives with her son, Lemuel LeBaron Dexter, at the family homestead on North street in Mattapoisett.

Lemuel LeBaron Dexter had his early education in the "Barstow School," fitted for college at Tabor Academy, Marion; entered Harvard in 1892, but was obliged to leave in the following year owing to an acute attack of bronchitis. He later reëntered and was graduated with the class of 1898, *cum laude*, with honors in philosophy and political economy. He was graduated from Harvard Law School with the class of 1901, and soon thereafter began the practice of law in New Bedford. He associated himself with the office which had been conducted by his cousin, Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, before Mr. Holmes became a Superior Court Justice. He is at present located at 37 Masonic Building, having offices with Mayhew R. Hitch and Merton C. Fisher for the general practice of law. He was married, July 26, 1899, to Clara Lucinda, the daughter of Noah and Martha (Dexter) Hammond, of Mattapoisett. Mr. Dexter spent the summer of 1895 traveling in England, France and Switzerland; and has seen much of the western part of the United States. He is a Mason and also a member of the Harvard Club of Boston. Much of his law work has been in the settlement of estates and as trustee. He has always been active in the town affairs of Mattapoisett, having been a trustee of the public library since coming of age, and a member of the school committee continuously for the last twenty years. He is the clerk of the Congregational church and precinct. For some period he has been a trustee of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings. Always interested in Tabor Academy, at Marion, he was one of the organizers

of its Alumni Association, and is now the president of the academy Board of Trustees.

Mr. Dexter has done a good deal of work in the line of local history. It was at his suggestion that in 1907 the town of Mattapoissett had a very successful celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation and separation from Rochester. He was a joint author of the historical volume published at that time entitled "Mattapoissett and Old Rochester."

MAJOR HENRY W. MASON.

Over forty years ago Mr. Mason came to New Bedford, being then a veteran of the Civil War, hardened by the rigors of four years campaigning, sobered by the perils of fifty-four engagements of those campaigns, and bearing the military rank of major, a rank to which he had risen from that of private. His business experience had also been extensive, his field of operations after the war having been the Paoli region. In New Bedford he has been prominently in the public eye as patent solicitor for twenty years, chief of police for eighteen years, 1896-1914, and as the present deputy and special sheriff and court crier. He is a son of Norman and Sarah Ann (Allen) Mason, the former named a New York State farmer who was at various times a resident of New York State, Iowa and Indiana, dying at Lebanon, Indiana. At the time of the birth of his son Henry W. and for several years thereafter he was residing in Western New York, in Chautauqua county. He then went to the State of Indiana, later returned to New York again, went west again, this time to the State of Iowa, later returning to Indiana, where he died. Norman and Sarah Ann (Allen) Mason were the parents of five sons and five daughters, three of these children yet living (1917); Rev. Darwin N. Mason, born in New York State in 1836, now a retired minister, living in Albia, Iowa, his wife deceased; Mrs. Kate L. Kelsey, now residing in New Bedford, with her brother, Henry W. Mason.

Henry W. Mason was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 25, 1840, and during his boyhood attended the public schools and aided his father with the work of the farm. Later he entered Fredonia Academy, a then famous private school, now Fredonia Normal School. In 1857, to finance further courses at the academy, he began teaching in the public schools during a part of each year, then attended the academy whence he was graduated, class of 1859. He then taught continuously until September, 1861, when a new life opened before him, one of which he had little dreamed when a boy, that of a soldier aiding to prevent the dismemberment of the Union.

He enlisted September 13, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, as private, and served until honorably discharged and mustered out at the close of the war. He served in fifty-four battles and skirmishes, was successively promoted for "Gallant



HENRY W. MASON

and Meritorious" conduct, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of his company, and major of the Ninth Regiment, part of his service having been upon the staff of Brigadier General Buford of the Army of the Potomac and on the staff of General Sigel. For his military service and later activity in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Major Mason has received many honors and possesses many medals. He was under twenty-one when he enlisted and at twenty-four was a major. He is a past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Pierce Post, No. 190. With his tall, erect figure, strong, well preserved face and body, with snow white hair, he looks every inch the soldier and man that he is.

After the war closed, Major Mason joined in the rush for the Pennsylvania oil fields, petroleum, the newest discovery in natural wealth, then attracting the adventurous. He continued in mercantile life and in the oil business until 1876, then closed out his affairs and in September of that year began his residence in New Bedford, Massachusetts, as a patent solicitor and a manufacturer of novelties at No. 9 Rodman street. Later he sold his manufacturing business and devoted himself entirely to his patent office business. This line of activity held him until 1896, when he was appointed chief of police, an office he ably filled until 1914, when he resigned, having served all of his term under Mayor Charles S. Ashley except in 1905 under Mayor Thomas Thompson and 1907 and 1908 under Mayor William J. Bullock. He resigned December 19, 1914, having passed his seventy-fourth birthday, and on the following January 8 was appointed a deputy and special sheriff of Bristol county and crier of the Superior Court, offices he yet holds and efficiently fills, despite his years, seventy-six.

Mr. Mason is a Republican in State and National affairs and for a time before his appointment as chief of police was secretary of the New Bedford Republican City Committee. But in local affairs he is independent in thought and action. He is a member and past master of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a past eminent commander, and of New Bedford Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. In all these bodies he is held in highest esteem, ranking among the veteran workers and officials of days gone by, but honored by those who strive to emulate the example of those whose services and interest preserved the institution.

Mr. Mason married, in Brooklyn, New York, October 9, 1867, Harriet A. Stanton, born in New Bedford, daughter of Captain William R. and Abby Stanton, her father a whaling captain. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, on October 9, 1917, celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day and to that event were present their four sons with their wives and the grandchildren of the celebrating couple. Sons, all graduates of New

Bedford high schools: Frederick Allen, selling agent for the Quissett Mills with offices in Philadelphia, now a resident of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania; George N., with the Morse Twist Drill Machine Company; Charles O., an edge trimmer in Taylor's Shoe Factory; Clarence W., paymaster at the Beacon Mills. The family home is No. 53 Willis street.

FRANCIS TABER AKIN.

Now an octogenarian, Mr. Akin is president of the Akin-Denison Company, which has an extensive coal and paint business. On July 1, 1916, the firm of F. T. Akin & Company bought the coal business of Denison Brothers Company and changed the corporate name to the Akin-Denison Company.

(I) Mr. Akin is of Scotch ancestry, descending from Captain John Akin, whom tradition says came from Scotland with his mother and brother James, settling in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Captain John Akin, born in 1663, died June 3, 1746, married (first) Mary Briggs, born August 9, 1671, who bore him ten sons and daughters. His second wife was Hannah (Sherman) Akin, the mother of four sons and two daughters. The line of descent from Captain John Akin, the founder, to Francis Taber Akin, of the sixth generation, is through Thomas Akin, seventh child of Captain John Akin and his first wife, Mary (Briggs) Akin.

(II) Thomas Akin was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 27, 1702. He was of the first Dartmouth born generation of his family, but did not remain here, moving first to New Jersey, thence to Nova Scotia. He married Abigail Allen, born December 16, 1705, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Allen, and granddaughter of Ralph Allen, founder of the Allen family of New Bedford of which Gideon Allen, president of the First National Bank, is representative.

(III) Thomas (2) Akin, youngest child of Thomas (1) and Abigail (Allen) Akin, was born May 3, 1743, and on reaching manhood left his Nova Scotia home and returned to Massachusetts, settling in the town of Dartmouth. He married, April 29, 1767, Rebecca Russell, daughter of Timothy and Rhoda (Potter) Russell, she born in Dartmouth, March 3, 1748, died August 17, 1803. They were the parents of eight children, the line of descent being through their eldest son and second child, Abiel.

(IV) Abiel Akin, son of Thomas (2) and Rebecca (Russell) Akin, was born October 28, 1770. He settled in the town of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he resided until death. He married (first), June 12, 1794, Catherine Kelley, who died at Yarmouth, April 2, 1811, aged thirty-eight years, a sister of Zeno and Seth Kelley. He married (second), November 29, 1813, Mary Wing. Their eldest son, David Kelley Akin, was a leading banker and business man of Yarmouth, dying there at the age of eighty-eight years, August 23, 1887.

(V) Seth Kelley Akin, youngest son of Abiel and Catherine (Kelley) Akin, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, April 23, 1803, and died in New Bedford, February 15, 1888. His minor years were spent in Yarmouth, but after attaining his majority he came to New Bedford, here engaging in the construction of salt works for Samuel Leonard. He seems to have been of importance in that line of construction, as later he moved to the "Salt City," Syracuse, New York, where he constructed a salt works and was among the early salt manufacturers of the city. He finally returned to New Bedford, where he engaged in the manufacture of Epsom and Glauber Salts for medicinal and mercantile purposes. Later in life he was a lumber surveyor, but his last years were spent in retirement at his home without cares, he taking great pride in his garden. This old home at No. 26 Griffin street was also the home of his daughter, Helen B. T. Akin, who was devoted to him, and there continued her residence after her father's death. He was a man of fine business ability, a member of the Society of Friends, greatly beloved and highly esteemed. He married, October 31, 1833, in New Bedford, Roby Taber, born December 4, 1801, and died December 18, 1898, lacking but three years of reaching her one hundredth year. She was a daughter of Francis and Lydia (Russell) Taber, granddaughter of Benjamin and Eunice Worth (Gardner) Taber and of William and Weltham (Spencer) Russell, the Taber and Russell families dating from earliest New England days and prominent in New Bedford annals. Mrs. Akin was also a member of the Society of Friends. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Akin rest in Rural Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Helen B. Taber, born December 3, 1834, yet living at the old home at No. 26 Griffin street; Francis Taber, of further mention; Thomas, born October 21, 1838, married Annie Thornton Macomber, born January 29, 1840, daughter of Captain John A. Macomber, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri.

(VI) Francis Taber Akin, eldest son of Seth Kelley and Roby (Taber) Akin, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 12, 1837, and is yet a resident of the city which gave him birth. After completing his education he began an apprenticeship under William B. Cook, with whom he continued four years, until he was twenty-three. He then purchased the business, and by energy and perseverance built up a business of large proportions. He became proprietor of the business, January 12, 1860, and for fourteen years he was sole owner. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Colonel Samuel C. Hart, owner of a coal business, and uniting their interests under the firm name of Hart & Akin, a large business in coal, wood, paint and contracting resulted. The firm continued its successful career as Hart & Akin until the death of Colonel Hart in 1894, when Mr. Akin became sole owner, and admitted his sons, Thomas B. and Charles G. Akin. The main office of the company is at No. 610 Pleasant street, and they have branch stores at Walnut street,

corner of Water street, No. 1218 Acushnet avenue, 129 Cove street and 9 North Water street. The company's wharf is at the foot of Hillman street.

Still active, despite his eighty years, Mr. Akin continues head of the business to which his life has been devoted, but not to the neglect of his duties as a citizen, and not to the exclusion of other business interests. He is ex-president of the Automatic Telephone Company of New Bedford; director of the Merchants National Bank; director of the Continental Wood Screw Company; trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank; for over thirty years has been a trustee of the Swain Free School of Design; served three years on the school committee; and a member of Common Council during the administration of Mayor George B. Richmond. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Akin married in New Bedford, February 24, 1864, Mary H. Macomber, born in New Bedford, January 6, 1836, died January 30, 1915, daughter of Captain John Arnold Macomber, a master mariner engaged in whaling, later an oil operator of Virginia, dying at Parkers Landing, Virginia, April 15, 1875. Mrs. Akin descended in the eighth generation from William Macomber, a Scotchman, born 1610, who settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His great-grandson, Henry Macomber, of the fourth generation, and the latter's son, Lemuel Macomber, both of Taunton, Massachusetts, were Revolutionary soldiers. They were grandfather and great-grandfather of Captain John A. Macomber, father of Mrs. Francis Taber Akin. Mr. and Mrs. Akin were the parents of two sons and a daughter, the latter, Mary Alice, residing with her father.

(VII) Thomas Bryant Akin, the eldest child of Francis Taber and Mary H (Macomber) Akin, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 10, 1866. He was educated in the grade and high schools of New Bedford, and Lowell School of Design (a department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology), being graduated with the class of 1887. He at once entered the employ of the American Decorative Company of Boston, going abroad for that company in 1890, and transacting business in Belgium and England. In 1891 he returned to Massachusetts, resigning his position and became associated with his father, then a member of the firm of Hart & Akin. In 1894 he became a member of the firm, F. T. Akin & Company, composed of his father, Francis T. Akin, Thomas B. Akin and brother, Charles Gardner Akin. Thomas B. Akin is vice-president of Akin-Denison Company. He is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, member of the Massachusetts Association of Painters and Decorators, of which he is ex-president, and member of the executive committee, also being a member of the International Association of Painters and Decorators. He is a thorough, practical and gifted designer and decorator. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Unitarian church, a man of quiet, home-loving tastes. He married Llewellyn Hathaway, January 9, 1907. Mr. and Mrs.

Akin are the parents of two sons, Francis Taber (2), born March 28; 1909, and Thomas B., Jr., born June 1, 1914.

(VII) Charles Gardner Akin, youngest son of Francis Taber and Mary H. (Macomber) Akin, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 12, 1870. After completing the course in high school, he attended school in Boston for a time, there spending five years, part of that period being employed by the Old Colony Railroad Company. In 1894, upon the death of Colonel Samuel C. Hart, his father's partner, a re-organization of the business of Hart & Akin was made, Charles G. joining his father and brother, Thomas B., in forming the firm of F. T. Akin & Company. He is now treasurer of Akin-Denison Company. From that time he has been a potent factor in the company's affairs, bearing his share of its responsibilities and burdens and sharing in its successes and prosperity. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Common Council, 1900-01; is a Unitarian in religious faith, and a man genuinely respected wherever known.

Mr. Akin married in New Bedford, November 29, 1898, Caroline Swain Kelley, daughter of Charles S. Kelley (q. v.), the well known banker and broker. Mr. and Mrs. Akin are the parents of Charles Gardner (2), born August 15, 1900; Carolyn, October 4, 1901. Home is the centre of Mr. Akin's life and there he is oftenest found in his hours "off duty."

WILLIAM W. MANN, D. D. S.

On the Island of Nantucket, washed on every side by the waters of ocean and sound, lived Jonathan Mann, the great-grandfather of Dr. William W. Mann. His son, Henry S. Mann, was born on Nantucket, but became a resident of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, from whence in the time of the "gold fever" he journeyed with the "Forty-niners" to far away California. After his return, he again settled in Dartmouth, where for many years he was local representative of the Howe Sewing Machine Company. By his wife, Mary A., he had a son, Henry E. Mann, who became a dentist, practicing in New Bedford and establishing the offices and business to which his son, William W. Mann, succeeded upon his father's death. Dr. Henry E. Mann married Mary A. Gifford, who died June 2, 1917, at age of seventy-eight, daughter of Warren and Lydia (Potter) Gifford, of Dartmouth, an ancient Massachusetts family.

Dr. William W. Mann, son of Dr. Henry E. Mann, was born in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, July 29, 1865. After completing his education in the public schools and business college, he began the study of dentistry, first under his father's instruction, later as a student in Boston Dental College, where he completed a two years' course and received his degree of D. D. S. After graduating, he returned

to New Bedford and practiced in association with his father until the latter retired, the son succeeding to the practice established in New Bedford by the father in 1871. Dr. William W. Mann has been very successful as a practitioner, and ranks high as a skilled exponent of modern dental surgery. He is a member of the American Dental Society, Massachusetts State Dental Society, the Southeastern District Dental Society, of which he was chosen secretary in 1908; and of the New Bedford Dental Society, of which he was elected its president in 1914. He bears the high esteem of his brethren of these strictly professional societies, and through them, as a medium, has kept in closest touch with all dental advancement whether in surgery, treatment, method, instrument, material used or anæsthetics. He is thoroughly modern, and has offices at No. 992 Purchase street, the center of a large practice. He is a Republican in politics and interested, but, being strictly a professional man, seeks no office nor other affiliation.

Dr. Mann married, April 18, 1894, Alice Baker Smith, born in New Bedford, August 23, 1864, daughter of Captain Joseph C. and Harriet (Potter) Smith, her father a master of whaling vessels. Dr. and Mrs. Mann lost their only child, a daughter, in infancy.

WILLIAM ATTMORE ROBINSON.

Dating from 1675, the year in which Rowland Robinson came from England, the Robinsons have been men of prominence in the business and civic life of New England, their principal seat in the earlier days being the Colony of Rhode Island. In 1745, William Robinson, a descendant of Rowland Robinson, and an ancestor of William Attmore Robinson, of New Bedford, was deputy governor of Rhode Island, and until 1842 this branch of the family resided in South Kingston in that State, then removed from that city to Providence. The firm of W. A. Robinson & Company soon sprang into existence, and the name William A. Robinson appears as an incorporator, founder and builder of industries from his very coming. In passing he left a son, also William Attmore, to whose business ability, enterprise and spirit the continuation of the prosperous corporation, W. A. Robinson & Company, is due. This company was a Providence concern, and was first established in New Bedford by James Robinson as a branch of the parent house. James Robinson was joined by his brother, William A. Robinson, in 1865, and the business of oil refining conducted as a firm until 1914, when the business was incorporated as W. A. Robinson & Company, Incorporated, with William A. Robinson, president, and William A. Robinson, Jr., as treasurer and manager. James Robinson became interested in cotton manufacturing, was elected president of the Potomska Mill in 1871, the same year erected Mill No. 1, and continued as president of that company until his death in 1875. William A. Robinson continued the oil



William A. Robinson

refining business of which he is yet the honored head, and has borne a large part in the upbuilding of a city. The heavier burdens of the company's management have been surrendered to his son, also William A., who as treasurer and manager has continued the Robinson prestige in business circles.

William Attmore Robinson was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, May 7, 1841, son of William A. and Dorcas (Brown) Robinson. In 1842 his parents moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where the firm of W. A. Robinson & Company, sperm and whale oil refiners, had sprung into existence in 1829. William A. grew to manhood in Providence, was there educated, and entered the employ of the above named firm in 1862. A branch of the company was established in New Bedford by James Robinson in 1853, and in 1865 William A. joined his brother and has since been a resident of the city. Until 1863 the business was conducted on the site of the Old Colony passenger station, then was removed to its present location, No 144 South Water street. The business of the firm was for many years the manufacture and sale of sperm and whale oil and their products, but a general oil refining business is now conducted by W. A. Robinson & Company, Incorporated. William A. Robinson was admitted a member of the firm about the time of James Robinson's death in 1875, was active in its management, and in 1914, when the business was incorporated, became its executive head, a position he now holds (1917) at the age of seventy-six. He has long been a trustee of the New Bedford Institution of Savings, member and director of the Board of Trade, New Bedford Country Club and the Unitarian Church. He married Marion L. Swift, daughter of Jireh and Hannah H. Swift.

William Attmore Robinson, grandson of William A. and Dorcas (Brown) Robinson, son of William A. and Marion L. (Swift) Robinson, and a direct descendant of Rowland Robinson, 1675, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1876, the only child of his parents. He attended Friends Academy, there continuing his studies until entering Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After completing his studies there he entered active business life and has taken an important part in the management of several business enterprises, one of them manufacturing an article of worldwide consumption. He is associated with his father in the management of the oil refining business conducted by W. A. Robinson & Company, and is the present treasurer and manager of W. A. Robinson & Company, Incorporated.

He is a director of the Mellen Food Company of North America, a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, director of the Morris Plan Bank of New Bedford, and worthily bears a name well known and long honored in Providence, and since 1865 in New Bedford by a William A. Robinson. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Wamsutta and Country clubs of New Bedford and of the Union League of New York. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a

Unitarian. He is a man of sterling quality, and highly regarded by his business associates.

Mr. Robinson married, in 1908, Margaret E., daughter of Thomas Doliber, of Brooklyn, Massachusetts, founder of the business now known as the Mellen Food Company of North America.

BENJAMIN HARRIS ANTHONY.

Son of Benjamin Anthony, who from youth to old age was associated with the business and executive management of the New Bedford "Standard," nephew of Edmund (2) Anthony, who for many years was managing editor of the same paper, and grandson of Edmund Anthony, founder of the "Standard," it may be truthfully stated that Benjamin Harris Anthony inherits his love and his talent for journalism. Three generations in editorial and executive control of the same newspaper is a record in American journalism, and during the reign of each generation there has been no weakening but a strengthening of the influence the "Standard" exerts in the community. Modern journalism is not the journalism of even a decade ago. The "Republican-Standard," which made its first appearance in February, 1850, as a weekly four-page sheet of twenty columns, then led public thought, and when, upon the death of the founder, his sons, Edmund (2) and Benjamin Anthony, succeeded him, the same high standards were maintained and great forward strides taken in both plant and newspaper. With the passing of Edmund (2) Anthony, the elder of the two brothers, to whom the management of the "Standard" descended, Benjamin Anthony, who had been treasurer, became executive head of the corporation, a post he most ably filled until his death in 1906. Then his son, Benjamin Harris Anthony, followed him as treasurer, succeeded him as president and for eleven years this twentieth century representative of a family founded in New England nearly three centuries ago, and of the third generation in New Bedford journalism, has been in executive control, his regime marked by the same intelligent, forceful, progressive management of a newspaper property second to none outside the great cities.

A great deal could be written about the Anthony generations, first in New England, and of the ancient family in Europe, the name being known in Cologne, Germany, where lived William Anthony, father of Francis Anthony, who was a goldsmith and jeweler to Queen Elizabeth of England. This article will deal principally with the three generations who have been such potent forces in the upbuilding of New Bedford, through the columns of the paper they founded, owned and still own, they of the seventh, eighth and ninth generations of the family founded in New England by John Anthony (Antonie), born in 1607, who came to Rhode Island in the "Hercules," April 16, 1634, coming from Hempstead near London, England.

John Anthony settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was succeeded by his son, Abraham Anthony, who was a speaker of the House of Deputies in 1709-10. The next in line was William Anthony, son of Abraham Anthony, who married Mary Coggeshall, daughter of John Coggeshall, the first president of the Colony of Rhode Island. They were the parents of fourteen sons and daughters, all born between the years 1695 and 1720, the thirteenth child being a son, named Benjamin Anthony, through whom the line continues. This Benjamin Anthony married Martha Luther, a descendant of the Martin Luther family, and settled on a farm in Swanzey, Massachusetts, in that part later and now known as Somerset. Benjamin and Martha (Luther) Anthony were the parents of eleven sons, two only dying young. The eleventh son, David Anthony, born August 3, 1760, married Submit Wheeler, they the parents of eleven children, descent being traced through Nathan Anthony, born August 27, 1781, the eldest son, who married Sarah Anthony, they the parents of Edmund Anthony, of the seventh generation, founder of the family in New Bedford, and the first of the family to embrace journalism.

Edmund Anthony was born at Somerset, Massachusetts, August 2, 1808, and died in New Bedford, January 24, 1876. When a boy of sixteen he entered a printing office in Taunton, Massachusetts, became owner of the "Bristol County Democrat," founded in 1842, and successfully published "The Taunton Daily Gazette" prior to his locating in New Bedford, where he bought out a job printing office, and in 1850 established a daily and weekly known as "The Evening Standard" and "The Republican Standard," the forerunners of the present great newspaper plant now located in its own building at the corner of Pleasant and Market streets. While New Bedford was not a promising field for an evening paper, the courage, perseverance and true newspaper instinct of the founder compelled success. He made a specialty of home news, and through his editorials awoke a public interest which created a wide demand for the "Standard." He was for a long time the only subscriber to the Associated Press service in Southern Massachusetts, Fall River and Taunton papers receiving their despatches largely through his enterprise. He was an untiring worker and gave to the papers personal attention, a fundamental thought he deeply impressed upon his sons. Originally a Democrat, he parted company on the slavery issue, aided in organizing the Republican party in Massachusetts, and gave it substantial support through the editorial columns of the "Standard." With the "Standard" well on the road to success, Mr. Anthony, with his son-in-law, Benjamin Weaver, founded the "Springfield Union" in 1864, and saw it firmly established before withdrawing from connection with that journal.

While Edmund Anthony was essentially the journalist, he was brought into such intimate relations with public affairs that official position came to him in so natural a way that it would have been deemed

a lack of civic interest to refuse. In Taunton he was town clerk ten years, town treasurer six years, and for a time treasurer of Bristol county. In New Bedford he was a member of Common Council in 1856-57-59-60; deputy collector of internal revenue during the Civil War period; a special justice of the peace twelve years, resigning in 1870, upon his appointment as postmaster of New Bedford, by President Grant. His postmaster's commission was dated February 3, 1870, he was re-appointed in 1874, and held the office until his death in 1876. In religious affiliation he was long associated with the County Street Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as a steward and trustee. He was faithful to every trust, true to every obligation, a man of strong convictions, clear and outspoken in defense or attack, a rare character to which we love to refer as the true New England type.

Edmund Anthony married (first) April 21, 1827, Ruth Adeline Soper, who died September 27, 1837, daughter of Oliver Soper, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Miles Standish, the Puritan military captain, and of John and Priscilla Alden, all "Mayflower" Pilgrims. To Edmund and Ruth A. Anthony four sons were born; Nathan, who became a member of the Boston firm, Bradford & Anthony; Edmund, of further mention; Oliver, died aged nine years; Benjamin, of further mention. Edmund Anthony married (second) Nancy Jane Hodges, of Norton, Massachusetts, who died July 4, 1870, leaving children: Marcus Morton; Adeline, married Benjamin Weaver; Sarah, married Charles S. Kelley; Elizabeth; William B., and Arthur S. He married (third) a widow, Mrs. Rebecca Helen Woodward.

Edmund (2) Anthony, second son of Edmund (1) Anthony and his first wife, Ruth Adeline (Soper) Anthony, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 19, 1833, and died in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1902. He was connected with the "Standard" from his seventeenth year, and when in 1864 his father established the "Springfield Union," the management of the "Standard" devolved upon the young man and his younger brother Benjamin. Upon the death of Edmund (1) Anthony in 1876, he was succeeded by these sons, operating as a firm until January 1, 1891, when they incorporated as E. Anthony & Sons, Incorporated, Edmund (2) Anthony, president and managing editor, offices he ably filled until his death. He was a man of most pleasing personality with a nature happy, gentle and lovable. He was presidential elector in 1896 and 1900; and in 1900 was president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association; member of the Fairhaven School Committee; and a trustee of the Millicent Library. He married (first) Frances Willard, of Taunton, Massachusetts. He married (second) in 1880, Sarah, daughter of Captain Arthur and Julia M. (Pierce) Cox, of Fairhaven, that town soon afterward becoming his home.

Benjamin Anthony, youngest son of Edmund (1) Anthony and his first wife, Ruth Adeline (Soper) Anthony, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 10, 1836, and died at his home on Madison street, New

Bedford, Massachusetts, the morning of November 6, 1906. He was educated in the public schools of Taunton, finishing in high school at New Bedford, where his parents moved in 1850. After leaving high school he entered the business department of the "Standard" and soon became head of the financial department. He was peculiarly well adapted for the work which came to him, his painstaking, methodical, diligent disposition suiting well the difficulties of accounting and financing. When in 1891 (January 1), the firm became the corporation, E. Anthony & Sons, Benjamin Anthony was chosen treasurer, and to his intelligent, careful, broad visioned administration of the affairs of that office the prosperity of the journal is largely due. Upon the death of Edmund (2) Anthony in 1902, Benjamin Anthony succeeded him as president of the company, an office he held until his own death, four years later. He had gradually surrendered the heavier burdens of the treasurer's office to his son, Benjamin Harris Anthony, who later succeeded him as treasurer, but to the last he kept in touch with every department of the business, and was an executive whose advice and assistance was sought and valued. Strong in his belief in Republican principles, he held the "Standard" to a vigorous support of the party and he himself was most active and loyal. In 1904 he was chosen presidential elector, but he had a positive dislike for public office, that being the only time he ever accepted a nomination, that fact being a public loss, for he would have made an ideal public servant. His private life was, however, one of public value and spent so far as business duties would permit in the service of his fellowmen. His business connections outside of E. Anthony & Sons was with the New Bedford banking institutions, the New Bedford and Acushnet Co-operative Banks, and to their affairs he devoted many hours of patient labor. In 1896 he was chosen president of the Massachusetts Press Association, serving two years, and he visited three national conventions of association as a delegate. Like his honored father, he was a pillar of strength to County Street Methodist Episcopal Church, serving for thirty years as a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of the board, also for twenty-five years was librarian of the Sunday school. These facts speak volumes for the love and devotion of the man, who in the midst of a busy life teeming with affairs of importance could render such faithful, perservering service for pure love of the cause.

Benjamin Anthony married (first) Eliza Le Dieu Coggeshall, born October 23, 1839, died April 9, 1881, daughter of Henry W. and Emma (Brown) Coggeshall, a direct descendant of John Coggeshall, a silk merchant, who came from Essex, England, in the ship, "Lion," in September, 1632, going thence to Rhode Island, becoming president of the colony in 1647. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were the parents of Benjamin Harris, of further mention, and of Ruth Emma, born April 19, 1869, died at Long Plain, Acushnet, Massachusetts, April 17, 1910, wife of

Abiel P. R. Gilmore. Benjamin Anthony married (second) Celia L. Chase, who survives him.

The following tribute appeared in the "Evening Standard" of November 7, 1906, written by his friend, William L. Sayer, editor of the "Standard:"

With the death of Benjamin Anthony, there departs from this world the last of the three men—father and sons—whose foresight, whose energy, and whose patient industry transformed this newspaper from the creature of a struggling and uncertain enterprise into a well rounded and strongly established success. The process was slow, sometimes painful and discouraging, but through it all these three determined men did not waver, and it is pleasant to-day to be able to record that each one lived to see how richly the labor and thought and self-sacrifice they had expended were rewarded in the assured position which the "Standard" had secured at home and in the honor and respect which were accorded to it abroad. Men who work diligently do not always have the opportunity of seeing while they live that they have succeeded so well; these men were fortunate to have had that experience—and they were no less worthy than they were fortunate.

Benjamin Anthony was of a type different in many respects from that of his father and his brothers, but he most admirably supplemented them in his conduct of a department in which his individual characteristics were important to the degree of being essential. He was highly methodical, painstaking, persevering and industrious. The prosy details of the counting room may have sometimes become drudgery to his soul, but, if that were ever the case, his conscientiousness in seeing that they were all mastered to minutest point never failed him. It was not so inspiring, perhaps, to add up long columns in the Ledger or to make out all the bills for subscriptions or advertising or printing, as it was to score beats on rival newspapers, or to direct the policy to be observed toward a candidate or a political issue, but the newspapers could not have lived if somebody had not done the work. It was his work and that was enough for him. Long hours and wearisomeness of body and mind, and the hateful monotony of it all, never caused him to abate a jot of his faithfulness. Many of the things which he did over and over, year after year, were in themselves small, and such as men of other natures would have slurred as being of trivial importance. That was not his way. If the thing was worth doing at all, it was worth doing well; and so by his faithfulness in doing the little things well, he did the large things well also, and thus established a standard of excellence in his department which has never been lost sight of, and that will remain for years to come, the monument of his patient devotion and his spirit of loyalty to his duty. He saw the business department of this newspaper grow to a degree where the work of a day often exceeded the work of a month in those early years; and, if he had not been the most modest of men, he would have said that were it not for his paving so solid a foundation in the day of small and obscure things, then many busy workers of this hour would have had harder tasks. He did not say that; those who remain are glad to say it for him.

And this spirit of loyalty to his duty which never became with him the burden of a slave, was manifested everywhere. We know of no

more striking manifestation of that quality than his service of twenty-five years as a Sunday school librarian—a position in which there is little glory or satisfaction or reward except such as may come from the individual's own knowledge that he has tried to do his work well. That Mr. Anthony, with his busy and taxing life of every day, should have carried on this work in addition for a quarter of a century, is a most remarkable fact, and is a complete demonstration of his persevering constancy. This is only an illustration. This characteristic was as conspicuous in all other things which he undertook. For those of us in the service of this newspaper who were accustomed each morning to receive his quiet greeting and his word of interested inquiry if all were well, and who had learned to respect this associate and friend of ours for his sterling manliness, and to love him for his kindly good will, a word of parting personal tribute may be permitted in this place. We had in him the example of an always living honor and integrity; of a temper which was equable and serene; of a nature which was benign, and a sympathy in which deeds spoke far louder than words; of a wise and thoughtful counselor; and of a never failing friend. He did not court notice; he rather shunned it. He would not put himself forward; sometimes he seemed reserved and afar off. But under that sedate and controlled exterior beat a warm and true heart which was loyal to its highest promptings. In an hour like this, when brain and pen refuse to say in adequate phrase all that the emotion prompts, the words of the ancient Hebrew poet come to voice in a simple sentence that which we would write but cannot: "The memory of the just is blessed." This is the solace and the inspiration of us who remain to continue the work he began so well.

Benjamin Harris Anthony, only son of Benjamin Anthony and his first wife, Eliza Le Dieu (Coggeshall) Athony, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 1, 1863. He prepared at Friends Academy, New Bedford, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '86. The following September he entered the office of the "Evening Standard," then owned and edited by his Uncle Edmund and his father. Under these two men he imbibed journalism from a pure fount, and with an inherited ability and such preceptors he developed a capacity for business management that marks him as one of the leading newspaper publishers of his State. In 1902 he succeeded his father as treasurer of E. Anthony & Sons, incorporated, January 1, 1891, and in that office demonstrated an ability as financier and business man that has been a marked characteristic since coming into greater power. In addition to his large interest in the firm, E. Anthony & Sons, Mr. Anthony, in 1894, purchased an interest in the "New Bedford Morning Mercury," and in January, 1903, was instrumental in having that business incorporated as the Mercury Publishing Corporation. In 1906 he succeeded his honored father as president of E. Anthony & Sons, Incorporated, and is yet the resourceful, progressive, executive head of that corporation, keeping the "Standard" in the van, and living up to the best traditions of the family of which he is the leading twentieth century representative, and to the highest ideals of journalism taught him by

his father and uncle and revealed to his own high minded conception of his responsibility as purveyor of news to the public. At about the time he succeeded to the presidency of E. Anthony & Sons, he became treasurer of the Mercury Publishing Corporation, the death of the treasurer, George S. Fox, creating the vacancy.

Like his father and grandfather, his personal political opinions are reflected by the "Standard," and in 1908 he was presidential elector on the Taft and Sherman ticket, an office to which his uncle, Edmund (2) Anthony, was twice elected, and his father once. He is a member of the American Newspaper Publishing Association, belongs to many clubs in Boston, New York and New Bedford, is an ex-commodore of the Yale Yacht Club, was business manager of the "Yale Record" in his senior year; a Delta Kappa Epsilon, and member of the famous senior society, Skull and Bones.

Mr. Anthony married, at New Bedford, September 26, 1888, Harriet D. Peirce, born March 17, 1866, daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Hinckley (Smith) Peirce, a direct descendant of Michael Peirce, who came from England to New England about the year 1645. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are the parents of a son and two daughters: Edmund (3), now in training at the "Standard" offices to be the fourth Anthony in direct line to guide the destinies of that journal; Margaret, Mrs. Edward Drake; and Catharine Chandler, Mrs. Abbot Metcalf Smith.

EMILE JOSEPH ARCAND, D. D. S.

Bearing authority from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dr. Arcand located in New Bedford in 1903, that city having been familiar to him from boyhood, his home being the not far away city of Fall River. He is a son of George E. Arcand, born in 1853, died in 1893, a drug merchant, at one time an alderman of Fall River. He married Mary E. Deroches, born in 1856, and like her husband a Canadian. They came to Fall River about 1876 and there she still resides.

Emile J. Arcand was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, June 7, 1883. He completed primary and grammar school courses in Fall River schools, then entered Thebadeau Commercial College, Mount Saint Louis Institution, Montreal, Canada, whence he was graduated in 1897. He chose dentistry as his profession, prepared at Baltimore College of Dentistry, there receiving his D. D. S., class of 1903. He at once opened dental offices in New Bedford and began the upbuilding of a professional business. In this he has succeeded and he serves a loyal clientele with all the skill of the modern American dentist. His offices are at No. 1356 Acushnet avenue. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Francs Tireurs, Franco American Federation; Independent Order of Foresters; Foresters of America, Catholic Order of Foresters, and St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church.



Clifford Baylies

Dr. Arcand married, at Fall River, January 9, 1904, Sylvianna E. Nadeau, born June 27, 1883, in Black Hills, Montana, daughter of Joseph E. Nadeau, born in Ste. Brigide, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 24, 1865, and his wife, Melinda (Bazinet) Nadeau, born in 1867, at Fort Kent on the American Canadian line. Dr. and Mrs. Arcand are the parents of George Dangiville Emile, born April 23, 1905, Marie Beatrice Leonie, born December 29, 1907; Paul Emile Eugene, born March 27, 1913.

CLIFFORD BAYLIES.

For many years Mr. Baylies has been registrar of the New Bedford Water Department, an honorable, upright official and useful citizen, but did he consult his real wishes he would spend his days repairing or in some way being concerned with the interior of those wonderful time-pieces of former days known as Grandfather Clocks. He has built and repaired many as his recreation, keeping a shop and tools where he passes many hours of pure pleasure. So if the city had not appropriated his services, a clockmaker he would have been. He is a descendant of Nicholas Baylies, a member of the Society of Friends, who is traced in Worcestershire, England, to June 5, 1706, when he was a witness to the marriage of his son Thomas.

This son, Thomas Baylies, was born in England, and conducted an iron works in his native land. In June, 1737, he came to Boston, Massachusetts, from London, accompanied by his son, Nicholas, and daughter, Esther. Later he returned to England, and in 1738 came again to New England, bringing his wife, Esther (Sargent) Baylies, and four daughters. He settled first in Cumberland, Rhode Island, "then leased the industrial establishment on the Mumford River where Whitinsville is now located for twenty-one years at ——pounds a year. Then produced or dealt in 'Pigg' and 'ban' iron, 'ankony's,' and other merchandise, owned cattle and much other property. Their establishment was widely known as 'Baylies Refinery.' The oldest son, Thomas, did not appear in this enterprise but located at Taunton, Massachusetts."

Nicholas Baylies, son of Thomas and Esther (Sargent) Baylies, was born at Colebrookdale, England, May 19, 1719, and died at Taunton, Massachusetts, July 26, 1807. He was interested in the Taunton Iron Works, removing there from Uxbridge, where he had lived for forty years. He represented Uxbridge in the General Court, and after locating in Taunton also represented that town in the same body. He was an ardent patriot and loyally aided the cause of Independence. He married, in 1738, Elizabeth Park, of Newton, Massachusetts, they the parents of seven sons and a daughter. Two of his sons: William and Hodijah Baylies, were graduates of Harvard and distinguished for their learning.

Thomas Sargent Baylies, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Park)

Baylies, was born October 18, 1748. He was a farmer of North Dighton, and connected with the iron works established by his father at Three Mile river, in Westville, Massachusetts. He was a representative to the General Court for three years, selectman many years, and a man of considerable influence. He married (first) Bethia Godfrey, of Taunton, married (second) Deborah Barnum. He died October 30, 1835. Among his ten children was a son John.

John Baylies, son of Thomas Sargent Baylies and his first wife, Bethia (Godfrey) Baylies, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, May 19, 1796, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 14, 1863. He was a merchant and auctioneer of Taunton until 1833, then moved to New Bedford, where for ten years he was keeper of the Jail and House of Correction. Later and until his death he was engaged as a merchant and auctioneer. He was very popular, noted for his wit and humor, the sales he "cried" always being well attended. He served Bristol county for ten years as commissioner, was a member of the Masonic Order and an Odd Fellow, popularly known as "Colonel" from his connection with the Old State Militia. He married Mary, daughter of John and Hannah (Keith) Shaw, of Middleboro, Massachusetts.

John B. Baylies, son of John and Mary (Shaw) Baylies, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, August 31, 1822, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 25, 1904. He attended both the Taunton and New Bedford schools, his life in the latter town beginning in 1833. For a time he was a sailor on a whaler, and later he entered the employ of George M. Eddy, as clerk. Later, and for thirteen years, he was engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name, Eddy & Baylies, and for four years under the firm name, George M. Eddy & Company. He then entered business under his own name, conducting an auction and second-hand activity for forty years, and was one of the oldest active business men of the city. He was deeply interested in public affairs, but confined himself to his private business largely, however serving his city as alderman for four years, representing the Fifth Ward, and as a clerk of the police court for several years. He was a member of Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic Order, and a past eminent commander of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. Like his ancestors he held communion with the Society of Friends, and lived an open, upright, honorable life. He married, October 25, 1847, Mary C. Eddy, born March 22, 1829, daughter of Abram T. and Mary (Card) Eddy, of New Bedford. They were the parents of four sons: John B., Jr., died young; Arthur, born February 9, 1854, died February 8, 1911; Clifford, of further mention; John, born May 29, 1857, married Mary J. Wallace, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Clifford Baylies, son of John B. and Mary C. (Eddy) Baylies, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 27, 1852, and is yet a resident of his native city. He was educated in the grade and high schools of New Bedford and Gleason's Preparatory School, and in Friends

Academy, Providence, Rhode Island. He was associated with his father as clerk from the time he was fifteen years of age. He was variously employed until 1880, when he entered the service of the city as clerk in the office of the city treasurer. He was appointed registrar of the Water Department in September, 1903, and has held that office continuously until the present. He has proved a valuable factor in the management of department affairs, and is one of the strong men of the city government. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past noble grand, member of the Brooks Club and the New Bedford Yacht Club. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

During all these years of department labor and responsibility, Mr. Baylies has retained his love for fine mechanical work, and at his home has a well equipped workshop with electric motor, driving lathe, emery wheels, and other small machines which he uses in his hours free from official duty. During early life he worked for one year with Mr. Kelley, the jeweler, and all his life clocks have had a deep attraction for him. One of his treasures is an old Calendar Clock, showing the leap years, one of the wheels of the clock turning but once in four years. He has built several clocks entirely for his own gratification, and the building in the rear of his home which we have previously called a workshop might be properly termed a playhouse.

Mr. Baylies married, December 16, 1886, in New Bedford, Edith Louise Adams, daughter of Nathaniel Adams, of the same city.

CHARLES SUMNER ASHLEY.

Is there potency in a name? Does the magic of the name Charles Sumner account for the vote getting quality of Charles Sumner Ashley, now serving his eighteenth term as mayor of the city of New Bedford? When he first made his appearance as a mayoralty candidate in 1888, forced into that position by his friends of the Independent movement of that year, the chairman of the party responsible for the nomination, said: "In Charles S. Ashley we have a type of energy, enterprise, industry and telling push." In accepting the nomination that year, (1888) Mr. Ashley said: "If you are willing to accept me clean and clear from any incumbrance whatever, I accept your nomination gratefully and gladly." He was not elected, but made so surprising a run on an Independent Citizen's ticket that in 1890 he was elected, one of the youngest men that has been called to the mayor's chair in New Bedford. His record since called into the arena of politics, at an early age, is a wonderful one, and for a quarter of a century he has been the rock upon which the waves of partisanship, private rancor and disappointed political ambition have beaten, but the loyalty of the electorate within and without the party has been the foundation of his political superstructure and no man in the city has so often and so successfully invoked the verdict of

the polls. Thirty-three years ago, when he came into office at the age of twenty-six as common councilman, party lines were not strictly drawn in New Bedford in local affairs, and that has been true of Mayor Ashley's many campaigns. He is rated a Democrat and as such received appointment to the postmastership of New Bedford, at the hands of President Cleveland, but he runs as well upon any ticket, and for years local politics have been divided along the line, pro or anti Ashley, with the pros largely in the ascendency, although New Bedford is hardly rated a Democratic city. No man can live in the public eye for thirty-three years and occupy the mayor's chair a greater part of that time without creating a strong opposition party, and Mayor Ashley is no exception. He has been as bitterly assailed as a man could be, and there are men in plenty whose ambition demands his defeat and disgrace, but those who are for him are more than those who are against him, and no man has warmer, more devoted friends. The people are fooled once, sometimes twice, perhaps three times, but the immortal Lincoln's philosophy holds true, and a man who can gain the verdict from the people and by their suffrage be eighteen times elected chief magistrate of the city in which he was born, possesses a claim upon the historian of the future which cannot be overlooked, there being few if any such records of elective municipal service in the high office of mayor. Another fact is significant; in 1910, after having been twelve times elected mayor, he was again elected and by the largest vote ever given a candidate for office in the city, a vote that carried the entire ticket through to victory with him. He has known the sting of defeat, and there have been elections when he was the only successful candidate on his ticket, and in 1903 he received nearly one-half of the entire registered vote of the city. He has run the gamut of political experience, and one fact is well established, that he has the confidence of the public as it is expressed at the polls, and that is the supreme American test, else representative government is not representative.

Mayor Ashley (for he is now in office, 1917) is of ancient Massachusetts family, descending from Joseph Ashley, of Falmouth, he believed to have been a son of William and Elizabeth (Batson) Ashley, and grandson of Thomas Ashley. Joseph Ashley, of Falmouth, was the father of Abraham Ashley, whose son, Percival Ashley, married in Rochester, Massachusetts, Ann Bishop. Their son, John Ashley, married, December 22, 1782, Charity Sherman, of Freetown, Massachusetts; their son, John Sherman Ashley, married in Rochester, June 17, 1815, Mary G. (Gouch) Brown, they the parents of Joshua Bishop Ashley, and grandparents of Charles Sumner Ashley, whose remarkable life is the inspiration of this review.

Joshua Bishop Ashley was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, September 8, 1820, died in New Bedford, May 13, 1906. He located in New Bedford, became a manufacturer and was prominent in his day and generation. He married Susan Sanderson, born August 31, 1826,

daughter of William and Ruth (Allen) Sanderson, of New Bedford. They were the parents of a large family, Charles Sumner Ashley being the third son.

Charles Sumner Ashley was born in New Bedford, September 5, 1858, is a graduate of Parker street grammar school and Friends Academy. He frustrated his parents' plans for a college education, and at the age of seventeen, following his own inclinations, began business life as a member of the firm of Covell & Ashley. With his partner, Fred Covell, he ran a market on Purchase street, and when Mr. Covell withdrew the young man continued it alone, developed a business of importance and added a wholesale line of smoked meats. Disposing of this business finally, Mr. Ashley, in partnership with Stephen D. Peirce, formed the firm of Ashley & Peirce, and at Nos. 72 and 74 William street established a men's clothing and furnishing store, a large and profitable business resulting, which later Mr. Ashley retired from.

Genial and happy in disposition, Mr. Ashley's personality won him popularity everywhere, and from youth a student of political problems and civic conditions, these facts made him conspicuous among his fellows and he was logically a candidate for political preferment. When, in 1884, he was offered the candidacy for councilman of his ward, he consented and was elected. In 1885 he was defeated for alderman from Ward 3, but elected in 1886 and re-elected in 1887. In 1888 came the nomination for mayor and his defeat. In 1890 he was elected mayor, gave freely of his time and ability to the arduous duties of his office, and then and there laid the foundation of his great popularity with the voters of his city. In 1891 he was re-elected, and again as the candidate of the Independent Citizen's ticket was elected in 1896-97-98-99, having then won six elections for mayor and lost three. In 1899 he carried every precinct in the city, his total vote breaking all records and his plurality exceeding that of any mayoralty candidate. In 1900 he was again elected by twelve hundred majority; in 1901 by fifteen hundred and sixteen votes over his nearest opponent; in 1902 by nineteen hundred and eighty-three, the largest vote he had ever received. In 1901-02 he defeated the candidate of the Independents and was running as an "Ashley" candidate, a "specialist" in civic administration. In 1903 his majority was the greatest ever given a mayor in the city, and in 1904 he was elected for the eleventh time as mayor of his city. "The supernal tide rolled in at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and landed Mayor Ashley in the office of mayor for another year. Next month Mayor Ashley will enter upon his eleventh year of service as mayor of New Bedford, an extraordinary record, the more remarkable that the mayor's vote increases every year." He declined to be a candidate in 1905, but was forced to run by his friends in 1906, his vote that year again breaking all records including his own. He was then out of office two years, but came back in 1909 and was again elected in 1910. In 1911 elected by a vote of five thousand two hundred and fifty-three; in 1912 by a vote of five thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; in

1913 by a vote of five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; in 1914 by a vote of five thousand four hundred and eighty-eight; in 1915 by a vote of six thousand two hundred and fifty-three; in 1916 he was elected for his eighteenth term by a vote of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. The election for mayor is held in December of each year, the term beginning the January following. There was a break of three years in his mayoralty service, 1893-94-95, years which he was serving as postmaster. When offered the nomination in 1896, he resigned his office as postmaster to accept the nomination.

Mayor Ashley holds the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts, the Boston City, Boston Athletic, the Wamsutta and Dartmouth, and he belongs to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He is socially popular and highly esteemed by a very wide circle of friends beyond the realm of politics, a realm in which as his record shows he is supreme.

Mr. Ashley married (first) in November, 1879, Annie Butler Luce, born August 16, 1858, died June 6, 1890, daughter of Thomas Luce, of New Bedford. He married (second) Julia A. Purington, widow of Philip Purington, and daughter of Asahel and Julia Howard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mayor Ashley has two sons and two daughters. Children of his first wife: 1. Hannah Butler, a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley, class of 1901. 2. Ralph Eugene, member of the firm, Charles S. Ashley, Jr. & Company, real estate and insurance; married Roberta R. Sherman, of New Bedford. 3. Charles Sumner, Jr., a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in New Bedford, head of the firm, Charles S. Ashley, Jr. & Company, offices at the corner of Pleasant and William streets, he married, June 3, 1911, Helen Porter Wood, daughter of George Wood, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. 4. Susan Brown, died young.

This review, necessarily brief, does not do justice to the fine personal quality characteristic of the man. He makes friends, but it is because he is friendly himself. Good nature and good will fairly radiate from him and there is no circle in which he is not welcome (except it be an enemy circle), no occasion which he does not grace. Earnestness is another quality he possesses in a superlative degree, and the work he does he realizes is a man's job and into it he puts all his great force and energy. He is a student of municipal problems, and he attacks every question submitted to him from the standpoint of the man trained to his work. In the thirty-three years he has been in public life there is no problem of municipal government which has not confronted him, and usually they have been solved correctly in the opinions of his friends, and if the records tell the story aright this view is sustained by the voting public.



Joseph H. Manaford

RALPH EUGENE ASHLEY.

The firm of Charles S. Ashley, Jr. & Company, was formed May 9, 1910, by R. Eugene and Charles S. Ashley, sons of Mayor Charles S. Ashley, who in 1916 was also admitted to the firm. The company are general real estate and insurance brokers and agents, dealing in both improved and unimproved real estate. The Ashleys are of the oldest families of Southeastern Massachusetts, and in New Bedford no name is better known, as for twenty terms Charles Sumner Ashley, the present incumbent, has filled the office of mayor of the city and in all his candidacies has met but two defeats, in 1888 and 1889, his first campaigns, when he was beaten both times by Walter Clifford.

Ralph Eugene Ashley, eldest son of Charles S. and Annie Butler (Luce) Ashley, was born in New Bedford, September 13, 1884. After completing grammar school courses he entered high school, and after finishing there took a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After school days were ended, he engaged in the real estate business until May 9, 1910, independently, then with his brother organized the firm of Charles S. Ashley, Jr. & Company, and continues a member of that firm. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ashley has taken active part in city affairs for several years. He was secretary to Mayor Ashley in 1906, secretary to Mayor Bullock in 1907 and in 1908, and was elected assessor for a term of three years. When barely twenty-one he was elected treasurer of the Democratic City Committee and of the State Democratic Committee, an honor unusual for so young a man to have conferred upon him. He is a member of Acushnet Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; New Bedford Yacht and Dartmouth clubs, and a man highly esteemed by a very wide circle of friends.

Mr. Ashley married in New Bedford, March 15, 1908, Roberta R. Sherman, daughter of Clarence and Martha Sherman. They are the parents of a son, John Sherman Ashley, born June 17, 1913.

JOSEPH HENRY HANDFORD.

Although born in Fall River, Mr. Handford was brought to New Bedford when a boy, and since 1903 has been an integral part of the city government. He is now serving his fourth term as assessor-at-large, elected December, 1916, for three years, and serving as chairman of the board of assessors, consisting of three assessors, one elected at large at each municipal election in December for terms of three years, and six assistant assessors, elected by wards each December for one year. He is a prominent labor representative, and has represented the New Bedford Cotton Mule Spinners Association in six annual conventions of the United Textile Workers. He also holds high rank in

the Manchester Unity, now being grand master of the Grand Lodge of the United States, serving his second year.

He is a son of James F. Handford, born in Glossop, England, January 21, 1840, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 24, 1897. James F. Handford married in England, in 1868, Ann Sarah Toner, born in Manchester, England, February 19, 1842, and came to the United States in 1869, settled first in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he resided until later in life, when he came to New Bedford and there he died. He was a mule spinner, president of the Mule Spinners Union in Fall River in 1874; later engaged in the grocery business. Mrs. Handford yet survives her husband, a resident of New Bedford. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living, all residents of New Bedford; Joseph Henry, of further mention; John C.; Hannah M., married John J. Goldthrope; Clara J., married John R. Ashworth.

Joseph Henry Handford was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, February 2, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River and New Bedford, and as boy and man worked in the cotton mills of New Bedford, becoming an expert cotton mule spinner. He continued a mill worker until 1905, then became local agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Bedford, until appointed in April, 1907, by Mayor Ashley, visitor in the service of the New Bedford Poor Department. The following December he was elected assessor-at-large for a term of three years; was re-elected in 1910, 1913, 1916, his present term expiring in 1919. He is a Republican in politics, served as councilman from Ward 1 in 1903-04-05, has been a frequent delegate to state conventions, and in 1912 was alternate to the Chicago Convention which renominated President Taft. During the campaign which followed President Taft visited New Bedford, and as president of the New Bedford Taft Club Mr. Handford escorted the President through the city and introduced him to the greatest meeting ever held in New Bedford, fifty thousand people being gathered on the Common, April 24, 1912, to do honor to the President of the United States and candidate for re-election.

While a mule spinner, Mr. Handford joined the Mule Spinners Union, and in 1904-05 was president of the New Bedford Cotton Mule Spinners Association, having previously served two terms as vice-president and several terms as auditor. He was a delegate to six annual National Spinners Conventions, two annual conventions of the United Textile Workers held at Washington, D. C., and Lowell, Massachusetts, and was a delegate to the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor held at Brockton.

He is a member of Loyal Alpha Lodge, No. 6463; Manchester Unity. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, instituted in October, 1881, passed the chairs, becoming noble grand in 1898, re-elected in 1905. In 1903

he was elected provincial grand master of Massachusetts. Elected president of the Past Provincial Grand Masters Association of Massachusetts in 1912-13; elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, 1910-12; deputy grand master, 1916-1918; president of the Purple Council of Past Grands of New Bedford in 1904 and 1911. In 1907-08-09 he was president of the Southern Massachusetts Committee representing fourteen lodges; was president of the Bristol County Assessors Association, 1911-12-13; member of the executive committee of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors, 1912-13-14-15; vice-president, 1916, and president, 1917. He is an attendant of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Handford married, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1897, Lucy A. Spooner, born in New Bedford, daughter of Charles F. and Lucy A. Spooner, her father a farmer, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Handford are the parents of two sons: Milton Sumner, born in New Bedford, April 25, 1903, a graduate of Betsey B. Winslow Grammar School, class of 1917, and in the New Bedford High School; Horace Eugene, born in New Bedford, August 31, 1905, a pupil of the same school.

This record of industry and usefulness as a citizen and official singles out Mr. Handford as a man who, in every station, has won the respect and confidence of his associates and been by them raised to the highest position within their gift. Hardly yet in the prime of life further honors are surely awaiting him.

CHARLES MORAN ATCHISON, M. D.

Until fourteen years of age, Dr. Atchison, now an honored medical practitioner of New Bedford, knew no teacher but his mother, and remembered no homes other than the surroundings of the Government light house at Cutteyhunk and Gay Head, although born in New Bedford. But the healthful atmosphere which he literally breathed and the now the Allen T. Wood School, he was physically well equipped, and when in 1896, at the age of fourteen, he entered Fifth Street Grammar now the Allen T. Wood School, he was physically well equipped, and prepared mentally to enter the graduating class. From that year, New Bedford has been his home, and since 1909, one year after his graduation from Tuft's Medical College, he has practiced his profession in the city of his birth. He is a son of William and Mary A. (Moran) Atchison, his father born in Kings County, Ireland, in 1843, died in 1891, while holding the office of keeper of the light house at Gay Head, Massachusetts. After coming to the United States, Mr. Atchison entered the revenue cutter service of the United States, was a member of the Polar Expedition under Lieutenant Healy, one of the early explorers doing geodetic survey. Mr. Atchison later became keeper of the light house

at Cutteyhunk and Gay Head, continuing in active service until his death. He was a son of Charles Atchison, a merchant of Kings County, Ireland. William Atchison married, January 7, 1880, Mary Ann Moran, born in New Bedford, July 13, 1855, daughter of Jeremiah Moran, an engineer, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1828, died in New Bedford, in 1881. Jeremiah Moran married, in 1850, Hannah Leary, born March 17, 1824, died in New Bedford, in 1902. They were the parents of Ellen, Mary Ann, Michael and Catherine A. Moran, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Catherine A., of New Bedford. William and Mary A. (Moran) Atchison were parents of three children, viz.: Ellen M., now State Supervisor of Child Welfare for the State of Massachusetts; Dr. Charles M., of this review; and William B., examiner and inspector of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

Dr. Charles Moran Atchison, the second child, was born at the family home, No. 12 Walnut street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 20, 1882. His father being a light house keeper, the lad was taught only by his mother, the lonely location of the light house forbidding schools. Some time after the death of his father, Mrs. Atchison returned with her children to New Bedford, and in 1896, Charles M., entered the Fifth Street Grammar School, finishing that grade with the class of 1897, and the following autumn entered New Bedford High School. He continued study at high school until October, 1899, then became orderly at St. Luke's Hospital, there remaining three years and seven months. From the time of leaving St. Luke's until September, 1904, he was engaged as a private nurse under Dr. W. N. Swift, his experience as hospital orderly and nurse inclining him so strongly toward the medical profession that he decided to adopt it as his own life work. In October, 1904, he entered Tuft's College Medical School of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was graduated M. D., class of 1908. During his last year in college he also served as interne in the Boston City Hospital.

After receiving his degree from Tuft's he entered the relief station of the Boston City Hospital as house surgeon and remained for four months. From there he went to Union Hospital, Fall River, Massachusetts, for one year as house surgeon, and in 1909 Dr. Atchison began practice in New Bedford, where he continues one of the highly esteemed and well established practitioners of the city. For seven years he has been a physician of the Board of Health, and since March, 1916, he has been one of the oculists to the Board. In 1909 he entered military service as private of the Fourth Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and transferred to Medical Corps where he was hospital corporal one year, sergeant two years, commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Eugene D. Foss, October 18, 1912, serving until June 1, 1915, when he resigned. On April 1, 1917, he was again ordered into active service by Colonel Williams, surgeon general. In 1913-15 Dr. Atchison

attended Harvard Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He keeps pace with progress in his profession by his membership in New Bedford Medical Society, South Bristol District Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of New Bedford Lodge, No. 73, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; charter member, physician three years, now trustee of Jungle No. 25, Fraternal Order of Tigers; member, and for one year physician of New Bedford Aerie, No. 647, Fraternal Order of Eagles; member of Sippican Tribe, No. 77, Improved Order of Red Men; charter member of New Bedford Lodge, No. 914, Loyal Order of Moose; and member of the Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence Society. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, belonging to St. Lawrence's parish.

Dr. Atchison married, at the rectory of St. James' Church, County street, New Bedford, November 27, 1912, Hannah E. Norton, born in New Bedford, daughter of Thomas J. and Katherine Ann (McCarty) Norton, her father a foreman in the employ of the city of New Bedford for thirty-five years. Dr. and Mrs. Atchison are the parents of a daughter, Nanette, born May 26, 1916.

FREDERICK SLOCUM BRIGHTMAN.

The business now incorporated as The F. S. Brightman Company is the one with which Frederick S. Brightman has been connected during his entire business life. When a boy just out of high school he became a clerk in the stationery store then owned and operated by Edwin Dews, who conducted a large business in books, periodicals and newspapers. Ten years later Mr. Dews failed and Mr. Brightman bought the business which he has built up to one of large proportions, the most important of its kind in the city. They are wholesale stationers and dealers in blank books, wrapping papers, paper bags, twines, etc., making a specialty of wrapping, packing and baling papers. As president and treasurer of the company, Mr. Brightman is in complete control of the business his genius created and to whom it owes its existence. He is a son of Leander and Mary G. Brightman, his father now a retired merchant of New Bedford, his mother deceased in 1916.

Frederick S. Brightman was born in South Westport, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 23, 1867. After completion of public school courses and graduation from New Bedford High School in 1884, he became clerk in the Edwin Dews Stationery and News Store and there remained for ten years. In 1894 he purchased the business, which was located next door to the present stores of F. S. Brightman Company and there began the business which in 1910 legally became The F. S. Brightman Company, Incorporated. The business is located at No. 133 Union street, and is one reflecting great credit upon its founder and principal owner.

In 1893 Mr. Brightman was elected councilman, was reelected in 1894, that being his only office-holding experience. He is a member and a past esteemed leading knight of New Bedford Lodge, No. 73, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but he is essentially a business man and few indeed are the connections he has that are not related to his business interests. He is clear-brained and decisioned in thought and action, progressive yet always operating within a wide margin of safety. He has made an honorable name in New York City and is ranked with the leading merchants.

Mr. Brightman married, in Brockton, Massachusetts, in 1891, Mabel C. Howland, daughter of William Howland, an employee of the firm, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, of New Bedford, shoe manufacturers. William Howland married Etta E. Hicks. The Brightman home is at No. 68 Walnut street, New Bedford.

WALTER IRVING BROWN.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Irving A. Brown, a trained optician, came to New Bedford to manage the optical department of C. W. Hurl. A son, Walter Irving Brown is now in association with him in the optical and optometrical business he established at No. 18 North Sixth street in 1905. He is a son of Emmons H. and Elizabeth R. Brown, his father a shoe manufacturer of Danielson, Connecticut, and a Civil War veteran, serving in the engineer corps.

Irving A. Brown was born in Danielson, Connecticut, September 26, 1864, and there secured a high school education. On August 7, 1881, he entered the employ of the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Massachusetts, there continuing five years. From Southbridge he went to Boston where for one year he was with L. J. McIntyre and with Andrew J. Lloyd for six years. In 1893 he came to New Bedford with C. W. Hurl and for twelve years was in charge of the optical department of his business. On September 9, 1905 he opened an optical store under his own name at No. 206 Union street, and in July, 1913, moved to the present store No. 18 North Sixth street, which is claimed to be the largest optical store south of the city of Boston. He is a skillful optometrist and during his years in business has been successful both professionally and financially. Mr. Brown has the honor of being one of the first men to make use of the retinascope, in this country, manufacturing his own instruments. He was the first person to use it in New Bedford. In December, 1915, owing to continued increase of business, Mr. Brown installed a lens manufacturing outfit, and this also is the only place outside of Boston, in Southern Massachusetts, where this sort of work is done, and here, December 23, 1915, was manufactured the first lens made in this city. During the time Mr. Brown has been in New Bedford, he has examined the eyes of nearly as many people as



William Edwin Hatch

there are residents of New Bedford, his business coming from this city and the surrounding towns.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was treasurer for a year; belongs to the Dartmouth Club, and to the Congregational church. Mr. Brown married in Southbridge, Massachusetts, May 16, 1888, Jennie M. Fitts, daughter of Winfield S. and Henrietta Fitts. They are the parents of an only son, Walter Irving.

Walter Irving Brown was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 16, 1889. He passed all public school grades, finishing with graduation from New Bedford High School in 1906. He then studied for a year at Massachusetts College of Optometry and received his diploma and degree with the class of 1907. He at once entered his father's employ in the Union street store, and at the present location was admitted a partner on coming of age. He is a skilled optician and good business man. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Masonic Club, the Psi Delta and Psi Omerken Kappa fraternities. In politics he is a Republican. He is first lieutenant of the 146th Company, 17th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guards.

Mr. Brown married, in New Bedford, March 22, 1913, Emma Caroline Schmidt, daughter of Jacob Henry and Caroline (Scholt) Schmidt, her parents born in Bavaria, Germany, coming to the United States about 1877.

WILLIAM EDWIN HATCH, A. M.

A gentleman of education and refinement with a well developed sense of humor, never failing cheerfulness and friendliness, warm, generous and staunch in his friendships and the soul of loyalty, Professor Hatch has devoted his life to the cause of education, a cause which particularly appeals to his broad, catholic spirit. Since college graduation in 1875 he has been connected with the public schools and with the New Bedford Textile School; the period 1888-1908, having been spent at the head of the public school system of New Bedford. In the early twilight of retrospect, he has nothing to regret, and the elevating principles which have animated his life are yet its inspiration. He has attained more than ordinary success as an educator, and by honorable methods has won public esteem. The service he has rendered different communities has been of a nature not possible to assay as to its value, and the part education plays in determining the destinies of a nation cannot be computed. As a stream rises no higher than its source, it is a reasonable conclusion that improvement in the state can only come through the education of the people. It is upon this truism that the public school system is founded and it is upon the theory that special training for responsible commercial position is of the highest practical value that Professor Hatch reconciles his transference from

the training of the child to the development of the man along special lines, a work to which he has devoted himself exclusively since 1908 as president and managing director of the New Bedford Textile School. Mr. Hatch is of ancient New England family, his parents Samuel Wesley and Melinda M. Hatch, both born in Bowdoinham, Maine, the father in 1821, the mother in 1819. After their marriage they settled in Jeffersonville, Georgia, where their three children were born: William Edwin, in 1852; Laura Anna, in 1855; Walter D., in 1857.

William Edwin Hatch, born in Jeffersonville, Georgia, June 8, 1852, obtained his preparatory education in the grade and high schools of Brunswick, Maine. Later he entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1875, and A. M., class of 1878. The years 1876-1882 were spent in Branford, Connecticut, as principal of the high school, years of mental development and broadening which left a deep impress upon his life. The succeeding three years, 1882-1885, were devoted to higher positions in Milford and Hopedale, Massachusetts, as superintendent of schools, and in 1885 he was chosen to supervise the public schools of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He continued there as superintendent until 1888, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts. From that date forward his connection with New Bedford schools, public and private, has been continuous.

It was not until 1861 that the public schools of New Bedford were placed under the care of a general superintendent, Abner J. Phipps being the first chosen to fill the office. He was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. Henry F. Harrington, who filled the position until his death in September, 1887. In February, 1888, William E. Hatch was elected to fill the vacancy and for twenty years he most ably presided over the destinies of New Bedford's public schools. In 1889 the Harrington Normal and Training School was established, three public kindergartens were opened in 1897, and in every particular a broader basis was established, the standard of scholars and teachers raised, sanitation, ventilation and hygiene given greater attention, and in all things New Bedford schools under Superintendent Hatch kept pace with the most advanced schools in the country.

In 1905, Superintendent Hatch accepted the presidency of the New Bedford Textile School Corporation, and three years later resigned his post as superintendent of public schools, and in 1910 he accepted the additional office of managing director of the school. Since that year he has served as executive head of the corporation and actual managing head of the school, which is a private institution now in its nineteenth year, giving three year day courses and awarding diplomas in cotton manufacturing, textile designing, textile chemistry, dyeing and finishing, textile engineering, and seamless hosiery knitting. Evening courses in the same subjects are given twenty-six weeks in the year. Graduates

from the school are in demand and many responsible positions are filled by them. So only a change of manner not of purpose has resulted, and Professor Hatch is none the less the devoted educator from the fact that he is guiding his institutions along more highly specialized lines.

While located in Branford, Connecticut, he filled the office of trial justice, and is state trustee of the New Bedford Textile School. He is also a trustee of the Swain Free School, an important free endowed school of New Bedford, and is now a school of design. He was president of the Bristol County Teachers' Association; president of the New England Association of School Superintendents; member of the Council National Educational Association; National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Old Dartmouth Historical Society; Theta Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; Beta Chapter, Phi Psi New Bedford Textile School; Grace Episcopal Church of New Bedford, and for twelve years president of North End Guild and is now vice-president of the Brooks Club. In politics he is a Republican. His clubs are the University of Boston; Wamsutta of New Bedford; New Bedford Country; Brooks and State of Maine of New Bedford, and the Country of Northport, Maine.

Professor Hatch married at Albany, New York, Emily N. Rogers, born at Branford, Connecticut, in 1846, died at Niagara Falls, in August, 1893. Their only child, Frank Norton Hatch, born in 1883, died in 1900.

ROBERT CARTER PITMAN COGGESHALL.

No record of the life of Robert C. P. Coggeshall would be complete which did not mention in addition to a chronicle of his professional and official activities the influence for good which a man of his absolute sincerity, integrity and sympathy must have upon the community in which he resides. His consideration for and his appreciation of others, his many helpful acts, his energy, devotion to duty and his active championship of those measures affecting the weal or woe of his native city, particularly the water supply and system, have won him the unvarying respect of the many city officials that he has seen come and go since 1872 when he first entered the employ of the New Bedford Water Department. During those forty-five years, 1872-1917, he has seen the department grow from the small system completed during the weeks of 1869—to the great system now comprising one hundred and seventy miles of water mains, a system of which he has been superintendent since 1881. During his superintendency the population has doubled and re-doubled, and the multitude of cotton mills and other factories that border the city's water front it is safe to say would have gone elsewhere had New Bedford's water supply been less adequate or the policy of the water board and officials been less liberal and progressive.

Mr. Coggeshall is a descendant of John Coggeshall and Mary, his wife, through both paternal and maternal lines. His grandfather,

Thomas Coggeshall, of the sixth American generation, married Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, of the sixth generation, both descendants of John and Mary Coggeshall; Thomas, through their son Joshua, and Rebecca, through their son John (2) Coggeshall. The founder of the family John Coggeshall, born 1591, died 1647, came from the town of Coggeshall in Essex to London, England, where he became a silk merchant. Thence with Mary, his wife, and some of his children, he came to Boston in 1632, continuing in Massachusetts and holding public office until 1637. He was then banished for his religious opinions, and became one of the purchasers of Aquidneck (Island of Rhode Island) and was the first president of the Colony of Rhode Island. The paternal line of descent to Robert C. P. Coggeshall from John Coggeshall, the founder, is through his son, Joshua Coggeshall, born 1623, died 1688, and his wife, Joan (West) Coggeshall, born 1635, married in 1652, died in 1676; their son Joshua (2) Coggeshall, born 1656, died 1723, and his wife Sarah, married in 1681, died 1697; their son, Thomas Coggeshall, born 1688, died 1771, and his wife, Mercy (Freeborn) Coggeshall, born 1691, married 1708, died 1776; their son, Gideon Coggeshall, born 1726, died 1801, and his wife, Hannah (Lawton) Coggeshall, born 1728, married, 1749, died 1780; their son, Thomas (2) Coggeshall, born 1759, died 1851, and his second wife, Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, born 1777, married, 1807, died 1864; their son, Thomas (3) Coggeshall, born 1811, died 1889, and his wife, Caroline (Spooner) Coggeshall, born 1816, married, 1836, died 1888; their son, Robert C. P. Coggeshall, of further mention.

The line of descent from John Coggeshall, the founder, to Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, grandmother of Robert C. P. Coggeshall, is through the founder's son, John (2) Coggeshall, born 1618, died 1708, and his second wife, Patience (Throckmorton) Coggeshall, born 1640, married 1655, died 1676; their son, Freegift Coggeshall, born 1657, died 1728, and his wife, Elizabeth (Matthews) Coggeshall, born 1664, married 1684, died 1748; their son, Nathaniel Coggeshall, born 1702, died 1784, and his wife, Sarah (Billings) Coggeshall, born 1704, married 1726, died 1754; their son, William Coggeshall, born 1746, died 1821, and his wife, Elizabeth (Moore) Coggeshall, born 1749, married 1771, died 1799; their daughter, Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, born 1777, died 1864, married Thomas (2) Coggeshall, in 1807, they the parents of Thomas (3) Coggeshall, and grandparents of Robert C. P. Coggeshall.

Thomas (2) Coggeshall was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, in 1759, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1851, a nonagenarian. He was a farmer, but for many years in association with Freeborn Coggeshall conducted an extensive shoe manufacturing business in Newport. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a prominent Whig, a just and upright man. He married (first) in 1780, Elizabeth Porter, of Taunton, Massachusetts, born in 1759, died in 1805. They were the parents of Hannah, Charles, William, James, John Porter, Peleg, Lydia

L. and Timothy. He married (second) in 1807, Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, who bore him a son, Thomas (3) Coggeshall, of further mention, and a daughter, Sarah Hall Coggeshall.

Thomas (3) Coggeshall, only son of Thomas (2) Coggeshall and his second wife, Rebecca Chipman Coggeshall, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, November 25, 1811, and died at New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 19, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of Newport and until sixteen was a student under the well known Rev. Daniel Webb, D. D. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a Newport dry goods store, and later was clerk in a New York City commission house. In August, 1831, he was appointed assistant postmaster of Newport by their postmaster, Robert B. Cranston, but with the election of Andrew Jackson, the Democracy obtained the Newport postoffice as a part of the "Spoils of War," and Mr. Cranston's successor was soon appointed and the young assistant soon followed him to private life. But the assistant sent on from Washington to replace young Coggeshall, resigned after one week's service and unwillingly but cordially Mr. Coggeshall was asked to resume his former position, which he did. A few months later, Richard Williams, the postmaster of New Bedford, Massachusetts, offered him a similar position in New Bedford, and on March 20, 1834, he entered upon the duties of that office. For several years, until the retirement of Mr. Williams in June, 1840, Mr. Coggeshall was practically the managing head of the office, Mr. Williams reposing in him the most perfect confidence. Simeon Bailey succeeded Mr. Williams as postmaster until June 13, 1845, when Dr. Edward W. Green was appointed, serving until June 28, 1849, when he was succeeded by Simeon Bailey, who, later through ill health, was compelled to resign. Mr. Coggeshall, who had been assistant during all these changes, was appointed postmaster, December 30, 1852, to succeed Simeon Bailey, resigned. He was removed by President Pierce, June 8, 1853, who appointed J. C. Kent to the place, Mr. Kent retaining Mr. Coggeshall as assistant postmaster. John Fraser succeeded Mr. Kent, April 6, 1857; Cyrus W. Chapman followed Mr. Fraser, April 16, 1861; he was succeeded by Edmund Anthony, appointed February 3, 1870, who held the office until his death in 1876. Mr. Coggeshall, who had continued as assistant during the tenure of all these, was appointed by President Grant, March 1, 1876, to fill the vacancy, and on March 17, 1880, was reappointed by President Hayes. In 1884 he was reappointed by President Arthur, serving until President Cleveland appointed his successor, A. H. W. Carpenter, April 9, 1887, his term of office then expiring and concluding fifty-three years of continuous service as assistant postmaster or postmaster. Among the many changes, improvements and innovations that he witnessed in that half century of greatest development was the establishment of the domestic and foreign money order and postal note system. When the forms were received at the New

Bedford office he drafted with his own hands the first domestic and the first foreign money order bearing the imprint of the New Bedford post-office. At the time of his retirement, March 22, 1887, he was in frail health, and gradually growing weaker the end came, December 19, 1889. On his retirement from the postmaster's office the following appreciation appeared in the "Mercury:":

His period of service as assistant and principal was exceptionally long. There must have been times when his temper was sorely tried, but neither history nor tradition hints that his equanimity was ever greatly disturbed. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of any other than a sunny face, a cheerful greeting and a ready response to every inquiry when Tom came to the window; and we all remember how universal was the expression of public gratification in the centennial year, when he was placed at the head of the office. Grown up with the place, he was familiar with all its duties and to their performance devoted all his time and thought. He was an ideal public functionary; doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously but cheerfully as if it were pastime more than work, and he leaves the office without an enemy or an unfriend. Compliment this, but better yet, it is the simple truth.

Mr. Coggeshall married, April 17, 1836, at Newport, Rhode Island, Caroline Spooner, born there September 14, 1816, died at New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 16, 1888, daughter of Wing and Bathsheba Spooner, of Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, April 17, 1886, and then two years later lacking one day the long association was broken by the death of Mrs. Coggeshall, he following her to the spirit land the following year. Mr. Coggeshall was a Unitarian in religion.

Robert C. P. Coggeshall, only child of Thomas (3) and Caroline (Spooner) Coggeshall, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 20, 1849, and is now (1917) an honored citizen and public official of his native city, his service bidding fair to rival that of his honored father, although in a different department of city life. His education, began in the private school kept by Mrs. Hannah Gerrish, was continued in Friends Academy, New Bedford, his professional education being obtained at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. For a brief period in 1869 he was a clerk in the New Bedford Post Office, but the same year and until 1872 he was with the Bay State Glass Works at East Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1872 he began his connection with the New Bedford Water Department, an association now in its forty-fifth year. The first five years, 1872-77, he served as draughtsman and clerk. From 1877 to 1881 he was city land surveyor. During this term he laid out many of the now prominent streets and highways and in a private capacity he developed many of the old time large estates of this city into house lots. He was also a pioneer in the early development of the sewer system of this city. Since 1881 he has served as engineer, superintendent of water department and clerk of the water board.

While the city has during all these years had the first call upon his services, Mr. Coggeshall's reputation as an engineer has spread abroad, and as consultant he has been connected with many engineering undertakings both at home and away. From 1873 until 1888 he was instructor in mechanical drawing in the New Bedford Evening Drawing School, and while closely connected with the city government for so long a period he has never taken a prominent part in politics. Administrations of varying political complexion come and go, but this efficient head of the water department pursues the even tenor of his way, regardless of the political tempests which periodically beat about the City Hall. He is a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank; is one of the three living members, past president, past secretary, past editor, and now, an honorary member of the New England Water Works Association; is member of and a past vice-president of the American Water Works Association; is member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, is a master Mason of Star of the East Lodge, a companion of Adoniram Chapter, a Cryptic Mason of New Bedford Council, and a Sir Knight of Sutton Commandery. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Acushnet Lodge, and New Bedford Encampment. His clubs are the Wamsutta and the Brooks, both of New Bedford. He is a member of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian) as is his daughter Helen. Mrs. Coggeshall is a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Coggeshall married (first) at New Bedford, December 21, 1875, Ladora Edwards Jenney, born in New Bedford, March 18, 1855, died in her native city, December 15, 1885, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Chamberlain (Kimball) Jenney, of New Bedford. He married (second) April 29, 1890, in New Bedford, Sarah Wall Almy, born in New Bedford, July 4, 1852, daughter of James Tucker and Maryann Carles (Reynard) Almy. Children: 1. Robert Fairington, born October 26, 1879; educated in the grade and high schools of New Bedford, The Moses Brown School of Providence, Rhode Island, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, is now a commercial engineer, foreign department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, he married, November 25, 1910, Elsie Lyell Darling, born in Toronto, Canada, November 26, 1874, daughter of Henry W. and Helen R. Darling, of Schenectady; they are the parents of a son, Almy Darling Coggeshall, born in Schenectady, March 30, 1917. 2. Helen Rebecca, born in New Bedford, May 3, 1883.

HARRY L. STEVENS, M. D.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Stevens has practiced the healing art in New Bedford, coming back to the city of his birth immediately

after receiving his degree and continuing in constant service to his fellows from that time onward. He is an only son of Henry and Catherine Elizabeth (Mahoney) Stevens, his father born in New Bedford in 1837, yet residing in the city which he served long and faithfully as a guardian of the peace. Mrs. Catherine E. Stevens, born in 1850, died in 1873.

Dr. Harry L. Stevens was born in New Bedford, June 10, 1870. He passed all grades and courses of public school study, finishing with high school graduation. Deciding to follow the profession of a physician, he entered Baltimore Medical College, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1891, attaining his diploma and his majority the same year. He at once began general practice, and has won the very highest standing in his profession. He is a member of various societies, and for three years was connected with the City Poor Department as overseer and physician. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Plymouth Club. Dr. Stevens is unmarried. His offices and home are located at No. 133 Kempton street, New Bedford.

EDWARD REVERE HATHAWAY.

Hathaway is a name which for nearly three centuries has been well known in the town of Dartmouth, a section now covered by the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, New Bedford and Fairhaven. The name was brought to Dartmouth by Arthur Hathaway, who was a man of importance in the town, the ancestor of a numerous family, of which Edward Revere Hathaway, ex-mayor of New Bedford, is a twentieth-century representative. Arthur Hathaway, who married, in 1652, Sarah Cook, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cook, and granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," had three sons, John, Thomas and Jonathan, all of whom owned farms along the Acushnet river, John's being at what is now Belleville Wharf. These sons founded families, were interested in shipping, and many of the name have owned and commanded ships engaged in whaling and coasting. Many of the name have, like their early ancestors, taken active part in public affairs, and held various city, town and county offices. Through intermarriage the Hathaways are connected with many of the old families of Dartmouth, Edward R. Hathaway's grandmother being a Slocum, his mother a Lindsay. He is a grandson of John B. Hathaway, a one-time sheriff of Bristol county, who was born, lived and died in New Bedford. He married Hannah Slocum, and had sons: Franklyn L. Hathaway, of further mention; Albert Hathaway, now retired, formerly superintendent of the Wamsutta Mill, Suffolk of Lowell, Massachusetts, connected with the Lowell Textile School and with the Whittenton Mill in Taunton, Massachusetts, his residence.



Edw. R. Hathaway

Franklyn L. Hathaway is now a keeper at the Bristol County House of Correction. He married Ella G., daughter of Revere G. and Eliza Lindsay, of Maine, later of New Bedford, and had sons, Edward Revere, of further mention; Franklyn L. (2), overseer in the Manomet Mill; and Henry L., a tobacco merchant.

Edward Revere Hathaway, son of Franklin L. and Ella G. (Lindsay) Hathaway, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 29, 1874, and was educated in the grade and high schools of his native city. He began his business career with the shoe manufacturing corporation, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Incorporated, a business founded by Savoy C. Hathaway in 1865. For eight years, 1894-1902, he was associated with that company, then in 1902 he began a connection with the retail clothing business which yet continues, he being head of the Hathaway Clothing Company, on Purchase street. He is a man of strong character, clear headed and broad minded, a successful merchant, an upright, public spirited citizen, a true friend and a good neighbor.

A Republican in politics and always interested in public affairs, Mr. Hathaway has been prominently in the public eye for several years. He is one of the two men who in twenty-two campaigns have successfully opposed Charles S. Ashley for mayor of New Bedford, Walter Clifford winning over Mr. Ashley in 1888-89. Mr. Hathaway, his opponent, in 1913-14-15-16, losing in 1913, his vote four thousand five hundred and six, Ashley's five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. In 1914 he won the verdict of the polls, five thousand six hundred and thirty-two, against Ashley's five thousand four hundred and eighty-eight. In 1915 Mr. Hathaway again was the victor, six thousand seven hundred and one against six thousand two hundred and fifty-three, but in 1916 Mr. Ashley came back with seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five against five thousand seven hundred and forty-two. Mayor Hathaway gave the city good administrations and left the chair high in the regard of his fellowmen. He was a member of the school committee for three years, and for five terms, 1909 to 1913, represented a New Bedford district in the Massachusetts Legislature. His years of public service have been years of honorable effort to serve his constituency well, and in all things he has proved an efficient, upright official. He is fond of sports of the open, particularly yachting and fishing. He is an active member of the New Bedford Board of Trade, belongs to the Merchants, New Bedford Yacht, Wamsutta, The Mayor's Club of Massachusetts, and Dartmouth clubs. He is a member of New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; New Bedford Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; and New Bedford Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, belonging to Grace Church.

Mr. Hathaway married in New Bedford, March 16, 1897. Luella

Kingsley, born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, daughter of Nelson Kingsley, a Civil War veteran, contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway are the parents of a son, Edward Wilcox, born in New Bedford, August 12, 1903, now a student in high school.

JOHN W. PAUL.

In 1885 Mr. Paul, then just through his public school courses, became a clerk in the employ of Hiram Van Campen, who was then conducting a general insurance business in New Bedford. Five years later he was admitted a partner, and through all the changes which time has wrought in the personnel of the firm his name has persisted, and a directory of 1917 carries the name Paul & Dixon, "Insurance That Insures." This agency, established in 1852, was doing a small and declining business until Mr. Paul entered its employ, since which time it has steadily grown until now it has made a record for progressiveness, being the successor to ten different firms and enjoys the reputation of being the largest insurance agency in the State outside of the City of Boston. This record has been brought about very largely by the known reputation of the firm for honorable dealing as directed and managed by Mr. Paul.

John W. Paul, son of Sylvester and Esther (Warren) Paul, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 19, 1867, and educated in the city public schools. On October 12, 1885, at the age of eighteen he began business life as an insurance clerk and formed the connection which has never once been broken during the thirty-two years which have since elapsed. Hiram Van Campen was then the owner of the insurance business founded in 1852, and as his clerk Mr. Paul continued five years, October 12, 1885, to August, 1890. He was then admitted to a partnership, and as Hiram Van Campen & Company, the business was conducted for fourteen years. In 1904 Mr. Van Campen died, and from that year until 1908 Mr. Paul conducted the business of the agency under his own name. In 1908 he admitted as partners, Henry H. Dixon and Otis P. Cook, the firm name then becoming Paul, Dixon & Cook. In 1911 Mr. Cook retired and the firm again re-organized as Paul & Dixon, that style title indicating the partners identity. On February 1, 1917, Henry J. Perry, Jr., was admitted a partner, and on October 1, 1917, Arthur S. Francis was admitted, but no change was made in the firm name. Offices are maintained in the Duff Building and there a general insurance business is transacted in large volume. Mr. Paul is a director of the New Bedford Morris Plan Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and served as chairman of the city committee, for six years. His clubs are the Dartmouth, of which he was president, two years; the Wamsutta and Plymouth. He is an insurance expert and an authority on New Bedford fire risks, his entire business life,

having been given to a consideration of that phase of modern business life, insurance of property, life and person. Genial, affable and most friendly, he adds these personal attributes to a well defined course of honorable business procedure and wins the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact, and as his years, fifty, have been spent in his native New Bedford, this means about the entire adult population.

GEORGE W. PAINE.

A native son of Bristol, Rhode Island, Mr. Paine, when seventeen years of age, came to New Bedford to clerk for his brother, Samuel S. Paine, who had founded the business which later became and is yet conducted under the firm name, S. S. Paine & Brother. Came many years of prosperity for the brothers, then the founder and senior partner was called to his reward, and those who had for many years known and honored "Sam" Paine, mourned the loss of a good friend and the business world the loss of one of its most exemplary, upright men. All who in the earlier history of the company were interested with the brothers have gone over, and George W. Paine, now aged eighty-five, is the sole owner of the business and the last survivor of that group he joined when a lad of seventeen.

The years, now nearing seventy, that have been passed in New Bedford's business district, are almost equalled by the years of devoted service Mr. Paine has given the church of his choice, Pleasant Street Methodist Episcopal. His brother, Samuel S. Paine, was a member of the first official board of that church which separated from the old Elm Street Methodist Church on Sunday, May 19, 1844, and on the following May 24, organized as the Pleasant Street Church. As George W. Paine grew older he too became a pillar of the church and particularly useful in the Sunday school, organizing a large one, Pleasant Street Methodist then being the only church in that neighborhood. From the foundation of the church in 1844, when Samuel S. Paine bore many of the burdens, until the present (1917), when George W. Paine is its strong arm of support, Pleasant Street Methodist Episcopal Church has owed a great debt to the Paine brothers and the Paine women, and too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that it is to the devoted interest of the Paines that the church has passed safely through more than one crisis in its affairs. Samuel S. and George W. Paine were the children in a family of ten, six sons, four of whom died young, and four daughters, born to Captain Nathaniel T. and Mary P. (Smith) Paine, the latter named a daughter of Richard Smith of England, who came to Bristol, bought lands and became a prominent farmer and citizen. George W. is the last survivor of the family, and the record of his life which follows is one in which he can feel nothing but satisfaction.

George W. Paine was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, November 14,

1831, and there obtained a good public school education. In 1848 he joined his brother, Samuel S., in New Bedford, the latter having established in that year a general builder's supply store, specializing in mason's materials, drain pipe, fire brick, fire clay, flue lining and agricultural lime. The younger brother, first a clerk, later became a partner, the firm becoming S. S. Paine & Brother. They prospered and for nearly seventy years the name of Paine has been identified with that particular business, the clerk of 1848, now the sole proprietor of S. S. Paine & Brother, No. 8 Union street. The greatest harmony prevailed between the brothers, and the same public spirit, religious fervor, generosity and uprightness of life which distinguished the elder brother is characteristic of the younger, now nearly an nonagenarian. Under their management prosperity came and no stain of dishonorable or unfair dealing can be made to lay against them. Both brothers were among the early Methodists who went out to found a new church in a part of the city then churchless, Pleasant Street Methodist, Samuel S. a member of the first and many succeeding official boards, George W., of later, and many succeeding boards, even unto the present. He organized and conducted the Sunday school, organized and sang in the choir, is trustee and treasurer of the church and there have been times in the history of the church when his private purse was the church treasury. So a life of seventy years has been spent, man's allotted period of life, but representing only the years Mr. Paine has been in business in New Bedford. There has been nothing sensational in that life, but it has been usefully lived and given to the plain duties of life, bringing blessings in their wake.

George W. Paine married (first) in New Bedford, in 1855, Harriet M. Freeman, who died leaving two sons, Richmond P. Paine, a prominent musician of Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and George W. Paine, Jr., with the New York Central, Boston & Albany Railroad Company, in charge of the electric signalling department. Mr. Paine married (second) Sarah Arnold Carr, daughter of Caleb Arnold Carr, born in New Bedford, who conducted a cooper's business. Miss Carr was for years a teacher in the Fifth street public school, and was a woman of brilliant mind and womanly character. She was an untiring church worker and equally interested in Home Missionary work. She was her husband's co-laborer in religious work and in her zeal overtaxed her strength. She died May 31, 1909.

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS HERVEY, JR.

As business man, scientist, author and citizen, Mr. Hervey, during the active years of his life, was a prominent figure in New Bedford, and now walking amid the lengthened shadows is living in honored retirement in the city of New Bedford.



E. Williams Hervey

Berkeley, Bristol county, Massachusetts, has been the home of his people for more than two and one-half centuries, dating from 1653, when William Harvey was proposed as a candidate for the rights of a freeman of Plymouth Company, and from 1643, when Thomas Harvey's name appeared on a list of those "able to bear arms." The surname is written both Harvey and Hervey, the ancestor of the New Bedford family represented in the twentieth century by Eliphalet W. Hervey being William Harvey, a distinguished citizen of Cohasset, which then included Taunton, Berkeley and Raynham. Both William Harvey and his brother held positions in Plymouth county and owned much land. William Harvey was a deputy to the General Court for fourteen years, selectman for twenty years, and held about every important office in the town. A mortgage made by Philip the Sachem to Constant Southworth was made over to William Harvey and John Richmond in 1672, and described land "Four miles square down Taunton River and next unto Taunton bounds." William Harvey married, April 2, 1639, Joan Hucker, of Cohasset, and among their children was a daughter, Experience, born in 1644, who married Thomas Harvey, of Taunton, and they were the parents of William Harvey, of Berkeley, Massachusetts, who died January 7, 1745.

James Hervey, as he spelled the name, son of William and Hopestill Harvey, was born June 13, 1701, and lived in the town of Berkeley, where a tombstone in the family plot in the cemetery near Berkeley Common asserts that he died December 28, 1795, in his ninety-fifth year. James (2) Hervey, a son of James (1) and Rebecca Hervey, married Rachel Phillips, and had James (3) Hervey, who was a substantial farmer and ship builder at the Weir on Taunton river, building sailing vessels which were loaded with lumber, and both vessels and cargoes disposed of at Bristol and other ports. He married Lucinda Paull, also born in Berkeley, and they were the parents of Dr. Eliphalet Williams Hervey, a graduate from the medical department of Brown University in 1826, and a successful practitioner in Wareham and neighboring towns. In 1827 he was a commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Fifth Division, Massachusetts Militia, his commission signed by Governor Levi Lincoln. He married Dorcas Fearing, of Wareham, and among their children was a son, Eliphalet Williams (2) Hervey, who made New Bedford his home, and for half a century was closely identified with the Mechanics' Bank.

Eliphalet Williams (2) Hervey was born in the town of Berkeley, Bristol county, Massachusetts, July 27, 1834, and now resides in New Bedford, at No. 191 Hawthorne street. His father died in 1834, and Ebenezer Hervey, uncle of the boy, and a teacher in New Bedford public schools, took him to his heart and home. He passed all grades of the New Bedford public schools, finishing with high school graduation in 1849. He began business life as a bank clerk, serving the Marine Bank two years before going to the Mechanics' Bank as teller. In 1857 he

was elected cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and for a quarter of a century held that responsible post. In 1882 he resigned, but was elected a director, a position he still holds. While Mr. Hervey, as the record shows, was an able business man, holding responsible positions, he is a botanist of note and wrote a large amount of interesting matter concerning local flora. He published in 1860 a catalogue of the "Plants found in New Bedford and Vicinity," arranging the flowers according to the season of their flowering. In 1890 a revised and enlarged catalogue was published under the title "Flora of New Bedford and Shores of Buzzards Bay, with a Procession of the Flowers." For many years he was a member of the New England Botanical Club and of the "L'Academie Internationale de Geographie Botanique" of France. He contributed otherwise to the literature of botany, and is a recognized authority in his special study.

Other interests served and public service rendered by Mr. Hervey were six years' membership on the school committee, 1859-1865; two years as representative in the State Legislature, 1885-87; secretary of the old Young Men's Christian Association for many years; member of the present Young Men's Christian Association (sustaining member); director of the American Tack Company; trustee of St. Luke's Hospital (original member); trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank from 1885. He is a life member of the Old Colony Historical Society, the Dartmouth Historical Society, and a member of the North Congregational Church, and for many years secretary of the New Bedford Bible Society.

Mr. Hervey married, in 1862, Emmeline K. Homer, daughter of Daniel Homer, of New Bedford. They were the parents of three children: Homer Winthrop, of further mention; Hetta M., married Pierre E. Richards; Emma F., married Gilbert T. Thompson.

Homer Winthrop Hervey was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 10, 1866. He completed preparatory study at Friends' Academy, then entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "88." He completed legal study at Harvard Law School, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of "91." He at once began practice at the Bristol county bar, locating in New Bedford, where he has been in the continuous practice of his profession until the present (1917). He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and in his profession has won high and honorable standing. His practice is satisfactory in volume, and the clientele he serves is representative of the best interests of the city.

Mr. Hervey married, August 19, 1908, Helen Lucretia Shaw, daughter of Dr. John C. and Mary H. C. Shaw, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey are the parents of two children: Homer Winthrop, Jr., born September 10, 1909; Mary E., born April 30, 1911. Mr. Hervey has his law offices on Pleasant street, opposite Masonic building, the family home being at No. 189 Maple street, corner of Tremont street, New Bedford.

ALBERT BAILEY DRAKE.

As a civil engineer, Mr. Drake has practiced his profession in New Bedford, Massachusetts, since 1884, and for several years served the city as member of the board of public works, city forester and superintendent of parks. This service, public and private, has brought him professional eminence, and he is well known in engineering circles. He is a native son of Bristol county, and since 1868 New Bedford has been the family home, his parents moving to the city from Mansfield. Albert B. Drake is of the sixth American generation of the family founded in Weymouth, Massachusetts, by Thomas Drake, who first appears on the records there as a property owner in 1663. Thomas Drake was born in Colyton, Devon county, England, September 13, 1635, youngest son of William Drake, Esq., of Yardbury in Colyton, who was buried in Temple Church, London, his will probated February 29, 1639-40, still in existence. William Drake married, November 14, 1620, Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Westover, of Colyton.

Thomas Drake came to New England about 1653-54, accompanied by his sisters, Joane and Elizabeth, both of whom afterward married. He settled at Weymouth soon afterwards, but does not appear in a list of property owners until 1663. His name is of such frequent occurrence after that year as to argue unusual prominence and activity. He was a soldier of King Philip's War, and on June 24, 1676, was on garrison duty at Punckapogue. He died in Weymouth in 1691. He married (first) Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Holbrook, of Weymouth, whose youngest child, Experience, was born in 1683. A short time prior to his death he married Widow Millicent Carver, daughter of William Ford, the marriage, March 9, 1691, followed by his funeral the same year.

Benjamin Drake, next to the youngest child of Thomas and Jane (Holbrook) Drake, was born in Weymouth, January 15, 1677, and was yet living there August 1, 1759. On June 6, 1700, he bought in Taunton North Purchase a dwelling house with fifty acres, situated on what is now the Cynthia Drake road, or Church street, now Easton. On June 9, 1719, he became half-owner of the one hundred acres in Middleboro, called "Twelve Men's Purchase," and on December 19, 1719, bought a large estate from his elder brother, Thomas Drake. He settled in the town of Easton, and at the first town meeting, held on March 2, 1725-26, he was elected first selectman, was reelected in 1728-31, also town treasurer in that year, 1733-1736, 1738, 1743, 1746. He married, in Weymouth, Sarah Pool, born about 1678, died in Easton, Massachusetts, December 24, 1775, daughter of Samuel Pool, of Weymouth.

Robert Drake, youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Pool) Drake, was born in November, 1723, died February 2, 1797, having spent his life a resident of Easton, and was a member of the first military company formed there April 7, 1757. In the Revolution he served as a corporal, in Captain Randall's company, Colonel George Williams' regiment,

on duty in Rhode Island twenty-four days, from December 7, 1776, and from January 7, 1778, to April 1, 1778, he was in the same service in the same company under the command of Colonel John Daggett. He married (first) April 15, 1746, Mary Fobes, born June 2, 1726, died April 12, 1774, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Hunt) Fobes. She was the mother of eight sons and daughters. He married (second) November 13, 1781, Widow Susannah (Chubbuck) Thorn, born in 1746, died October 9, 1828. By his second marriage Robert Drake had five sons and a daughter, his family by both marriages numbering fourteen.

Jonathan Drake, of the fourth generation, grandfather of Albert Bailey Drake, of New Bedford, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, December, 1787, died June 23, 1867, and with his wife is buried in the Seth Pratt Cemetery at Easton. He served in the War of 1812-14, enlisting August 10, 1814, from Easton in Captain Noah Reed's company of Bristol county, Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Fifth Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, and as coast guard served at New Bedford. He married, December 25, 1814, Hannah Pratt, born October 27, 1789, died January 18, 1883, having almost reached the century mark, being ninety-three, daughter of Enoch and Salome (Packard) Pratt.

Jonathan Edwards Drake, eldest son and eighth child of Jonathan and Hannah (Pratt) Drake, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, July 7, 1829, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 15, 1878. After school years and home farm service were ended, he began learning the trade of molder, and followed that occupation in the foundries of Chelmsford, Springfield, Lowell and Easton, Massachusetts. From 1856 until 1866 he operated a small woolen mill at Mansfield, Bristol county, but in 1866 he returned to his trade at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and in 1868 located in New Bedford, where he died ten years later. He married, May 16, 1853, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Mary Eliza Bailey, born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, September 26, 1826, died in New Bedford, July 24, 1902, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Spring) Bailey, both of Peterboro, the mother a daughter of Silas Spring, a very prominent man of the town. Jonathan Edwards and Mary Eliza (Bailey) Drake were the parents of Lewis Edwards, born in Easton; Frederick Taylor, died young; Harriet Ware, born in Mansfield, died aged thirteen years, in New Bedford; Albert Bailey, of further mention; Flora Pratt, born in Mansfield, died in New Bedford, May 16, 1917; Charles Erving, born in Mansfield.

Albert Bailey Drake, son of Jonathan Edwards and Mary Eliza (Bailey) Drake, was born in Mansfield, Bristol county, Massachusetts, February 24, 1859. He attended public school there until the removal of the family to New Bedford in 1868, and here he completed his public school courses in high school. At the age of fifteen, in May, 1874, he began as clerk in the water department of the city, later becoming a draughtsman and assistant to the city surveyor, George B. Wheeler. He remained in the employ of the city in the engineering and surveying

department until January, 1881, then went West to New Mexico, in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. He was in the West three years, and as transitman, division engineer in charge of construction, and for six months assistant in charge of the field engineering work, he was connected with the entire five hundred sixty miles of construction, extending from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to "The Needles" on the Colorado river in Arizona. This was wonderful experience for the young engineer, and gave him association with field work of magnitude and difficulty, which was very valuable. In May, 1884, he returned to New Bedford, after an absence of three years, and the same year was elected city surveyor, an office he held until May, 1893. When the board of public works was created, he was appointed superintendent, holding the office from 1889 until 1895. While in the city service he filled the place of a city forester and park superintendent. From the date of his return from New Mexico, in 1884, until the present (1917) he has successfully followed his profession, and has been connected with all the engineering problems which have confronted the New Bedford section, municipal or private.

When a list of charter members for the Massachusetts Highway Association was being secured, he was one of the seven needed to procure a charter, and he has been much interested in the work of the association. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; member of the New England Water Works Association, and has an honorable standing among his professional brethren of these bodies. He is a member of Acushnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His offices are at No. 164 William street, New Bedford; his home, No. 137 Hawthorn street.

Mr. Drake married, October 19, 1887, Minnie Elizabeth McAfee, daughter of John and Mary (Neely) McAfee, of New Bedford, who died June 6, 1916. They have a son, Edward Drake, born in New Bedford, September 8, 1888, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1910, now a civil engineer, associated with his father.

HENRY HALL DIXON.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Dixon became interested in the fire insurance business as a clerk in his native city, Taunton, Massachusetts, there gaining his full experience in the line of activity he has since pursued continuously in New Bedford since the year 1900. Since 1911 he has been junior member of the firm, Paul & Dixon, successors to Paul, Dixon & Cook, who in 1908, succeeded to the control of the agency founded in 1852. The firm is a leader in their line of protection, both partners men of wide experience, energy and uprightness. Mr. Dixon is a son of John W. and S. Jennie (Bates) Dixon, of Taunton, Massachusetts, his father a pattern maker.

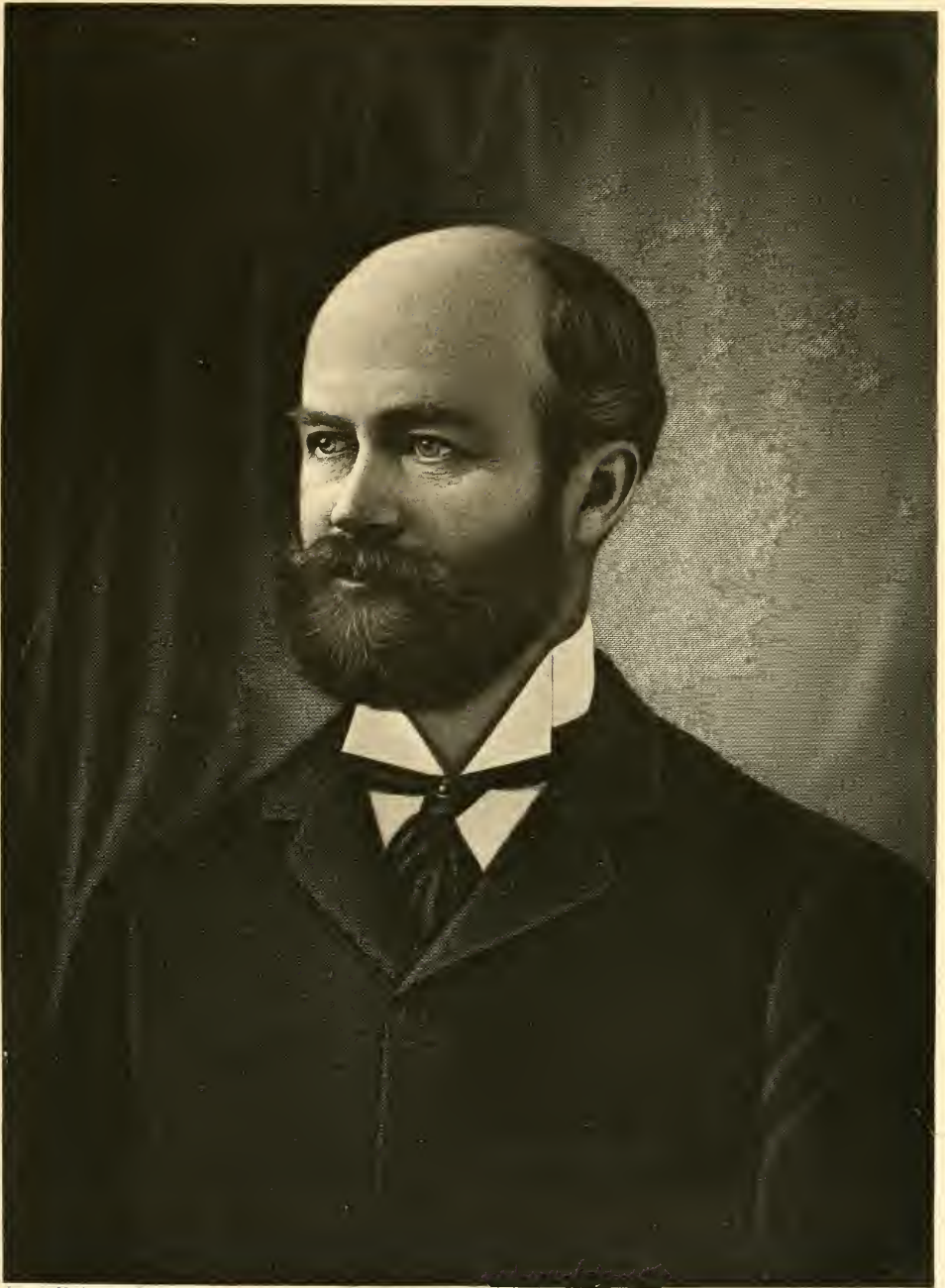
Henry Hall Dixon was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 27, 1869, and there was educated, completing full courses in the grade and high schools. In 1887 he began business life in the employ of Joseph R. Tallman, a native son of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who had been in the insurance business in Taunton since 1869, as clerk and partner with S. A. Williams, but in 1889 became sole owner, Mr. Dixon remaining in his employ until 1900, when he came to New Bedford and entered the employ of Samuel H. Cook, who was conducting an important insurance agency in the city. For eight years Mr. Dixon remained in Mr. Cook's employ, the business being re-organized in 1908, with John W. Paul, Henry H. Dixon and Otis P. Cook as partners, under the firm name, Paul, Dixon & Cook. The business was continued under that name until 1911, when Mr. Cook withdrew, the agency then passing into the hands of Mr. Paul and Mr. Dixon, the firm being Paul & Dixon, with offices in the Duff Building, better known perhaps as the Odd Fellows Building, corner of Pleasant and William streets. The firm transacts a very large business in all recognized modern forms of insurance, including fire, marine, life and accident. Mr. Dixon is also a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, a man thoroughly capable and highly regarded by his business contemporaries. He has won his way to business success through his own energy and perseverance, but while he is essentially the man of business, and always to be found at his post, he has not lost sight of the finer side of life, but in club, fraternity and church maintains social relations with his fellowmen. He is a member of various business organizations of the city, and while interested and helpful in all movements affecting the public welfare, takes no part in political affairs beyond exercising his rights and duties as a citizen.

While living in Taunton, Mr. Dixon was made a Mason, and yet retains his membership there, affiliated with King David Lodge. He is also a member of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, all of New Bedford. His clubs are the Wamsutta, Country, Brooks, Rod and Reel of New Bedford, and he is particularly fond of the out-of-door enjoyments these clubs afford, while fully appreciative of their social benefits. He is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of Grace Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dixon married, June 20, 1900, Gertrude Richardson, of Taunton. They are the parents of Dorothy Dixon, born in New Bedford, June 5, 1904.

A. MARTIN PIERCE, M. D.

On the banks of the Blackstone river in Rhode Island stands a monument dedicated September 21, 1907, to commemorate the celebrated "Captain Michael Pierce Fight." It stands on the spot where Captain Michael Pierce was killed, March 26, 1676, together with nearly



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A. Martin Pierce M.D.

all of his company of fifty Englishmen and ten friendly Indians in the bloody conflict with the hostile Indians. Captain Pierce came from England to America about 1645, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, later in Scituate, and was well known as an Indian fighter. Among his descendants were the Rev. Preserved Pierce, who was born July 28, 1750, and died June 29, 1828; Martin Pierce, born February 21, 1796, and died September 11, 1885, the latter the grandfather of Dr. Andrew Martin Pierce. Otis Pierce, father of Dr. Andrew Martin Pierce, was born March 12, 1827, and died June 18, 1904; he was a mason by trade; he married Judith C. C. Devoll. He settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade, and was known as a thorough workman, a man of serene temper, devoted to his work and family.

Dr. Andrew Martin Pierce was born March 14, 1852, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and died November 6, 1905. In early life he showed an ambition to secure an education and enter the medical profession. He may have inherited a tendency in this direction, for many of his ancestors were successful physicians in different parts of the country. His desire to be a physician was looked upon with disfavor by his kindred with the exception of his grandfather Pierce and his mother, who encouraged him in every possible way to reach the goal of his ambition. As the years increased his ambition grew, and he was resolved that no obstacles should impede his progress. He was eager to earn money to help him to obtain his education and, while attending school, he carried papers and worked in stores during his recreation hours. He showed an early aptitude for the natural sciences, especially chemistry, and was fond of the best literature. He was a thorough student, maintained a high standing in his classes, and graduated second in a class of thirty from the New Bedford High School. He then took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he graduated with high honors in 1873. In a competitive examination for a position in the Charity Hospital, New York City, he was successful and resided there for two years. After a two months' additional course at the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, he began his active life as a physician in January, 1875, associating himself with Dr. Edward Payson Abbé, in New Bedford, with whom he remained until July, 1882, when the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Abbé always felt a great personal interest in the young physician, and by example and sympathy exerted a strong influence on his life. By remarkable concentration of mind and a fine power of analysis, strong sympathy and devotion to high ideals, Dr. Pierce pushed rapidly to the front in his profession. His favorite quotation from boyhood was: "In the bright lexicon of youth which fate reserves for a bright manhood there is no such word as fail." He kept in touch with the most recent discoveries in the medical profession, and was a great student of medical literature up to his last illness. His patients were cheered by his sympathetic

presence, and he became in truth the "beloved physician." He was free from professional jealousy, and always had an intense admiration for the ability of his brother physicians, and was extremely modest in regard to his own achievements.

Dr. Pierce joined the Massachusetts Medical Society when he began practice, was vice-president of the Society in 1895, physician to the Poor Department in New Bedford, 1878-79, and held all the various offices of the South Bristol Medical Society. He was on the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital of New Bedford from its foundation in 1885 until his death. He was the president of the New Bedford Society for Medical Improvement in 1898, and also a member of the American Medical Association. In all the offices which he held he rendered efficient and untiring service. His time was so fully occupied with his professional duties that he did not have opportunity for active political, social or public life. He was a member of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, and in politics was a staunch Republican. As a model citizen and a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of New Bedford, his exemplary life and warm heart won a host of friends and exerted a beneficent influence upon the life of the community. He did not find much time for recreation, but when he did get away from the exacting cares of his professional life, he found great delight in the woods, hunting for game or strolling by the brooks angling for fish.

Dr. Pierce married, October 17, 1878, Lizzie J. Macomber, whose mother was directly descended from John Cook, one of the immortal group who landed on Plymouth Rock from the "Mayflower." Four children were born to them: Edward Abbé, who died October 24, 1907; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Wilson Williamson; Alice, and Curtis. Dr. Pierce had a beautiful home at No. 26 South Sixth street, New Bedford, where his domestic life was very happy, and where he passed away greatly mourned by the people of the city which he loved, and in which he had given up his life for the afflicted. From his own successful experience he felt that any young man with fair ability, high ideals, fixed purposes, and the willingness to deny himself, could reach the goal of his ambition.

A brother physician said:

It was my good fortune to be closely associated with Dr. Pierce from the time I began practice in New Bedford in 1889 until his death in 1905. To us younger men he was a striking example of what an able, conscientious physician should be. Notwithstanding the great demands of a very large practice, he never failed to keep in touch with the ever-increasing improvements in medicine and surgery. As an operator his manual skill, combined with a clear understanding of what the operation called for, produced splendid results. Courageous, but not over daring or experimental, he gave his whole energy and thought to the welfare of his patients. To my mind the humanity of Dr. Pierce was as striking as his medical ability. To him the rich and poor were the same. A great portion of his time and strength were spent where

he surely knew that his pecuniary reward would be slight or nothing at all. For many years he labored incessantly, both by day and night, and his last short illness found him hard at work. There was scarcely a moment which he could devote to recreation. He always placed his beloved profession in the foreground, himself in the background. I believe this great physical and mental strain shortened his life perhaps by many years, but he would not have had it otherwise. He sacrificed himself for the benefit of others. To such men as Dr. Pierce our profession owes the high standard which the world is surely entitled to. Would that there were more of us like him.

Mrs. Pierce survives her husband, residing at No. 26 South Sixth street. She is a member of the Unitarian church, a devoted worker in all its various activities, serving on many of the committees, and at the present time (1918) she is serving as vice-president of the Woman's Alliance of that church. Her grandsons, recently christened in the church, represent the fourth generation in that congregation in which the mother and grandmother were married and where the funeral services of the grandfather and uncle were held. Mrs. Pierce has been a member of St. Luke's Hospital Board since its inception, and also holds membership in the Woman's Club. She has taken an active interest in Woman Suffrage and in political matters in general, and has prepared various papers for the societies in which she holds membership. She is also active in all works of charity, giving freely of her time and substance to the alleviation of suffering of mankind.

EDWARD SISFON BROWN.

From boyhood Edward S. Brown has been connected with banking and banking institutions, beginning with the private firm, Beauvaise & Company, in the most humble of positions, and rising through all grades of banking service to his present position, president of the Mechanics National Bank, an honored financial institution of New Bedford, housed in a handsome building, unrivaled by any similar structure of its kind in Massachusetts. His boyhood ambitions were modest, never soaring to high position, but did include a determination to perform well every duty assigned him, and to that ambition he has been true. When he was errand boy and about the entire office force in his first position, that resolution held good, and when his pathway led him into national banking position as teller, his ambition was to be a good teller. Holding fast to the importance of doing the present duty well, he was always prepared for higher position, and promotion always came. He was the first teller of the Citizens National Bank, organized in 1875, its second cashier, succeeding Thomas B. Fuller, who died in 1886, and when the Citizens and Mechanics National banks merged in January, 1899, Mr. Brown continued in the service of the united corpora-

tions, which retained the name of the older bank, the "Mechanics." About fifteen years later he was elected president, having been in the banking business forty-two years, dating from as early as 1873, when he left high school to become messenger and office boy. His previous service, covering every phase of banking, gave him a full experience that was a rich asset when called to be executive head of a great national bank like the Mechanics, which, originally a State bank, has endured since 1831, and as a National bank since June 3, 1864, being among the first banks to organize under the new national banking law. The lesson the life of Mr. Brown teaches to young men is the value of concentrating upon the duty in hand, performing well the present duty, and that recognition follows as a natural consequence. Courage, industry and perseverance have won life's battle for him, they being the traits of character which made available his natural business ability. He is a son of Captain John C. and Jane E. (Taylor) Brown, his father a merchant of New Bedford, giving up his life for his country on the battlefield at the very last days of the war between the states. He was captain of Company G, Seventy-third Regiment, United States Infantry (colored), and fell at the head of his troops during the assault on Fort Lakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865.

Edward S. Brown was born in New Bedford, November 16, 1854, and has all his life been a resident of his native city. He was educated in the public schools, member of the high school, class of 1873, but left school about five months prior to graduation to begin a business career, the problem of a livelihood being one he was compelled to face. His first position was as the entire office force of Beauvais & Company, bankers and brokers, his duties extending from the sidewalk to the bank safe. But he did his duty well and when, on May 17, 1875, the Citizens National Bank was incorporated, with his employer, J. Arthur Beauvais, as president, Mr. Brown was selected as teller of the new bank. He was an efficient teller and when, in 1886, death created a vacancy at the cashier's desk, he was chosen to fill that position. The merger of the two national banks, Mechanics and Citizens, was completed in January, 1899, Mr. Brown being retained by the Mechanics National Bank as cashier, and was elected president of the bank in March, 1915. The present handsome building which the bank occupies at the corner of Union and Pleasant streets, was erected in 1913. Mr. Brown is an able executive, has a perfect understanding of national banking, and as a financier is conservative, safe and sound. He has won his way from the bottom and can review with pride and satisfaction his years in the banking business, 1873-1915. He was formerly treasurer of the Union Street Railway Company, and is at present a director of that company, also a director of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway Company.

Mr. Brown is a member of the American Bankers Association and of

the executive committee of the National Bank section of the association. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Bankers Association and of the National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. His club is the Wamsutta, his church preference Unitarian. In political faith a Republican, he served several years as member of Common Council and Sinking Fund Commissioner. In earlier life an enthusiastic lover of water sports, the chief recreation of his mature years has been books and study of questions, economic and financial in their character. He is one of New Bedford's successful sons whose lives redound to her glory.

CHARLES SHANKS, M. D.

About one year after receiving his degree from Harvard Medical School, Dr. Shanks located in New Bedford and has since been continuously engaged in the general practice of medicine. He has held for ten years, the position of medical inspector of schools and his understanding of children and their diseases has grown very acute. He is a son of James Shanks, now retired, for thirty-three years foreman in a local shoe factory, and his wife, Julia (Smith) Shanks, who died in 1889.

Dr. Charles Shanks was born in New Bedford, December 11, 1878, and pursued courses of public school study through all the grades until graduated from high school, class of 1899, where he was conspicuous in athletics. After graduation from high school he decided upon a medical career and at Harvard Medical School continued courses of study until graduated M. D., class of 1903. For a year and six months thereafter he was connected with Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, New York then returned to New Bedford and began practice, his success most gratifying to his many friends. In 1907 he was appointed medical inspector of schools, a position he yet fills most acceptably. He is a member and secretary of the New Bedford Medical Society, South Bristol Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Association and the American Medical Association, keeping closely in touch with modern advance in treatment or theory. His practice is large, and as he specializes in maternity cases and children's diseases, his practice is largely along such lines, his skill attracting a large clientele.

Dr. Shanks married in New Bedford, in 1906, Mary R. Cochrane, daughter of William J. and Mary Cochrane, her father deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Shanks are the parents of two sons: Charles (2), born September 20, 1913; Edward, born February 19, 1917. The family home and Dr. Shanks' offices are at No. 645 Kempton street.

WILLIAM H. PITMAN.

The branch of the Pitman family of which William H. Pitman, treasurer of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, is representative, was founded in New England by John Pitman, born in 1663, died 1711, son of Henry Pitman, one of the first settlers of Nassau, Island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. John Pitman, on coming from New Providence, settled at Newport, Rhode Island, where subsequent generations resided. A descendant of the founder was also John Pitman, born 1757, died May 25, 1809. He married Nancy Bennett, born 1756, died September 16, 1828, they the parents of Charles Pitman, the first postmaster of Fall River, Massachusetts, he opening the first mail, February 12, 1811. Charles Pitman was born in Newport, Rhode Island, March 3, 1790, died in Fall River, Massachusetts, July 26, 1855, a substantial merchant and farmer, and an ardent Democrat. He married March 31, 1811, Amy Gorton, born April 7, 1791, died March 15, 1873. They were the parents of John, died in infancy; Anna B., born July 4, 1813, died September 14, 1843; Julia E., born January 18, 1816, died June 10, 1847; Charles E., born November 8, 1818, died December 12, 1901; George W., of further mention; James M., born September 23, 1823, died August 22, 1892; Eliza T., born June 24, 1826, died November 27, 1904; John N., born July 17, 1828, died August 17, 1915.

George W. Pitman, son of Charles and Amy (Gorton) Pitman, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 8, 1821, died January 8, 1908, a carpenter and builder. He married in New Bedford, April 1, 1850, Elizabeth Perkins, born there February 3, 1823, died August 19, 1887, a granddaughter of Henry Perkins, a member of the Boston Tea Party, and a soldier of the Revolution. Children, the eldest born at Fall River, the others in New Bedford, Massachusetts: William H., of further mention; George N., born January 15, 1857, died March 27, 1914; Caroline E., born March 1, 1865, died June 26, 1909.

William H. Pitman, eldest son of George W. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Pitman, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 11, 1851, but soon afterward his parents moved to New Bedford, where he was educated in the grade and high schools. After graduation from high school he began his long connection with the New Bedford Institution for Savings, entering that employ, August 29, 1870, continuing until June 10, 1889, during which period he advanced in rank from lowly to responsible position. On June 10, 1889, he severed his connection of nineteen years with a certain regret, at once assuming the duties of treasurer of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, an important post he most ably fills. He is also a director of the Morris Plan Co-operative Bank, and of the New Bedford Gas and Electric Light Company. In 1908 he was elected treasurer of Tabor Academy, Marion, Massachusetts. After nearly half a century of savings bank experience in every post except the executive, Mr. Pitman speaks with the voice



Thomas W. Cook

of an authority and is so regarded in savings bank finance, a form of financiering in which he has so long specialized. The institutions he served and serves are representative of their class and considered models of successful management. As treasurer for twenty-eight years, he has been closely identified with the life of the Five Cents Savings Bank, an institution incorporated in 1855, and a power in the sphere it occupies.

In politics Mr. Pitman is a Republican, and has served his city as member of Common Council, on the School Committee, as Sinking Fund Commissioner, and since 1906 as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He is a member of the Dartmouth and New Bedford clubs, is progressive and energetic, popular with his associates in business and private life. He is unmarried.

HON. THOMAS WASHBURN COOK.

The annals of old Dartmouth state that one of the victims of the British raid, early in the Revolution, was Thomas Cook, who was wounded so severely by a bayonet thrust that he died the next morning. Another Thomas Cook was a soldier of the War of 1812, and he was the father of Thomas Washburn Cook, now general superintendent of New Bedford parks. His war service began in October, 1861, and before the war closed he had received five commissions at the hands of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, and was ranking as captain. These Thomas Cooks deserve well of their city, and it is a pleasing fact that the present bearer of the name is one of the men whose fellow-citizens delight to honor, not more for what he was than for what he is. He attained octogenarian honors in September of the year 1917, but would pass for a much younger man. His many years of varied experience have given him a vast fund of fact, reminiscence and story to draw upon, and he is a most entertaining companion, as well as a pleasing platform speaker. At the dedication of the magnificent Town Hall given to Fairhaven by Henry H. Rogers, Mr. Cook was chosen as one of the speakers, and as commander of William Logan Rodman Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, he has presided at many patriotic meetings, conventions and reunions, and made many addresses on these and other occasions.

Thomas Washburn Cook was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 15, 1837, and is yet an honored resident of his native city. He is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann Cook, his father and his grandfather, who were mariners, ship owners and agents, were both lost at sea. Thomas W. Cook was educated in private schools, attending the William Ellis School at Kingston, Rhode Island, and the Rev. John O. Choules School at Newport, Rhode Island. He began business life with the Wood & Brightman Hardware Company of New Bedford, as clerk, and then was in the employ of Anthony D. Richmond

in the same capacity. He finally became a manufacturer of paints, a business he long conducted under the firm name of Thomas W. Cook. Many years ago he retired from business, and has since given himself to the public service of city and state.

As councilman, alderman, member of the Water Board, member of the Board of Health and for the past eighteen years park superintendent, his services to the city have been varied and valuable. For three years he represented his legislative district in the House of Representatives, and for two years was state senator, a record of public service unmarred by unworthy deed, and filled with real efficiency in each position held. His military service began in October, 1861, as paymaster's clerk in the gunboat, "Whitehead," and continued until the spring of 1863, when he was detailed by Governor Andrews to recruit a company for the Sixth Unattached Company of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. This company was sworn in as Company B., of the Third Heavy Artillery, Mr. Cook being the lieutenant and finally captain. He held five commissions from the lowest to the highest rank, captain, and was in the service until the war closed, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. He is a member of William Logan Rodman Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and for twenty-one years was its commander, also holding honors in the state organization of the Grand Army. He was one of the charter members of the Wamsutta Club, is a Unitarian in religious faith and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Cook married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1864, Mary E. Potter, daughter of Stephen N. and Elizabeth Potter; her father was a whaling captain, who retired with a competence, at the age of forty. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Fred B., manager of the Masonic and Clifford buildings; Bessie Hudson, married John Otheman, a salesman; Edward H., treasurer of the Quisette Mill.

ELLEN ROSE CANNEY, M. D.

This is an age of specialties, and in all professions, even the ministry, the leading lights have won eminence in some special branch of their profession. Thus we have great pulpit orators, devoted pastors and such Evangelists as Moody and Sunday; great court room lawyers and those to whom the deep questions of constitutional and international law are committed, like Evarts and Choate; great physicians who to a single branch of their profession give their lives, and in each disease and in surgery there are those who stand above all others, as authorities. The olden time doctor who felt it his duty to cope with any disease has passed and humanity is the better for men and women who seek to know one thing well. Dr. Canney in her practice makes abundant use of the Roentgen Rays, and may be classed as a specialist. She has a large practice and is devoted to special work, but perhaps if she

were asked her idea of Paradise, she would name a place where she could have a farm and rove with a camera. These are her recreations, but the serious side of life has claimed her, and since graduation from Medical College she has closely followed a line of professional duty in New Bedford, her offices at No. 552 County street. She is a daughter of Edward and Ellen (Dorney) Canney, both deceased, her father long a coppersmith of New Bedford.

Dr. Ellen R. Canney was born in New Bedford, October 26, 1877, and in St. Joseph's Parochial and Swain Free School of Design obtained her English and special education. The ambition to become a physician finally prevailed, and in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, she pursued courses of study ending in her graduation as M. D., class of 1898. She has taken high rank as a Roentgen Ray specialist. She is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association, Boston Medical Library Association, St. Eulalia Court of Foresters, medical examiner, also of St. Ursula Court, is interested in Red Cross work, and is a member of the Bristol County Farmers Club. In religious faith she is a communicant of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.

ALLEN PHELPS KEITH.

Among educators, Superintendent Keith of the New Bedford public schools is well known and highly regarded, not more for his vast fund of general information than for his intense devotion to the development of the public school system and the placing of it upon a higher plane of efficiency than New Bedford has hitherto known. His position is that of superintendent of schools, secretary of the school board and secretary of the board of trustees of the Industrial School, all these pertaining to the system of public instruction of the city of New Bedford, a system vast and complete in all that goes to comprise a thoroughly modern system. Superintendent Keith came to these offices from the teacher's ranks, his experience gained in the Rhode Island schools as teacher and superintendent leading to similar position in New Bedford. His administration has been noted by a marked improvement in curriculum and teaching efficiency, a broadening of educational lines, higher aims and standards, a deeper interest and a closer relation between school and home, teacher and parent.

The family of Superintendent Keith carries back to Aberdeen, Scotland, from whence, in 1662, came Rev. James Keith, who chose West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as his home. He came a youth of eighteen, studied for the Christian ministry, was ordained a preacher of the Gospel in February, 1664, and after faithful service to the cause he thus early espoused, died July 23, 1719. He married Susanna, daughter of Samuel Edson, they the parents of sons: James, Joseph,

Samuel, Timothy, John; and of daughters: Margaret, Mary and Susanna. The line of descent is through John Keith, son of Rev. James Keith and his first wife, Susanna (Edson) Keith. John Keith married, in 1711, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Washburn, and resided in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he died in 1761, his widow in 1766. They were the parents of John (2), born in 1712; James, 1716; Israel, 1719; Hannah, 1721, married in 1740, Benjamin Leach, Jr.; Keziah, 1723, married in 1744, Arthur Bennett; Daniel, 1725; Susanna, 1727; Zephaniah, 1730; Joseph; Mary, married, in 1761, Solomon Pratt.

Zephaniah Keith, eighth child of John (2) and Hannah (Washburn) Keith, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1730, and there grew to manhood, later moving to Easton, Massachusetts, which was his home until the destruction of his residence by fire, he then joining his sons in Shelton, Vermont, where he died in old age. He married, in 1750, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Hooper, they the parents of seven sons. The eldest son Israel, born in 1750, was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1771, later a resident of Vermont, where he died in 1819. The second son, Scotland, married Parnel, daughter of Colonel Edward Howard. The line of descent is through the third son, Cyrus; Ruel, who settled in Vermont; Jonathan, in Kennebunk, Maine; Unite and Alfred, both settled in Vermont.

Cyrus Keith, third son of Zephaniah and Mary (Hooper) Keith, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and there made his home. He was a patriot of the Revolution, serving as a private for thirty-one days on a secret expedition to Rhode Island in 1777, with Captain Nehemiah Allen's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment. He saw further service with Captain Nathaniel Wood's company, Colonel Ebenezer Sprouts' regiment, enlisting May 6, 1778, serving three days until discharged May 9. He marched with his company on two alarms, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, one in May, another in September, 1778. After his third marriage he resided in Providence and New York City, dying in New York at the age of eighty-three. He married (first) Bathsheba, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sprout, an officer of the Revolution. They were the parents of sons: John, Israel, Thomas; and daughters: Abigail, Bathsheba, Mary and Maleria. John Keith, eldest son of Cyrus and Bathsheba (Sprout) Keith, was born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, and there died aged sixty-three. He married Abigail Thomas and had sons: Thomas, Israel, Cyrus; and daughters: Abigail and Mary.

Thomas Keith, eldest son of John and Abigail (Thomas) Keith, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1872. He learned the nailmaker's trade in Middleboro, later pursued his occupation at Fall River, Taunton and Bridgewater, being in the last named place an employee of the Bridgewater Iron Works. He married Julia A., daughter of Martin and Pamela

(Washburn) White, of Raynham, Massachusetts. They were the parents of Alfred T., of further mention; Israel, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Mary, died young; Juliette, married Alexander Dove; Anna, married George W. Gassett.

Alfred T. Keith, eldest son of Thomas and Julia A. (White) Keith, was born in East Taunton, Massachusetts, February 18, 1839, and died June 14, 1903. After receiving his education in Middleboro public schools, he became an iron mill worker and in the pursuit of his calling resided in Bridgewater and Nashua, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island. He was a man of strong character, industrious habits and upright life, a member of the Masonic order and faithful in the discharge of every duty. He married Mary B. Phelps, born at Swanton, Vermont, daughter of Allen P. and Ann F. (Brooks) Phelps, tracing descent from the ancient and honorable Phelps family of Connecticut. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Keith made her home with her daughter, Emma B., in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Keith were the parents of Emma B., married Arthur H. Willis, the journalist of Bridgewater; John M., born at Quincy, Massachusetts, December 15, 1870, died February 1, 1883; Allen Phelps, of further mention.

Allen Phelps Keith, of the eighth American generation of his family, youngest son of Alfred T. and Mary B. (Phelps) Keith, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 18, 1872, and since 1906 has been a resident of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools during the residence of the family at Nashua, New Hampshire, but later returned to Bridgewater, where he was a student at the Academy. Deciding to prepare himself for the profession of teaching, he prepared at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, completed a full course and was graduated, class of 1894. His credentials as a State Normal graduate opened the doors to him in different localities, but he chose Pascoag, Rhode Island, and there he taught in the public schools for eighteen months, then being called to higher position. In 1896 he was chosen superintendent of public instruction for the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island, there continuing head of the free school system until 1904, developing with the years and becoming one of the educational leaders of his State. From Burrillville he went to East Providence as superintendent of schools, remaining until 1906. Mr. Keith came to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1906, with the experience of twelve years as teacher and superintendent of public schools to enhance his learning, natural ability and love for his profession. The first two years of his stay in the city were spent as principal of the Clifford School, his appointment to the office of superintendent of schools coming in June, 1908, his term beginning with the ending of that of William E. Hatch. He is now in the tenth year of his service in that post, and as responsibilities have increased with the growth of the city

and the extension of the public school system to meet modern requirements he has fully met the needs and with enthusiasm and zeal has inspired all branches of the system with the magnetism of his personality and high purpose.

In the Masonic order Mr. Keith is highly regarded by his brethren of the various bodies of the York Rite. He is a Master Mason of Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and a Sir Knight of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. He belongs to professional societies including the National Educational Association, and is often heard on the platform in assemblies, conventions and institutes. He is a warm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving in an official capacity, is an Independent in politics, and a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Mr. Keith married, in Pascoag, Rhode Island, June 26, 1900, Emma Louise Harriman, daughter of Henry P. Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are the parents of three children: Arthur Reginald, Doris, and Allen P., Jr.

JOEL PACKARD BRADFORD, M. D.

Born in Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, Dr. Bradford was then not far from the locality made famous by two of his ancestors, both passengers on the "Mayflower" when she made her memorable landing in Cape Cod harbor, William Bradford, afterward governor of Plymouth Colony, from whom he traces in direct line, and John Howland, from whom he traces through Sarah Chapman, wife of Oliver Bradford, his great-grandmother. It was Oliver and Sarah (Chapman) Bradford, who moved from Plymouth, where Oliver's grandfather, Samuel Bradford, settled, and moved to that part of the town of Fairhaven that became Acushnet. Still another line of "Mayflower" descent possessed by Dr. Bradford is through Mercy Warren, who married John Bradford, grandson of Governor William, and great-great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Joel P. Bradford, of New Bedford.

The line of descent as traced from Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower," covers nine American generations of Bradfords, and but three years less than three centuries of New England history, 1620-1917. The first death after arrival in Cape Cod harbor was that of William Bradford's wife, Dorothy, who, while her husband was absent with a landing party, fell overboard and was drowned. After Governor Carver, the first governor's, death, William Bradford was chosen to fill his place, and until his death, May 9, 1657, he was governor by annual election, excepting the years 1633, 1634, 1638, 1644. He married a second wife, Mrs. Alice Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth, and daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrentham, England. The line of descent is through their son, Major William Bradford, born in Ply-

mouth, June 17, 1624, who moved to Kingston, Massachusetts, was assistant, deputy governor and chief military officer. He married (first) Alice, daughter of Thomas Richards, of Weymouth, and died February 20, 1693, leaving issue, including John Bradford, his eldest son, born February 20, 1653, whose fortieth birthday was his father's death date. This John Bradford married Mercy Warren, daughter of Joseph Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower."

From John and Mercy (Warren) Bradford came Samuel Bradford, of Plympton, Massachusetts, who married Sarah Gray; their son, John (2) Bradford, who married Elizabeth Holmes, and their son, Oliver Bradford, of Plymouth, who married Sarah Chapman, who was a descendant of John Howland, of the "Mayflower." Oliver and Sarah Bradford settled in Fairhaven in that part later set off as Acushnet, and there Seth C. Bradford, their eldest son, was born in 1783, he the grandfather of Dr. Joel P. Bradford. Seth C. Bradford married Nancy Hammond, and among their children was a son, Philip A. Bradford, born October 2, 1823, died December 16, 1907, who for over thirty-four years followed the carpenter's trade in Acushnet and vicinity, serving the town as school committeeman, inspector of cattle, town constable many years, and for twelve years was agent for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican, a man of upright life, universally esteemed. He married, December 8, 1870, Anna Hathaway Wing, born April 5, 1840, died January 23, 1914. They were the parents of Joel Packard, of further mention; Melvin Otis, born January 6, 1882; Philip Allen, born November 26, 1884.

Dr. Joel Packard Bradford, son of Philip A. and Anna H. (Wing) Bradford, of the ninth Bradford generation in New England, was born in Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, August 21, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Acushnet and at South Lancaster Academy, going thence to Ann Arbor, where for two years he was a student at the University of Michigan, ill health then compelling him to leave and seek a more favorable climate. This he found in Colorado, and there he completed the medical study begun at the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Colorado, M. D., class of 1900. After graduation Dr. Bradford formed a connection with the Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium, was there for some time; was with the Boulder, Colorado, branch for a time, then with the Philadelphia branch, both being connected with the parent sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1905 he returned to Massachusetts and located in New Bedford, there conducting a general practice until the spring of 1907, when he opened the Acushnet Sanitarium at Lund's Corner, on Main street and Belleville avenue, where modern sanitarium treatments are given by trained attendants. Dr. Bradford takes a deep interest in town affairs and in his town neighbors, being a member of Acushnet Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Bristol County Farmers

Club. He served the town of Acushnet as chairman of the Board of Health, secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners, and formerly was school physician. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious belief a Seventh Day Adventist.

Dr. Bradford married in Denver, Colorado, August 24, 1898, Eliza B. Burleigh, born in Syracuse, Nebraska, June 14, 1870, daughter of John Q. and Elzira Y. Burleigh, her father a veteran of the Civil War. They are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Wing Bradford, born February 18, 1904, and a son, James Packard Bradford, born May 1, 1906. The family home is a fine estate, No. 149 River Road, New Bedford, although Dr. Bradford continues to hold his legal residence the old Bradford home on Wing Road, Acushnet, which he and his brother, Melvin Otis, own and maintain, and takes great pride in this ancestral estate which for over one hundred and fifty years has been continued in the Bradford name and upon which Dr. Bradford and his family spend a portion of their time.

THOMAS HERSOM.

Developed in that school which teaches as the cardinal virtues, self-reliance, courage, honesty and industry, Thomas Hersom, now the veteran manufacturer, came to New Bedford, strong in these virtues, a young man of twenty-seven years. It had been thirteen years since he had left his father's house in Maine, and during those years he had made his own way, accumulated a small capital and wherever known was esteemed. Hence his credit was good and that fact enabled him to borrow enough, which, added to his savings, completed the purchase price of the stage line running between New Bedford and Acushnet. That was his introduction to New Bedford in the year 1863, and the fifty-four years which have since intervened have been spent in his adopted city, and it is no exaggeration to say that his is a household name, not alone in New Bedford but in New England. This was true of New Bedford and vicinity even before he became the manufacturer of soaps, a business with which he has been identified since 1876. He is now the veteran of eighty-one, and from boyhood has been a worker, which fact again goes to prove that it is not the constant use of a man's powers which breaks him down, but their abuse. Success has attended his efforts, and he is one of the men who have made the fame of New Bedford known to the business world far and near.

This name has gone through a variety of changes, and is found in New England records as Hersam, Hassam, Horsham, Harson, Hersome, Hershom and Hersom, while around Dover, New Hampshire, and surrounding towns of that State and Maine, Horsum and Horsam are frequently found.

Christopher Hersom was an early settler of Wenham, in 1643,



Thos Benson

that town then being part of Salem, known as Enon. Prior to the Revolution, Hersoms settled in Berwick, Maine, and from there the family sent out a branch which settled in Lebanon, Maine. Of this branch was Benjamin Hersom, a soldier of the Revolution, who prior to his removal to Lebanon, married Dorcas Riker, April 13, 1780. Three other soldiers of the Revolution lived in Lebanon, who bore the Hersom name, David who spelled it Horsome; Jacob who thought Hossom the proper spelling; and Jonathan who was content with Horsom. Samuel Hersom, also of Lebanon, born about 1763, had a brother Joshua, and sons, Oliver, Daniel and Samuel. It is from this Lebanon, Maine, branch that Thomas Hersom, of New Bedford, comes, his grandfather, Stephen, and his father, John, both spelling the name Horsham, the original English form of the surname.

Stephen Horsham (and sometimes Hersham) was born November 24, 1782, and died May 1, 1841. He married, January 8, 1803, Mary Reynolds, born March 20, 1784, died July 21, 1850. They were the parents of four sons and a daughter: Samuel, born May 22, 1804; John of further mention; Nahum, September 5, 1807; Lucius, May 29, 1809; Olive, September 11, 1811.

John Horsham, son of Stephen and Mary (Reynolds) Horsham, was born in Lebanon, Maine, October 23, 1805, and died July 13, 1875. He was a carpenter and millwright, and in the pursuit of his calling erected many saw mills in his section of that State. He was a quiet man, but of forceful character, honorable in his dealings and highly esteemed. He married, September 5, 1823, Asenath Shorey, born October 27, 1806, daughter of John Shorey, of Lebanon, a descendant of Samuel Shorey, that name also written Shores and in the latter form was borne by a Kittery, Maine, family in 1702. John Shorey married, October 15, 1801, Sally Wentworth, a descendant of Elder William Wentworth, who is recorded in Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as July 4, 1639, the founder of the eminent Wentworth family of New Hampshire. John and Asenath (Shorey) Horsham were the parents of a large family, their names all entered in the family Bible as Hersom: Stephen, born December 10, 1824; Sylvester, August 22, 1826, died April 11, 1844; Nahum, July 5, 1828; Mary, March 10, 1830; Sarah F., February 27, 1832; John, April 6, 1834; Thomas, of further mention; Angeline L., July 1, 1839; Susan S., December 10, 1841; Amanda, July 21, 1845; Martha, twin with Amanda; Sylvester, August 10, 1848; Francenia, October 30, 1850.

Thomas Hersom, whose life story follows, seventh child of John and Asenath (Shorey) Horsham, was born in Lebanon, Maine, August 17, 1836. His school attendance was confined to the winter months, and he was not privileged to even have that advantage after his thirteenth year. His summers previous to 1850 were spent either in farm work or in the Great Falls cotton mills, near his home; the family was

a large one, hence each one had to do his share. In 1850 the lad left home, and for two years was employed in the cotton mills at what is now Somersworth, New Hampshire. He next essayed life in Boston, but not succeeding as he wished, returned to his home in Maine. A year later he returned to Massachusetts, and found employment in the town of Randolph with the proprietor of a livery barn and stage route. He worked five years before being promoted driver, then was given a stage route between Randolph and Randolph Station. Three years later he was given the route from Randolph to Milton, driving a six-horse team in winter and four horses in the summer when the roads were better. He continued on that route four years, which brought him to the year 1863, and to New Bedford.

Naturally he was attracted to an opening in the line of business he best understood, and with the capital he had accumulated from his savings, and an amount secured upon his credit he bought out the Acushnet stage line running between New Bedford and Acushnet. There was a small opposition line which he got rid of by purchase, and he settled down to the operation of a good means of communication between the two communities. He thoroughly understood the operation of a stage line and the care of stock, his management placing him free of debt in three years and doubling his equipment. As time progressed he expanded, putting on stages between Long Plain and Rochester Centre, the New Bedford stage line was bought from H. M. Brownell, a livery business was developed and a very large business transacted with the traveling public. He developed the stage and livery business to about its limit, and with wise foresight did not wait for steam and trolley lines to depreciate his property, but in 1876, having an advantageous opportunity, sold out his entire plant and business forever, retiring from that line, henceforth devoting himself to the manufacture of soap and washing powder.

He signalized his entrance into that branch of business enterprise by forming a partnership with N. L. Bryant under the firm name, T. Hersom & Company, and purchasing the soap manufacturing plant of Otis A. Sisson, located at the foot of Middle street, New Bedford. New machinery and methods were introduced and the business at once assumed large proportions. In 1878 Charles R. Tucker, Jr., was admitted to the firm which was re-organized as Hersom, Tucker & Company. In 1879 Mr. Tucker withdrew, Hersom & Bryant succeeding and continuing until Mr. Bryant sold out, leaving Mr. Hersom in sole ownership and control. Three years later Mr. Tucker returned and Mr. Hersom sold out and the business was conducted by Tucker and Bryant. He had now reached a point where he could carry out plans he had long felt feasible, and with characteristic energy began their unfolding. He leased property on Fish Island, which he in time greatly improved, and in 1890, on the expiration of the lease, purchased the paper

mill property on Acushnet avenue, north of Lund's Corners. This two-story building, 100x50, was wholly devoted to the manufacture of soap and washing powder. Mr. Hersom continued the business as its sole owner and proprietor for many years, until his only son, Thomas (2) Hersom, was admitted, the firm now being Thomas Hersom & Company, with the plant at the foot of Harvard avenue and offices at the corner of Commercial and Front streets. In addition to being extensive manufacturers of a number of well known brands of soap, including those for use in salt water, and washing powders, specializing in powders for mills, Hersom & Company are large dealers in oils, chemicals and bone meal for fertilizing purposes. Now an octogenarian, Mr. Hersom naturally surrenders the heavier burdens of management to the younger, willing and capable shoulders of his son, but retains a deep and abiding interest in the business he founded and so wonderfully developed.

To a life long habit of industry and enterprising effort, Mr. Hersom adds public spirit and love of his fellowmen. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; Acushnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; North Congregational Church of New Bedford; and in his political faith is a Republican.

Mr. Hersom married (first) October 12, 1862, Almeda Torrie Bryant, who died March 8, 1904, daughter of Nathan Bryant, of Bedford, Massachusetts. He married (second) October 21, 1905, Mrs. Martha J. (Freeborn) Kent, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died April 3, 1906. Thomas and Almeda Torrie (Bryant) Hersom were the parents of three daughters and two sons, the second son and youngest child John, dying young. The daughters are: Annie M., married, December 5, 1883, Joshua B. (2) Ashley, of New Bedford, and has children: Joshua B. (3) and Zelma B. (2) Ashley; Bertha B., died in youthful womanhood; Clara Almeda, married, October 16, 1894, Arthur Russell Weeks, of New Bedford, and has children: Earl H. and Bryant R. Weeks; Thomas (2) Hersom, now his father's sole partner in Thomas Hersom & Company, married, November 5, 1894, Millie Allen, daughter of Captain James R. Allen, and has children: Allen H. and Catherine Hersom. The family home of the Hersoms is on Acushnet avenue, New Bedford.

REV. JAMES MATTHEW COFFEY.

For thirty years Father Coffey has pursued the holy calling of a minister of the Gospel, a profession prepared for during years of close study and application. He is a native son of Fall River, Massachusetts, born in that city, November 5, 1863, there completing courses of grade

and high school study. He became a student at Manhattan College, New York City, and from that institution was graduated A. B., class of "84." The following three years were spent in further theological study at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and there in December, 1887, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He began his ministry in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, as an assistant to the pastor, and later at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, served in the same capacity. From Valley Falls, he was transferred to the Cathedral Parish in Providence, Rhode Island, as pro-chancellor, and also chaplain of the State institutions of Rhode Island, from October, 1892, until January, 1902. In the last named year, Father Coffey was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, serving that church very successfully until June, 1905. The years following until January 1, 1909, he was pastor of St. Mary's Church, of Mansfield, Massachusetts, coming to New Bedford as pastor of St. Mary's, January 1, 1909. For five years he served that church and congregation, then in 1914, with the creation of a new parish, Church of the Holy Name. Father Coffey was assigned to the work of its upbuilding, and is yet its pastor. His work has been blessed to the good of his parish. The church edifice, standing on the corner of County and Studley streets, is the centre of parish activity, the congregation being presided over by Father Coffey and two assistants. All branches of parish work are well cared for, and in both temporal and spiritual matters the Church of the Holy Name is prospering.

Father Coffey is the honored chaplain of the Knights of Columbus; R. H. Pierce Post, No. 190, Grand Army of the Republic; the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Charity Organization of New Bedford, and is secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Diocese of Fall River.

ANDREW BERNARD CUSHMAN, M. D.

In 1862, Francis Bartlett Cushman, a wounded private of Company C., Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, died in the hospital at Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, leaving a daughter, Sarah B., and a six-year-old son, Andrew Bernard Cushman. The quality of that son was soon tested and nobly did he respond. He gained a public school education in spite of all obstacles, and when the way seemed hardest, he formed and clung to a determination to become a physician. He won the goal of his ambition, and in 1886 was awarded the degree of M. D. That same year he settled in South Dartmouth, and for many years he rode the many miles of bridle paths and country roads of that section, answering every demand or call made upon his professional skill, no matter how far the ride nor how great the personal inconvenience, and cold nor storm never counted when suffering was to be relieved. Hours ran into days before he would return to his home, an

absence of three days being not unknown. That was the life of the old time physician, and although Dr. Cushman is by no means an old man, he was one of the men of his district who never shirked a duty. Automobiles were unknown when he began practice, drug stores were far apart, and he had to meet the requirements of a physician, surgeon and a dentist. But he grew into a rich heritage of love, that being a commodity freely lavished upon the country doctor by those to whom he ministered. With the opening up of South Dartmouth and the era of good roads, life has greatly changed for the professional man, but Dr. Cushman remembers the long cold night rides and the return home only to find he must go at once far in another direction. He has lived to see life made much easier for himself, has prospered, and now confines himself to such practice as comes within his wishes, having earned exemption.

Dr. Cushman is a member in the tenth generation of the family founded in New England by Robert Cushman, a wool carder of Canterbury, England, who was associated with the Pilgrims of Leyden, Holland, and their agent in making arrangements for the voyage of the "Mayflower." He did not come in the "Mayflower" for some reason, but did come in the "Fortune" the next year, bringing with him his son Thomas. Robert Cushman returned to England, and there died, but left his son Thomas, who is the ancestor of all those dating ancestry to the earliest Colonial Cushmans. At the bottom of one of the panels of the Forefathers' Monument at Plymouth is this inscription:

Robert Cushman, who chartered the May Flower and was active and prominent in securing the success of the Pilgrim Enterprise, came in the Fortune 1621.

Thomas Cushman married Mary Allerton, who did come in the "Mayflower," consequently all of their descendants are "Mayflower" descendants, an American order of nobility. Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, after a married life of fifty-five years, were parted by death, he an ordained elder of the Plymouth Church for forty-three years, and an important man in the colony. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas (2) Cushman, who married Ruth, daughter of John Howland, of the "Mayflower," and after her death settled in Plympton, Colchester Brook running through his farm. Robert (2) Cushman, son of Thomas (2) and Ruth (Howland) Cushman, married Prudence Sherman, of Marshfield, and was succeeded by his son, Joshua Cushman, who married Mary Soule, and after going to Lebanon, Connecticut, settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Cephas Cushman, son of Joshua and Mary (Soule) Cushman, married Judith Clark, and lived in Mattapoisett and Rochester, Massachusetts, a farmer and shoemaker, also had whaling interests, and was a deacon of the Congregational church. His son, Elder Ezekial Cush-

man, married Abigail Tobey, and was a deacon and an elder of the Christian Baptist Church at North Fairhaven. His son, Elder Bartlett Cushman, was an ordained elder of the Christian Church, was a member of the church from his fourteenth year, a revivalist at seventeen, holding meetings in school houses and private houses. His expenses for several years were greatly in excess of the amounts he received, but he ever continued ministerial work, preaching the Gospel and doing good. He resided at Rochester, Dartmouth and Freetown, Massachusetts, dying in East Freetown, May 9, 1852. "As a preacher his discourses were usually experimental and practical and delivered with such apparent sincerity and earnestness of manner, that they seldom failed to interest both saint and sinner, to comfort and edify the one and deeply impress the other." Endowed with sound mind and good judgment, he perceived readily and spoke promptly, maintaining with uniform consistency his Christian profession and character. He married Sarah Simmons, who survived him with several children.

Francis Bartlett Cushman, of the ninth generation, son of Elder Bartlett and Sarah (Simmons) Cushman, was born June 26, 1826, died in New York, May 13, 1862. He enlisted in Company C., Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Yorktown and taken to the Hospital on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, where he died of typhoid pneumonia. He married, January 29, 1851, Charity S. Ashley, of the South Carolina Ashley family, they the parents of a daughter, Sarah B., born August 28, 1852, married, August 28, 1873, William T. Wilcox, of New Bedford, and died April 13, 1901. Francis B. and Charity S. Cushman were also the parents of an only son, Andrew Bernard Cushman, well and favorably known over a large extent of Southern Massachusetts as Dr. Cushman, now residing in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Dr. Andrew Bernard Cushman was born in East Freetown, Massachusetts, July 19, 1856, and was left fatherless in his sixth year. Gaining a public school education, he improved every opportunity and in spite of the handicap under which he labored, self support, he began the study of medicine in 1883, under Dr. Stephen W. Hayes, the eminent New Bedford physician, with whom he studied until entering the medical department of the University of Vermont, whence he was graduated M. D., July 19, 1886. He at once began practice in South Dartmouth, and there has gained high reputation as a physician of skill and honor. In 1898 he was elected councilor of Bristol, South District, is now serving his twenty-eighth year (1918) continuous on the school committee; is a trustee of Southworth Library; physician to the overseers of the poor for a quarter of a century, and is highly regarded as a citizen and a physician. Dr. Cushman is a member of the American Medical Association, the County and State Medical societies, and is held in high regard by his brethren of the profession. He is a mem-

ber of the Alumni Association, University of Vermont, a Delta Mu, and a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Dr. Cushman married, August 22, 1887, Edith H., daughter of Thomas L. and Mary (Hamblin) Allen. Mrs. Cushman died January 5, 1916. They were the parents of: Helen A., Robert W., and Ruth B. Cushman, the family home being at South Dartmouth.

Robert Wilcox Cushman, of the eleventh American generation of the family founded by Robert Cushman, only son of Dr. Andrew Bernard and Edith H. (Allen) Cushman, was born in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August 15, 1892. He completed grammar school courses in South Dartmouth public schools, then entered New Bedford High School, whence he was graduated, class of 1911. On October 4, 1911, he entered the employ of the Sharp Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, to learn cotton manufacturing from the bottom. Four years later, on October 6, 1915, he had so mastered the business that he received the appointment of night superintendent from the Holmes Manufacturing Company. He was appointed superintendent of the Gosnold Mill, December 2, 1916, having accomplished the rise to that, his present position, in a trifle over five years, beginning fresh from high school. Mr. Cushman is a member of the Masonic bodies of the York Rite, lodge, chapter, council and commandery; is a member of the Masonic Club, and is a Gamma Delta Psi.

GEORGE MARSHALL TEASDALE, D. D. S.

At his modernly equipped offices in New Bedford, Dr. Teasdale conducts a very successful dental practice, his connection with New Bedford beginning professionally in 1910, his location No. 9 West French avenue. He is a son of William and Frances Teasdale, both residents of Whitman, Massachusetts, her father connected with the Whitman Shoe and Leather Company.

Dr. George Marshall Teasdale was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 3, 1880, but in childhood was brought by his parents to Whitman, Massachusetts. There he was educated in the public school, finishing the course by graduation from high school. The wanderlust again took him West, and at Detroit he settled for a year, taking medical lectures at the Homoeopathic College of Medicine. Later he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, but did not graduate, leaving the college to travel by land and lake boats over a large section of the West. When his spirit of unrest was satisfied he returned to Whitman, Massachusetts, and proceeded to realize upon his years of study in dentistry by bringing his preparation to a conclusion, and he applied

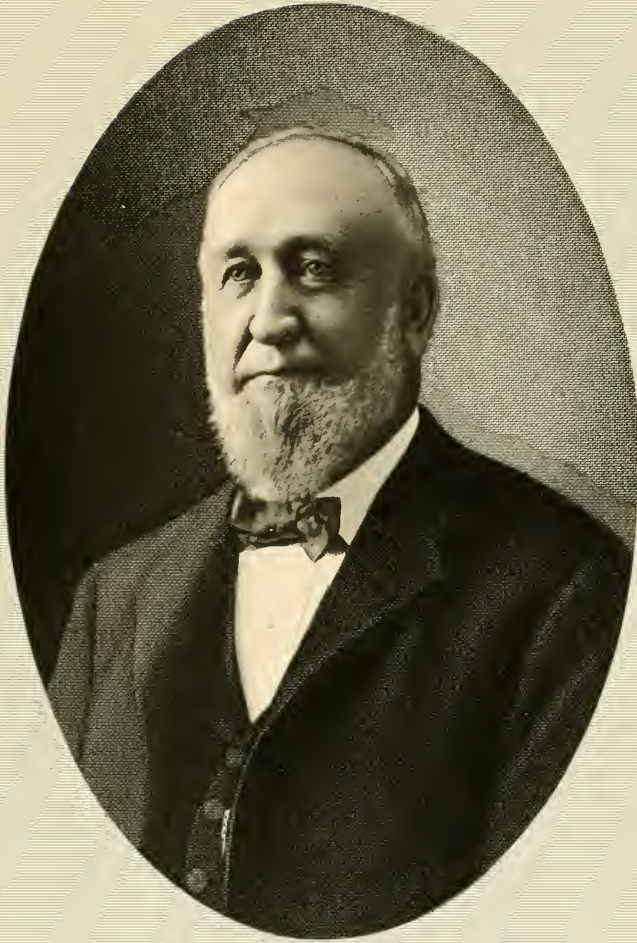
to the Massachusetts State Board for authority to practice within the State. He passed the tests imposed by the board, was granted authority, November 15, 1910, and at once began practice at New Bedford, where he continues, head of a large practice and honored in his profession. Each year has registered a satisfactory advance in public appreciation and he is ranked as one of the most successful dentists of the city in which he cast his lot. He is a member of the New Bedford and Massachusetts Dental Societies, and is one of the most prominent men of his profession in New Bedford's South End. He is "doing his bit" in these strenuous days of 1917 by performing work for the government in remedying the defects in the physical make-up of recruits.

Dr. Teasdale married at Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1912, Prudence Chase, daughter of Joseph and Helen Chase, her father a florist and undertaker of Fall River.

JOHN COREY RHODES.

When Stephen Rhodes established a nail and tack mill in Taunton, Massachusetts, he did more than furnish an article of merchandise for the mercantile market, for in that mill three of his sons were educated in sound manufacturing methods, one of these sons, Stephen Holbrook Rhodes, becoming president of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, another, Marcus M. Rhodes, going out to found the corporation of The M. M. Rhodes & Sons Company, Shoe Button Manufacturers, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the third, John Corey Rhodes, founder of J. C. Rhodes & Company, eyelet manufacturers, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, whose interesting life story is preserved in this review of a long, busy and honorable life which nearly reached octogenarian honors. These sons of Stephen Rhodes also left sons to carry forward the business and uphold the family name, a son of John C. Rhodes succeeding his father as head of J. C. Rhodes & Company. This son, John Bird Rhodes, is of the ninth American generation of the family founded by Henry Rhodes, an Englishman, who is of record in Lynn, Massachusetts, in the year 1640.

This Henry Rhodes, born in England in 1640, was an iron worker, his residence being on the east side of the Saugus river at Lynn, where he yet has many descendants. The line of descent is through the founder's youngest son, Josiah Rhodes, who in 1673, married Elizabeth Coates, they the parents of Eleazer Rhodes and other sons and daughters. Eleazer Rhodes was born July 8, 1683, removed to Stoughtonham, Massachusetts, about 1720, and in 1725-26 was constable of that town, and there died in 1742. He married, November 12, 1721, Jemima Preble, they the parents of a large family including a son Stephen, the first of a series of four Stephens in direct line. Stephen (1) Rhodes was born February 1, 1717, and died January 23, 1792. He married Deliver-



John C. Rhodes

ance Wolcott, who bore him sons: Stephen (2), Daniel, Simeon, and a daughter Deliverance. Stephen (2) Rhodes was a soldier of the French and Indian War, enlisting in February, 1760. He married Mary Boyden, and died in 1770, leaving two sons, one of them Stephen (3) Rhodes, born October 17, 1769. He married a widow, Anna (Daniels) Carpenter, daughter of Francis Daniels and widow of Nehemiah Carpenter, of Foxboro, Massachusetts. Stephen (3) and Anna Rhodes were the parents of Stephen (4) Rhodes, of the seventh American generation of the family.

Stephen (4) Rhodes was born March 15, 1795, and founded in Taunton, Massachusetts, the manufacturing concern to which later he admitted his elder sons, forming the firm, S. Rhodes & Sons, tack and nail manufacturers. Stephen (4) Rhodes married, January 1, 1817, Betsey Bird, of Foxboro, Massachusetts, born July 10, 1795. Their eldest son, Marcus M. Rhodes, founded the corporation, M. M. Rhodes & Sons Company, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and was prominent in civic affairs; the second son, Stephen Holbrook Rhodes, became president of the John Hancock Insurance Company, and before moving to Boston was mayor of Taunton, and a common councilman; the third son, John Corey Rhodes, is of further mention. Stephen (4) Rhodes also had daughters: Lavina, Lucretia M., Mary B., Almira E. and Ellen F.

John Corey Rhodes was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, October 10, 1831, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 15, 1916. When he was a year old his parents moved to Foxboro, and three years later to Taunton, Massachusetts, where the lad was educated in public schools and Bristol Academy, continuing an academic student until his seventeenth year. His father in the meantime had become a nail and tack manufacturer, and his two elder brothers, Stephen Holbrook and Marcus M. Rhodes, had joined their father. In 1848 John C. Rhodes became connected with the family business, and in 1852 became a member of the firm, S. Rhodes & Sons. In 1857 he, having invented some specialties in tacks and tack making machinery, joined his brother, Marcus M. Rhodes, in manufacturing these, they continuing partners until 1863, when John C. withdrew, becoming a partner with William H. Dunbar, a member of the firm, Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden, large tack manufacturers of East Bridgewater and South Abington. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Rhodes operating as Dunbar & Rhodes, engaged in the manufacture of shoe eyelets until 1890, when the death of Mr. Dunbar caused a re-organization, Mr. Rhodes purchasing his former partner's interest from the estate and becoming sole owner.

In 1891, after becoming entire owner, he moved his plant to New Bedford, where he continued the manufacture of shoe eyelets under the firm name, J. C. Rhodes & Company, with factory and offices on North Front street, corner of Rotch Square. There he continued a most suc-

cessful manufacturing business, taking his son, John Bird Rhodes into partnership in December, 1893. Mr. Rhodes continued active and interested in business until well past his eightieth year, even during his active business life, he was very fond of yachting and one of the active members of the New Bedford Yacht Club and was commodore during the years 1881 and 1882. In his schooner yacht, "Indolent," he cruised the Atlantic coast of New England in the summer seasons, and during the winters of 1880-1881, he cruised southward, spending most of the time in Florida waters. He was a good sailor and practiced yachtsman and one of the owners who always commanded his own vessel. His residence from 1872 until 1882 was at Mattapoisett, but in 1882 he moved to New Bedford, that city being his home ever afterward, although he did not move his factory until 1891. His clubs were the Wamsutta, Dartmouth and Yacht of New Bedford, and for many years, while yachting was his passion, he maintained memberships in the New York Larchmont and Atlantic Yacht clubs. With the weight of years he withdrew and found his pleasures in the quiet of home life.

Mr. Rhodes married (first) in 1864, Sarah Bird Perrigo, who died April, 1892, daughter of James M. and Sarah Perrigo, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes were the parents of a son, John Bird, of further mention; and a daughter Mabel, who died aged two years. Mr. Rhodes married (second) February 1, 1894, Caroline Mitchell Jewett, daughter of Charles H. and Harriet Jewett, of Lakeville, Massachusetts.

John Bird Rhodes, only son of John Corey Rhodes and his first wife, Sarah Bird (Perrigo) Rhodes, was born in South Abington, Massachusetts, March 20, 1869. From 1872 until 1882, the family home was in Mattapoisett and there his education began. After removing to New Bedford in 1882, he became a student at Friends' Academy, continuing until January 1, 1888, when he became an employee of the firm, Dunbar & Rhodes, whose shoe eyelet factory was then located at Whitman, Massachusetts. In June, 1891, the factory was moved to New Bedford, after the death of Mr. Dunbar, and father and son became more intimately associated in the business, and in 1893, became partners. The management from that time largely devolved upon the son, and since incorporated in June, 1901, he has been the general manager and assistant-treasurer of J. C. Rhodes & Company, Incorporated, located at 123 Front street, manufacturers of shoe eyelets. Mr. Rhodes has been very fond of yachting and horses, owning a boat from 1891 to 1904, and during that time owning many horses with low records. In 1904 he sold all his horses and boats and since then has devoted his spare time to automobiling. He is a member of the Wamsutta Club, Dartmouth clubs and the New Bedford Yacht Club.

JAMES PATRICK DORAN.

As special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county, Judge Doran has reached a position of distinction in his profession that is creditable to himself and pleasing to his many friends. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he located in New Bedford for practice, and during the years that have intervened he has built up a large practice and won special honors, the latest being election as a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1917. Nature has endowed him bountifully, and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents committed to his care. Learned in the law, energetic, honorable and high minded, he occupies an enviable position among his fellowmen who willingly accord him a place in their first rank, not alone for his professional worth but for every trait that marks the honorable gentleman.

James P. Doran was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 26, 1875, only child of Daniel E. Doran, died 1878, and his wife, Caroline E. (Callaghan) Doran, who died March 6, 1886. In 1896 he was graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, with the degree of A. B., and twenty-one years later (1917) his *Alma Mater* conferred upon her son the honorary degree, A. M. The ambition of the young man was for the law, and to the classical education he had acquired he proceeded to add professional equipment. This was secured through the medium of Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1899. Admission to the Bristol county bar and location in New Bedford quickly followed, and the first goal of his ambition had been reached.

In addition to his practice, Judge Doran has taken an interest in public affairs, and as an earnest Democrat has represented his party in positions of trust. As a speaker he has gained public favor as a ready debater and platform orator during the campaigns in which he engaged at the same time he was gaining judicial favor by his courtesy and deference to the court and impressing the bar with the fact that the young lawyer who had cast in his lot with them was of superior mental and professional quality. He was made public administrator of Bristol county, in 1908; appointed special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county, in 1910; and a delegate of the State Constitutional Convention in 1917. He is a member of the Local, State and American Bar associations, the Wamsutta and Plymouth clubs of New Bedford; the City and Harvard clubs of Boston. In religious affiliation he is a member of St. James Roman Catholic Church.

Judge Doran married, April 22, 1901, Loretta K. Cavanaugh, born in New Bedford, June 31, 1874, daughter of Jeremiah L. and Nancy L. (Smith) Cavanaugh, her father a veteran soldier and member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Doran has his professional offices

in the Masonic Building. The family home and office of his wife, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan Medical College and a successful practitioner, is at No. 76 Bedford street.

FLOYD HAMILTON BUSSEY, M. D.

When Dr. Bussey located in New Bedford, in addition to the knowledge and experience of a four years medical school course, he had two years hospital experience in New York and Boston. During his five years in New Bedford he has become well established in public favor and is rated as one of the rising young physicians of the city. He is a son of Calvin O. Bussey, born in Macedon, New York, who when a young man settled in Holly, Michigan. There he pursued a successful mercantile career and there he yet resides, an active grocer. Calvin O. Bussey married Nellie Hamilton, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Sample Hamilton, a Worcester merchant.

Dr. Floyd Hamilton Bussey was born in Holly, Michigan, December 6, 1884. He attended public school in Holly, completed a grammar school and preparatory course of study, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1905, at the age of twenty-one. He spent four years in medical study at the University, finished and received his degree, M. D., with the class of 1909. He spent the following year at Flower Hospital, New York, and still another year at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, his two years of hospital work being devoted to surgery. From Boston, he came to New Bedford, there beginning and still continuing a general practitioner with offices at No. 156 Elm street. He is highly esteemed by his friends and professional brethren with whom he fraternizes in the New Bedford Medical Society. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics an Independent. An ardent lover of the out-of-doors and its sports, Dr. Bussey naturally gravitated to the New Bedford Rod and Reel Club and is one of its enthusiastic members. He is also a member of the Pilgrim Club and Julien Club.

Dr. Bussey married in Detroit, Michigan, February 28, 1910, Edwina McPherson, of Detroit, Michigan, also a graduate of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1908. They are the parents of a daughter, Marion Geraldine, born in New Bedford, September 28, 1916.

ROBERT ASHLEY TERRY.

From the coming of Lieutenant Thomas Terry to Freetown, Massachusetts, about 1680, Terrys have been men of prominence in the town of Dartmouth and New Bedford. Benjamin has been a persistent name in the family, Robert A. Terry's grand, great-grand, great-great-grand and great-great-great-grandfather all bearing the name of Benjamin



F. William Ostrey

Terry, all residing in the town of Dartmouth, Benjamin (4) in New Bedford. On the maternal side Mr. Terry is a grandson of Rudolphus Ashley, of New Bedford, of ancient and honorable Massachusetts family.

Robert Ashley Terry is a native son, and since his admission to the Bristol county bar in 1893 has practiced his profession in New Bedford most successfully, a feature of his practice being the fact that it is entirely his own, he never having had a partner. He is a son of Kelley Eldridge Terry, grandson of Benjamin (4) Terry, son of Benjamin (3) and Mary (Eldridge) Terry. She was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, March 24, 1753, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah (Delano) Eldridge: he son of Benjamin (2) Terry, son of Benjamin (1) Terry, son of Lieutenant Thomas Terry, the American ancestor. Lieutenant Thomas Terry, believed to have been born in England, settled first at Braintree, Massachusetts, later going to Block Island, where he was made a freeman in 1664, and was foremost in obtaining a charter for Block Island in 1672. From Block Island he moved to Freetown in the town of Dartmouth, bought land, was one of the first selectmen elected, June 2, 1685, and reelected four terms, serving until 1890; was commissioned lieutenant, June 4, 1686, elected deputy to the General Court in 1689, and at that time was one of the largest taxpayers in Freetown. He died in 1702, his wife, Ann, in 1704. They were the parents of three sons, Thomas (2), John and Benjamin (1).

Kelley Eldridge Terry was born in New Bedford and there died, January 23, 1916, aged seventy-nine years. He was a substantial business man of the city, a lumberman, dealing largely in southern timber. He was a director of the White Oak River Lumber Company of New Bedford, a company operating in the White Oak River district of North Carolina. He was respected and influential, a man who bore well his part of the burden of the day. He married Mary G. Ashley, daughter of Rudolphus Ashley.

F. WILLIAM OESTING.

Perhaps the dominant trait in the character of F. William Oesting, and it was one of unusual strength, was loyalty to every cause he espoused, to every man whom he named as friend, and this trait was nowhere more strikingly prominent than in his loyalty to New Bedford, the city of his birth. He believed implicitly in the future of the city, and was always ready to invest in manufacturing or real estate where it was labeled "New Bedford." In every part of the city are numerous monuments to his work as a home builder, and the development of the West End section, known as Buttonwood Park, is largely due to him. He was one of the best known business men of the city, the largest individual real estate owner, a promoter of real estate and mill improvements, a keen judge of realty values and a power in municipal

politics. He was planning largely for the future when death ended his activity, and in his planning the development of the Pardon Cornell farm on Kempton street and the Howland farm at Padanaram were included. Warm hearted and generous, Mr. Oesting usually attempted to conceal his virtues under a gruff manner which deceived no one. Few knew the extent of his benefactions, for he covered his kindly deeds well and was better pleased to be considered gruff than to be detected in his charities. He was a son of William and Ann (Dixon) Oesting, and grandson of George and Joanna Oesting, both of whom lived in Germany. William Oesting, born in Germany, came to New Bedford, where he became a highly respected business man, and died February 13, 1897, aged nearly seventy-six years. He married Ann, daughter of John Dixon, who died February 24, 1902, and was laid by her husband in Rural Cemetery.

F. William Oesting was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 26, 1857, and died at his home in the city of his birth, County and Willis streets, June 3, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of the city, completing his high school courses with graduation, July 2, 1875. He began business life as clerk in the store of Charles Fisher, but soon after opened the Globe Clothing Store on Achusnet avenue, north of Union, which he conducted under his own name. The clothing business seemed to ever possess an attraction for him, for at various times he had interests in that business, and at one time he owned branch stores in Lowell and Fall River, Massachusetts. But real estate became the absorbing interest of his business life, and he became an expert judge of property values and a heavy investor. For many years he attended auction real estate sales, and up to about 1905 was generally a purchaser. He owned property in all parts of the city, and several tracts were developed from unimproved farm property or unsightly lots to well populated home and residence districts. He did not confine his dealing to city property, but went into the suburbs and at one time owned land in Fall River, which later was bought by the city for park purposes. Many of his investments were derided by the "wise ones," but his vision was wide and when he made any considerable investments in any section it usually developed, and the property increased in value. He did not confine his holdings to real estate, but was a heavy owner of mill stocks, was one of the original promoters of the Neild Mill Corporation and a member of its board of directors from its organization until his death.

While for twenty-five years he was active and influential in city politics, he never held but one office, that of member of the Board of Public Works, to which he was appointed on April 28, 1898, holding this several years. In state and national politics he took little interest further than to register his party preference, Republican, but in city politics he allied himself strongly with the party headed by Charles S. Ashley,

and was always the staunch and loyal supporter of the mayor as well as his personal friend. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an attendant of Trinitarian Church, interested in many good causes, and a devoted husband, father and friend. His house at No. 689 County street, originally the Hadley house, was one of the beautiful homes on that fine avenue of residences and he greatly enjoyed its beauties and comforts.

Mr. Oesting married Violetta Cornell, daughter of Pardon and Sarah M. (Brownell) Cornell, she a descendant in the tenth American generation of the family founded by Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell, whose posterity for well on toward three centuries have lived on either side of the line separating the states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, in the Portsmouth, Fall River, Tiverton region. This branch of the descendants of Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell left Portsmouth, and in the fifth generation Caleb Cornell settled in Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts. In the eighth generation Godfrey Cornell, grandfather of Mrs. Oesting, settled in that part of Dartmouth, now known as Westport, where his son, Pardon (2) Cornell, was born. Godfrey Cornell married (first) Abigail Howland, daughter of Isaac and Mary Howland, a descendant of Henry Howland. He married (second) Theresa Howland, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Wood) Howland, also a direct descendant of Henry Howland, but through another line. Pardon Cornell, son of Godfrey Cornell and his second wife, Theresa (Howland) Cornell, when a young man bought what became known as the Watson farm on Kempton street, New Bedford, made extensive improvements thereon and there resided nearly half a century. He became one of the city's substantial business men, and was highly esteemed. He died April 9, 1910, aged seventy-nine years, and was buried in Westport Cemetery, not far from the place of his birth. He married Sarah M., daughter of Alanson Peckham Brownell, who bore him five children, only one of whom, Violetta, survived childhood, and she is now the widow of F. William Oesting. Mr. and Mrs. Oesting were the parents of nine children: 1. Florence May, married Harold Winslow, son of Rear Admiral Dr. George F. Winslow, of New Bedford. 2. Edward A., who was his father's business associate and his successor, married Florence Roberta Forsythe. 3. Lillian E. 4. Louise E., married John W. Spalding. 5. Mary E. 6. Frederick William, Jr., married Dorothy Williams, daughter of William F. Williams, of New Bedford. 7. Mildred E., deceased. 8. Gladys. 9. William C., who died young.

NORBERT ROMULUS BRAULT, M. D.

Although young in regard to length of years in medical practice, and to the city of New Bedford a comparative newcomer, Dr. Brault came thoroughly furnished with the lore of his profession, and the

years of practice here have demonstrated that his learning was sound and sufficient. He has gained the confidence of the public to a remarkable degree in the few years here, and from his office and home, No. 503 Kempton street, he conducts a large practice. He is a son of Clement and Adele (Caron-Collette) Brault, who were married in Spencer, Massachusetts, she the widow of Gelose Collette, of Spencer, and the mother of Louise, deceased; Marion, Arthur, Rose and Gelose Collette. Mr. and Mrs. Brault were the parents of Norbert R., of further mention; Raoul, deceased; Aurora, and Eva.

Dr. Norbert R. Brault was born in Laconia, New Hampshire, June 28, 1890, and there began his education. Later his parents came to Brockton, Massachusetts, where he completed the grammar school course. He then completed the industrial course at Sherbrooke College, going thence after graduation, in 1907, to Montreal Polytechnic School, continuing two years, 1907-08. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of Laval University, Montreal, Canada, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1913. He took a post-graduate training in New York City hospitals, Misericordia, Roosevelt, Holy Family, two years in all. After receiving his degree, Dr. Brault located in New Bedford, where he is building up a good practice on the firm basis of confidence and esteem. He is medical examiner for the Artisans Order of Protection, and a member of the Catholic church.

Dr. Brault married, in New Bedford, May 3, 1916, Florence C. Chartraud, born at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, Canada, daughter of Frederic and Clarisse (Guimaud) Chartraud, her father a member of the Montreal police force. They are the parents of a daughter, Rose Adele Brault, born in New Bedford, April 14, 1917.

REV. HENRY JOSEPH NOON.

Rev. Henry Joseph Noon, pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, has, through the development of his native powers and through the cultivation and enlightenment of innate religious instincts, won a place of high standing in his sacred calling that is inexorable.

Father Noon was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, July 18, 1874. He attended the Slade grammar school of his native town, and later finished the course of the city high school. Upon his graduation from the latter institution, he entered St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, at which place he remained four years, from 1890 to 1894. Upon his return from the Dominion, he continued the pursuit of his studies in theology at St. John's Seminary, Boston, from 1894 to 1899, and in the latter year was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. In January, 1900, he was assigned to the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Providence, Rhode Island. Later in 1900, he was trans-

ferred from here to St. James' Roman Catholic Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts. This church was founded but twelve years before his appointment there as assistant pastor, the congregation having been set off from those members of St. Lawrence's Church which is south of Madison and Hawthorne streets. A tract of two acres at County and Rockland streets was purchased, where a church of imposing gray granite, with a seating capacity of over one thousand, was erected. The first mass in the new parish was celebrated January 15, 1888. After coming to St. James', Father Noon continued with that parish for over seven years, during which time he developed from the young and untried priest into the able, experienced pastor and honored spiritual guide, his labors being rewarded by material and spiritual blessing to the church. In 1908 he was transferred to St. Mary's Cathedral, Fall River, and in May, 1911, was appointed pastor of St. William's Church there.

In September, 1913, the reverend father was returned by appointment to St. James' Church, New Bedford, where he has since been serving. After five years' absence from this congregation, Father Noon found upon his return some few material changes to be sure, but the many hearts which he had formerly won were still loyal and they gave him a warm and fervent welcome. Under this, his second wise administration at St. James', its various interests, religious, social, benevolent and educational, have been materially strengthened and the spiritual life of the parish has been quickened. He will always be remembered as the one who gave to St. James' Church, the beautiful marble altar and the magnificent stations of the cross. Father Noon is a most earnest, profound and spiritual student. His library is the most complete private collection of books to be found in the city. He is highly esteemed beyond the limits of his congregation and greatly beloved within.

JOSEPH T. KENNEY.

Not only has Mr. Kenney attained eminence in the law, but, as president of the Sharp Manufacturing Company, with its two mills and sixteen hundred employees engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns, his position in the business world is equally prominent and secure. "Practical Politics" in 1916 thus summed up his characteristics: "For the past twelve years Mr. Kenney has been prominently identified with the affairs of his adopted city and there is no better encomium of the place he holds in the opinion of his neighbors of the old whaling town than the positions of trust and responsibility he is filling. He has natural adaptability for work and a systematic way of going about things that enables him to turn off a large amount without seeming to make much exertion. His cases for the Criminal Court are well prepared and his trials are thorough. He is a true friend to the man who through misfortune is down and out, and lends not only official aid but personal

attention to the work of reclaiming and setting right." He is a son of John and Ann (Rourke) Kenney, both born in Ireland, and both coming to the United States when young. After their marriage they located in Abington, Massachusetts, the home of Mrs. Kenney, her husband having settled in Boston on coming from Ireland. They were the parents of nine sons and daughters, Joseph T. being the eighth child.

Joseph T. Kenney was born in Abington, Massachusetts, May 26, 1877, and there spent his early life. He completed public school study with the high school, graduating in the class of 1895, one of the fourteen members of that class. During the summer vacations, both before and after graduation, he was employed in the shoe factories, and by the United Shoe Machinery Company, but he was ambitious to secure a legal education, and in the fall of 1895 the way opened for him to enter Boston University Law School. He attended that school for three years, literally earning his way by filling the position of school proctor. He was graduated LL. B., class of '98," admitted to the Massachusetts bar the same year and began his public professional career in the offices of Charles F. Jenney, now a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. He continued in practice in Boston, one year, opening offices in New Bedford in October, 1899, his eighteenth year of continuous practice in this city just having ended. The same energy which put him through Law School under adverse circumstances and brought him the coveted admission to the bar was displayed in his private practice, and as he worked his way from boyhood, so he has by ability and untiring energy gained a leading position in the profession he chose when the goal of his ambition seemed unattainable. His success as a private practitioner brought him prominently into the public eye, and in 1910 he received from his party the nomination for district attorney for the Southern Massachusetts District, comprising the counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket. He has won enviable reputation in that office, which he yet fills, and is considered an able prosecutor, especially strong in preparation of causes, and before juries being a forcible, logical and eloquent speaker. His ability is recognized, but his position has been won no less by constant effort than by working while others played until his object was attained. That spirit has ever been the actuating force of his life, putting into forceful action the talent and ability he possesses. He is a member of the law associations of the District and State, and is held in high regard by his brethren of the profession.

In this age of specializing in all lines, it is unusual to find the same man eminent in more than his own special line of activity, but in Mr. Kenney the professional is blended with the business man in such even proportions that either could stand alone and be conspicuous. In 1910 he was elected president of the Sharp Manufacturing Company, one of New Bedford's greatest cotton mill corporations, and as its executive



William J. Luff

head the company ranks with the foremost. He is also a director of the Mechanics National Bank and a trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. While he is a man of quiet, home-loving tastes, there spending most of his hours "off duty," he is most social in nature and fraternizes with his fellowmen in various orders and clubs. He is a past exalted ruler of New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; president of the Plymouth Club; member of the Knights of Columbus and the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Republican, and high in party councils.

Mr. Kenney married Nora Elizabeth Duff, daughter of John Duff, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney are the parents of a son, John Duff Kenney, born in December, 1907, and of two daughters, Mary Josephine, born April 11, 1912; Ann, August 14, 1913.

ARTHUR J. DURFEE.

The modern department store is one of the triumphs of the American merchant, and in New Bedford the Star Store, owned and operated by the New Bedford Dry Goods Company, is one of the many exemplifications of the principles under which twentieth century retail merchandising is conducted. The growth of the business from its opening, October 8, 1898, with a sales force of twenty people, is best described by stating the fact that the business is now located in a very large and beautiful modern building in the heart of the city, and a sales force of three hundred people is required to meet the demands of the trade, which the store has attracted. To this business, Arthur J. Durfee came while it was yet in its infancy, becoming a stockholder, afterwards chosen secretary and treasurer, and in that capacity has wisely administered the company's finances, likewise contributing by his ability, vision and judgment to the upbuilding of a great business.

Arthur J. Durfee was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and prepared for the battle of life in the public schools, terminating with graduation from high school. Later he supplemented his high school education with a course at the Holmes Commercial School at Fall River, Massachusetts, also beginning his business career in that city. His entrance into mercantile life was as bookkeeper in the McWhirr department store, the training he there received being of special value in view of the career he was destined to pursue. Fortune favored him with an opening to secure shares of stock in the New Bedford Dry Goods Company, operating the Star Store, and with his investment he secured a good position. He became secretary-treasurer of the company, and is one of the men to whom the company may ascribe their success in the mercantile world. The present building in which the business is located, the most beautiful business structure in New Bedford, is situated at the corner of Union and Purchase streets, and was first opened to the public in 1915. There Mr. Durfee has his offices and superintends the workings of the many de-

partments. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a man of honorable, upright life, genial and popular with those who are within his influence.

HARRISON THOMAS HEALY, M. D.

Legally entitled to both the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy and Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Healy has elected to practice medicine since 1907, prior to that year his practice had been in the merchandising of drugs rather than in prescribing them. These two kindred professions have absorbed his time and energy since youth, as for three years of his high school course he was employed afternoons, Saturdays and Sundays at the old Webster Pharmacy, which stood on the southeast corner of Weld and Purchase streets. Dr. Healy is a son of Thomas F. Healy, born in New Bedford, February 1, 1851, a harness-maker by trade, but for the last few years a merchant and real estate dealer. He is a Republican in politics, serving the city as an assistant assessor and assessor at large. He is a member of St. Killian Church, Roman Catholic, and a man highly esteemed. He married Sarah E. Brownell, born in South Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, August 24, 1861, daughter of Charles H. and Lydia C. (Eldridge) Brownell. Charles H. Brownell, born in Westport, Bristol county, in 1834, was a carpenter and builder; Lydia C. Eldridge was born in South Dartmouth (Padanaram) in 1837. Thomas F. and Sarah E. (Brownell) Healy were the parents of: William H., born April 20, 1880, died June 1, 1906; Francis P., born July 31, 1881, died August 24, 1881; one died in infancy; Harrison Thomas, of further mention; Thomas F. (2), born August 28, 1886, died October 13, 1886; Bertha E., born April 19, 1888; Grace E., born December 12, 1890; Thomas F. (3), born August 16, 1893; Sarah Elizabeth, born September 6, 1895.

Michael Healy, father of Thomas F. Healy, was born in Ireland, there married Bridget Dillon, and there his children, Ella, Margaret, Peter and William, were born. Prior to 1862, he came to the United States, coming alone via Nova Scotia, but not stopping there long, soon coming to New Bedford, and sending for his family to join him. He worked for the city in cutting French avenue through, and in 1862 was a gardener for William R. Rotch, of New Bedford. His son, Thomas F. Healy, the only American born child, was born in New Bedford in 1862, and six years later the family moved to Mt. Pleasant in the State of Iowa. There they remained three years, when they returned to New Bedford, and Michael Healy started a bottle business, the first man in the city to make a dependable market for old bottles.

Dr. Harrison Thomas Healy, son of Thomas F. and Sarah E. (Brownell) Healy, was born in New Bedford, February 7, 1883. He began his education in Merrimac street primary school, then going to Cedar Grove street primary, then to Parker street grammar, and high

school, whence he was graduated, class of 1900. These were years of hard work for the boy, as in addition to the high school study he worked in the drug store Saturdays and Sundays, and during his senior year a part of every day was given to the store. Later he entered Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and at graduation, class of 1903, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. During these years he worked in the assessor's office at New Bedford, qualifying for the position through a civil service examination. He wrote up all the tax bills and other clerical work connected with the D's E's and F's in connection with the tax lists of New Bedford for five years. Not satisfied with the drug business as a life work, Dr. Healy next entered Baltimore Medical College (now the Medical Department of the University of Maryland), and in 1907 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once began practice in New Bedford and so continues, well established and popular. During 1908-1909, he was physician to the poor department, but otherwise his practice is private. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical Society, the Knights of Columbus; Court New Bedford, Foresters of America; was a high school cadet in his high school days, ranking as corporal, and is a member of St. Killian Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Healy married, in St. James' Roman Catholic Church, New Bedford, June 23, 1908, Grace Kelley, born in Taunton, July 5, 1883, daughter of John Thomas Kelley, a first lieutenant of militia at Taunton at one time, an employe of the Pairpont Corporation of New Bedford, and his wife, Sarah (McCormick) Kelley. Dr. and Mrs. Healy are the parents of: Willard Francis, born May 17, 1909, died the following day; Francis Harrison, April 18, 1911; Leonard Thomas, April 25, 1914; Paul William, April 23, 1915; Milton Edward, March 12, 1916; Miriam Barbara, January 3, 1917. The family home is at No. 1680 Acushnet avenue, Dr. Healy's offices the same.

GEORGE KIRBY, JR.

Although now an octogenarian, Mr. Kirby is still Jr., and will be until the house of George Kirby, Jr., Paint Company, Incorporated, shall pass out of existence. He is the oldest paint manufacturer in New Bedford, having from the age of thirteen years been connected with the business and from the age of nineteen been a manufacturer, having been a member of the firm of Perry, Kirby & Company, formerly J. H. Perry & Company. The war between the North and South put the house of Perry, Kirby & Company out of business, as many of their customers were southerners. But the young man gathered together the remnant of his fortune and made another cast. For six years he conducted business under his own name on Pine street; then Humphrey, Kirby & Company succeeded it and the factory was moved to Wall street, east of

Acushnet avenue. In 1887 Mr. Humphrey retired, and Mr. Kirby held the reins alone again until 1885, when George A. Kirby was admitted, and two years later Eugene M. Barrows made the third member of George Kirby, Jr., & Company, a later change making the house George Kirby, Jr., Incorporated, and in 1911 it was changed to George Kirby, Jr., Paint Company, Incorporated. The changes of the location in those years are interesting. After Mr. Kirby's interest in the firm of Perry Kirby & Company was discontinued, Mr. Kirby, from 1861 to 1866, had his plant on Pine street, but when Humphrey, Kirby & Company came into existence, they occupied the old brick building on Centre street for a year, then purchased the old paper factory of John Perkins & Company on Wall street, and moved the factory there. The plant there was destroyed by fire in April, 1887, a new factory arising from the ashes of the old. The loss of \$5,000 of southern accounts was a severe blow to the young man, but with the \$600 that he saved from the wreck he rebuilt a firmer, better commercial structure and so, when his factory went up in smoke, a better and larger structure took its place. Now the veteran reviews these then momentous occurrences, and is grateful for the health, strength and judgment which enabled him to meet every crisis manfully and to bring his business back to a safe haven.

While known to every son of New Bedford as the substantial paint manufacturer, Mr. Kirby has another title which came to him in his younger days which it is doubtful if he has yet lost. He is a true disciple of Izaak Walton and a champion in his class, trout fishing, his recorded catch in twelve years, 1890-1902, having been 5,500 brook trout, caught within ten miles of New Bedford during the months of April and May in each year, the estimated weight of the fish, 2,500 pounds. From boyhood he has been a devotee of sport and the years have not quenched his love for the hum of the reel and the rush of the line.

Mr. Kirby traces his descent from Richard Kirby, of Lynn, Sandwich and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, born about 1628, died about 1687. His wife Jane bore him five children, of whom one was a son, Richard (2) Kirby. Both these Richards show by the records to have been friendly with the despised Quakers and the records show both were fined more than once for attending Quaker meetings. Richard (2) Kirby married, October 19, 1655, Patience Gifford, of Sandwich, daughter of William Gifford, granddaughter of Walter Gifford, and great-granddaughter of Sir Ambrose Gifford, of England. About 1666, Richard (2) Kirby and his family moved to the town of Dartmouth. His youngest child by his first wife, Patience (Gifford) Kirby, was Robert Kirby, born March 10, 1674, lived in Dartmouth and there died. He married Rebecca Porter, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The line of descent to George Kirby, Jr., is through their son, Nathaniel Kirby, and his wife, Abigail (Russell) Kirby; their son, Justus Kirby, and his wife, Catherine (Cornell) Kirby; their son, Benjamin Kirby, and his wife, Patience (Lawton) Kirby; their eldest son, George Kirby, born May 16, 1794, died August

30, 1880. He was a farmer of Russells Mills, town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, and there married Abby H. Smith, who died in 1861. George Kirby was a man of influence in his town, serving as town clerk, overseer of the poor, and in 1844 represented Dartmouth in the State Legislature. George and Abby H. (Smith) Kirby were the parents of three children: 1. Humphrey, who married Elizabeth Howland, they the parents of George A. Kirby, who, with his uncle, George Kirby, Jr., and Eugene M. Barrows, composed the original firm of George Kirby, Jr., & Company, paint manufacturers, organized in 1887, formerly Humphrey, Kirby & Company, formerly George Kirby, Jr., formerly Perry, Kirby & Company, originally J. H. Perry & Company. 2. Rebecca S., who married Weston Howland, of New Bedford; Mrs. Howland died in 1894. 3. George Kirby, Jr.

George Kirby, Jr., was born at the paternal farm at Russells Mills, Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1836, youngest child of George and Abby H. (Smith) Kirby. He attended public school and the French School, Providence, Rhode Island, but at the age of thirteen left home and came to New Bedford and entered the employ of J. H. Perry & Company, as clerk in the coal and paint departments. Six years later he was admitted a partner of Perry, Kirby & Company, and has, as previously stated, continued in paint manufacture under varying conditions, and is yet the honored head of George Kirby, Jr., Paint Company, Incorporated. He is also a director of the New Bedford Tow Boat Company.

Mr. Kirby married (first) in New Bedford, in 1856, Elizabeth Reynolds, who died in 1868, daughter of Captain Joseph Reynolds, leaving two children, Frank, in business with his father until his death in 1894; and Fanny, married Eugene M. Barrows. Mr. Kirby married (second) in 1870, Mrs. J. I. Warner, who died August 20, 1896. Mr. Kirby married (third) in 1900, Mrs. Phoebe Alma Hill, daughter of Thomas Allen, a merchant of Dartmouth.

CHARLES JOSEPH CARROLL GILLON, M. D.

After graduation from medical school, Dr. Gillon spent two years in hospital work with particular reference to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, a branch of medical science in which he had decided to specialize. He settled in New Bedford in May, 1917, and in a quiet and effective manner is establishing himself in practice as a specialist. He is a son of Thomas William Gillon, of Taunton, Massachusetts, born in 1863, died 1891, son of Patrick and Mary (Boylan) Gillon.

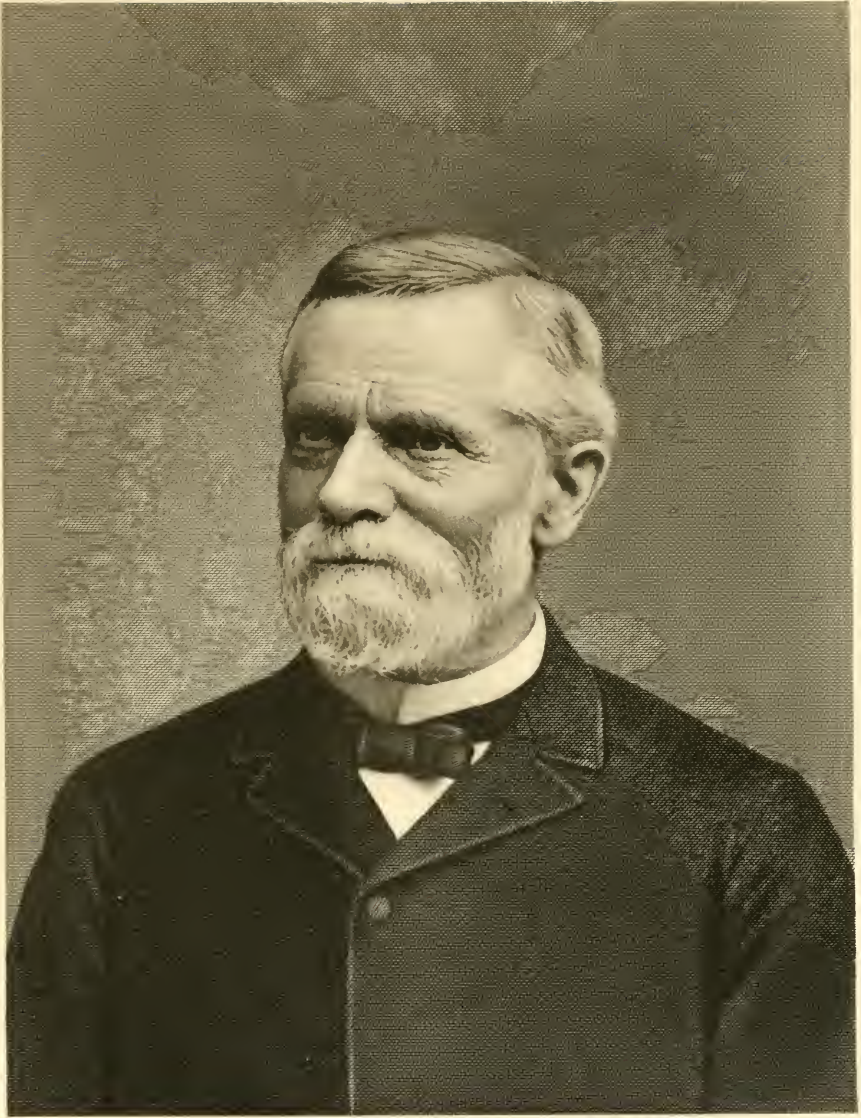
Dr. Charles J. C. Gillon, son of Thomas William and Bridget Mary Gillon, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 23, 1889, and there passed the grades of grammar school, then entered high school, completing his public school courses with graduation, class of 1907. From

high school he passed to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, there completing his classical study with the class of 1911. He chose medicine as his profession, and entering Harvard Medical School there pursued regular courses until graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1915. Two years were then spent in special study and work at Boston City Hospital, continuing until March 1, 1917, when he began practice at Taunton, as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. On May, 1917, he transferred his location to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and is there establishing a practice in the special diseases forming his line of practice. Dr. Gillon is unmarried. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of professional societies.

GEORGE H. BATCHELOR.

Many generations of the ancestors of George H. Batchelor, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, lived and flourished in England before Rev. Benjamin S. Batchelor made New Bedford, Massachusetts, his home. Fifty-three years of the seventy-four of Rev. Benjamin S. Batchelor's life were spent in New Bedford, and there his son, George H., was born, the first of this direct line born in this country. Rev. Benjamin S. Batchelor was a grandson of Jeremiah Batchelor, born in Bradford, Wiltshire, England, April 12, 1773, a florist and dealer in crockery and glassware. He married Hannah Haynes, and died in Tiverton, England, in November, 1827. Among his children was a son, Rev. Matthew Batchelor, born in Euley, Gloucestershire, England, July 16, 1805, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 30, 1884. He was a minister of the Gospel, serving as pastor of Baptist churches for many years. Rev. Matthew Batchelor married (first) Mary Axford, born in Salisbury, England, September 4, 1798, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 7, 1872. An uncle of Mary Axford was a surgeon in the British army, and served in this country during the American Revolution. Rev. Matthew Batchelor married (second) Cynthia Gifford, born August 28, 1816, died in New Bedford, March 5, 1901. Children of Rev. Matthew Batchelor: Simeon, Joseph, Benjamin S., of further mention, George, Mary A.

Rev. Benjamin S. Batchelor, son of Rev. Matthew Batchelor and his first wife, Mary (Axford) Batchelor, was born in Trowbridge, England, November 21, 1829, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 7, 1904. He came to the United States with his mother when four years of age, his father having preceded them, and after completing his studies became a minister of the Gospel, serving the Christian denomination. From June, 1860, until October, 1875, he was pastor of Middle Street Christian Church, New Bedford, and in 1869-70 was chaplain of the Seaman's Bethel, one of the historic and most worthy institutions of New Bedford, dedicated May 2, 1832, when the Bethel flag was unfurled, which signaled to the sailor that here is a temple of worship peculiarly his own where



B. V. Batchelor

he is welcomed on his return from the voyage. After leaving the pastorate of the Middle Street Church, he was called to the Assonet Christian Church, and for sixteen years was its faithful, beloved pastor, his term of service with these two churches covering a period of thirty-one years. He was an earnest, faithful servant of God, and his ministry was blessed to the congregations he served. He became an adherent of the Republican party at its formation, and held firmly to that political faith as long as he lived. He served the New Bedford district as member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876-77; was a member of the New Bedford School Board, 1867-1878, inclusive; and again in 1889; served as chairman of the board in 1873-74. He married, October 6, 1853, Mary J. Davis, born in New Bedford, October 5, 1834, died there May 8, 1910, daughter of Henry V. and Jane M. (Taber) Davis. Henry V. Davis, born in Westport, Massachusetts, was a descendant of the John Johnson who sat as a deputy in the first General Court called in the colony in 1634. Henry V. Davis married Jane M. Taber, born in Oxford Village, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, a descendant of Philip Taber, who settled in Plymouth in 1633-34. Her mother was a MacPherson. Mr. Davis, about the year 1840, purchased the little plant which was manufacturing Prussian Blue at the corner of William and Sixth streets, New Bedford, and with Philip B. Lewis founded the H. V. Davis Chemical Works. Mr. Lewis soon retired, and Mr. Davis until his death continued the manufacture of chemicals, he being one of the first in this country to manufacture cyanide of potassium for commercial purposes. After his death his heirs continued the business. Rev. Benjamin S. and Mary J. Batchelor were the parents of George H., of further mention, and Anne E., born September 6, 1864, a resident of New Bedford.

George H. Batchelor, the first of his line born in New Bedford, was born August 13, 1855. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city, and in 1873 began his long connection with the banking business as clerk in the New Bedford Institution for Savings. Forty-four years have since passed, but the association has never been broken, although promotion has caused the filling of different posts of responsibility until 1904, when he was chosen to his present position—treasurer. He served as a member of the School Committee from July 1, 1890, through 1891 and again 1894-1898. He was treasurer of the Union for Good Works for eleven years, from 1893 to 1904. In State and National politics, Mr. Batchelor usually supports the candidates of the Republican party, but in city and county affairs he is not bound by party ties. His clubs are the Dartmouth and Wamsutta; his church the First Congregational of New Bedford (Unitarian).

Mr. Batchelor married, in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 18, 1901, Mary Walker Gilbert, born in Peoria, Illinois, July 28, 1864, daughter of George W. H. and Nancy Josephine (Speers) Gilbert, her father a merchant, now retired.

ALFRED DENNIS BOURBO.

In the variety of his interests and in the energy and enthusiasm with which he attacks his problems of business and recreation, Mr. Bourbo is most unusual and interesting. Head of one of the largest furniture stores in the North End, he is regarded as one of the most progressive, energetic and important men of the trade, yet much time is devoted to the good farm he owns, while his enthusiasm for the light harness horses draws him to the race track whenever a contest between fast trotters is scheduled. Racing his own horses is his greatest recreation, and during the past fifteen or twenty years he has owned some famous trotters, including "Almont," "Clifford Wilkes," "Bonnie Lucy," "Sallie Hooker," "Sallie Todd," "Bonnie Chalto" and "Annie B.," the three last named having been bred and developed on his own farm. But whether immersed in business, at the farm or watching his favorites perform, he is the genial, pleasant gentleman with a ready smile for friend or acquaintance. He is a self-made man, and proud of the fact that he has won his own way to success. He came to New Bedford when it was a city of but 26,000 inhabitants and has borne his full share in its wonderful development. He is a native son of Vermont, son of Moses and Rose (Raymond) Bourbo. His father, born in Canada, there yet resides (1917) at the age of ninety, a farmer. He was of French descent, and his wife of English family, died in 1898.

Alfred D. Bourbo was born in Proctorsville, Vermont, March 31, 1854, and there resided until 1867, when the family moved to Providence, Rhode Island. He attended the public schools in Vermont, but after moving to Providence worked in the cotton mills during the day and hired a tutor for evening lessons, a practice he continued during the winter months until he was about eighteen. He continued a high class mill worker until 1872, then entered the sewing machine business, winning long continued success. He first became manager of offices in Putnam, Connecticut, going thence to Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1884 he entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilcox Sewing Machine Company as manager of the Cape Cod district and as far inland as Worcester, his headquarters at New Bedford. He continued in the sewing machine business for twenty-three years, 1872-95, then entered the furniture business at New Bedford, North End, continuing eleven years as senior of the firm, Bourbo & Bouchard, then bought his partner's interest and conducts the business under his own name, dealing in furniture for every purpose and carrying a line of Victrolas. He is a well balanced, keen man of affairs, honorable and upright in all his dealings, a man well liked and highly regarded. In political faith he is a Republican, but takes little part in politics. His business and his farm are his chief interests, although, since the sons have come to share the burdens of business, the store at No. 1112 Acushnet avenue does not demand his presence, as it once did. He is a communicant of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church;

member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand patriarch; member of the Laurier and Rochambeau clubs, and is vice-president of the New Bedford Gentleman's Driving Club. The club matinees usually attract him and horses bearing his colors are often first past the judges stand as the cups and prizes they have brought home attest.

Mr. Bourbo married (first) at Centerville, Connecticut, in 1873, Josephine Leland, who died in 1879. He married (second) in Worcester, Massachusetts, Caroline Burton. He has four sons and one daughter: Walter A., associated with his father in the furniture business at No. 1112 Acushnet avenue, New Bedford; William D., associated with the C. F. Wing & Company furniture house; Alfred A., a jeweler of Toronto, Canada; Albert C., formerly associated with his father in the furniture business, and now enlisted as a mechanic in the United States Navy; Rose A., married Henry Tatreault, of New Bedford.

HARRY BLOOMINGDALE.

In 1901, a young Philadelphian who had acquired wide business experience in various cities of the East came to New Bedford and opened the Surprise Clothing Store at the corner of Purchase and High streets. He came as representative of the firm, Daniels & Bloomingdale, of Philadelphia, but fourteen months later he bought the Daniels interest and has since furnished New Bedford with many "surprises," all emanating from his fertile brain in an endeavor to have it well understood that there was a surprise store in the city which craved their business. By exceedingly well directed and clever publicity work he has kept this fact before the people. He is a wide-awake retailer, and has successfully courted success, but his particular forte is publicity, and many are the unique and particularly attractive advertising displays that he has shown in his windows and on the streets. In fact every holiday or public occasion calls out some fresh display of his powers and the surprise store bears a most appropriate name. He has a genius for original window effects, and during his more than fifteen years in New Bedford has never repeated himself, but each occasion seems to furnish him with an inspiration, and the windows of his store have represented about every form of life and action, some of them so highly realistic that the amount of mechanical genius, ingenuity and patience required is truly wonderful, and these ideas or inspirations are Mr. Bloomingdale's own and are not confined to advancing his own store interests. In common with John Duff he holds honorary life membership in the New Bedford Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, in recognition of the fact that Mr. Bloomingdale designed the float which won them first prize and Mr. Duff donated eight beautiful

horses which drew the float through the streets of Fall River and brought the local Aerie great praise. In many competitions for "best display," "most attractive float" or "best original design" he has won many first prizes, and his many "publicity" schemes are enormous. His gift is a remarkable one, but although he is very modest and admits that he has been able to "do things" there is a method and an appeal in all that he does that takes his achievement into the realm of genius, that genius born of an acute business sense and not simply an ability to create an attractive design. Designing mechanical window or float displays is as the very breath of life to him, and when one is completed he is as anxious as an artist or composer to hear how the public receives his creation.

Harry Bloomingdale was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1873, son of Louis and Sarah Bloomingdale, both living, his father a retired cloth merchant. He completed grammar school courses in Philadelphia public schools at the age of fourteen, then for a time was his father's assistant in his business. He gave close attention to the business methods, even as a boy, and so early did his business sense develop that at the age of seventeen he was road salesman for a wholesale clothing house. At the age of nineteen he was managing two stores for the firm, H. & D. Daniels, a firm which made a specialty of bankrupt stocks, holding sales in different cities all over the United States. At the age of twenty-one he was made resident manager of the H. & D. Daniels store at Springfield, Massachusetts, and until 1901 he continued the management of that store. In 1901 he opened the Surprise Store in New Bedford under the firm name, Daniels & Bloomingdale, dealers in clothing. In a little more than a year he became sole owner, and at present the history of the fifteen years is one of expansion and progress. The store has more than doubled in size and full lines of furnishings have been added to the original clothing line. In his window displays he has drawn upon every available theme, patriotic, commemorative, fanciful or actual life, and is now engaged in preparing a grand display based upon the present war which will include a wonderful map of Europe. He has taken leading rank among New Bedford merchants, and at his store has developed a solid business along the most modern lines of merchandising. He holds the esteem of his community, and has won an honorable position as a business man and citizen. In addition to his retail business, Mr. Bloomingdale has wholesale clothing interests in Philadelphia which are important, being a partner in the Blumenthal, Schiller Company. He is a good buyer and misses no opportunity to serve the patrons of his store with genuine surprise and is fully imbued with American ideals and patriotic impulses. He is a member of Sippican Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Bloomingdale married, in New Bedford, in 1909, Estelle B. Peirce, daughter of Henry and Cynthia M. Peirce.

WILLIAM SIMEON DAVENPORT.

Although born and reared on a Vermont hillside farm, there passing the first twenty years of his life, the routine of farm life was always distasteful, his inclinations all being for machinery and a desire for advancement over farm life. Finally he was able to break away from the farm, and at the first opportunity he began work in a machine shop. Thus fairly started in line with his tastes and talents, he developed rapidly, passed from the ranks of learners to that of expert, and from expert machinist the next step was designing machinery. Designing machines has indeed been a "passion of his life," for when but a boy on the farm with only tools of his own construction (a foot lathe and jig saw), and in his spare time, he made the patterns and built a small steam engine. When the engine, one and one-quarter inch bore and two inch stroke, was completed, the boy called in a friend to furnish the motive power, the little engine being so well built and timed that lung power was sufficient to cause it to run rapidly. A boy who could do this could not be denied, and when a twelve years' course in that great university of the mechanical world, the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, was finished, he was eminently qualified for starting a business under the name of the Davenport Machine Tool Company. He is a son of Rice and Susan (Lyon) Davenport, his father a farmer. Both parents are deceased.

William Simeon Davenport was born at the home farm at Williamstown, Vermont, March 14, 1861, and there spent the years intervening between that date and 1881. He attended the public schools, obtaining a good English education, and was his father's assistant, doing his full share and not shirking. But his heart was not in his work, and in his spare time he was constructing or repairing machines for his own pleasure and for farm utility. A foot lathe, jig saw and the small steam engine alluded to proved his genius for mechanics, and finally he left home and went to Rutland, Vermont, obtaining a position with a factory manufacturing buttons from vegetable ivory. That was a step toward the goal of his ambition, but only a step, and very soon he had secured a beginner's place in the machine shop of the Fairbank's Scale Company at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Six years were spent there as an apprentice and journeyman, their close, finding Mr. Davenport the skilled machinist the resourceful, self-reliant man.

With full confidence in his own mechanical and managerial ability, he accepted appointment as foreman of the Standard Scale Company, of Rome, Georgia, but a year later, receiving an offer from the Brown & Sharpe Company, he accepted and spent twelve years with that great machine and tool company, as machinist, foreman of a department and designer of machinery for making screws, etc. He then organized the Davenport Machine Tool Company of New Bedford, of which he is designing engineer and sole owner. In the mechanical world, Mr. Daven-

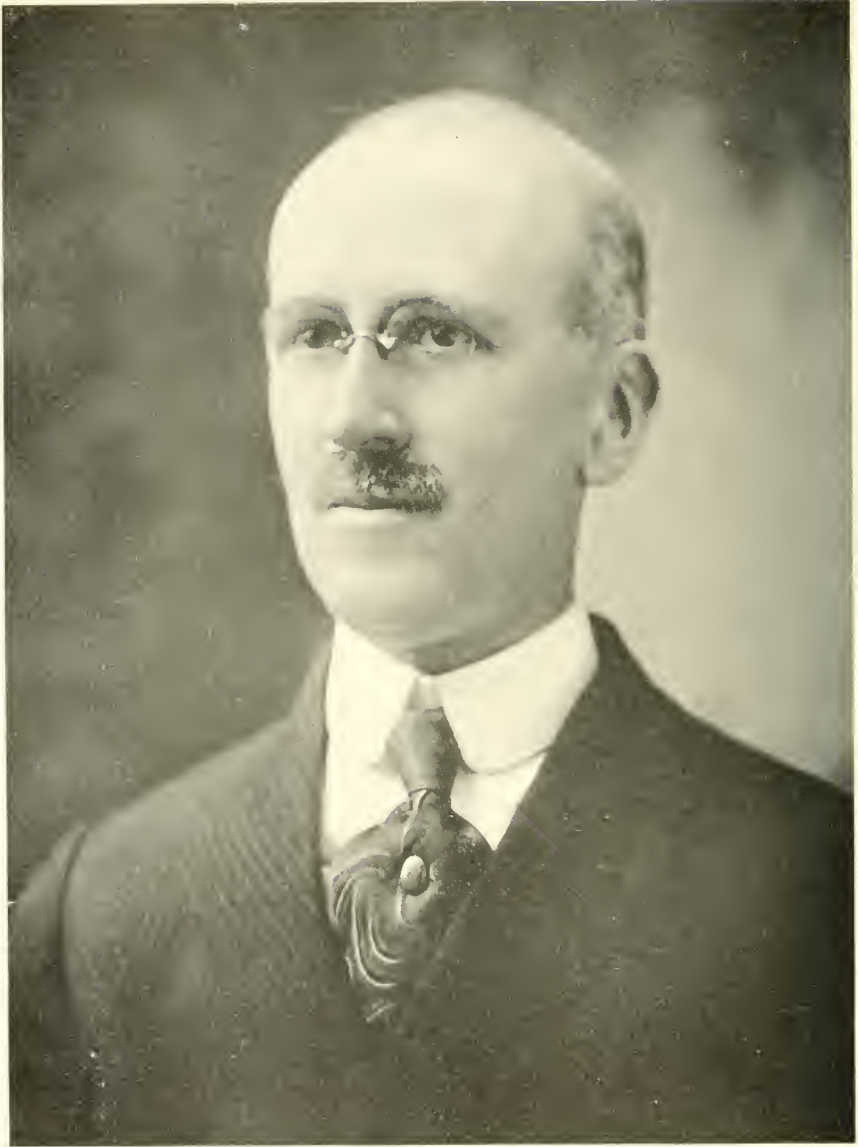
port is widely known as the man whose work, designing machines, is his recreation, and one to whom creating new or improving old machines is work "worth while." He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a trustee of the New Bedford Industrial School, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in religious faith a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Davenport married, at Providence, Rhode Island, April 4, 1893, Edith E. Hatch, born in Ionia, New York.

ARCHIE C. GARDNER.

The corner of Purchase and Union streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Gardner and his prosperous jewelry business, has a very interesting history, as there and nearby the Kelleys, Ezra Kelley, the famous manufacturer of Kelley's oil for watches and clocks, 1830-1850; Ezra Kelley & Son, 1850-1868; William L. Kelley, 1868-1913, had conducted the same business which in 1913 was purchased by Archie C. Gardner from William L. Kelley. Eighty-seven years have elapsed since the business was founded by Ezra Kelley, and in every change that has been made the business has passed to an employee. William L. Kelley learned his trade with Ezra Kelley and was proprietor for forty-five years before selling to Mr. Gardner, whom he had employed as a jeweler and clerk. So the passing of the store and business to Mr. Gardner was hard to realize, as customers saw the same store in the same place they had always seen it, were attended by the same clerk and nothing was new but the fact of ownership. The old jeweler who had so long been proprietor of the store has since passed away and with him the last Kelley trace disappears from the business founded by Ezra Kelley in 1830. A new name appears, Gardner, and the stage is set for the new dynasty.

Archie C. Gardner is a son of John A. and Ellen L. Gardner. His father and mother were born in Nova Scotia. They were the parents of: Stanley E., Herbert S., Jessie M., Laura L., Alice A., and Archie C., of further mention. Archie C. Gardner was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1886, and here attended school until fourteen years of age. In the year 1900 he began working for Reed & Barton, the well known silversmiths and manufacturers of table silver, remaining in their employ one year. He was errand boy and clerk in a Taunton drug store for a time, and at the age of eighteen years began learning the jewelry business in Taunton. In 1908 he came to New Bedford and entered the employ of William L. Kelley at the corner of Purchase and Union streets, and five years later purchased the business. In May, 1914, he moved to his present location, a larger, more desirable store, which he has handsomely equipped and stocked with all that renders a modern jewelry store so attractive. The business is a prosperous one and reflects credit upon the owner who has won his way from a small beginning in life to the ownership of a well established business.



Wm F. Turner.

Mr. Gardner married, in Taunton, in 1908, Louise A., daughter of R. H. and Adelaide E. White. The former are the parents of two children: Eva A., born in 1909; and Robert K., born in 1913.

WILLIAM FENDERSON TURNER.

For over a quarter of a century Mr. Turner has been a part of the staff of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, beginning as messenger boy. But when once he had obtained even that foothold his advance was rapid, and since 1914 he has been the duly elected assistant treasurer. Mr. Turner is of an old Dartmouth family, a great-grandson of Salmon and Clarissy (Pierce) Turner; grandson of Calvin Keith and Caroline M. B. (Reed) Turner, and son of Elbridge Alden and Harriet Josephine (Hall) Turner.

Calvin Keith Turner, born in Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, June 6, 1822, died November 16, 1878. In early life he was a grocer, but later he was a farmer and a man of influence in the town. He was representative to the State Legislature, assistant assessor of taxes, overseer of the poor, conveyancer, recruiting officer during the Civil War, a consistent member of the Christian church, and a Republican in politics after the formation of that party in 1856. He married Caroline M. B. Reed, born December 10, 1819, died March 30, 1873. They were the parents of a son, Elbridge A. Turner, of further mention, and of a daughter, Annie B. Turner, who married (first) a Wilson, (second) an Austin.

Elbridge Alden Turner was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 16, 1843, and died in New Bedford, August 16, 1907, a grocer and a farmer, and like his father a Republican and a member of the Christian church. He married Harriet Josephine Hall, born September 11, 1843, in Wilton, Maine, and died in New Bedford, March 1, 1894, daughter of James Neal and Emily J. (Purinton) Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were the parents of two daughters and a son: Lillian Lee, born August 28, 1866, married Burleigh E. Thomas; Clara, born June, 1869, deceased; William Fenderson

William Fenderson Turner was born in North Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, August 11, 1871. He was educated in New Bedford public schools, finishing the courses of Parker Street Grammar School in 1885, and graduating with the high school, class of 1889. He began his business career when just out of high school, securing his first position in July, 1889, as clerk with C. E. Ellis, who conducted a wholesale grocery house. His stay with the grocery house terminated in January, 1890, when he entered the service of the New Bedford Five Cents Saving Bank as messenger boy, an association which has ever since existed, in constantly increasing positions of responsibility. He is an able financier and man of business, clear headed, prompt and accurate,

particularly strong points for the business he is in. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Turner married in New Bedford, September 12, 1894, Berta N. Holcomb, born in New Bedford, February 13, 1872, daughter of Roland and Elizabeth Morton (Cables) Holcomb, her father a grocer. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Elizabeth Hall, born February 23, 1896, assistant in dental clinic; Frances, born March 27, 1899, died April 28, 1912; Roland Holcomb, born December 31, 1903; John Alden, April 18, 1910. The family home is No. 324 Cottage street.

EDWARD JAMES HODGDON.

In 1901 Mr. Hodgdon began business as a jeweler, his own special plan of dealing being determined upon in his own mind, and one which proved successful. His theory was correct and his business in Haverhill, Massachusetts, became the largest credit jeweler business in the city. From Haverhill to New Bedford was a natural transition, and although he has closed his Haverhill business he yet deals largely in watches and diamonds outside New Bedford. He has developed a strong capacity for the business he follows and has built up the same upon the sound basis of absolutely fair dealing. He thoroughly understands his business, having grown with it from a small beginning, and there is no feature of jewelry credit dealing with which he is not absolute master. He is a son of James C. and Mary Hodgdon, his father deceased, his mother yet a resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Frederick Hodgdon, a retired shoe dealer, and Mildred Hodgdon are the other living children of James C. and Mary Hodgdon.

Edward James Hodgdon was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 9, 1870. In 1872, his parents moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where the father died in 1881. Edward J. attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, then was employed in a shoe factory, and until 1901 he was engaged in shoe manufacturing. In that year he began a credit jewelry business in a small way, establishing an office and doing business as E. J. Hodgdon, dealer in diamonds and watches. In 1910 he opened a branch store in New Bedford, and in 1911 he made this city his chief place of business activity, retiring from Haverhill as fast as accounts could be closed up. His first office in New Bedford was in the Cummings block, but when about three years ago the Bristol building was completed, he moved to his present location in that building, where he conducts a large business under the firm name, E. J. Hodgdon, jeweler. His dealings are chiefly in diamonds and watches on the credit plan, a line of trade in which he has been very successful. Mr. Hodgdon is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Dartmouth Club, and is affiliated with the Republican party.

He married, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 29, 1896, E. Josephine Nason, her father a shoe dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgdon are the parents of two sons, Raymond and Herbert.

WILLIAM HOWLAND JENNINGS.

Since 1858 the grain business which as Denison Brothers, Plummer & Jennings Grain Company, Inc., of which William H. Jennings is treasurer, and now is operated as J. Cushing & Company, of which the same gentleman is manager, has been known in New Bedford. Denison Brothers, as J. H. Denison & Company, and finally as Denison Brothers, came into control of the two flour and feed mills known as the "North" and "South" mills. They incorporated as Denison Brothers Company, March 1, 1891. Later that corporation gave way to the Plummer & Jennings Grain Company, Mr. Jennings having been an employee in the clerical department of Denison Brothers before incorporation. The Plummer & Jennings Grain Company, dealers in flour, grain, hay and straw, at 100 South Water street, New Bedford, gave way in 1915 to J. Cushing & Company, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Mr. Jennings being local manager for that corporation. He is of New Bedford birth, son of George W. Jennings, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 27, 1817, died in 1880, who for many years and until his death was foreman of the Delano Oil Company. George W. Jennings married Susan A. Wilcox, born August 2, 1820, died May 29, 1893.

William Howland Jennings, of ancient Massachusetts family, was born in New Bedford, February 19, 1856, and there attended the grade and high schools. He began business life when a youth with Bliss & Nye, crockery store merchants, and for three years served them as a clerk. From that firm he went to Denison Brothers, then operating as a partnership, and from his entrance to their office he has been continuously connected with the same business through all its changes of name and ownership. When Denison Brothers Company was succeeded by the Plummer & Jennings Grain Company, also a corporation, Mr. Jennings was elected treasurer of the company, and when J. Cushing & Company obtained control he became manager, as at present, remaining a director and treasurer of the Plummer & Jennings Grain Company. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Brook Club, and New Bedford Board of Trade. He is a good business man, conservative in all things, and a man of forceful character, highly esteemed.

Mr. Jennings married in New Bedford, October 11, 1883, Ruth E. Shepherd, daughter of Stephen H. Shepherd, who died January 31, 1914, after a half century of service in the office of the New Bedford "Standard," being the oldest employee of that paper. He was born in December, 1830. Stephen H. Shepherd married Ellen Frances Ripner, of New Bedford.

JOHN FRANK KIRK.

Although son of a "Forty Niner," a sailor and a whaler, John F. Kirk at an early age settled down to peaceful commercial pursuits in the city of his birth, and after the death of his father bought the hay, grain and feed business which John Kirk had established in 1852, and at Nos. 1278-1286 Purchase street conducts a large business in hay, grain, flour, feed, seed and plants. He was born the year the business was founded, and from boyhood he had been familiar with its workings, his active connection dating from his sixteenth year, when he left school to become his father's assistant. He has known no other business interest, and for a quarter of a century has been its head, his entire connection now nearing the half-century mark, 1868-1917. The old office was a great gathering place for the old whalers, and for some of the politicians—Rodney French, O. H. P. Brown, Captain Billey Hawes, Captain John Nickerson, Captain William Santelle, Fred Shaw, being some of the men who gathered in the old office during the lifetime of the founder of the business, and there the boy listened to wonderful tales of land and sea, political intrigue, victories and defeats. During the Civil War four men went from the store, Joseph Brotherson, George Allen, who lost a leg in the Shenandoah Valley, Thomas Martin and Michael Milton, who went down with the "Congress" in Hampton Roads when sunk by the "Merrimac," the wonder-working warship which was the hope of the Confederacy, so soon to be vanquished by the little "Monitor," the "Yankee cheese box on a raft."

John Kirk, born in New York City, entered the merchant marine service when young, and sailed foreign seas, entering Russian and many other foreign ports. He made but one whaling voyage, sailing in the ship "Copia." In 1849 he joined the "gold seekers" in their rush for California gold fields, which so many of them never reached, and from which so many more never returned. John Kirk crossed the Isthmus of Panama, thence by vessel to San Francisco. He conducted a bakery in Sacramento for a year and must have gained some gold, for upon his return he started in business, founding the hay, grain and feed business in New Bedford in 1852. He was grandson of a Scotchman, his wife, Evelyn (Gifford) Kirk, of Westport, coming of old New England family. He conducted the flour and grain business until his death in 1893, then left the business and property to his widow and three daughters.

John Frank Kirk, son of John and Evelyn (Gifford) Kirk, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 12, 1852, and has ever resided in the city of his birth, a city to whose commercial greatness he has contributed in no small measure. He finished grammar school courses in the public school, then became a pupil of John Boodel, the "Quaker," who kept a private school at the head of Union street. At the age of sixteen he left school to become his father's assistant, and for twenty-five years was his "right hand man," carrying during most of those years

the larger part of the burdens of the business. When John Kirk died in 1893, everything was left to his widow and daughters, the son for a time managing the business for the estate. At the final settlement he bought the business from his mother and sisters under a generous agreement, and from that time has been sole owner and head. The Kirk establishment is the oldest business house on Purchase street, and has never known any other location, nor has it ever been out of the Kirk name, nor has J. Frank Kirk ever been out of the business. They were born at about the same time, and have never been separated. The business is a prosperous one, Mr. Kirk having long ago established a reputation for fair dealing, and has fairly won public approval.

A Progressive Republican, Mr. Kirk takes a deep interest in public affairs, although as a citizen only, not seeking nor accepting public office for himself, but locally supporting his friends in their ambitions. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club. He married, May 31, 1875, Abby Robinson, of New Bedford, daughter of Jones and Julia Robinson, her father a teacher and public official. They have no children.

WALTER H. PAIGE.

Starting his cotton mill education in the picking room of one of the Wamsutta Mills, and working his way upward through all the grades until becoming a superintendent is the record Mr. Paige compiled during the first ten years of his business life, 1895-1905, the Wamsutta Mills being the only place in which he was employed during that period. From 1909 until June, 1917, the same position, superintendent, was held with New Bedford and Fall River cotton manufacturing corporations, his present position, treasurer of the Paige Manufacturing Company, a million dollar corporation, beginning in June, 1917. His record is most honorable even in a community where men rise quickly from the ranks if they possess the quality, and in its compiling Mr. Paige has demonstrated his worth, and a retrospective view over his forty years can bring him nothing but satisfaction.

James H. Paige, born in Hardwick, Vermont, in 1833, is now a retired merchant of New Bedford. He married Elizabeth P. Terry, of New Bedford, who died in December, 1909, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Terry, of New Bedford. Three of the children of James H. and Elizabeth P. (Terry) Paige, are living. Walter H., of further mention; Maurice W., sales agent of New Bedford; Lydia Terry, married Charles S. Baylies, retired hay and grain merchant of New Bedford, formerly president and treasurer of the William Baylies Company, Incorporated.

Walter H. Paige was born in New Bedford, July 15, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of the city, passing through all grades and completing the course with graduation in class of 1895. Two months were spent as clerk in the Mechanics National Bank before entering

the employ of the Wamsutta Mills, but when he entered upon mill work it was closely followed and he has never departed therefrom. He started with the Wamsutta as clerk, but soon abandoned the office for the mill, and in the picking room found his first job. The task was not easy, but he applied himself to its performance and soon was advanced. The same rule was applied there, and as each higher position was reached he took good care that he rose to the full level of the position, consequently there was no backward slip taken and in due time he became a superintendent. In 1898, when just twenty-one, he was placed in charge of the sampling and classification of cotton used by the mills, and for six years was manager of that department. In 1905 he was appointed superintendent of Wamsutta Mills, Nos. 6 and 7, a post he held until June 14, 1909, when he resigned to become superintendent of the Wampanoag Mill at Fall River, Massachusetts. There he remained until June, 1917, when he returned to New Bedford as agent and treasurer of the Paige Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of fancy cotton and silk goods, employing six hundred hands.

Mr. Paige, while resident in Fall River, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and active in his political interest, affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His club is the Wamsutta of New Bedford, but he is not a club man, his home being the great center of attraction for him and there he is oftenest found in his hours "off duty."

Mr. Paige married in New Bedford, October 4, 1905, Mary Prescott Brownell, daughter of Herbert J. and Harriet (Parker) Brownell, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Paige are the parents of a son, Walter H. Paige, Jr., born in New Bedford, July 29, 1915.

SEVERO PACHECO SILVA, M. D.

This branch of the Silva family, on the paternal side, is of Portugal, but on the maternal or Garcia side, Dr. Silva, of New Bedford, has both English and German connections, his Grandfather Garcia being of English parentage, and grandmother of German. Jacintho Furtado Garcia, born in Portugal, who died in 1900, was a merchant and by his wife, Isabel, had children, Frank, Jacintho, Joseph, Mary, Adelaide, Wilamenha and Maria G. Garcia, born in Portugal, who married Manuel P. B. Silva, a merchant, also born in Portugal. They came to New Bedford in 1889, and there Mr. Silva is engaged as a merchant, head of the firm of M. P. B. Silva & Son.

Severo Pacheco Silva, son of Manuel P. B. and Maria G. (Garcia) Silva, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 13, 1891. After taking the necessary courses at the Mosher Preparatory School, he entered Tufts College, there pursuing first a classical course, and later,



S. P. Silva

entering Tuft's Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1913. Prior to entering the medical college, for two years he was engaged in the hardware business with his father. After graduation in 1913, Dr. Silva located for practice at No. 4 Wing street, New Bedford, and in the four years that he has been in practice his success has been very satisfactory. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Bedford Medical Society, and has been in the Marine Hospital service. He is rapidly acquiring the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren, and is building his practice upon the best of foundations, honor and integrity. He is popular and influential in his section of the city and numbers his clientele and his friends among the best. He is a member of the Brooks and Country clubs of New Bedford, the Monte Pio Society, the Foresters of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Portuguese Fraternity of America. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Silva married, at Caribou, Maine, September 11, 1916, Minnie E. McNelly, born in Caribou, daughter of Perley L. McNelly, a merchant. They are the parents of a son, Robert Lemont Silva, born June 14, 1917.

JOHN A. PERKINS.

In 1877, Andrew W. Perkins established in New Bedford a general trucking, slate and gravel roofing business. As his son, John A. Perkins, grew to manhood, he became first an assistant, then a partner, and when the founder passed to his reward, John A. Perkins and a brother-in-law, U. G. Brownell, succeeded to the business which is conducted under the firm name, A. W. Perkins & Company, office at No. 167 Hillman street. Andrew W. Perkins, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, a fisherman, after his removal to New Bedford, established the business now conducted by his son. He died in 1900. He and his wife, Susan P. Perkins, were the parents of a son, John A., of further mention, and two daughters, one deceased, the other, Carrie, wife of U. G. Brownell.

John A. Perkins, son of Andrew and Susan P. Perkins, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 1, 1862, but his parents moved to New Bedford in 1865 and here his life has been spent. He attended the grade schools of the city until he was sixteen years of age, completing the grammar school course. He then began work with his father, who had started and developed a general trucking and roofing business. This business, founded in 1877, was conducted by Andrew W. Perkins until 1896, then by Andrew W. Perkins & Son until 1900, and since then as A. W. Perkins & Company. The business, now in the hands of the second generation, is conducted along the same lines with modern concreting added, the principal department being roofing, slate and gravel. General teaming is also a feature of the business, twenty horses being employed. The firm is a well established and prosperous one.

Mr. Perkins married, in New Bedford, August 7, 1886, Harriet M. Gray, they the parents of: Gertrude L., now stenographer in the office of the "Standard;" Luella G., a teacher in the Parker Street Grammar School; Andrew G., a mill operator in a Pawtucket Cotton Mill; Winifred, stenographer and bookkeeper with Greene & Wood; Carrie, a stenographer with Driscoll, Church & Hall; Esther, a high school student. The family home, where these children all reside, is No. 127 Chestnut street.

WILLIAM A. PERRY.

When Mr. Perry started in business at the corner of High and Purchase streets, New Bedford, some twenty-two years ago, his entire cash capital was seventeen dollars, his stock of goods being purchased on credit. The seventeen dollars made change and carried him over the first day. Since then receipts have largely outrun expenses, and within two years from the start he was discounting his bills. The old store outgrew even the additions thereto, and in 1915 he moved to his present location, No. 943 Purchase street, where he has a well established trade in provisions and groceries. This result has been reached by a careful attention to business detail, the application of sound business principle and to an unvarying regard for fair dealing with every customer. Mr. Perry is a son of Francis T. and Harriet A. Perry, his father a clothing merchant.

William A. Perry was born in East Fairhaven, Bristol county, Massachusetts, June 1, 1866, and has passed most of his life in the town of his birth and in New Bedford. He was about ten years of age when his mother died, leaving him to the care of a sister living in Boston. There he attended public schools, completing his course in the grammar school at the age of fifteen. He then became a wage earner, beginning as an office boy at a salary of two dollars and fifty cents per week, becoming eighteen months later shipping clerk for a Charlestown asbestos factory, there remaining two years. From there he went to a Charlestown cracker factory, again as shipping clerk, there remaining one year. At the age of nineteen years he returned to New Bedford, entering the employ of Holcomb & Francis, grocers, at School and Second streets, remaining with that firm as clerk for about eighteen months. His next employer was his brother, Charles P. Perry, who was engaged in the grocery business in New Bedford. He went with him as clerk, became manager and continued five years, leaving to engage in business for himself.

In 1891, Mr. Perry began business for himself, having little as capital except a good fund of experience in the line he chose and an abiding faith in his own ability to found and conduct a business for himself. To this he added courage of the best kind, and with a stock

of unpaid for goods, with seventeen dollars in the cash drawer, he gave an exemplification of the American traits of character, the taking of a long chance where the result depends upon the personal equation. He believed in himself, and inbuing others with that belief he found credit and friends available until the danger point was passed and success assured. He has been in business continuously in the same neighborhood, only making one move and that in 1915 to his present location. Mr. Perry is a Republican in politics, a member of the Dartmouth Club, and of Star of the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Perry married Jennie Tiffany, of New Bedford, daughter of James L. and Maria E. Tiffany. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are the parents of two sons: Edward C., born in 1890, educated in private schools, now engaged in the wholesale tea and coffee business, firm of Barrows & Perry; William A. Jr., born in 1897, educated in private schools, now associated in business with his father.

STEPHEN RUSSELL POTTER.

The memory of Stephen R. Potter, now a retired merchant of New Bedford, goes back to the days when whaling and allied industries were New Bedford's very life blood and her source of prosperity. It was even more than a source of prosperity, it was a means of livelihood without which thousands in the city could not exist. Then he saw that business pass away until but a remnant remained, and with the departure of the Stone Fleet, composed of all that remained of the hundreds which yearly arrived laden with their treasure taken from the deep, and departed with high hopes for a still more prosperous voyage, New Bedford sat in sackcloth and ashes mourning her departing greatness. Then came the renaissance, the new birth and greater prosperity, and as his father passed out with the old business, the son came in with the new and as a merchant achieved honorable success as Captain Stephen N. Potter and others of the name had done as whalers and mariners.

Stephen Russell Potter was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 17, 1845, now is living retired at his home, No. 333 Union street, in his native city. He began his education in the Gleason School, passed to Middle Street Grammar School and finished at Friends' Academy, Edward Allen then principal. While yet a student at the Academy he enlisted in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Unattached Company, was stationed at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, and there was on duty until his term of enlistment expired. After the war he returned to his New Bedford home, and on coming of legal age entered business life as a member of the firm of Tinkham & Potter, manufacturers of ladies', misses' and children's shoes. Four years later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Potter went to Chicago where for five and one-half years, until driven out by two fires, he conducted a commission business

in boots and shoes. He prospered, but yearning for his home by the sea he returned on a visit, as he supposed, but it has proved a very long one and not yet ended. His mother, then alone and wanting him near her, added her wishes to the arguments of Captain William Sanders, and he decided to remain in New Bedford and engage in the clothing business, which he did after closing out his Chicago interest.

He was admitted to a financial interest in the firm of Sanders & Barrows, clothing merchants, became a salesman for the house, and for thirty years gave the business his close attention, then failing health caused his retirement from all participation in business of any kind. After about a year and a half he took the position of soldier relief manager, succeeding Captain William Landen, but that, too, has been given up and he has no business nor official cares. He is a charter member of Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic; Acishnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Rod and Reel Club, the Dartmouth Club, and is an honorary member of the Zachariah Hillman Engine Company, of which he may be styled the father, as he called the meeting to order which first decided upon its formation and was for many years its vice-president.

Mr. Potter married, in New Bedford, January 12, 1870, Rhoda Jane Briggs, of North Dartmouth, who died in New Bedford, December 13, 1916, their married life terminating just short of their golden wedding day. They had no children. Mr. Potter has always been extremely fond of sport with rod and reel, and yet follows his passion frequently both on the salt water and along fresh water streams and lakes. He is very successful in matching wits with the finny tribe and usually brings home as many as he cares to.

DANIEL WEBSTER BAKER.

It often happens that a man who is successfully occupied in a profession or business, with a secondary interest in real estate, gives up the former in order to devote his entire time to that secondary interest, with the result that it pays him not only in fortune but in reputation and respect. Such was the case with Daniel W. Baker, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, son of Captain Daniel Baker, who was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, was a sea captain, commanding the whaling vessel "Theophilus Chase" in 1842. He married Aeria Slocum, daughter of George F. and Jane Slocum, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. They had two children: Edward Y. and Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster Baker was born August 7, 1867, in Dartmouth. He received his education in the schools of that town, graduating from high school at the age of seventeen. He then entered the employ of E. L. Potter, a retail grocer of New Bedford, with whom he remained for four years, 1884-88. He then left to open a grocery store under the



J. M. Baker.

name of Baker & Chase, at the corner of Dartmouth and Borden streets. In 1893, after five successful years, he sold the store, opening another under the name of D. W. Baker, on the corner of Second and Madison streets, and this place of business he maintained until 1906. Up to this time Mr. Baker was taking an ever increasing interest in real estate dealings. The result was that he finally sold out the grocery business altogether to devote his time exclusively to the above mentioned occupation. On April 15, 1906, was founded the real estate firm of Westby & Baker, Aloysius Westby being the other member. They were located in the McLeod Building, but later moved to the Times Building and again to the present location in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building. During its existence this firm has made some notable real estate negotiations, the most important of which are as follows: October, 1913, the purchase by Westby & Baker, for investment, from the New England Cotton Yarn Company of the Howland Mill property consisting of nine acres and fifty-one dwellings, bounded by Hemlock, Winsper, Bolton and Rockdale streets, assessed at more than \$85,000.00; December, 1914, the purchase from Potomska Mill of South End property, consisting of three hundred square rods of land, four tenement blocks and two large boarding houses, assessed for \$52,825.00; April, 1916, the purchase from the New England Cotton Yarn Mill Company of the forty-seven acre tract south of Howland Village and the Gosnold & Sharp Mills, frontage of 2,400 feet on Cove road and 2,000 feet on Rockdale avenue, property assessed for over \$59,000.00; and December, 1916, the largest transaction in the history of the city, the purchase of practically all real estate holdings of the Wamsutta Mills, consisting of one and one-quarter miles of streets occupied by two hundred and forty different tenants, property valued at nearly one-quarter of a million dollars.

As a Republican in politics, Mr. Baker represented his ward in Common Council, serving one term. He was a member of the License Board from March 19, 1912, to 1916, when he resigned four years before the expiration of his term. He is a Free Mason of high degree: worshipful master of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Brooks Club, and belongs to the Rod and Reel Club.

In 1892, at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Mr. Baker was married to Grace Covell Gifford, who died April 6, 1901, daughter of James N. and Adelaide (Bettle) Gifford. They were the parents of three children: Stanley G., a graduate of New Bedford High School, now associated with the firm of Westby & Baker; Elizabeth H., a high school student, class of 1918; and Erland, born August 23, 1893, died in March, 1894.

ALOYSIUS WESTBY.

Out of the great number of immigrants to whom America has always offered opportunities, there have been degrees of success varying from that of a negative character to one superlatively positive. While we cannot assign the success of Aloysius Westby to the latter degree, and most assuredly not to the former, we may at least conservatively say that it reaches somewhat between the two, and leave the judgment to those who read the progress of his life.

Aloysius Westby, son of William and Teresa Westby (both deceased), was born in Lancashire, England, June 15, 1870, where he attended school until his thirteenth year. Later he became employed in the Broad Oak Printing Works at Acrinton, where he remained one year at the wage of sixty cents per week. Then he entered a cotton mill at Great Harwood, where he was employed as a weaver until 1893, his twenty-third year. It was then that he came to the United States, settling in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was first employed as weaver in the Wamsutta Mill No. 6, for six months, and in the Grinnell Mill for the same length of time. He gave up this occupation to become a solicitor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in New Bedford, which he served for twenty-seven months. After the strike in 1898 he again took up weaving in the Bristol Mill. In 1900 he left the Bristol Mill and entered the real estate business, in which he has grown not only in material wealth but also in favor with those with whom he has had to deal and come in contact. In 1905, Mr. Westby returned to England for a visit to his former home, and during his absence he travelled extensively on the Continent. The following year marks the founding of the firm of Westby & Baker, when Aloysius Westby and Daniel Webster Baker (q. v.) a former merchant of New Bedford, opened real estate offices in the McLeod Building. They later moved to the Times Building and at present are located in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building. The firm conducts its business on the general plan of buying, developing by subdividing, and building and selling real estate. During its existence the firm has handled some of the largest real estate transactions in the history of New Bedford, especially those dealing with mill sites and tenement districts. Mr. Westby is a member of the Plymouth Club, and a communicant of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.

In September, 1897, Mr. Westby was married in New Bedford to Louise Bohler, born in Germany, the daughter of Johann Frederick Bohler, deceased. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Westby are: Mary Louise; Wilfrieda; Teresa; Margaret E., all of whom have been educated in the Sacred Heart Convent at Fairhaven; Elizabeth and Patricia.



Aloisius Westby

CHARLES HENRY SIMMONS.

A young man just entering his thirties, Mr. Simmons reviews a life that for energy and action has been remarkable. When a grade school pupil his mornings, evenings and vacations were spent in grocery store service. During the time that he was a high school student his nights from nine until seven the following morning were spent in the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company. Since leaving high school he has displayed the same energy, and as head of the Merchants' Law Exchange, Incorporated, a law and collection agency, he has developed a business which is vast in its extent. He is a son of Lemuel Ellsworth and Anne E. (Rodman) Simmons, his father a manufacturer of automobile tops.

Charles H. Simmons was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 17, 1886, and has always resided in his native city. He was educated in the grade and high schools, but left high school six months prior to graduation. His early life outside of school was filled with work of various kinds, and he left high school to become a clerk in the drug store of J. H. Nuttall, in which he had worked when a school boy. He remained with Mr. Nuttall three and one-half years, and in the meantime prepared for and passed a college entrance examination. Sickness overturned his well laid plans for a college education, and after recovery, deeming the opportunity lost, he abandoned the idea, and for two years was a bookkeeper for the Watson Garage. He then was sent by the S. C. Lowe Supply Company, a mill and garage supply man, to Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year at the main factories of the Oldsmobile Company, mastering the detail of auto construction. He then returned to New Bedford, and was in Mr. Lowe's employ for a year prior to establishing the collection agency which he owns and manages, located in the Merchants' Bank Building.

As owner and treasurer of the Simmons Piano Company, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos, he is a member of the National Association of Piano Dealers. He is also well advanced in the study of law, and in the fall of 1917 appeared before the board of law examiners, and passed the tests required for admission to the bar. This record of a busy life from the age of eleven to thirty-one is an unusual one, and Mr. Simmons, in the vigor of his young life, is laying broad and deep the foundations upon which to erect a successful career. He is a member of the New Bedford License Commission, is a Republican in politics, and a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but has no club affiliations.

Mr. Simmons married in New Bedford, June 5, 1907, Matilda Seaman, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Seaman, of New Bedford, her father now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are the parents of Gordon Jansen Simmons, born in New Bedford, April 28, 1916.

MARK E. SULLIVAN.

The career of John B. Sullivan, the honored father of Mark E. Sullivan, of New Bedford, is one of interest and profit to young men who would know the way to success. He was born in Ireland, June 24, 1847, son of Timothy and Honora (Harrington) Sullivan, and remained in Ireland until the age of twenty, having obtained an education in the parish school and public school. He came to the United States in 1867, locating in New Bedford, which was his home until death in 1907. He learned the stonemason's trade in New Bedford and followed it for fifteen years, becoming an expert and an experienced builder. He had made many friends during those fifteen years, and in 1882, when he decided to commence business for himself as a contractor there were willing hearts everywhere to give the engaging, likable young men a kind word and a helping hand.

Between that start in 1882 and the end of his useful life in 1907, a quarter of a century intervenes, but every year was filled with honest effort, and he won a reputation in New Bedford as an energetic, upright business man, that was fairly and well deserved. He erected many of the notable buildings of the city, among them St. Mary's School, St. Mary's parsonage, sixty feet of the tower of St. Lawrence's Church, St. Mary's Home, St. Mary's chapel, No. 8 Engine House, Brock Avenue School House, and a number of residence and business blocks. He also owned and operated a quarry on Hathaway road, and in course of time surrendered the heavier burdens of management to his capable son, Mark E., who at the age of fifteen became his father's assistant, and eventually his successor. He traded heavily in real estate, was one of the organizers of the Master Builders' Association and member of the Board of Trade. He did not continue general contracting, quarrying and teaming for many years, but dealt in real estate until the last. He was a member of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Name Society of that church, and of the Plymouth Club. He was a man of substance, everywhere respected and esteemed. Mr. Sullivan married (first) in August, 1872, Margaret Sullivan, born in County Cork, Ireland, who died when their son, Mark E., was two years of age, there being two other brothers and one sister beside Mark E. Mr. Sullivan married (second) Katherine Sullivan, they the parents of Mary and Frank Sullivan.

Mark E. Sullivan, only child of John B. Sullivan and his first wife, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 13, 1874, and is yet a resident of his native city. He attended the parochial school of St. Joseph's, now the Church of the Holy Name, until he was fifteen, leaving to learn the bricklayer's and plasterer's trades under the supervision of his father, then a prosperous contracting builder. After becoming proficient he was entrusted with responsibility, and in due season was admitted a partner, he relieving the father of most of the burden of the

building department of their business. Upon the death of his father in 1907, Mark E. Sullivan succeeded him as head, and until 1916 conducted a prosperous enterprise under his own name, operating the quarry, contracting, building, and dealing in real estate and contractors' supplies. He built the Knickerbocker Garage, which he operated until making an advantageous sale, and in all these departments was the supervising head, but never a figure head. In 1916 the various enterprises he owned were incorporated as the Sullivan Granite & Construction Company, of which he is president and general manager. He conducts his business from the standpoint of the trained mechanic and that of the practical business man, thoroughly understands every detail of this business, and is one of the successful men of the city. As the years progress he more deeply appreciates the achievement of his father, who founded and developed the business, then turned it over to his son, who has capably administered the trust and closely followed the precedents established by the founder. He has been connected with some of the important buildings of the city in addition to those named, including St. John's Church, St. James' Church, the Holy Name High School building, Library building, Municipal building and St. Anthony's Church, which he completed, after the falling of that building while under the charge of other builders. In fact it is a safe estimate that the Sullivans, between 1897 and 1917, have erected about eighty-five per cent. of all the public buildings added in that period and have built about twenty-five school houses in the city and vicinity.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Sullivan represented Ward No. 2 in Common Council in 1897, but has since confined his interest to his obligations as a private citizen and taxpayer, supporting and opposing as appears to him for the common good. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Name, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Plymouth Club. His heart answers quickly to any appeal and he gives generously to worthy causes. He is a man of decision, and in his open handed, genial way meets his fellowmen fairly and squarely on every issue, neither dodging nor evading, but meeting the responsibilities of life fairly. Perhaps automobilizing is his favorite recreation, but there is little in life that he does not enjoy in a manly fashion.

Mr. Sullivan married, in New Bedford, June 3, 1896, Sarah G. Kennedy, daughter of Thomas and Honora Kennedy. They are the parents of a son, John B., born in New Bedford.

THOMAS J. TAFT.

As chief of police, Mr. Taft has the responsible duty of safeguarding the lives and property in a city of nearly 120,000 population, patrolled by 153 regular police men, duty sergeants, ten lieutenants, three captains, three inspectors, one chief inspector, deputy chief and a chief of police.

In addition there are ten traffic officers, three wagonmen, six drivers, fourteen housekeepers, thirty-five reserve officers, and six pensioners. To act as the directing head of this force, see that a perfect balance is preserved between officer and citizen and both sustained in their rights, property protected, crime prevented and the fair name of the city preserved, that is the task Mr. Taft assumed, January 25, 1917, his advancement under civil service rules after a service of thirty-six years on the New Bedford police force, as patrolman, lieutenant, captain and finally chief. Thus he brings to a most difficult task the wisdom born of experience coupled with an evenness and balance of mind, a discriminating sense in weighing probabilities and a judicial fairness, these all forming a good equipment for a chief of police. To this he adds physical characteristics that combine well with his mentality, and over all is the determination, disposition and courage to faithfully perform the duties devolving upon him. Coming from the ranks, he knows the patrolman's problems, and while strict in his discipline, Chief Taft judges no man hastily and fairness rules in all his judgments. He has the respect and confidence of the entire department, and New Bedford's police department performs its functions well under its able efficient chief.

Thomas J. Taft was born in Harlem, New York, February 14, 1851, son of Daniel F. and Isabelle (Livingston) Taft. Daniel Taft, born in Swansea, New Hampshire, in 1825, a millwright by trade, operated a saw and grist mill at Oneida Valley, New York, until October, 1866, when he came to New Bedford and for a time was employed in a rolling mill. Later he returned to Oneida Valley and there lived retired until his death in 1913. His wife, Isabelle (Livingston) Taft, born in Montreal, Canada, in 1838, died in 1893. Thomas J. Taft was taken to Oneida Valley by his parents in his youth, and there he attended the grammar school, having previously attended primary school in Yonkers and Little Falls, New York. From thirteen until seventeen years of age, he worked on the Erie Canal, then came to Massachusetts, farming for a year in Gosnold, then came to New Bedford in 1869. In New Bedford he was employed at the water works, also in the same capacity at Salem, Massachusetts, and Cranston, Rhode Island, and acted as an engineer in Franconi Iron Works, Wareham, Massachusetts. Later he came again to New Bedford, was employed in a shoe factory for eighteen months, and by the city street department as a driver for three years, then in 1881 was appointed to the police force as a patrolman. From that year he has been connected with the department, and for faithful performance of duty in every position held has been advanced to higher rank until he has reached the topmost round of the police ladder, a position he reached, January 25, 1917.

Chief Taft married, in New Bedford, Mary E. Peet, daughter of Henry and Emmeline (Albro) Peet, her father of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, her mother of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Taft are the parents of Bertha T., married Rollo E. Reynolds; Francis F.; George E., married Emmeline Canfield; Daniel H., married Agnes McQuilken.



Geo R Nelson

GEORGE RIPLEY STETSON.

Probably no man among all who have aided in the upbuilding of New Bedford was more useful or more closely connected with constructive work than George R. Stetson. His connection with two of the most important enterprises of the city, the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, and the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, has had a most important bearing upon community history, and his connection with public affairs was of great value. The keynote of his life was usefulness, and in his public service he was as conscientiously useful as in his private business. He was a son of James Alexander Stetson, who was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, September 28, 1801, died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, March 5, 1893. He was the son of Benjamin Stetson, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 8, 1771, died in Smithfield, Rhode Island, in 1810, who married Mary Alexander, September 3, 1793. Their son, James Alexander Stetson, was a man of great force of character, and in his community was noted for honor and integrity. He married Dolly Witter, born July 8, 1807, at the Witter homestead, Brooklyn, Connecticut. The Witters were of Scotch descent, Ebenezer Witter being the American ancestor, he locating first at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, then going to Preston, Connecticut, in 1694.

George Ripley Stetson, to whose memory this review is inscribed, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, May 11, 1837, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 26, 1915. He moved to the Northampton community, in April, 1843, and there he attended school, the community being engaged in the silk industry, growing the silkworms and mulberry leaves for their feeding and operating a large cocoonery and silk mill. The community was known as the Northampton Association of Education and Industry and was one of the many attempts made about that time to make ideal conditions for living and to promote higher ideals of life. Mr. Stetson always deeply appreciated and valued the influence of this experience upon his life. Frequent visitors to the community to witness the new and strange proceedings were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Burleigh, and other noted men of that day. The Stetsons moved back to Brooklyn in 1847, and until George R. was seventeen he attended the district school and Brooklyn Academy, passing through the usual experiences of the average country farmer boy.

After leaving home he spent two years at Florence, Massachusetts, employed in a machine shop, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1858, he began learning the machinist's trade in earnest, beginning as a regular apprentice with the American Machine Company. He faithfully served the period for which he was indentured, and became an expert worker in metal and a skilled journeyman machinist. From 1861 until 1873, he was engaged in gun manufacture, his improvements being later patented and adding to the effectiveness of guns as then manu-

factured. He was employed by the Winchester Arms Company of Bridgeport, and New Haven, Connecticut, and with other concerns of varied purpose, but always in his capacity of skilled machinist.

In May, 1873, he came to New Bedford to accept an appointment as superintendent of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, and soon his personality and genius pervaded over that then infant enterprise, expansion following until the plant grew to great proportions. During the fifteen years of his connection Mr. Stetson was superintendent, and not only did the company profit by his managerial ability, but through his inventive genius, eleven patents were added to the company's holdings, all increasing the efficiency of the plant, reducing cost of manufacture or improving quality. These inventions were sold to the company after being patented in Mr. Stetson's name. He applied himself so closely to his duties at the mill and to his experiments, that his health failed, and in July, 1888, he resigned his position.

During those years he had won recognition from eminent business men of other corporations, and when it was known that he was free to accept propositions, his services were quickly secured by the New Bedford Gas Company, that corporation electing him a director and appointing him general manager. Later, when the gas and electric interests combined as the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, Mr. Stetson was elected president and general business manager of the new corporation, July 1, 1890. The expansion of this company has been wonderful, electric power and light being furnished communities and utilities forty miles away and gas supplied to the home city and to the adjoining towns of Fairhaven and Dartmouth. Mr. Stetson maintained a genuine interest in the welfare of every employee, and was greatly beloved and respected in return. He was a man of strong convictions, but was kindly in nature, warm hearted and sympathetic. He won the confidence of the community which he did so much to upbuild, and until his death he was one of the strong and useful men of that community.

A Republican in politics, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and never wavered in his allegiance to the party. In 1874-75, he was a member of the New Bedford Board of Aldermen; for five years he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners; was president of the Republican Club in 1888; president of the Board of Trade several years; and for eight years was president of the Union Boot & Shoe Company. He was a charter member of the Acushnet and New Bedford Co-Operative banks, and from 1891 to the date of his death, he was president of the last named bank. He was a warm friend of the Textile School; was active in its founding, was its first treasurer, serving one year, and continuing a member of the board of directors until his death. He was active in several engineering societies, being a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a master mason of Eureka Lodge; a companion of Adoniram Chapter,

Royal Arch Masons; a Cryptic Mason, belonging to New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and a Sir Knight of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; all New Bedford Masonic bodies.

Mr. Stetson married, November 23, 1859, Ellen Maria Stahl, who survived her husband but a few weeks passing away September 3, 1915, their happy married life having extended over a period of fifty-six years. They were the parents of George Allen, now a resident of Sharon, Massachusetts; Lillian Theodora; Ellen Maria; May Eleventh; James Alexander, whose sketch follows; and Jane Witter, twin with James A. Of these seven children, four are now living: George A., Ellen M., James A., and Jane W.

JAMES ALEXANDER STETSON.

A graduate of Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1899, Mr. Stetson began his professional career on the staff of the Metropolitan Water Board, and was engaged in the development of the increased water supply for Greater Boston. After a year in this work, he travelled extensively abroad, and upon his return began his association with the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company as civil engineer, an association which has continued to the present time (1918). During the seventeen years of service with this company he has seen and been connected with its growth from a purely local concern to a company truly representative of the business interests of South Eastern Massachusetts, supplying as it does the electric current to such distant plants as the Marconi Station at Marion, the power plant of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway at Wareham, the Plymouth Station, and generating current both for the town of Middleboro and the Cape Cod Canal. The total miles of gas mains in New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fairhaven exceed one hundred and fifty-five miles and the total length of wire installed in conduits, submarine cables and overhead is nine hundred and forty-six miles. Mr. Stetson has been closely affiliated with this tremendous expansion, and his department has met the demands upon it in a manner greatly to his credit.

As occasion presented, Mr. Stetson has engaged in other engineering fields, having been engineer in charge of the construction and installation of the electric lighting plant together with the central steam heating system of the Citizens' Lighting Company of Dayton, Ohio, as well as connected in a like capacity with the Portland Railway Light & Power Company, of Portland, Oregon. In 1904 he designed and supervised the construction of the power plant and car barns of the Edgerton Tramway Company with headquarters at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

James Alexander Stetson was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 26, 1876, the son of George Ripley and Ellen Maria (Stahl) Stetson. His father came to New Bedford in 1873, and through his long

term of service with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company and later as president of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company occupied a prominent place in the community and was a highly respected citizen. For several years Mr. Stetson was an officer in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, having held commissions previously in the Technology Battalion and the Twentieth Provisional Militia, organized during the Spanish War. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; several professional societies and organizations; the Stetson Club, a company organization; the Brooks and Yacht Clubs; is a Unitarian in religious faith, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Stetson married, in Boston, Massachusetts, June 7, 1911, Anna Corrine Vivian, daughter of Alexander and Helen (Todd) Vivian. They are the parents of Jane Witter, born July 17, 1912, and Helen Vivian, born August 19, 1915.

FRANK S. TRIPP.

One of the sons of John Tripp, the founder of the Tripp family in America, settled in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he became a man of prominence. This Joseph Tripp founded a numerous family, one branch settling in Westport, Massachusetts, to which Frank S. Tripp, of New Bedford, attaches. He is a son of George and Roxanna (Church) Tripp, his father born in Westport, a wood worker and mill foreman. He resided in Westport and New Bedford, Massachusetts. His wife, Roxanna (Church) Tripp, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts.

Frank S. Tripp was born in Westport, Massachusetts, December 5, 1857. He secured his education in the public schools, finishing in high school, later pursuing a course of preparatory study at Greenwich. He began learning the wood working trade in a New Bedford planing mill, but a year later abandoned that idea, supplementing metal for wood, and beginning his apprenticeship as a machinist with Bowker & Sherman. He began work in the shop he now owns, became a skilled worker in metal, then a partner of the firm, Bowker & Tripp, and ten years later, upon Mr. Bowker's death, sole owner, operating from that time under the firm name, Frank S. Tripp. At the time he bought Mr. Sherman's interest and became junior partner of Bowker & Tripp, the business was housed in a small shop, perhaps one-quarter of the size of the present establishment, where Mr. Tripp conducts the largest machine shop business in New Bedford. He is a manufacturing machinist with foundry and machine shop at the corner of North and Water streets, making a specialty of stationary and marine engine work. He is master of his trade, and with his large business has also gained honorable standing as a man of upright, honorable character. Mr. Tripp is a

Republican in politics, and affiliated in fraternal relation with the brethren of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar.

He married, in New Bedford, Ida M. French, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of two daughters: Helen C., and Hazel P., married Walter W. Atkinson.

CHARLES THOMAS BROWNELL.

Now the oldest of the residents in New Bedford's northwest section, there having resided all his life, Mr. Brownell preserves many recollections of the city of his birth, especially of that part called the Northwest. He began business life with his father, and in mercantile or agricultural life spent the years until engaging in the real estate business. He is an ardent sportsman and a lover of the Gordon Setter, his present kennel being the admiration of judges of that breed. His home reflects his tastes, and trophies adorn its walls, showing personal prowess and the merit of the setters he has exhibited at different bench shows.

Charles Thomas Brownell was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 5, 1857, a son of Oliver G. and Mercy P. Brownell, both of ancient and honorable New England family. He obtained his education in the grade and high schools, and after completing his second year in high school, he entered business life with his father, who was then proprietor of the "Remnant Store," located at what is now the corner of High and Purchase streets. There the Brownells continued in business for fourteen years, then removed to William and Purchase streets, opening "The Bazaar," the site now occupied by the Merchants' National Bank. The partnership existing between father and son was dissolved about twelve years later by Mr. Brownell, Sr., retiring from business. Charles T. Brownell then opened a store on Purchase street, under his own name, which he conducted for four years, dealing in hats and gentlemen's furnishings. This ended Mr. Brownell's mercantile career, he then purchasing property on Mt. Pleasant street, near his boyhood home, where he operated a truck and fruit farm until 1914, and then engaged in the real estate business, his present activity. He has been precinct officer for the past eighteen years. He has spent his entire life in the neighborhood of the home in which he was born.

From his father, Oliver G. Brownell, a Portsmouth, Rhode Island, man, who was a lover of horses, the son inherited a strong affection for animals of the farm, but particularly dogs. When only eighteen years old, he entered three Gordon Setters in the bench show given by the Westminster Kennel Club, winning a first prize in the "open class" and a first prize for the brace. He has since exhibited his setters at bench shows in Chicago, New York, Boston, Hartford and other eastern cities.

One of his trophies is a silver cup won in 1887 for the best Gordon Setter in the female class, the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association making the award. His love for the sports of the forest and stream has sent him far afield, and many are the evidences of his skill to be seen at his home. These trophies, together with those won by his dogs, constitute a collection of birds, skins, heads, cups and medals, very interesting and valuable. In his present kennel he has about a dozen beautiful Gordon Setters who plainly show their thoroughly pure breeding, and at Assonet he maintains a hunting camp where he often goes for his recreation. A plain, unassuming man, but most genial, friendly and kind-hearted, Mr. Brownell has many friends and is held in high esteem. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Baptist.

Mr. Brownell married in New Bedford, November 25, 1880, Emma A. Simmons, who died April 22, 1888, daughter of Philip and Sarah Simmons, her father a ship carpenter and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brownell are the parents of a daughter, Alberta, born May 11, 1882, married Louis R. Kerr, and a son, Eliot Earl, born April 17, 1884, a cotton shipper, married Marian E. Kerr, a sister of Louis R. Kerr, both of whom are children of Nathaniel Kerr, of New Bedford.

JAMES EDWIN BUDLONG.

When but twelve years of age James E. Budlong, owner and proprietor of the J. E. Budlong Press, New Bedford's largest commercial printing establishment, began learning the printer's trade, and from a very early age has been in business for himself. The Budlong Press has eleven presses engaged in turning out the highest class of commercial printing, as nothing that emanates from the establishment in less than a perfect specimen of that class of work. From the printing business Mr. Budlong became interested in a commercial venture, and as president of the Pure Oil Company is head of a prosperous oil refining and gasoline filling station business. Mr. Budlong is a son of John A. and Amelia Budlong, both living in New Bedford, his father retired.

James Edwin Budlong was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 8, 1882. He attended public school until twelve years of age, then began an apprenticeship to the printing trade, successfully mastering the art and mystery of printing, and in due season becoming head of a small plant of his own. He learned his trade with the Coffin Press, and then went into business at the foot of Middle street. He later established the J. E. Budlong Press at Nos. 91-93 North Second street, New Bedford, and there rose to a high position as a commercial printer. Early in 1917 his place of business was destroyed by fire, but he quickly reestablished at No. 383 Acushnet avenue. With his printing business firmly established, Mr. Budlong took on other business interests, including a partnership with Sumner E. Gifford, as the S. E. Gifford Auto Com-

pany, and they have a prosperous gas filling station business at No. 929 Kempton street and No. 145 Middle street. The business has since been incorporated as the Pure Oil Company and greatly enlarged its scope, being dealers in petroleum, refiners, and dealers in gasoline and lubricating oils. The company is a prosperous one, and as its president Mr. Budlong demonstrates that his ability is not confined to the printing business. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; New Bedford Jungle, Fraternal Order of Tigers; Union Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Dartmouth and the Masonic clubs. In religious connection he is a member of County Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Budlong married, in New Bedford, October 10, 1906, Abbie E. Pitman, of New Bedford, daughter of George N. and Amie (Linden) Pitman, deceased.

HORACE LEMUEL HUMPHREY.

Not only was William Kelley, of "Kelley's Corner," New Bedford, the veteran jeweler, but many men in business in New Bedford were employees of his and from the "old master" drew their inspiration. One of his "boys" succeeded him in the business presided over by a Kelley for three-fourths of a century, and another of his "boys" is the inspiration of this review, Horace L. Humphrey, who for thirteen years was a watchmaker and engraver and for five years buyer for Mr. Kelley. There is no sentiment in business, but every man who was ever connected with the Kelley Store which gave the corner of Purchase and Union streets the name, "Kelley's Corner," is proud of the fact and speaks lovingly even reverently of the veteran jeweler who taught some of them their trade.

Mr. Humphrey learned his trade with another New Bedford jeweler, but his long association with the Kelley Store gave him an intimate standing, and he was at once the trusted employee and the confidential friend of its proprietor. He is a son of Captain Daniel Joy and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Humphrey, both deceased, his father a coasting sea captain, later connected with the city police force.

Horace L. Humphrey was born in Dennisport, Massachusetts, May 20, 1876. During his second year his parents moved to New Bedford, where he completed grammar school study and two and one-half years of the high school course. He decided upon the jeweler's trade, and an opportunity offering he left high school to become an apprentice to J. T. Tobey, a jeweler on Purchase street, New Bedford. He continued six years with Mr. Tobey, becoming master of his craft so far as that store could advance him. He next entered the employ of William Kelley, the Union street jeweler, with whom he remained thirteen years. During the

last five years, in addition to his watchmaking and engraving, he was commissioned buyer by Mr. Kelley, this giving Mr. Humphrey an experience very valuable when engaging in business for himself. In 1913 he fitted up a jewelry store in the Bristol block, No. 764 Purchase street, which was stocked with goods purchased from his earning during the twenty years he had worked for Messrs. Tobey and Kelley. His start was modest, but his friends who had dealt with him in the other stores gave him their encouragement and support, until now he is well established in a good business with a modern jewelry store stocked with jewelry, watches and diamonds.

Mr. Humphrey is devoted to the tenets of Free Masonry and is an exemplification of its principles. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is a past master; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is held high in the regard of his brethren of each rite. His business organizations are the New Bedford Jewelers' Association, Massachusetts State Jewelers' Association, and the National Jewelers' Association. His clubs are the Masonic and Brooks. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Humphrey married, June 22, 1905, Mary Forsyth, of New Bedford, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Forsyth, the first named deceased, a ship chandler coming from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada, to New Bedford. His wife Margaret survives him, residing in New Bedford.

CHARLES PRESCOTT SAWYER.

Since 1906 in the service of the city of New Bedford, Mr. Sawyer, as clerk of committees and clerk of Common Council since 1911, has rendered such efficient, willing service that he is regarded as well nigh "invaluable." He has a thorough grasp upon the duties of his position and knows so well its demands that he is never taken unawares, but usually forestalls a request by suggesting that he is prepared to meet it. Genial and most courteous, he has added a charm as well as a dignity to his office, and it is one department of the city government at least in which one is sure of courtesy and consideration.

He is a son of Stephen Potter Sawyer, a veteran of the Civil War, and grandson of Gideon T. Sawyer, born in New Bedford in 1803, died there in 1893, a nonogenarian. He was a contractor of mason work, and a man of fine tastes, musically inclined, he and his wife both members of the Mozart Musical Society, organized in 1824. He was a Whig and a Republican, a Congregationalist, and a man highly respected. He married, about 1825, Olive Potter, born 1805, died 1896. They were the parents of Drusilla P., Stephen P., Olive and Mary.



Charles P. Sawyer

Stephen Potter Sawyer was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 5, 1829, died there March 12, 1912, aged eighty-three. He was a veteran of the Civil War, a bugler of Company L, Third Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, and under a second enlistment of one hundred days served unattached. He was engaged at the battle of Kingston, White Hall and Goldsboro. He was a tinsmith by trade, and was engaged in that line all his active years. He was a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist. He married Elizabeth Putnam, of the ancient Putnam family, born in Nova Scotia, February 5, 1847, who is yet living in New Bedford. Children: William Knight, born in New Bedford, March 19, 1879; Charles Prescott, of further mention.

Charles Prescott Sawyer was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1884. He finished the course at Aimwell Primary School in 1892, Parker Street Grammar School in 1897, and New Bedford High School in 1901, leaving before graduation; attended Mosher's Home Preparatory School two fall terms, 1901-1902; Bryant and Stratton's Business College two fall terms, 1904-1905. Studied law in the office of George E. Lilley, and in February, 1915, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and is associated with him in legal business. Since 1900 he has also had an interest in the music business with Henry A. Gray. Public business and public life always attracted him, and during the legislative sessions of 1902-1905 he was a page in the Massachusetts Senate. During 1905 and 1906 he was employed as a salesman by Elmer Chickering, a photographer of Boston; from April, 1906, to December, 1907, was secretary to the New Bedford Board of Assessors; from December, 1907, to April, 1911, was assistant city clerk; from April, 1911, until the present September, 1917, clerk of committees and clerk of Common Council. He is a Republican in politics, an attendant of Trinitarian Congregational Church; member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Azab Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Dartmouth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and John H. Clifford Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Sawyer married, December 6, 1906, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, Mabelle Louise Winch, born there April 12, 1884, daughter of Addison Bardwell Winch. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are the parents of Charles Prescott (2) Sawyer, born October 10, 1909.

WALTER H. COFFIN.

The business of Coffin Brothers, paper box manufacturers, was founded by Frederick Coffin in 1854. The plant was originally located on Clark's Point and there he conducted the business under his own name. In 1875 he admitted his brother, Charles H. Coffin, as a partner, the firm name then becoming Coffin Brothers, as at present, although the plant is now located at No. 38 Middle street, New Bedford. In 1884 the manage-

ment passed to the present owners, Walter H. and Arthur S. Coffin, paper boxes being the sole item of manufacture.

Walter H. Coffin was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 4, 1854, son of Edmund and Barbara (Young) Coffin. He attended public school until sixteen years of age, then entered the employ of his uncle, Frederick Coffin, a paper box manufacturer. That was in 1870 and he continued in the business during the next twenty years, and in 1884 became joint owner with Arthur S. Coffin. Nearly half a century has passed since he formed his first connection with the business, a boy of sixteen, and considerably over half of that time he has been an owner. Coffin Brothers and paper manufacture means the same thing in New Bedford, paper boxes bearing the name first appearing sixty-three years ago, in 1854. Mr. Coffin is a member of the Dartmouth and Pilgrim clubs, and a man highly regarded.

JOSEPH WALSH.

The Massachusetts Sixteenth Congressional District comprises cities and towns in Barnstable, Bristol, Plymouth and Norfolk counties, all of Dukes and all of Nantucket counties. Since 1915, Joseph Walsh, of New Bedford, has represented the district in Congress, his first election being in November, 1914. In the exciting sessions of the past three years, Congressman Walsh has borne well his part, and in the controversies which at times demanded that party lines fade away and a solid front must be presented to the foe he stood solidly with the men whose slogan is "America First."

Mr. Walsh is a son of Michael H. Walsh, now living at Woods Hole, Falmouth, Massachusetts. Michael H. Walsh married Abbie A. Norton, of Boston, and they were the parents of Joseph, now Congressman Walsh; John F., of Winchester, Massachusetts; Edward, of Woods Hole; Henry N., now a corporal in the United States Army at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts; Elizabeth A. and Mary A., both residing at the family home in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Joseph Walsh was born in Boston (Brighton), Massachusetts, December 16, 1875, and three years later was taken by his parents to Woods Hole, a part of the town of Falmouth, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that town being his home until 1913. He secured a good education in the grade and high schools of Falmouth, then for three years was clerk in a grocery store. In this way he secured funds to enter the Law School of Boston University, completing courses there in 1898. He next entered the employ of the United States Bureau of Fisheries at the Woods Hole Station, continuing as pilot and collector, fish culturist, and in the clerical department, being attached for four years with the Bureau. He was town counsel of Falmouth for four years, and moderator of town meetings for five years. In 1904 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar,

and in 1907 opened a law office in New Bedford, with John B. Lowney, under the firm name of Lowney & Walsh, and continued in practice until elected a member of the Sixty-fourth Congress, when he retired from active connection with the firm. He is a member of the various bar associations, ranks high in his profession and is very popular.

Mr. Walsh is a Republican in politics, and for many years was an active worker prior to entering State and National politics. He represented the First Barnstable District in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906, was a presidential elector in 1912, and was elected to represent the Sixteenth Massachusetts District in the Sixty-fourth Congress in November, 1914. In that Congress he was a member of the committee on roads, later on the committee on judiciary. He was reelected a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress in November, 1916, by a majority of 10,113, and sat in that wonderful extra session of the summer of 1917, when history was made which will ever be glorious. He is a member of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs of New Bedford; the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.; the Old Colony Club of New York; and of the New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Walsh married, at Woods Hole, in 1901, Katherine E., daughter of John Duff, of Woods Hole. They are the parents of three sons: Joseph Norton, born in Woods Hole, 1904, a high school student in Washington, D. C.; Donald V., born in 1906; Arthur C., born in New Bedford in 1907. The New Bedford home of the family is at No. 266 Hawthorne street, the Washington home, Balfour Apartments, Sixteenth and U streets.

EDWARD CLIFTON MOSHER.

Now proprietor of the largest grocery business in the South End of the city, Mr. Mosher traces his career from a modest beginning through a series of moves and changes before reaching his present honorable position. He is a son of David G. and Lurana E. Mosher, his father a sailor for twenty-one years, only being on land eighteen months during this entire time. His longest voyage lasted fifty-seven months, from departure to return. After leaving the sea, he settled on a farm in Westport, where his son, Edward Clifton Mosher, was born September 5, 1859, and there spent the first sixteen years of his life before coming to New Bedford to begin his business career as a clerk.

Edward C. Mosher attended the public school until he was fifteen, the last three winters of that period being spent as a student in high school. During the hours out of school, he aided his father at the farm, and the year after leaving school, until coming to New Bedford, was spent on the farm at work. At the age of sixteen he came to New Bedford, obtained a position with Robert S. Lawton, whose store stood at the corner of Purchase and Maxfield streets, now the site of the New Bedford Textile School. He remained with Mr. Lawton four years, then

was with the firm of Mosher & Ganson, on Purchase street near Linden, New Bedford, North End. His next position was with Charles H. Brownell, proprietor of the Globe Market on Acushnet avenue, remaining there as clerk for five years. He was then placed in charge of the Globe Grocery, at Kempton and Cedar streets, also owned by C. H. Brownell, remaining there four years. These years of experience had well fitted him for the next move, which was to become a merchant, the sign Kelley & Mosher going up on a store which then stood on the site of the Textile School. Fifteen months later, he was obliged to give up business on account of ill health; he then spent a year at Northampton, Massachusetts, being employed there by F. D. Barnes, a grocer. He was there stricken with rheumatism, and returned to New Bedford, and for eight months was compelled to go on crutches. He went to Arkansas and Missouri resorts for treatment, was greatly benefited, and returned to New Bedford in February, 1894.

On May 16, 1894, he opened the Ideal Grocery on the southwest corner of Allen and Bonney streets, under the firm name L. E. Milliken & Company, his partner being L. E. Milliken, although from the very start Mr. Mosher was the manager of the store and the real head of the business. In 1902 the firm bought the property at the southeast corner of the same street intersection, and erected the block in which the present store is located. In 1910 the increase of business demanded enlarged quarters, and at that time a fish market was added to the grocery and meat department. At about this period, Louis A. Hazard was admitted a partner and on June 12, 1912, Mr. Milliken retired. The business is the largest of its kind in the South End and is well conducted in a modern manner in a modern store. Everything is pleasing to the eye and the store motto, "Your Satisfaction is Our Success," sounds the keynote to Mr. Mosher's conception of merchandising. He has won success in a business which furnishes too large a proportion of failures, and is one of the men in whom New Bedford reposes special confidence.

For many years Mr. Mosher has been a member of the Masonic order, being made a Mason in Star in the East Lodge in the year 1906. He has since taken all degrees of Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the York Rite and holds thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a past master of the Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is an official of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. He is highly regarded by his brethren of the order, and in his daily life exemplifies the best tenets of the ancient and honorable institution to which he belongs. He retains a membership, long held, in the Provision Clerk's Benefit Association, of which he was the first treasurer. He is a Universalist in religious faith.

Mr. Mosher married, November 14, 1881, Elizabeth A. Ganson, daughter of Edwin Ganson, and sister of Edwin Ganson, Jr., the first

partner Mr. Mosher ever had. The firm Mosher & Ganson, however, continued in business only one year. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher are the parents of a daughter, Edith Louise, wife of Roland S. Deane, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Deane are the parents of a daughter, Muriel. Mrs. Deane inherits her father's love for Masonry and is a worthy matron of New Bedford Chapter, No. 49, Order of the Eastern Star, the same chapter of which her father is a past patron.

ALFRED M. BESSETTE.

Blessed with a cultured mother, who for thirty-eight years was a teacher in the parish schools of New Bedford, Mr. Bessette until ten years of age knew no other teacher than that gentle mother. When later he passed from under her instruction, he realized how fortunate he had been in so long having her for his teacher during those formative years. From an early date, New Bedford has been his home, and in business and in legislative hall he has demonstrated his ability and loyalty.

Alfred M. Bessette was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, March 25, 1876, but the next year he was brought to New Bedford by his parents and has since made this city his home. After passing from under his mother's teaching in parochial school, he entered Sacred Heart Academy, was there two years, and for two additional years attended public school. On May 4, 1890, at the age of fourteen, he began his career as a wage earner, Pease & Dandurand employing him as errand boy. The firm was in the drug business, and while with them the lad was encouraged to begin the study of pharmacy. From Pease & Dandurand he went with an uncle, Anatole Dagesse, a druggist on Purchase street, remaining four years, then for ten years was in the employ of Frank Pease, a druggist of Acushnet avenue, and while there was duly registered as a pharmacist. His Connecticut registry bears date of May 23, 1905, his Massachusetts registry, October 17, 1905. Between the latter date and 1913, he was engaged as a drug clerk in New Bedford in different stores, finally in 1913 becoming manager of E. H. Querry & Company, druggists, at No. 352 Kempton and 1759 Acushnet avenues, a firm of which he is a member.

Mr. Bessette is a Republican in politics, and in 1915 was the successful candidate of his party for nomination as representative from his seventh Bristol district, losing by twenty-six votes. In 1916 he was the successful candidate for the same office, and is again a candidate for nomination to the office in 1917. During the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Bessette served on the committee of water supply. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a past sachem and member of Nashawen Tribe, No. 99, Improved

Order of Red Men; member of the Fraternal Order of Tigers; Loyal Order of Moose; Francs Tireurs; the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce; the Tremont Club; Social Education Club; and the Franco-American Republican Club. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, belonging to St. Joseph's Church.

Mr. Bessette married in New Bedford, December 13, 1894, Ellen Ross, daughter of David Ross, deceased, an organizer in the cause of union labor. Mr. and Mrs. Bessette are the parents of: Irene Ellen, born in 1898; Alfred S., born in 1900, a student at the New Bedford Industrial School; Leopold, born in 1906. The family is musical in their talents, Mr. Bessette playing the violin and mandolin; Irene E., the piano and clarinet; Alfred S., a baritone horn and violin, and while in high school he was a member of the school band and still retains his membership; Leopold, the youngest, plays the cornet, and is also a member of the high school band.

DOUGLAS LEO MCGEE.

A native son of New Bedford, of Scotch and French descent, and a continuous resident during his years, thirty, Mr. McGee has since reaching legal age been connected with the city government as assistant assessor and almoner of the poor department, coming to the last named position in 1915. He is a son of Louis W. and Josephine (Dufault) McGee, his father now a foreman with the Underwood Typewriter Company.

Douglas Leo McGee was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 22, 1887, and until fourteen years of age attended the public schools. He then entered the employ of Poisson Brothers, dry goods merchants, as a clerk, and for two years remained in that employ. From that store he went to the Steiger-Dugdeon Department Store, remaining there as a salesman for another two years. He then returned to his first employers, Poisson Brothers, and remained for about eight months, resigning to become manager of the J. E. Gendron store on Acushnet avenue. In that capacity Mr. McGee remained for four years, until 1909, when he retired from mercantile life to enter official life of his city. As salesman and manager, Mr. McGee filled each position held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers, and in his conduct of the business of which he was manager he demonstrated that he possessed executive ability of a high order. During his term with the Gendron store he was elected an assistant-assessor for Ward 1, being then but twenty-one years of age. That office, an elective one, for which the term is one year, he filled most satisfactorily in connection with his store duties. He was elected assistant assessor for five consecutive years. He gave up duties as manager of the store at the end of the first year as assistant assessor. From January 1, 1910, until January 1, 1914,



Douglas L. McGee

was clerk and assistant assessor, being in that office permanently. The poor department of the city is in charge of a board of three members appointed by the mayor in April annually, and in 1915 Mr. McGee was appointed secretary to the board and city almoner, the position he now holds, with offices in the Municipal Building, Rooms 13-15, devoted to the uses of the poor department. The duties of this office are efficiently administered, and as dispenser of city aid he deals with those upon whom the hand of misfortune heavily rests, while often it requires tact and wisdom, almost superhuman, to distinguish between such and those who are professionals. For several years he was elected a delegate to Republican State Conventions. He is a member of the Committee on Naturalization and Registration, that committee being composed of representatives from the different French organizations of the city. He is also a member of the French Chamber of Commerce, member of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, and at present (1918) is a member of the Executive Committee of "One Hundred" for the relief of families of those in the military service. Also a member of the advisory board of the New Bedford Chapter of the Red Cross; a member of the National Conference of Social Work; Massachusetts State Association of Charities; Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers; and New Bedford Charity Association; a charter member of the Tremont Social and Athletic Club, one of the strongest organizations of young men in the city, he held several offices in this club including president for two years, 1913-14; he served as supreme secretary of the French Sharpshooters, 1915-16, and is still a member. He is a Republican in political faith, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic. In earlier life an amateur bicycle rider, he has never lost his love for sports of the open but enjoys them to the full. Of large commanding figure and pleasing personality, he makes a friend of every acquaintance and will go far if the loyalty of his friends will compass his advancement.

Mr. McGee married, February 26, 1906, Rabina Morrell, of Westport, Massachusetts, daughter of Raymond J. and Victoria (Bellville) Morrell. Mr. and Mrs. McGee are the parents of a daughter Violet, born July 8, 1907, and three sons: Romeo, born July 31, 1908; Roland, born March 14, 1910; Walter, born March 23, 1913.

FRANK CLIFTON BROWN.

Now, well established as an architect in his native city, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Brown is adding through his professional genius and skill to the beauty of the section with which his life has been almost continuously connected. Early in his professional career he became associated with Charles Brigham, who had been chosen by Henry H. Rogers to plan and superintend that wonderful gift and architectural masterpiece—the Rogers Memorial Church—in Fairhaven.

Thus it was Mr. Brown's good fortune to be connected with the erection of perhaps the most famous of all churches from the architect's point of view in southeastern Massachusetts, at a formative period in his career, and to be closely identified with its chief architect. On his father's side, Mr. Brown traces to a soldier of the War of 1812, and on his mother's side to an old English family. On other lines he is connected with early Colonial English families, settled in this country as early as 1634. The Matthews family traces to an early period in Massachusetts, and beyond that to England and the sixteenth century. Frank C. Brown is a grandson of Benjamin Brown, a ship joiner, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, born in Assonet, May 28, 1810, died in 1885, leaving a son, Herbert Arthur Brown, born April 24, 1844, a skilled ship joiner and carpenter of New Bedford. He is a member of the First Christian Church, and a Republican in politics. Herbert A. Brown married, May 30, 1881, Evelyn Matthews, born May 23, 1848, daughter of Charles and Rosetta Matthews, of South Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Frank Clifton Brown, son of Herbert A. and Evelyn (Matthews) Brown, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 13, 1883, there attending the grade and high schools. He also took a commercial course at Benton Business College, New Bedford, and becoming interested in architecture, took the courses and was graduated from the classes maintained at the Boston Architects Club. He next spent a year with the New England Cotton Yarn Company, in the payroll department, but after a year was transferred, in 1899, to the main office of the company. In 1900 he went with Christopher P. Brooks, at that time proprietor of the American Correspondence School of Textiles, and after leaving Mr. Brooks was associated for eight years with Charles Brigham, the noted architect of Boston, well known in the New Bedford section of the State as the architect of the Memorial Church donated to the village of Fairhaven by Henry H. Rogers, and at the time Mr. Brown first entered Mr. Brigham's employ the latter was engaged in superintending the erection of that church. Mr. Brown opened offices at No. 25 Merchants Bank Building, and entered the field as an architect, under his own name, and is well established as an architect of ability and good judgment. The day when an architect need only to draw an attractive picture of a house is past, and the design must agree with the site and surrounding; the material must agree with the design, and if a business structure, must be appropriate for the purpose of the building, and harmony must go hand in hand with utility. Such is the office of the architect of to-day, and in all that goes to form such a master of his craft, Mr. Brown is exceedingly well finished. He is devoted to his work, and is marked as one of the rising young men of his profession. He is a member of the New Bedford Art and Yacht clubs, an attendant of the First Christian Church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Brown married, December 8, 1915, at Taunton, Massachusetts,

Lucy May Pierce, born there September 2, 1891, daughter of Oscar Nicholas and Nettie May Pierce, her father an expert pattern maker. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of David Matthews Brown, born in New Bedford, December 10, 1916.

GEORGE HENRY THOMAS BROWN.

The firm of G. H. T. Brown & Company, Inc., No. 744 Pleasant street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, electrical contractors and dealers in electrical fixtures and supplies, of which George H. T. Brown is treasurer, was formed about ten years ago under the name of Brown & Cobb, dealers in gas fixtures. Mr. Brown became associated with The James Wilkinson Company, of Boston, electrical contractors, who later established a branch office and afterwards a separate corporation in New Bedford, of which Mr. Brown was treasurer. In 1910 The James Wilkinson Company was taken over by the Plummer Electric Company, of Boston, and Mr. Brown was made secretary, and took over the gas fixture business under the name of Brown & Cobb. A few years later the Plummer Electric Company closed out the electrical business in New Bedford to Mr. Brown, who formed the firm of Brown & Company. In 1914 a corporation was organized under the name of G. H. T. Brown & Company, Inc., with Mr. Brown as treasurer, and a prosperous contracting and fixture business has been built up.

George H. T. Brown was born in Marion, Massachusetts, April 22, 1881, son of Captain G. H. Brown and Mary L. (Handy) Brown, the former named a retired sea captain. He attended public and private schools, and later Taber Academy, New Bedford, from which he was graduated in 1899. During the years 1901-02 he filled a position as clerk in the Merchants National Bank at New Bedford, during vacation periods, and during the same years was a student at Benton's Business College, receiving his diploma in 1902. During the years 1903-04 he was engaged in clerical work for the firm of Driscoll, Church & Hall, and then entered the employ of The James Wilkinson Company, as above noted. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Pythagorean Lodge, and is a member of the Masonic and Marion clubs. In religious faith he is a Universalist.

TIMOTHY J. MORIARTY.

When a child of six years, Timothy J. Moriarty, now one of New Bedford's substantial veteran merchants, was brought to that city by his parents. He grew up amid scenes now past and gone forever, and so absorbed the spirit of those days that at the age of fifteen he shipped on the "Sea Fox" for a whaling voyage which lasted about three years and converted the boy into the seasoned man and able seaman. When he

abandoned the seas for shore life he bought the business that for a quarter of a century has borne his name. Moriarty and hardware mean the same thing in New Bedford, and Nos. 300-308 Purchase street is a locality sacred to both since the removal from the old location, No. 184 Fourth street. He is a son of Thomas Moriarty, a stone mason, who with his wife Catherine came from their native land, Ireland, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, where their son, Timothy J. Moriarty, was born. In 1856 the family moved to New Bedford, and there Thomas followed his trade, engaged in business and lived out a useful, industrious life.

Timothy J. Moriarty was born in New Braintree, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in October, 1849, but from the age of six years has resided in New Bedford. He attended school until fourteen years of age, then shipped for a whaling voyage on the "Sea Fox," returning three years later. He then entered the merchant service, but about three years later retired from a seafaring life and was variously employed for a time. He then learned the stone cutter's trade, but when brick superseded stone in popularity as a building material he renounced his trade and learned painting, working for his brother who was in business in New Bedford. After a few years the firm Moriarty Brothers was formed, and the business in 1892 became the sole property of Timothy J. Moriarty, he buying his brother's interest. The business then took its present name, Timothy J. Moriarty, and later was removed to the present location, Nos. 300-308 Purchase street, where a large business has long and profitably been conducted. The line dealt in consists of all forms of shelf hardware, builders' supplies, paints, oils, roofing and fire-proofing materials. This business has been built up through the energy and ability of its owner, and he has richly won the success which he has attained. He started at the bottom of the ladder, and by industry and close attention to business has placed himself among the honored business men of his city. The motto of the Moriarty store is service, and that the public appreciates the efforts to meet their demands is abundantly proven every hour of the business day. They are the largest asbestos shingle company doing business in New England, a business built up from a small beginning.

Mr. Moriarty is president of the Master Builders' Association, secretary of the Master Painters' Association, member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Dartmouth Historical Society. He is deeply interested in all that concerns the public welfare, and bears a part in all movements for civic betterment. He has traveled far and wide on land and on sea; doubled Cape Horn and crossed the Isthmus when a young man of twenty-three, and was in France and England during the Franco-Prussian War. All his life he has been a worker, and now that the necessity has passed the last thing he thinks about is sparing himself, taking it easy being a phrase he never learned.

Mr. Moriarty married, in 1876, Kate L. Larkin, and they are the parents of a son, Rossa, born in Fall River, September 26, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford, completing the grammar school and two years of high school course before entering the employ of his father at the age of fifteen. They have since been continuously associated in the business at Nos. 300-308 Purchase street, and as the years add their weight more and more of the burden is shifted upon the shoulders of the willing son. He represented Ward No. 5 in Common Council for two years, elected on the Citizens ticket. He is a member of the Dartmouth Historical Society, and, like his father, a deeply interested citizen. Rossa Moriarty married, in New Bedford, October 15, 1908, Lillian A. Borden, of Dartmouth. They are the parents of a son, Timothy J. (2), born in 1909; and two daughters, Katherine, born in 1911, and Helen B., born in 1914.

J. ARTHUR BALTHAZAR.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Balthazar enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest man to hold the office of deputy sheriff in Bristol county, he being then twenty-four years of age. He is one of the active, energetic, influential young men of his native city, New Bedford, a grandson of Henri Balthazar, born in Canada, a farmer, and his wife, Marie (L'Homme) Balthazar, born in 1839, died in October, 1898. They were married in Canada, in October, 1859, and had children: Joseph Antime, Henri, Walter, Osias, Carrie and Alma.

Joseph Antime Balthazar was born in Province of Quebec, Canada, and came to New Bedford in 1875. He has been variously employed in the city, is a Republican in politics, and a member of Sacred Heart Catholic Church. He married Ozlida Landey, and has one son, J. Arthur.

J. Arthur Balthazar, son of Joseph Antime and Ozlida (Landey) Balthazar, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 13, 1887. He began his primary education in the Thompson street public school, going thence to the I. W. Benjamin School. He then entered St. Hyacinthe Parochial School, conducted by Sisters of the Holy Cross, after which he spent four years at the College of St. Bernard at Sorel, Province of Quebec, Canada, taking the commercial course. He returned to New Bedford after graduation in 1904. He was associated with Benton Business College, New Bedford, for a time, was drill inspector at the Morse Twist Drill Works, bookkeeper with Steinert & Sons, clerk at the Browne Pharmacy on Union street for five years, until March 4, 1911, when he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Bristol county by Edwin H. Evans. Later he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and on April 24, 1913, auctioneer. He is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Anthony Catholic Church, vice-president of the Federation, Franco-American Consul, for three years, a director of the Rochambeau

Social Club in 1914-15, member of the Plymouth Club, and of Sippican Tribe, No. 77, Improved Order of Red Men.

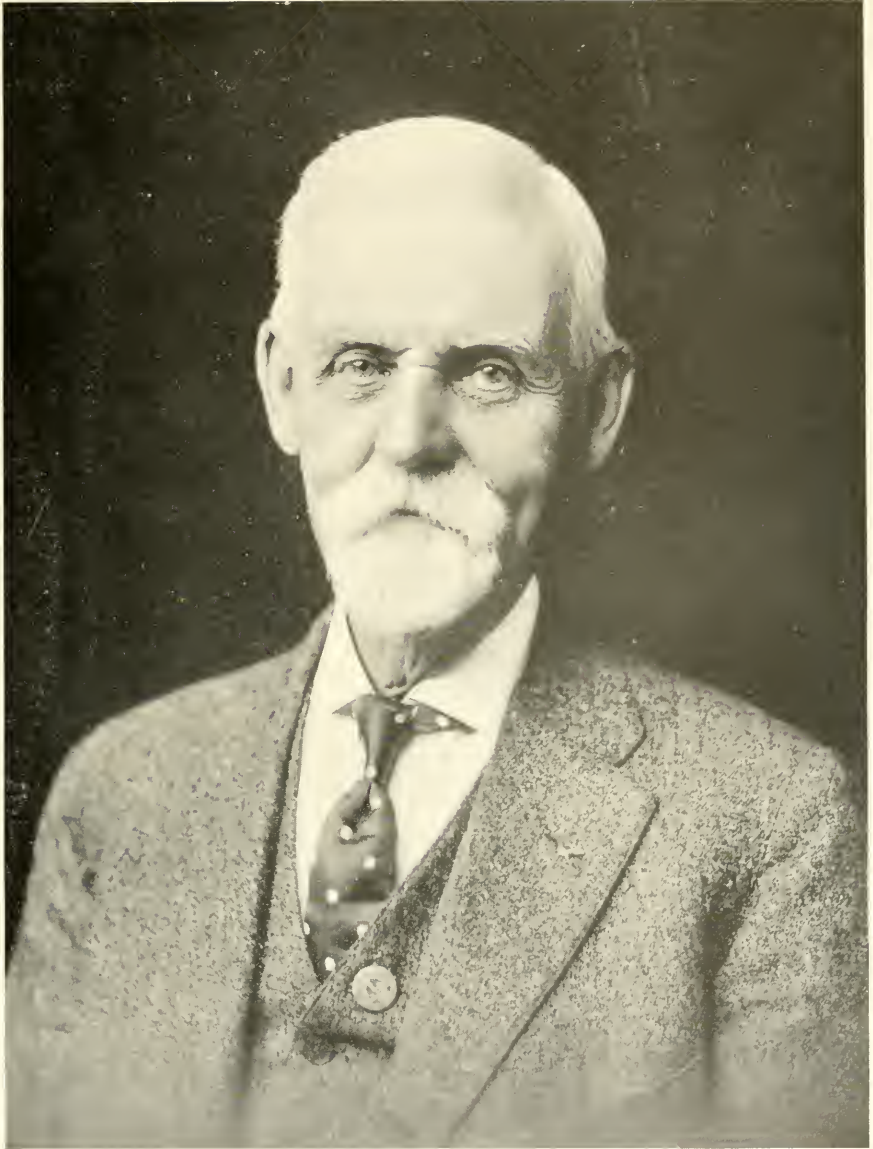
Mr. Balthazar married, November 10, 1914, Alexina Chausse, born in New Bedford, December 20, 1890, daughter of Eugene and Melaline (Des Russeau) Chausse, her father a grocer.

JAMES CANNON BRIGGS.

Sailmaking, once an important New Bedford industry, has seen its glory largely depart, but the firm of Thomas M. Hart & Company long survived. This firm was originally founded by Simpson Hart, father of Thomas M. Hart, in 1834. In 1843 he moved to the granite building on the north side of Commercial street, and there, in 1863, hired a young man as bookkeeper, a stranger in the city, James Cannon Briggs. That was on February 12, and the young man remained with Simpson Hart until his death, November 5, 1876. He continued with the son, Thomas M. Hart, until January, 1888, when James C. Briggs and Oliver W. Cobb were admitted partners in the firm, Thomas M. Hart & Company. From his coming to New Bedford in 1863 until the present, Mr. Briggs has known no other business than sailmaking and ship chandlery, his present connection being senior member of Briggs & Beckman.

The name Briggs, meaning in the Saxon Bridge, is recorded in England about 1292, "William Atte Brigge of Salle" being then named, the Briggs family of Norfolkshire tracing descent from him. Several of the name early came to New England, among them Clement Briggs, who came from Southwarke, England, to Plymouth Colony in the brig, "Fortune," November 9, 1621. He shared in the division of cattle in Plymouth in 1627, was in Weymouth in 1633, owned land at Jones Swamp in 1639, was an inn holder in Weymouth in 1650 and earlier. His will, proved, October 24, 1650, named sons, Thomas, Jonathan Clement, David and Remember. The line of descent from Clement Briggs to James C. Briggs, of New Bedford, is through Remember Briggs, a son of Clement and his second wife, Elizabeth. The line continues through Samuel Briggs, a son of Remember and Mary Briggs, born November 4, 1686, and his wife Lydia; their son Nathan Briggs, born September 2, 1716, and his wife Sarah; their son, Benjamin Briggs, born March 2, 1755, and his wife Betty; their son, Nathan Briggs, born February 4, 1799, and his wife Sophia; their son, James C. Briggs.

Nathan Briggs, of the fourth American generation, married, February 28, 1745, Sarah Perry, and prior to 1755 moved to Wareham. They were the parents of eleven sons and daughters. Their son, Captain Benjamin Briggs, born in Wareham, March 2, 1755, died about 1820, took an active part in the War of the Revolution from the beginning. He marched with the "Minute Men" under Captain Israel Fearing, leaving Wareham on the "Alarm" at Lexington, April 19, 1775. After



James C. Doiggs.

the evacuation of Boston he enlisted as an able seaman on a privateer, was captured by a British war vessel, taken to New York and for a time tasted the miseries of life on the prison ship, "Jersey." Later he was involved in the Colonel Matthias Ogden plot to abduct Prince William, afterward William IV., and fled from New York. He married, October 14, 1786, Betty Spooner, of Dartmouth, born June 14, 1764, a descendant of William Spooner, who was apprenticed to John Coombs, of Plymouth, in 1637. He married Hannah, daughter of Joshua and Bathsheba Pratt, who came to Plymouth in the ship "Anne" in 1623. Betty Spooner's father, Cornelius Spooner, a carpenter, was forty-three years old at the time, but his name heads the muster roll of Captain Lucius Pope's company of Dartmouth men, which marched for Roxbury, April 21, 1775; was almost continuously in the service from that date and died in the army ere independence was gained. Benjamin and Betty Briggs were the parents of: Stutson, born July 16, 1788; Spooner, November 10, 1791; Thomas, March 30, 1794; Cornelius, twin with Thomas; Elizabeth, born August 3, 1796; Nathan, February 24, 1799. After the Revolution, Benjamin Briggs became a master mariner, was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

Captain Nathan Briggs, youngest child of Captain Benjamin and Betty (Spooner) Briggs, was a master mariner, following in the footsteps of his father. After retiring from the sea, he bought a farm of twenty acres in Rochester, now Marion, Massachusetts, and from 1852 until 1856 was postmaster of the town. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a Democrat. He married Sophia M. Cobb, of Rochester, daughter of Rev. Oliver Cobb, a descendant in paternal line from Elder Henry Cobb, born in Kent, England, in 1596, came to New England in the ship, "Anne," in 1629. On maternal lines Sophia Cobb Briggs traced descent from Stephen Hopkins and Francis Cook of the "Mayflower."

James Cannon Briggs, son of Captain Nathan and Sophia M. (Cobb) Briggs, was born at the parsonage in Rochester (Marion), Massachusetts, on Sunday, August 25, 1839, his Grandfather Cobb then being pastor over the Marion church. He was educated at the Dame's School, taught by Miss Mary Luce; Marion public school; Sippican Seminary, Marion, and at Bryant, Stratton and Packards Commercial College, New York City, graduating thence in 1857, the first graduate from that school. From graduation until 1861, he was employed as a clerk in New York City, also taught school two winter terms. During the winter of 1861, he shipped "before the mast" and made a voyage to Naples and Sicily, Italy, and the next winter made a trip to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the same capacity, this ending his seafaring career. On February 12, 1863, he entered the employ of Simpson Hart, sailmaker of New Bedford, and is yet in the same business, in the same city, but continues under the firm name, Briggs & Beckman, ship chandlers and sailmakers, No. 31 Commercial street. The business of the firm includes "everything for

the boat," and as the head of the business Mr. Briggs is connected with a business he entered as bookkeeper over half a century ago.

In November, 1884, Mr. Briggs was elected a member of the New Bedford school board, and during his three years' term of office served as chairman of the committee on evening schools. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of Trinitarian Congregational church of New Bedford. In 1863 he was called for military service, but a substitute was accepted. He has held all offices in Acushnet Division, Sons of Temperance, including worthy patriarch; is trustee and treasurer of Marion Public Library Association; trustee of Marion Natural History Society; a charter member and trustee of the New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association; a deacon of the Trinitarian Congregational church, and in 1872 was superintendent of the Bible school of the church. His clubs are the Parker, a social body with a limited membership, and the Julien, a social, ethical and industrial organization.

Mr. Briggs married (first) at Edgartown, Massachusetts, November 12, 1865, Rebecca C. Vincent, born at Edgartown in 1839, died at New Bedford in 1873. He married (second) in New Bedford, January 29, 1875, Mary J. Reynolds, born at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, in 1851, daughter of Benjamin Reynolds, a mariner in early life, later a Vineyard pilot. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are the parents of four sons: 1. Zenas Marston, born April 14, 1876, a graduate of Yale, class of "98," and later received the degree of Civil Engineer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now a civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh; he married Maude E., daughter of George H. Palmer, of New Bedford. 2. James Franklin, born May 1, 1878, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1900, now in charge of the ship chandlery of Briggs & Beckman in New Bedford; he married Inez L., daughter of Henry N. Nash, of Worcester, Massachusetts; children: Jane and Robert. 3. Robert Emerson, born July 27, 1880; after college preparation he spent a year in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, then in 1901 entered the employ of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, and is now located in New Bedford attached to the executive department; he married Belle B., daughter of Captain Edward Hicks, of New Bedford; children: Donald, Richard, Florence and Katherine. 4. Walter Stanley, born July 26, 1885, a graduate of New Bedford High School, class of 1902; he then left school and was with the Carthagena & Magdalena Railroad in South America; later was in California, then and for several years with the New England Cotton Yarn Company in Boston, now with J. B. Jamison, cotton broker, of Boston; he married Elsie Kirby, of New Bedford, and has children: Russell and Adrienne.

REV. LOUIS ARTHUR MARCHAND.

As a beginning of his priestly labors, Father Marchand was appointed assistant to Father J. A. Prevost, pastor of Notre Dame de



Nathaniel P. Kew

Lourdes, Fall River, Massachusetts, the most powerful French Roman Catholic church in the United States. He has been an ordained priest of the church since 1882, but his work had been largely educational, his high scholarship being utilized as a professor of Quebec Seminary until 1901, when he came to the United States to begin his pastoral work. That he was sent to this most important of French Catholic churches was an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by ecclesiastical authority, and his record compiled in the years which have since intervened have but added to the reputation of this scholarly, devoted divine. In New Bedford he is the spiritual guide of St. Anthony's parish, a congregation possessing one of the most beautiful churches in the country. The parish is very large and principally of people of French birth or descent. Father Marchand is a son of Eusebe and Leocadie (Bouchard) Marchand, his father a farmer of Kamauraska county, Province of Quebec, Canada, residing in the parish of St. Andrew.

Lewis Arthur Marchand was born in St. Andrew, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1855. Until the age of fifteen he attended the grammar school at St. Andrew, entering Quebec Seminary in September, 1870. There he continued a student eight years, receiving his Bachelor's degree in June, 1878. The same year he began studies in divinity at the Grand Seminary of Quebec, and on June 3, 1882, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church by Archbishop Taschereau. He had specialized during his college courses in the study of languages, dead and modern, and after his ordination he was appointed professor of languages at his *alma mater*, Quebec Seminary, and until June, 1901, he filled that chair.

A learned scholar and accomplished linguist, Father Marchand, at the age of forty-six, was taken from the seminary, where over a quarter of a century of his life had been spent as student and professor, and sent to the United States. He was appointed in June, 1901, assistant to Father Prevost, pastor of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Fall River, Massachusetts, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. He was associated with Father Prevost for over five years, then in September, 1906, was transferred to New Bedford as assistant to Father Bérubé, pastor of St. Hyacinthe, a French Catholic parish. In 1908 he was made acting pastor of St. John the Baptist parish, Maplewood, Fall River, and in March, 1910, became pastor of St. Matthews, Fall River. There he continued until July, 1916, when he was again transferred to New Bedford as pastor of St. Anthony's. There his work is being conducted very successfully, his beautiful church with all its departments of religious work prospering both spiritually and materially.

NATHANIEL BUCHANAN KERR.

In 1915 Mr. Kerr, after a connection with the cotton mills of Lonsdale, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, which covered

nearly every phase of manufacturing from millwright and master mechanic to treasurer and manager, retired to well-earned rest. This service began in Lonsdale, where he began learning the millwright trade, but has nearly all been performed in connection with the New Bedford Mills, Wamsutta, Grinnell and Butler. He served the latter as treasurer and manager for thirteen years, then, in 1915, at the age of sixty-five, retired. He is a son of John and Jean (Buchanan) Kerr, both of Scotch birth and the purest and most ancient Scottish families.

John Kerr, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819, came to the United States about 1841, and located in Middlebury, Vermont, where two of his children were born. He then moved to Lonsdale, Rhode Island, and in 1853 to New Bedford. He was a hand-loom weaver originally, but at the Wamsutta Mill in New Bedford, in 1853, practiced his art with the mechanical aids there used. He continued a weaver at the Wamsutta until 1862, then retired, living quietly until his death. He married Jean Buchanan, born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 17, 1822, died August 22, 1870. They were the parents of Richard, born April 5, 1845; Elizabeth Taylor, July, 1847, deceased February 7, 1917; Nathaniel Buchanan, of further mention; Marion Wallace, born in 1852, deceased; Jessie, born in 1855, deceased; and Ellen J. Cushing, born 1858, now residing in Northboro.

Nathaniel Buchanan Kerr, youngest son of John and Jean (Buchanan) Kerr, was born in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, January 9, 1850, and when but three years of age was brought to New Bedford, where he was educated in the grade and high schools. He learned the trade of millwright and became an expert mechanic, his first position in a New Bedford mill being as master mechanic of the Grinnell Mill. After two years he went to the Wamsutta Mill in a like capacity, passing from that position to that of superintendent, a position he filled at this mill for three years. He then returned to the Grinnell Mill as agent and superintendent, remaining there seven years. In that year he began the building of the Butler Mill, and when the organization of the corporation was announced he was the treasurer and manager. Mr. Kerr ably and most acceptably filled that position until 1915, a term of thirteen years, and when he stepped out and into honored retirement he took with him the respect and good wishes of every man with whom he had been associated during those years. The Butler Mill prospered in all its departments, and in that prosperity Mr. Kerr was a potent and directing cause. The mechanical training of his youth and middle age gave him unusual knowledge upon which to draw as manager, and his natural ability, clear mind and acute business sense guided him wisely and safely as treasurer.

His financial strength is recognized by his selection as a trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and as a director of the Morris Plan Bank, while his devotion to civic duty was manifested by four years' service upon the school committee in the schools of Rhode Island. He is

a member of Enterprise Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and in the Masonic order he holds all degrees of the York Rite, belonging to Unity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Lansdale, Rhode Island; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, all New Bedford bodies, and to Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; the Home Market Club of Boston; the Republican Club of Massachusetts; the Wamsutta and Country clubs of New Bedford. He is a communicant of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman.

Mr. Kerr married, December 18, 1872, in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, Elizabeth M. Jones, born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 30, 1851, daughter of Henry Jones, born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1815, died November 23, 1883, and his wife, Mary (Robertson) Jones, born in 1821, of Scotch family, died December 27, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are the parents of: Helena, born July 4, 1874, in Lonsdale, married Walter H. Underdown, treasurer of the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation; Louis Rodman, born February 1, 1880, agent of the Fisher Manufacturing Company, Fisherville, Massachusetts, married Alberta S. Brownell, of New Bedford; Marion E., born August 16, 1884, married Elliott E. Brownell, of Memphis, Tennessee.

ASA AUGER.

If ever one could claim the title "self made," Mr. Auger would be that one, for he came to a strange land when a child, began working in a cotton mill at the age of ten, left home at fourteen, worked at many occupations, learned the printer's trade, literally worked his way through college, began to study law at twenty, and at the age of twenty-two was duly admitted to practice at the Massachusetts bar. His career at the Bristol county bar since locating in New Bedford has been one of honorable success, and he holds the esteem of every member of that bar who has the pleasure of his acquaintance. Hardly yet in the prime of his manhood and intellectual power, the future seems very bright for the man who has so manfully and successfully fought life's battles under the severest handicap that could be imposed.

Mr. Auger is a son of Zenas and Adele (Comeau) Auger, his father born at St. Pie, Canada, his mother at Ely, Canada. Zenas Auger was one of sixteen children born to his parents, and while all his life a hard working, laboring man, he took an interest in his children's welfare and did the best he could for them both in his native Canada and after coming to Fall River, Massachusetts. His wife, Adele, was a daughter of Joseph and Flavia Comeau, her father dying at the age of ninety-four years, her mother at the age of eighty-eight. Zenas and Adele Auger

were the parents of six children, three born in Canada, three in Massachusetts: Asa, of further mention; Alas, Elias, Eva, Leah and Alfred. The parents were Baptists in religious faith, Mr. Auger a Republican in politics.

Asa Auger, the eldest son, was born at Granby, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, Christmas Day, 1871. He came with his parents to Fall River, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools to some extent, but at the age of ten years began work in the Durfee Mill at Fall River, and his education has been acquired largely through self-study while others played or slept. At the age of fourteen he left home, and the next six years were years of privation, hard work and self-denial. But he had a purpose in view, and whether working on the bogs, in the tack factory, saw mill, cutting logs, canvassing or working at the printer's trade, he never lost sight of his great object, education and a profession. As soon as funds allowed, he entered Springfield International College and there, with the little money he had and by working at various jobs, he managed to remain for a time, but could not graduate as his means would not allow. However, he made the best possible use of the time he did have at college, and in 1891 he secured the opportunity to begin the study of law under Judge Nathan W. Washburn, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. Never were two years more profitably employed, and in 1893, at the age of twenty-two years, this young mill boy, alone and unaided except by kind friends whom he made by the way, had accomplished a legal education and been given the right to meet his fellow-men at the bar on an equality, although few had come to that point through such tribulation as he. But these trials had a developing effect, and a strong, self-reliant, resourceful character came out where the timid boy entered.

Mr. Auger at once began practice, locating in New Bedford in 1895. He occupies honorable position at the Bristol county bar, has a large practice, and is located in offices in the building at No. 791 Purchase street. He is still the unretiring man of energy, devoted to a client's interests, and holds the perfect confidence and trust of his clients as well as the esteem of his contemporaries. He is learned in the law and skillful in its application, but the soul of honor, holding to the strictest ethics of his profession. He is a member of the Francs Tireurs (French Sharpshooters), Branch No. 1, Federation Franco Americaine Conseil, No. 1, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In religious faith he is a liberal thinker. He is a Republican in politics, but has steadily refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for any political office. He is a loyal, interested citizen of the great Republic under whose flag he lives, and worthily demonstrates his loyalty and patriotism by exemplifying in his own life the best type of citizenship.

On Christmas Day, 1896, his twenty-fifth birthday, Mr. Auger married Georgianna Fontaine, born at St. Pie, Canada, daughter of Adie and Delinia (Beaudry) Fontaine, her father a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Auger are the parents of four children: Emile, born August 15, 1897, a student



Geo. S. Kelley

at Dartmouth College; Roland, born September 3, 1899, a student at high school; Ulice, born March 8, 1901, a student at high school; Claire, born July 7, 1906, a student at grammar school. The family home is at No. 310 Sawyer street, New Bedford.

CHARLES SAMPSON KELLEY.

CHARLES SAMPSON KELLEY, JR.

Kelleys (Kelleigh) are traced to early days in England, the principal manorial seat being in Devonshire. They antedate the conquest and Shirley asserts that Kelleys have been Lords of the Manor from the reign of Henry II. of England, 1154-1189. In New England the New Bedford family traces to John Kelley, who arrived at Boston on the ship, "Hector," in 1633, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and there died in 1644, leaving a son, John (2), who was born July 2, 1642, took the freeman's oath in 1669, built a house prior to 1690 at the foot of Graves Hill, and about 1694 moved to the Upper Woods, now West Newbury, and was officially granted the right to operate a ferry at Holts Rocks. He died March 21, 1718. He married (first) May 25, 1663, Sarah Knight, born March 23, 1648, daughter of Deacon Richard Knight. In 1714, both are listed as members of the Second Church, her death occurring soon afterward.

The line of descent is through their son, Abiel Kelley, born December 12, 1672, died June 18, 1750, a resident of Newbury and West Newbury, Massachusetts, and of Methuen, now Salem, Massachusetts. He was a substantial farmer, owning a goodly tract of land, and was a very devoted church worker. He married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Their son, Richard Kelley, born October 24, 1697, moved about 1727 with his parents to Methuen, Massachusetts, and there held a captain's commission in the militia. He married Susanna Hoyt, of Amesbury, daughter of William Hoyt, who was a grandson of John Hoyt, an early settler of Amesbury. Their son, William Kelley, born October 5, 1725, married Sarah Beard, lived for a time in Pelham, New Hampshire, but spent his later years in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Their son, Abiah Kelley, born April 19, 1753, married, Tryphena Emerson, of Haverhill, and spent his married life engaged in the cultivation of his father's farm at the eastern end of West Haverhill. Abiah and Tryphena (Emerson) Kelley were the parents of William Kelley, born July 16, 1780, who became a mariner, moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and there died February 5, 1842. He married, September 29, 1805, Abigail Cannon, of New Bedford, they the parents of two sons, John Helms, and Henry C., of further mention.

On March 24, 1839, Henry C. Kelley married Ann Howland Allen, she a descendant of Henry Howland, who landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, prior to 1625, and of Nathaniel and Deborah (Cook) Howland,

she a descendant of Francis Cook, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620, the first voyage of that immortal vessel. Between 1620 and 1630 there came in the "Mayflower," the "Fortune," the "James and Anne," and the "Handmaiden," something over three hundred Pilgrims. This entitles the Kelleys, of New Bedford, living three centuries later, to class themselves with the descendants of the Pilgrims and as an ancestor, Nathaniel Howland, who married a descendant of Francis Cook, July 25, 1717, and they are the descendants of an original "Mayflower" Pilgrim.

The line of descent from Henry Howland, who came to New England from England prior to 1625, to Ann Howland Allen is thus traced. Henry Howland had two brothers, John and Arthur, the first named coming in the "Mayflower," but Henry came either in the "Fortune" or the "James and Anne." The line is through his son, Zoeth Howland, who was born in Duxbury, killed by the Indians at Pocasset, January 21, 1676, and his wife, Abigail Howland. Their son, Nathaniel Howland, born in Duxbury, May 8, 1657, died in Dartmouth, March 3, 1723, married, in 1684, Rose, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Allen, she born October, 1665. Their son, James Howland, born February 18, 1689, died after 1742, married, July 25, 1717, Deborah Cook, a descendant of Francis Cook, of the "Mayflower." James and Deborah Howland were the parents of James (2), born in Dartmouth, March 11, 1719, married, June 1, 1740, Elizabeth Wing. Their son, John Howland, born January 27, 1742, died September 25, 1826; married (third) May 1, 1780, Reliance Shepherd, who died August 21, 1841. Their daughter, Sarah Howland, born July 25, 1794, died April 25, 1886, married, June 25, 1812, Joseph H. Allen, who died March 4, 1852. Ann Howland Allen, one of the four children who survived infancy out of the twelve born to them, was born March 24, 1820, died December 7, 1888, married, March 24, 1839, Henry C. Kelley, they the parents of Charles Sampson Kelley, grandparents of Charles Sampson (2) Kelley, and great-grandparents of Charles Sampson (3) Kelley, of New Bedford, born June 29, 1912.

Henry C. Kelley was born in New Bedford, July 25, 1815, died November 9, 1862. He was for several years one of New Bedford's leading dry goods merchants, joined the New Bedford Protecting Society in 1843, was elected vice-president, and on October 24, 1862, received injuries at a fire while discharging his duties as a member and officer of that society, which caused his death the following November 9. He married, March 24, 1839, Ann Howland Allen, who died December 7, 1888, leaving a son, Charles Sampson Kelley, and three other children.

Charles Sampson Kelley was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 2, 1846, and is yet a resident of his native city. He attended the public schools until sixteen, then went to aid in the support of his widowed mother, becoming a mercantile clerk. After two years he transferred to the banking business, going in April, 1864, with Edward L. Baker, who had established as a private banker in 1848. In May, 1865, Samuel P. Burt succeeded Mr. Baker, Mr. Kelley remaining with him as



Chas. S. Kelley, Jr.

clerk and bookkeeper for ten years. On April 22, 1875, Samuel P. Burt, Gardner T. Sanford and Charles S. Kelley began business as S. P. Burt & Company, private bankers, a house which existed until June 2, 1884, when, on account of Mr. Burt's death, they reorganized as Sanford & Kelley, a firm which has stood for fifty-two years as a leading banking and brokerage house of Southeastern Massachusetts. In addition to the large business of Sanford & Kelley, Mr. Kelley formed many important associations. He was from its organization a director and at one time vice-president of the Dolliber-Goodale Company of Boston, now the Mellens Food Company of North America, and in connection with the Board of Trade collected and published valuable statistics and information relating to the history and industries of the city. He was active in the two industrial exhibitions held in New Bedford, in 1887-88, and in the latter years declined a unanimous nomination for the presidency of the Board of Trade, the valuable work he had performed having been as vice-president of the board. During the course of a long, busy and useful life, he has traveled extensively, has a very wide acquaintance among prominent business men, has been a constant laborer for the public good, and has given and yet gives freely and unselfishly to the cause.

There have been few moments during his active lifetime tending toward a bigger, better New Bedford with which he has not been connected. He was one of the original members of the New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association, organized April 30, 1867, and is the only living member of the original body. He was the first treasurer, holding office thirteen years, was active in the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building, was chairman of the construction committee, treasurer of the building committee, and with the general secretary of the association secured nearly all the subscribing names to the building fund. When the cornerstone of the new building was laid October 6, 1890, he was presented with the silver trowel Governor Brackett had just used, this a token of appreciation from the association. He was also president of the New Bedford Protecting Association, organized the Veteran Firemen's Association in 1890, and was its first president. He was president of the Wamsutta Club for three years, aided greatly in securing the property of the club on the corner of County and Union streets, was treasurer and member of the building committee, and in recognition was voted an honorary life member, the first man to receive that honor from the club. He is now walking amid the lengthened shadows, but bears his years, seventy-one, with ease, and is to be found every day at the offices of Sanford & Kelley, bearing his part in the affairs of that company.

Mr. Kelley married, June 8, 1871, in Taunton, Massachusetts, Sarah Anthony, born May 22, 1843, daughter of Edmund and Nancy J. (Hodges) Anthony, her father the founder of the "Standard," New Bedford's leading newspaper. Children: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, born January

5, 1873; married, June 19, 1895, Mayhew R. Hitch, a lawyer, and they are the parents of Mayhew (2) and Sarah Hitch. 2. Caroline Swain, born May 28, 1876; married, November 29, 1898, Charles Gardner Akin, a coal merchant, and they are the parents of Charles Gardner (2) and Carolyn Akin. 3. Charles Sampson (2), of further mention.

Charles Sampson (2) Kelley was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 19, 1879, and is a resident of his native city, a worthy representative of the tenth generation of Kelleys in New England, tracing along both paternal and maternal lines to the early days, even to the "Mayflower." After preparation in New Bedford Friends' Academy, he entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1901. Returning home he at once became associated with Sanford & Kelley, bankers and brokers, located in the Clifford building, and has since been continuously active in the affairs of that house, founded in 1884 by his father and Gardner T. Sanford. He has grown up with the business, and having the benefit of long association in business with his honored father, whose name he bears, has imbibed the sterling traits and principles which have made his long life so valuable to his city. Both father and son have been life-long supporters of the Republican party, but neither desiring nor accepting political office, the son now a member of the City Sinking Fund Commission, an office not in the slightest degree political. For several years he has been president of New Bedford Protecting Society, following the resignation of his father. He is a member and director of the Wamsutta Club; a member and treasurer of the Country Club of New Bedford; a member of the Harvard and Exchange clubs of Boston and New York. In church preference he is a Unitarian.

Charles S. (2) Kelley married, January 4, 1911, Lora S. Knowles, daughter of Joseph Frank Knowles, a very successful cotton mill manufacturer, and a descendant of Captain Myles Standish, who came in the "Mayflower" and was the Pilgrims' great military leader. They were the parents of Charles Sampson (3) Kelley, born in New Bedford, June 29, 1912. Mrs. Kelley died in April, 1915.

PARKER FREEMAN SLOCOMB, D. D. S.

In 1907, with his newly acquired degree, Dr. Slocomb came to New Bedford and began the practice of dentistry. He has grown in public favor as the years have progressed and has a large clientele. He has attained high standing in his profession and conducts his offices and his practice along the most modern lines. He is a son of David H. and Annie F. Slocomb, his father deceased, his mother residing at No. 52 Rivet street, New Bedford.

Dr. Parker F. Slocomb was born at Harborville, Kings county, Nova Scotia, Canada, April 13, 1884, and there spent the years until 1903. He gained his education in grammar schools of Harborville, and

Acacia Villa, a private school for boys, finishing study there in 1899, at the age of fifteen years. From that school he advanced to Acadia College, Wolfville, Canada, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1903, at the age of nineteen years. When the choice of a profession was made, dentistry received the preference, and for three years he pursued courses at the College of Dental Surgery, at Baltimore, Maryland, receiving his D. D. S. with the class of 1907. New Bedford was his choice of a location, and from 1907 until the present time he has been in continuous practice. His principal office and practice is at No. 52 Rivet street, a branch office being maintained at Padanaram, where many of his clientele reside. He is a popular and proficient practitioner, and during the decade he has been in the city he has made many friends. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Providence; Independence Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of Camp and Canton; member of the New Bedford Dental Society, the Massachusetts State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. His fraternities are Psi Omega and Theta Nu Epsilon. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Slocomb married, June 24, 1914, Celia Gertrude Banforth, daughter of Harry and Isabella (Carter) Banforth. They are the parents of a daughter, Annie Evelyn, born April 7, 1915, and one son, Parker Freeman, Jr., born December 15, 1917.

P. DAMIEN JARRY.

In 1892, more than a quarter of a century ago, P. Damien Jarry, the veteran South End druggist, passed the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy and was duly registered a pharmacist. A few months later he began business life in New Bedford, first as a prescription clerk, then as partner, then as sole owner. His quarter of a century service in the one store expired in May, 1917, few men being able to duplicate his record from clerk to owner in one location within a period of twenty-five years. The store at No. 913 South Water street is a United States Post Office sub-station, being No. 4, and created during the term of David L. Parker as postmaster of New Bedford. The old firm, Pease & Dandurand, existed until August 28, 1917, Mr. Jarry acquiring sole ownership on that day. He is a capable business man as well as a pharmacist of skill and learning, and has long been the virtual head of the business which has just come under his sole control and ownership.

P. Damien Jarry, son of Godfroid and Eleanore (Trottier) Jarry, was born in St. Cesaire, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 19, 1863,

and there resided until 1889. He was educated in St. Pie Parish School, St. Hyacinthe Seminary, Marieville College and St. Cesaire Business College, completing a classical and business education. He began business life as a clerk, in his brother's general store at St. Pie, going into a drug store in St. Hyacinthe after a few years of general store experience. He continued in the drug business in Canada until 1889, then came to the United States, locating at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was employed for a few years by Dr. J. B. Chagron in his private dispensary. During these years he had been studying English, and in 1892 appeared before the State Board of Pharmacy for examination. He passed the required tests, and in May, 1892, he entered the employ of Pease & Dandurand, druggists of No. 913 South Water street, New Bedford, as a registered pharmacist.

It was not long before Mr. Jarry was granted an interest in the business, his skill and business drawing qualities being considered so desirable that the partners took the best and only way to secure first claim on his services. Later, F. R. Pease desiring to retire, Mr. Jarry was offered his interest and securing the necessary capital bought the offered share. On August 28, 1917, he negotiated the purchase of the P. Dandurand interest and became sole owner. The store is run along accepted lines of drug store operation, and in addition is Sub-Station, No. 4, one of the four stations established outside the main post office. The business transacted is large, the friends of the store many, and the personal friendships of the owner equally large. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Druggists Association, the Franco-American Federation, St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, and for five years was state secretary of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association.

Mr. Jarry married, February 4, 1895, Delphine Dion, daughter of Oliver Dion, a wheelwright. Mr. and Mrs. Jarry are the parents of six children: Eglantine, a graduate of St. Hyacinthe Convent, Quebec; Gaston A., employed in the drug store by his father; Laurent; Roger; Marguerite; and Jean, born in 1915.

JESSE ARNOLD KNIGHT.

For years the Manomet Mills with their twenty-four hundred employees have produced combed cotton yarns in such quantities and such conditions as to make the corporation owning and operating them one of the consistent, reliable producers of dividends to the stockholders. Since June, 1909, Jesse A. Knight, as agent of the company, has been one of the prime causes of this prosperity, and under his management Mill No. 2, was finished and Mill No. 3 planned, built and equipped, the three mills now producing cotton yarn from two hundred and four thousand spindles. Mr. Knight came into his responsible position after a long course of training in various mills in different cities, his respon-



James A. Knight

sibilities covering about every phase of mill management in the producing departments. He comes from a race of mill men, his grandfather a millwright, his father a mill superintendent, working up from the bottom and filling a superintendent's post during the last twenty years of his life. Thus by heredity, training and preference he came to the business in which he is a well known and recognized authority.

Jesse A. Knight was born in Readville, Massachusetts, December 29, 1865, son of Arnold and Abbie L. (Brown) Knight, and grandson of Welcome and Desire (Matteson) Knight. Welcome Knight, a millwright, died in 1870, at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, aged seventy-four years. His wife, Desire (Matteson) Knight, died in 1875, at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of Arnold, Albert and Sarah Knight. Arnold Knight was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1833, died in 1906. He began as a mill worker at the age of seventeen and so continued for over half a century, advancing through the intervening grades until becoming a superintendent in 1863, at the age of thirty. The last twenty years of his life were spent as superintendent of a cotton mill in Willimantic. His widow, Abbie L. (Brown) Knight, born in Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1843, daughter of Albert and Abbie (Buggs) Brown, yet continues her residence in Willimantic, her daughter Gertrude, wife of Thomas Brown, also residing in that city.

Jesse A. Knight was but one year old when his parents moved to Coventry, Rhode Island, where he passed all grades of the public schools including high school. He took a course in a business college at Providence, Rhode Island, then became a mill employee in Enfield, Rhode Island, the mill in which he began being then under the supervision of his father. In course of time, the son succeeded to the position from which the father retired and there remained about five years. The years which followed until 1909 were spent in responsible position with different mill corporations: The Harris Manufacturing Company, of Phoenix, superintendent; the Lawton Spinning Company, Providence, Rhode Island, superintendent and secretary; Cohannet Mills at Taunton, Massachusetts; superintendent of their mills, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Bristol Mill, superintendent; Argo Mills at Gloucester City, New Jersey, assistant treasurer and superintendent until June, 1909.

From Gloucester, New Jersey, Mr. Knight, after three years service, came to the Manomet Mills, a \$3,000,000 corporation, as agent. They were then operating Mill No. 1 and had about half completed Mill No. 2. Mr. Knight assumed control as agent in June, 1909, his first important work being completing and placing Mill No. 2 in commission. These two mills met the demands the trade made upon them for cotton yarns until 1916, when Mill No. 3 was added to the plant, the Manomet now being the largest employer of labor in the New Bedford district, twenty-four hundred hands operating in the three mills. The position of agent makes heavy demands upon the holder, but Mr. Knight fully meets the responsibilities attached, and as the corporation has expanded from a one

to a three mill enterprise during his term of office, so he has broadened and increased in the ability required to keep pace. As a Republican, Mr. Knight served as councilman of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and as committeeman for several years. He is a member of the National Cotton Manufacturing Association and of the Dartmouth Club of New Bedford. He has no fraternal affiliation, his business and his home with the joys of automobiling added filling to the full his measure of life.

Mr. Knight married in Smithfield, Rhode Island, October 11, 1889, Ella M. Mowry, born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, December 31, 1861, daughter of Charles A. and Emily (Buxton) Mowry, her father a farmer.

ALBERT C. J. PERRIER.

Dr. Albert C. J. Perrier, one of the leading dental practitioners of New Bedford, in which city he has resided for the past fourteen years, since 1903, is a native of Paris, France, born August 18, 1872, a son of Captain Numa and Clemence E. (Delage) Perrier, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. During his residence in Paris, France, Captain Perrier conducted a large manufacturing business. He fought in the Franco-Prussian war and in several other campaigns in which the French participated. His memory was honored in connection with the observance of the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of General Lafayette and the third anniversary of the battle of the Marne by members of the France-Amerique Society, which includes many Rhode Island Frenchmen. The members of the society marched through the streets of Providence, Rhode Island, to the North Burial Ground, where they held exercises at the monument erected by the State "To our Allies in the Revolution." An address was delivered by Count del Jarrie on "The Life of Lafayette." The society then went to Walnut Hill Cemetery, where services were held at the grave of Captain Perrier. Count del Jarrie delivered an address in which he referred to the battle of the Marne and paid tribute to such men as Captain Perrier, who fought for the advancement of French ideals. Dr. Casimir E. Perrier, of Pawtucket, son of Captain Perrier, who has been commissioned a lieutenant in the medical corps, was present.

Dr. Albert C. J. Perrier was educated in the schools of Paris and New York City. He came to the United States in his youth and after completing his studies, having decided upon the profession of dentistry for his active career, he began the study of that subject in Northampton, Massachusetts, and completed his preparation under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Baxter, of Northampton. He passed all the required tests, and in 1903 the Massachusetts Board of Registration, also the New Hampshire Board of Registration, before which he appeared in 1902, these having jurisdiction over the dental profession, awarded him authority to practice anywhere within the states mentioned. He at once

located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he has built up an extensive clientele, and in finely equipped offices, located at No. 545 Pleasant street, opposite the Masonic Building, he cares for those who seek his professional aid. All his appliances for carrying on his work are of the most modern type, ranking among the wonders of the present day dental surgery. In addition to his profession, Dr. Perrier has extensive interests in Massachusetts and Connecticut corporations, and as a professional and business man has won high rank and honorable standing. He is a partner in the Fall River Ship Broker's Company, is treasurer of the New England Ship Trading Company, Inc., of Fall River, Massachusetts, and a director of the Stonington Ship Yards Corporation, Stonington, Connecticut, of the New Bedford Board of Trade, and of the New Bedford Forum, acting as chairman of its publicity committee. Dr. Perrier is an Independent in politics, and a member of St. Lawrence Church (Roman Catholic), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, and the Plymouth Club.

Dr. Perrier married, August 18, 1902, Margaret C. Krebs, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Madelyn K., Albert W., and Gustav Delage Perrier. The family home is at No. 306 Arnold street, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

MAURICE MONROE LINDSAY.

The life of Maurice M. Lindsay from youth has been a series of graduations, special courses and teaching positions, winter and summer. He is an untiring student, and in his hours "off duty" is widening his horizon by delving deeper into old or opening new branches of study. He has made a special study of accounting and finance, important branches of commercial school instruction which he teaches in his present position with Kinyon's Commercial School of New Bedford, a private institution to which he came as manager in 1911. This school, which is a branch of Kinyon's Commercial School established in 1901 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was established by Mr. Lindsay for the proprietors, W. H. Kinyon and H. C. Russell, in June, 1911, fourteen students answering the first roll call. In 1917 the roster of students for the year contained one hundred and seventy names, striking evidence of the popularity of the school and its manager.

Maurice M. Lindsay was born at St. Croix, New Brunswick, Canada, June 14, 1886. He completed high school courses and a normal school course at Fredericton, New Brunswick, was a student at Shaw Business College, Augusta, Maine, the Bennett Institute of Accountancy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and during the summer of 1916 and 1917 attended classes in accounting and finance. In fact, when not actually engaged in teaching or other necessary duties, he is studying some

problem or theory new to him, or a subject with which he desires a closer acquaintance and more intimate knowledge. During the years spent in acquiring his education, he also taught in various schools, beginning in 1905, after graduation from normal school. He taught at Anderson, New Brunswick, one year, then after graduation from Shaw Business College, Augusta, Maine, taught for one year there. For one year thereafter he was head bookkeeper with the New England Art Company, of Boston, serving another year as treasurer of the company. He was then manager of a business school at Laconia, New Hampshire, resigning his position there and coming to New Bedford as manager of the Kinyon Commercial School in June, 1911. In addition to the general management of a successful business enterprise, Mr. Lindsay is also a member of the teaching staff, his special branches, accounting and bookkeeping. He is an instructor who instructs and Kinyon students are sought for.

Mr. Lindsay has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the city which for six years has been his home, and has made many friends outside the circle of school influence. He is a member of the Board of Trade; Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Acushnet Lodge, New Bedford Encampment, Canton, New Bedford, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Young Men's Christian Association; North Christian Church, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and corresponding secretary of the Bible class. He is a member of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association and of the International Accountants' Society. Perhaps if Mr. Lindsay's greatest pride or hobby should be named it would be penmanship, and in that department he has made the Kinyon School noted among commercial schools.

He married, in Portland, Maine, August 24, 1911, Viola Mabel Ward, of Black Point, New Brunswick, Canada, daughter of Alexander Ward, a farmer. Mrs. Lindsay was a teacher prior to her marriage. They are the parents of a daughter, Helen Ward, born October 14, 1915.

JOHN BERTRAM.

Although long passed from earthly view the name John Bertram is perpetuated in New Bedford in the firm of John Bertram & Son, roofing, roofing materials and concreting, a business founded by the father and yet conducted by the son, Lawrence E. Bertram, at No. 59 Borden street.

John Bertram was born on Prince Edward Island, a maritime province of Canada, August 8, 1846, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 20, 1903, son of John and Mary Bertram, his father a farmer and carpenter. He obtained a good common school education, and after coming to New Bedford established a teaming business to which was added in later years the business of roofing and general concrete work



J. F. Tidwell

with the sale of the materials used in his work. He prospered, and when his son, Lawrence E., grew to a suitable age he joined with his father and as John Bertram & Son he conducted the business. Finally the father passed on, the son remaining and conducting a prosperous business which still carries the name John Bertram. During the Civil War, John Bertram joined the cavalry, and on his handsome black horse presented a fine appearance. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was long an attendant of Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of honorable character, fond of his home and an excellent business man. He was a man of magnificent proportions, standing six feet in his stocking feet, with curling hair and moustache, a picture of manly grace and strength. He had many friends, enjoyed life and helped to make it happier for everyone.

John Bertram married, May 26, 1869, Phebe Feavoyour, also born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, daughter of John and Jane (Larter) Feavoyour, her father a farmer. Children: J. Franklin, a drill maker, married Harriett Clough; Alice Marion, married John T. Hanna; Lawrence Edwin, of John Bertram & Son, married Alice Taber Cushing. Mrs. Bertram survives her husband, still residing at No. 68 Arnold street.

JOHN FREDERICK TILDEN.

Long before the firm Snell & Simpson became the incorporated Snell & Simpson Biscuit Company, Mr. Tilden was associated with the partners as their bookkeeper. The rise of the firm and the life story of the men who founded a successful business enterprise, which is now an established corporation of importance, is told elsewhere in this work. It was not until 1906 that Mr. Tilden became connected with the firm, but so potent a force in its success had he become that upon incorporation in 1911, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Snell & Simpson Biscuit Company, his present position. He is a son of John L. and Emma J. (Chamberlain) Tilden, his father a successful meat merchant.

John Frederick Tilden was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 12, 1865, but at the age of five years he was brought to New Bedford by his parents, and here has ever since resided. He attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, and a few years later entered the service of the Old Colony Railroad Company as tender at the Wamsutta street crossing. After a short time there he entered the offices of the company as clerk, Isaac N. Marshall then being superintendent of the Taunton Division. Soon afterward he was transferred to the freight office, there continuing until his term of railroad service covered a period of twenty-three years, his last position being as cashier of the freight department. In 1906 Mr. Tilden, having resigned his railroad position, entered the office employ of Snell & Simpson, biscuit manufacturers of

New Bedford, as bookkeeper and accountant. When the firm was absorbed and incorporated as the Snell & Simpson Biscuit Company, Mr. Tilden was elected secretary-treasurer, and so continues (1917). A man of studious tastes and habits, Mr. Tilden indulges his likings in scientific study and reading to the full, and in his books finds his recreation. He is a member of the North Christian Church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political faith is a Republican.

He married, in April, 1884, Lillian A. Slocum, daughter of Charles and Sarah S. (Washburn) Slocum. Mr. and Mrs. Tilden are the parents of a daughter, Elsie A., born in New Bedford, in August, 1886.

ANDREW GUNNING.

In 1892' at the Bath Iron Works a new type of war vessel was completed which was to be known as the ram "Katahdin." There were other features of the vessel new and untried by the United States Government other than the solid prow, one of these being welded boiler plates, a part of the work of equipping the ram in which Andrew Gunning took part. This was his introduction to government war vessels, but he was destined to become better acquainted. He was the first mechanic to volunteer for service at the Charleston Navy Yard when war broke out with Spain in 1898, and although his service was with the naval repair vessel "Vulcan" he saw service on other war vessels, and when the Spanish cruiser, "Infanta Maria Theresa," was raised and repaired so it was thought she could be brought to the United States, Mr. Gunning was one of the men selected to manage the captured cruiser. But the beautiful ship that had at last entered an American port as an honored guest was not doomed to enter as a captive, but met a sadder fate on a coral reef on one of the Cat Islands in the West Indies, having drifted one hundred and twenty miles, after being abandoned by her convoy and prize crew as in a sinking condition. Mr. Gunning and Lieutenant Commander Ira J. Merritt were the last to leave the supposedly sinking ship, but it is Mr. Gunning's judgment that had they remained on board and fought to save the cruiser she would have weathered the gale and reached port in safety. In 1904 Mr. Gunning came to New Bedford, which has since been his home, he being a member of the Gunning Boiler & Machine Company, with works on South Water street. He is a son of James Gunning, and a grandson of James Gunning, the latter dying in Belfast, Ireland, at the age of fifty. James Gunning, born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1886, and now resides in New Bedford at the home of his son, a retired boiler maker. He married Martha Shurlap, born in 1841, died in 1912.

Andrew Gunning was born at Berkenhead, Cheshire, England, October 26, 1866. After completing grammar school courses, he began learning the trade of machinist with the Taylor Engineering Company,

with whom he served three years. He then transferred to the Cochrane Boiler Company, where he served another three years, becoming a well equipped machinist, boiler maker and engineer. He then shipped as machinist, boiler maker and fourth class engineer, going out on a vessel of the British African Navigation Company and locating on the west coast of Africa, traveling the river Ganibia, and down the coast to St. Paula de la Anda. In 1887 he came to the United States, locating at City Point, South Boston, Massachusetts, and for two years worked as an angle-ironsmith for the Harrison Loring shipyard there, during which time the United States cruiser "Marblehead," three lightships and three low boats were built for the government. He then went to Bath, Maine, and was employed in the Bath Iron Works, and from there he went to the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, continuing with that company until the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted in the United States Navy. He was assigned to the ship "Vulcan," the first ship of the United States Navy to be fitted out as a machine blacksmith and general repair shop to accompany a United States fleet at Santiago; he was on the battleship, "Indiana," having been detailed to that vessel to repair a boiler, and on July 3, he was still on board and witnessed the naval fight at Santiago from that ship. On July 4, he was returned to the "Vulcan." After the "Infanta Maria Theresa" was raised, Mr. Gunning volunteered as one of the crew to bring her to the United States and was with the ill-fated vessel until she was abandoned, two days after leaving Guantanamo Bay. During the transfer of the crew of the cruiser to the convoying vessel during the storm which wrecked her, Mr. Gunning aided in transferring sixty-seven men by means of bowline and bight lines, a perilous undertaking, but all made the transfer in safety, Mr. Gunning and Lieutenant Commander Ira J. Harris going overboard, as they were the last two on the "Infanta Maria Theresa" and could not go as the others did as there was no one to work the lines. They were soon picked up by a boat from the wrecking tug, "I. J. Merritt," were taken to Charleston, South Carolina, and from there were sent back to the "Vulcan." Search was at once made for the cruiser which had been abandoned in the storm, and she was finally found badly broken up lying on a coral reef, part of one of the Cat Islands, one hundred and thirty miles from the place of abandonment. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet the "Vulcan" returned to the Norfolk Navy Yard, thence to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and there Mr. Gunning was honorably discharged and mustered out.

On returning to civil life, he reëntered the employ of the Hodge Boiler Works at East Boston, but a year later went to the Charleston Navy Yard where he was engaged at his trade for three years. Later he was with the Atlantic Boiler Works, East Boston, for a short time, then in 1904 came to New Bedford. He here entered the employ of Babbitt & Woods, as journeyman, was promoted foreman the second year and so

served for five years. In June, 1911, he started in business for himself with a very small plant and but one mechanic. But he persevered, labored and won, the business now known as the Gunning Boiler & Machine Company, Andrew Gunning, president and general manager, employing about thirty men, boiler makers, machinists, oxygen-acetylene and electric welders, boiler tenders, tank and flue builders and expert engine repairers and builders.

Mr. Gunning thoroughly understands every detail of his business and is fully able to superintend the work of this expert force. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Orders, Tigers and Eagles, the Spanish War Veterans Association, the Roman Catholic Church and the National Association of Steam Engineers.

He married, in East Boston, Massachusetts, in May, 1902, Nellie Callahan, born June 10, 1872, her parents of Irish birth.

THEODORE A. DAVIGNON.

A successful business man, Mr. Davignon reviews an active life which began at the age of sixteen as drug clerk. He has long been in business for himself, and the Davignon Pharmacy at No. 1378 Acushnet avenue is a well known and popular trading point, his faculty for concocting cooling, refreshing summer drinks drawing a large fountain trade. A registered pharmacist, Mr. Davignon is the responsible head of his own prescription department, combining in himself the qualities of both the professional and the business man. He is a son of Alexander Davignon, a painter, who died when his son was very young, his wife Victoria surviving him until 1913.

Theodore A. Davignon was born in the village of St. Angel, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 7, 1878. His father died when the lad was but six years of age, his mother then bringing him to New Bedford, where she supported her son by dressmaking. He attended Sacred Heart Parochial School, then was sent to St. Hyacinth's Seminary (Canada), remaining there four years. After his return to New Bedford, he attended the Swain Free School, taking a course in chemistry, and Thebodeau's Business School in the Merchants' Bank Building, taking a course in bookkeeping and mathematics. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Gideon Thierien, a druggist of Purchase street of twenty-four years' standing. He was next employed by Dr. Normandin, remaining with him nine years. After leaving Dr. Normandin he was with the National Pharmacy for one and a half years, taking his examinations and becoming a registered pharmacist while in that employ. Three months after securing registration as a pharmacist, Mr. Davignon purchased the North End Pharmacy on North Front street owned by Theophile Lebeau and for ten years he conducted a successful drug

business at that location. In 1914, he opened a new store at No. 1378 Acushnet avenue, namely, Davignon's Pharmacy, and until 1916 operated both stores. Then the lease on the North Front street store expired, and the stock was brought to the Acushnet avenue store, Mr. Davignon there continuing his energy. He is a member of the New Bedford and Massachusetts Pharmaceutical associations, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Francs Tireurs, and the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of St. Anthony's Church, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Davignon married in New Bedford, January 16, 1903, Arenda Michon, born in Quebec, Canada. They are the parents of seven children: Jeanette, born in 1904; Albert, 1906; Givonne, 1908; Maurice, 1910; Beatrice, 1911; George, 1913; Evelyn, 1915. The family home is at No. 133 Phillips avenue, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

ALEXANDER A. PETIT.

Not yet even in life's prime, Mr. Petit has made wonderful progress along the road to success and has much to show for the ten years he has been in business under his own name. Petit's Pharmacy is well known in the North End, and Petit's Remedies, which are manufactured from his formulas, command a large wholesale trade. Mr. Petit also has a large general drug trade, is a thoroughly qualified pharmacist, and enjoys the unusual distinction of being so registered in five states, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. He is a son of Alexander Petit, a farmer of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who died in January, 1884, and his wife, Adele Blanchette Petit, of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, who died in July, 1884.

Alexander A. Petit was born in the parish of St. Dominique, Bagot county, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 21, 1879. He was educated in the parochial schools and at St. Hyacinthe's Seminary, and came to the United States after graduation from the latter institution in 1899. He located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and for four years was employed in the drug store of Charles O. Chartier, then for about the same period was manager of the drug store owned and operated by Dr. L. Z. Normandin at No. 1598 Purchase street. During these years he had become a capable prescription clerk and well qualified to conduct a drug business for himself, but it was not until 1907 that he made the start under his own name. He had also taken the courses and graduated from the National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago, Illinois, and was legally as well as professionally equipped to dispense remedies and drugs to the public. In the latter named year he opened a well equipped drug store at the corner of Purchase and Weld streets, New Bedford, and there he has built up a large business along the lines of modern drug merchandising. He manufactures several popular remedies which he

sells at wholesale as well as retail, and has a well established business in all lines. He is also director of the North End Loan Company. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roman Catholic, and is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Franco-American Federation. He is a thorough man of business, and holds a strong place in mercantile and financial circles.

Mr. Petit married in New Bedford, August 17, 1905, Azelia Normandin, born in New Bedford, daughter of Dr. Louis Z. Normandin and his wife, Mary (Goulet) Normandin, her father the dean of the French Medical Practitioners of New Bedford (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. Petit are the parents of two sons: Aime, born March 5, 1907, and Roland, born September 9, 1913.

RODOLPHE GODREAU.

Earnestness of purpose, enthusiasm and versatility are ruling characteristics of that magnetic personality known to New Bedford and Fall River as Rodolphe Godreau. He is a natural musical conductor of large bodies of men and women, and with an enthusiasm which permeates the entire audience, conducts the singing at all the large public gatherings. This natural ability to lead is not confined to mixed audiences, but as a conductor of choral societies and choirs he has won his way to the front rank. The position he has reached is the more remarkable from the fact that music has been his specialty but for a comparatively short time, his business heretofore having been in connection with French journalism. But natural ability and earnest effort have won him success, a rather delicate condition of health having been one of the difficulties which he has overcome.

His early progress in music was constantly interfered with by illness, yet at the age of sixteen he was leader of a boy choir, and at eighteen conducted his first public concert. The necessity of making a living was ever with him and forced him into business life, and he was never so situated that he could pursue his musical studies without interruption. Everything he has achieved has been through his own indomitable energy and will in spite of the handicap of ill health. Now, with improved health, he has come into his own, and although arriving later than he would had circumstances been more favorable musical New Bedford awards him the premier place among choral conductors and gives him full confidence, support and regard. His versatility is wonderful, not alone in business affairs, but in music and other affairs of life. In 1915, he surprised musical New Bedford by conducting the chorus at the concert given by the **Cercle Gounod**, in faultless style, and by the fact that he had welded the chorus into such a harmonious whole in the short time at his disposal. At the initial concert of the Cercle Gounod in 1914, he really made his first public acquaintance with New Bedford. After conducting the

chorus, which he had trained, he rendered selections in his soft tenor voice, firmly establishing the fact that although French is his native tongue, he is such an excellent linguist that his English songs can be better understood than those of singers who claim English as their native tongue. And all this time it was not the professional musician, but the professional newspaper man who was delighting musical New Bedford. Another evidence of his versatility: At a moment's notice, a couple of years ago, he was called on to take the place of the French teacher at the high school with but five minutes to prepare his first lesson, yet he was never in difficulty and made a tremendous hit with the students of the classes. He does not tolerate the hyphen, is American first, last and all the time, and it is a joy to see and hear him lead a great audience through a repertoire of patriotic songs. His influence in New Bedford is all for good and for the upbuilding of the nobler, better, sweeter side of life.

Rodolphe Godreau was born in the village of St. Anne des Monts, County of Gaspè, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 30, 1883, son of C. Octave and Elmina Godreau. He was six years of age when his parents located in Fall River, Massachusetts, and there he attended school until fourteen years of age. He also attended Thibodeau Business College, receiving a diploma, and from the age of fourteen has been a worker, engaging as a bookkeeper until his health gave way. He remained in Fall River several years, at sixteen being a member of Notre Dame Church, and leader of the boys' choir, being so engaged when L. J. Fontaine came from St. Hyacinthe, Canada, to become organist of Notre Dame. For some time they worked together, the professional organist and the amateur choir master, the boy working with such zeal that at times he was threatened with a complete nervous breakdown. This health condition finally became so serious that he was compelled to give up his position in the city auditor's office, which he had held for four years, and the succeeding years until 1910 were spent in out-of-door occupations. In 1910 he came to New Bedford as manager of the advertising department of a French newspaper, and for some time gave his entire time and energy to the upbuilding of this special branch of the business, keeping entirely out of musical work. But the call was so insistent and his interest so deep, that he gradually became as deeply immersed in the study as before.

In 1912, he started among the French singers a small musical society, called "Le Cercle Gounod." At first it was a society of but ten voices, but they were enthusiasts, and on February 6, 1914, the ten which Mr. Godreau had trained gave a concert that drew an audience to Odd Fellows Hall that filled every seat. A year later the Cercle gave a concert in the high school auditorium, with a much larger chorus, and the annual concerts of the Cercle are now the event of the musical season in New Bedford, and its fame has spread abroad. His plans for the

future of Le Cercle Gounod are broad and comprehensive and they will mature, as he knows not the word fail.

Since 1916, Mr. Godreau has devoted himself entirely to music, specializing in voice culture and French diction. Musical folks are not always cordial to one another, but it is wonderful how the genial nature and charming personality of Mr. Godreau has won the musicians, teachers and laymen of New Bedford, the teachers cordially supporting him in his efforts and the public responding to his every call because they admire him, respect him and believe in him. The New Bedford Board of Trade, the Woman's Club, other clubs and societies, and every newspaper of the city have endorsed and aided Mr. Godreau in his work for the promotion of New Bedford's musical interests and in his pioneer efforts for community music. No indorsement that Mr. Godreau has ever received is more gratifying to him than that accorded by the Musicians' Union in consenting, when requested by him, to allow non-union musicians to play with members of the Union, where Mr. Godreau is the leader. This is at once a compliment and an appreciation of the work he is accomplishing in behalf of good music, and is also a benefit, as it enables the leader to augment his orchestra and secure skilled musicians that otherwise could not be employed. In 1912 he organized a Franco-American Chamber of Commerce, of which he was secretary four years; is a counselor of the Girl Scouts and chairman of the music committee of the New Forum. He is a member of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, and his half-orphaned child, Gabrielle Godreau, is being educated in a convent of Fall River.

HARRY A. NEYLAND.

A creative genius is not given to the world by some mystic hand which reaches forth and places unsought the laurel wreath upon his head.

Art is long. The artist must buckle himself with an infinite patience. His ears must be deaf to the clamour of insistent friends who would quicken his pace. His eyes must see naught but the vision. He must await the season of fruitage without haste, without worldly ambition, without vexation of spirit. An inspiration is no more than a seed that must be planted and nourished. It gives growth, as it grows to the artist, only as he watches and waits with his highest effort.

Thus wrote Albert Pinkham Ryder, regarded as America's greatest imaginative painter, a son of New Bedford, the opening sentence being from "In Memoriam," written by Harry A. Neyland, at the request of the New Bedford Art Club. While it is true that seldom are fame and recognition accorded even the greatest of artists during their life time, yet the artist does receive a reward in the appreciation of art lovers, in the joy of seeing a canvas created by their magic touch and in filling responsible positions in the world of art, positions bestowed in recognition of their talent and accomplishment.

These rewards have come early in the life of Mr. Neyland. His experiences as an educator have indeed been novel and varied. At the age of twenty-three, while a pupil at the Academie Julien, Paris, he was chosen art director of the New York Military Academy, a well known institution at Cornwall on the Hudson, which was introducing an Art and Manual Training Department. When Mr. Neyland arrived upon the grounds of the academy, he found that no preparation had been made for the buildings in which were to be taught drawing, painting, designing, architectural mechanical drawing, woodwork, forging, etc. Mr. Neyland's first work was to draw plans for the buildings. Accordingly, buildings were constructed, machinery installed, and studios equipped under Mr. Neyland's direction. He remained at the New York Military Academy for three and a half years, a portion of the time, during Mr. Neyland's last year at the academy, was devoted to work for the Prang Educational Company, giving lectures upon the teaching of art at Teachers' Institutes throughout the country.

About this time, a great deal of friction had developed throughout Canada, especially Ontario, with reference to the Government Art Schools of that country. Mr. Neyland was asked to go to the Hamilton Art School and there make an inspection and report to the Board of Governors of that institution. Upon arriving at Hamilton Mr. Neyland made recommendations for very drastic changes which were at that time entirely against the government requirements for art and technical schools. The Board of Governors well knew that if they introduced the methods advised by Mr. Neyland that they would undoubtedly lose their government grants, but even knowing this, they decided to make the changes suggested by Mr. Neyland and tendered him the directorship of that institution. Mr. Neyland accepted and his methods were put into effect, with the result that this brought about a complete overthrow of all the old methods in use throughout Ontario and practically all of Canada. New supervisors were appointed and in fact a complete revolution in the teaching of art and technical subjects was thus brought about. After getting this work well established at Hamilton, Mr. Neyland again went to Europe, on a leave of absence, to continue his study, again returning to the Hamilton Art School, where he remained until 1908, when he again went to Europe, where he remained until coming to New Bedford to take charge of the Swain Free School of Design in the autumn of 1911. This institution was founded under the will of William W. Swain, and was incorporated, March 8, 1881, opened October 25, 1882. An extract from the will reading as follows: "My hope is that the provision herein made will be sufficient for establishing and supporting a school of high character, where the pupils may receive a thorough education upon the most liberal and enlightened principles, free of any charge of tuition."

In this institution is taught free hand, antique and life drawing, designing, illustrating, painting, architecture, jewelry and metalry, modeling, china painting and various lines of the arts and crafts.

Mr. Neyland has given the deepest satisfaction to the trustees, patrons and friends of this institution. As the head of the school, and of New Bedford's art circle, he is referred to in matters relative to art, and in his institutional work, as director, with the able assistance of instructors, has developed from his students, artists and craftsmen, whom he regards with pride and satisfaction.

While this "History of New Bedford" is being written, Mr. Neyland is giving at the Swain Galleries an exhibition of his work, which is receiving most favorable comment from all of the art critics. Mr. Neyland is considered a marine painter, but he is not only a painter, but a craftsman and a sculptor, and in this exhibition is found a complete set of studio furniture which was designed and made by himself. Mr. D. M. Cheney, in speaking of this exhibition, also mentioned the statuette modelled by Mr. Neyland, entitled "Motherhood," about which he says, that "a woman is placing a sleeping baby in an old-fashioned cradle. The lines are simple and good and the whole theme will not fail to arouse sympathy and interest in the heart of every visitor." In this exhibition are many New Bedford street scenes, whaling vessels, which made the port famous, marine views painted at various places along the coast of Europe and New England. Many of Mr. Neyland's most noted canvases were painted at Cuttyhunk Island, where he has a studio. The exhibition also included a number of figure studies, landscapes, both European and American, and according to the art critics, this was the most extensive one-man-show ever given in New Bedford.

The private view of this exhibition was opened with a large list of patronesses, and one of the novel and interesting features of this exhibition, which is undoubtedly best described by E. M. Latimer, of the New Bedford "Times," December 5, 1917, is as follows:

Rarely does one find such a happy combination in one family as that of Harry Neyland, the local painter, and his talented wife, Mrs. Jeannette Vermorel Neyland, the violinist. The combination of these two arts was shown yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Neyland gave a short, all too short, violin recital in the Swain galleries, surrounded by her husband's paintings.

The third number was Debussy's "En Bateau," which Mrs. Neyland played with the background of a large painting, "The Huntress of the Seas," in which Mr. Neyland had carried out very successfully in painting what the mystical shadowy music of Debussy sought to delineate.

D. M. Cheney wrote in part regarding this same event for the New Bedford "Standard," December 5, as follows:

Paintings and music was the charming and novel combination at the Swain Galleries yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Jeanette Vermorel Neyland, violinist, played in her own brilliant way, within walls lined with the themes from the brush of her husband, Harry Neyland. It was a triumph for both artists, a triumph for the painter, whose extraordinary versatility was first manifested to the public by a collection of 177 can-

vases—the largest one-man exhibition of paintings ever shown in this city and one of the largest ever shown in the State; and a triumph for Mrs. Neyland, who returns again to the public eye as a highly gifted violinist after several years in retirement, during which she has been practicing and perfecting her chosen work for many hours daily.

Quoting in part, Mr. Cheney, in writing of Mr. Neyland's pictures :

A notable exhibition of paintings in city. Art lovers have thronged the Swain Galleries to study the 177 pictures by Harry Neyland—a man who paints out-of-doors where winds blow salt from the sea or breezes whisper through the elms.

Of the man's excellent technique, there can be no dispute. Of his cunning in composition, there is evidence on every wall, in almost every theme. Of his versatility, there is ample evidence. Of the European influence on his work, of its total lack of insularity of thought; of his love for the out-of-doors; of his love of sunlight and the open sea; of the vigor of his imagination and the poetry of his dream-pictures, there are also proofs on every side. There is sureness of line, charm of color, and deftness of composition to attract. He is skillful in seeing all that appeals in the passing beauty of experience. Few men who have painted here,—and they have been many and have added distinguished names to American art,—have been able to show such indefatigable labor as Mr. Neyland does; and few have dared to be as frank as he in exhibiting their work. There is a wealth of splendid workmanship to praise.

The "American Art News," in speaking of an exhibition of Mr. Neyland's paintings at the Boston Art Club, wrote as follows: "Mr. Harry Neyland is an interesting newcomer, whose work deserves a special mention for it is so competent, well studied and understandable."

F. W. Coburn, in the "Boston Herald," says: "Mr. Neyland is a painter of decisive touch and definite vision, who makes a good seascape with no nonsense about it. There are no accidents in his work no traces of fumbling or scumbling." In speaking of Mr. Neyland's large canvas, "Surf and Sunlight," Mr. Coburn says: "Your every criticism has been discounted. This man is not going to let you charge him with sore thumbs."

Marion P. Waite, in the "Boston Journal" of March 27, 1917, speaking of Mr. Neyland's paintings, says:

Sunshine floods outdoor scenes of New Bedford artist. The strong man of the group now exhibiting at the galleries of the Boston Art Club is Harry Neyland, of New Bedford, who shows a collection of paintings extremely interesting in composition and brilliant and fresh in color. Mr. Neyland strives for sunlight; many of his canvases have been painted with this theme (if it may be so called) the chief and only purpose. It was the sunlight upon the crest of the waves that first interested him and called forth the enthusiasm that sent him forth day after day to sketch the effect that culminated in the centre painting of his group, the largest picture of those shown by him. It was the sunlight as it lighted the old buildings of a New Bedford street that interested him to paint the "Street Scene." In this beautiful painting quaint build-

ings catch the brilliant light which brings out the pinks, the blues and yellows so often found near the water where the salt air softens colors that would otherwise be crude and harsh. Mr. Neyland is also interested in the picturesque whaling boats and understands their construction, thus giving solidity and purpose to the compositions in which they are a feature. The "Whaling Bark, Morning Star," tied up to the wharf, with many barrels of a rich, warm color and a figure in the foreground, make an interesting composition.

Mr. Neyland paints freely and surely with a full brush, his pictures thereby gaining a freshness and sparkle which is refreshing.

The "Providence Sunday Journal" had the following comment upon Mr. Neyland's works, in connection with a criticism of the Providence Art Club's recent exhibition:

Other noteworthy canvases on the east wall are the "Incoming Tide" by Harry Neyland, depicting the blue water making up into a curve of the shore where a nude figure is seated against the rocks. The blue sea and the golden sands are of lovely color and the picture is exceptionally well painted. * * *

A criticism from the "Boston Daily Advertiser" says:

Hums with Color—Harry Neyland's large group is dominated by a big canvas, called "Surf and Sunlight," a study of beach and sea, made at the time of day when the world fairly hums with warm color. Mr. Neyland also has several New Bedford motifs—a schooner snowed in at a wharf and a town street, both of good color feeling and well balanced arrangement. The choice of subjects, the alive color, and the actuality of the scenes he presents are marked traits in Mr. Neyland's works.

These are a few of the criticisms which have come of late regarding Mr. Neyland's paintings.

Harry A. Neyland was born August 9, 1877, at Erie, Pennsylvania, son of George W. and Elletta (Wood) Neyland, his father a retired contractor and builder, who had his heart set upon Harry A. becoming an architect. His only brother, Boyd G. Neyland, is a business man of Erie. Harry A. early developed artistic talent, and after completing his English education in Pennsylvania State Normal College, Edinboro, with graduation, began art studies. His studies in his own land were at Zanerian Art College, Columbus, Ohio, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, he being a graduate of both institutions. At Pratt he studied under Herbert Adams, Arthur W. Dow, Walter Perry, Henry Prellwitz, and he also studied at the Art Students' League of New York. After graduation from Pratt, he went to Paris for study, and remained there until receiving an appointment as director of the New York Military Academy. Mr. Neyland is a member of the Academie Julien, Paris; the Boston Art Club; the Copley Society of Boston; the Providence Art Club; the New Bedford Art Club, and the New Bedford Yacht Club.

Mr. Neyland married, in St. George's Church, London, England, in 1909, Jeannette Vermorel, born in New York City, a talented violiniste,

who has charmed audiences in all of the leading cities of America and Europe. She has toured with the great operatic star, Mme. Emma Calve, and many New Bedford people have undoubtedly heard her charm her audiences at Symphony Hall, Boston; Carnegie Hall, New York; or at the Swain Galleries, New Bedford. An idea of Mrs. Neyland's talent is possibly best given by quoting a few of the musical critics.

The "Musical American" of New York says:

Few American girls have won the success in music that has attended the efforts of Jeannette Vermorel, the violiniste who just made a concert tour through the country with Madam Calve. Miss Vermorel is a favorite of the Primadonna, who has done much to enable her to realize the best results of her own talent and study.

Miss Vermorel's playing is characterized by depth of feeling and maturity of tone that is remarkable. All over the continent Miss Vermorel's playing was greeted with enthusiasm by the musical critics.

The "Spokesman-Review" of Spokane said of her:

Mlle. Vermorel, a charming young woman, drew from her violin most beautiful and resonant tones. Her first number, "Zizeunerweisen" (Sarasate), was a sparkling solo, which afforded admirable opportunity for the performer to display a rather unexpected technique. The stops and double stops in her own arrangement of the old German song, "How Can I Leave Thee," as well as in other numbers, were splendidly executed. She became almost as warm a favorite as Calve herself.

The "Boston American" says: "Miss Vermorel is master of the violin. Her execution was perfect and she has an attractive personality." The "Salt Lake Herald" said: "Mlle. Vermorel used the violin as Calve did the voice, with wide range and excellent technical and emotional effect." The "New Bedford Standard," in speaking of Mrs. Neyland's playing at the Swain Galleries, refers to it as a "triumph."

E. M. Latimer, of the "New Bedford Times," said in part as follows:

Mrs. Neyland is an artist to her finger tips. Her tone is full, round, velvety, even of a luscious quality.

Her first number was a "Prayer" by Max Bendix, who, for many years was the concertmeister of the Thomas orchestra in Chicago, and who afterwards moved to New York, and there became one of the great violin teachers of the day. This "Prayer" lies largely on the G string, and was played sonorously and in a full-breathed, resonant style by Mrs. Neyland.

It was dedicated to Mrs. Neyland by the composer. It is a very beautiful number and was wonderfully played. Then followed a "Canzonette" in contrasting style by A. d'Ambrosio. It was a light, airy composition which was played with an intimate understanding of its inner meaning.

The last number on the program was the "En Bateau" of Debussy, that strange man whose compositions so often mystify the uninitiated. The best definition of the work of Debussy that the writer can give is to compare him with the impressionist painters. He never seeks to

delineate frankly what he has in mind, as Richard Straus would do. When Straus writes of a boat or of the sea, you can hear in his composition the swish of the waves, as in his wonderful composition, "On the Shores of Sorrento." But Debussy simply records the fluid, evanescent fancies that pass through his mind as he sits or lies dreaming. That seems to be the scheme of the impressionist school of painting.

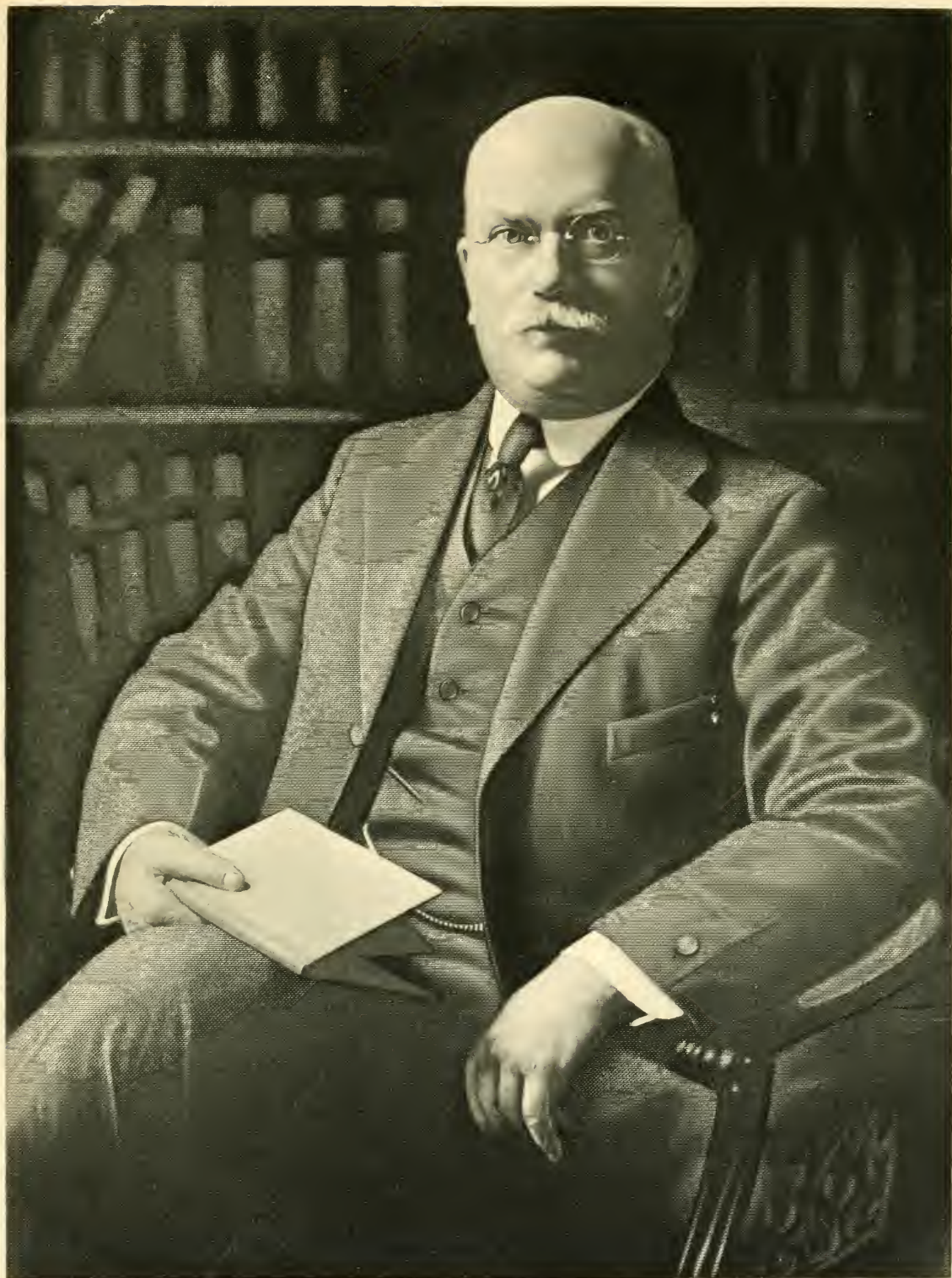
Mrs. Neyland was received with every mark of approval by the audience, who encored her rapturously, and would not desist until she had added three other numbers, a "Valse de Concert," by Ovide Musin, her own arrangement of the old song, "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee," and Kreisler's "Old Refrain." Then to give the appropriate patriotic ending to the afternoon, she played "The Star Spangled Banner," in a new arrangement just gotten out by Schirmer, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Neyland are the parents of Eugene Neyland, born May 6, 1914.

STEPHEN WILLIAM HAYES, M. D.

The professional career of Dr. Hayes is only at its full zenith, although man's allotted term of life has run its course. Three score years and ten have passed into history since he first saw the light in far away Ireland, but they have been years so well and so wisely spent that eminence among the eminent physicians of Massachusetts is his, and in physique he is the erect, dignified gentleman whose acquaintance is an honor. He has continued practice until the present, and while his interest in humanity comes somewhat from the standpoint of the scientist, the great impulse to work, labor and strive is his broad humanitarianism, his love for his fellowmen prompting him to make every sacrifice and put forth every effort to alleviate suffering and restore health. This warmth of heart and general interest in his fellowmen have won him the love of a very large clientele, and the respect and esteem of all who know him. He has rejoiced in solving those difficult problems which so often confront the physician, for their correct solution means life and health for others. Genial and kindly hearted, with a thoroughly well balanced mind, he has regarded medicine as both a science and a philanthropy, whose problems, however intricate they were, have been the pleasure and privilege of his vigorous, well trained intellect to master. Possessed of every mental and physical requisite to make the successful practitioner, honorable and upright in every particular, and attentive to every detail of his work, he is an honor to the profession of which he has been an accredited member for forty-seven years, 1870-1917.

Stephen William Hayes, New Bedford's medical Nestor, was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1848, son of William and Mary Hayes. When a child he was brought to the United States, and in the grade and high schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts, acquired a good English education. Medicine was his chosen profession, and with that as the goal he studied and read, entering Harvard Medical School in



Yours Sincerely
Stephen Wages

1867, whence he was graduated with the coveted diploma and degree M. D. in class of 1870. From that time until the present his history is one of interest to the layman as a record of constant striving for "more light," devotion to the duties of an exacting profession and of successful achievement. The love of his people and the honors of his profession have come to him in abundance, and the name Dr. S. W. Hayes is one mentioned with respect where physicians are gathered. From 1877 to 1884, he was assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, and surgeon of the Third Battalion, ranking as major. During the Spanish-American War he was acting post surgeon at Fort Rodman. He is now (1917) president of the board of examining surgeons for pensions. He was long a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital; is consulting physician to St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals, has a large consulting practice both in the city and far beyond its limits, in addition to his private clientele. He is an ex-vice-president of the American Medical Association, ex-president of the South Bristol Medical Society, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the New Bedford Medical Society. In all he is listened to with marked respect, and papers from his able pen enrich the literature of his profession, most of them before appearing in the medical journals having been read and discussed in some one of these societies.

In the business circles of his city, particularly in that section devoted to cotton manufacturing, Dr. Hayes is well known and influential. He was a director of the Bennett and Columbia mills, president, treasurer and one of the receivers in liquidation in 1897 of those cotton spinning corporations. He is a director of the Whitman Mills, cotton and silk manufacturers; director of the Fairhaven Mills (cotton), director of the Bristol Manufacturing Company (cotton), and vice-president and director of the Holmers Manufacturing Company. He is a Democrat in politics, serving New Bedford as member of the school board for nine years, and as alderman in 1882 and 1883. His club is the Harvard of Boston, New Bedford branch, and in religious affiliation he is a member of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Hayes married (first) at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, September 16, 1882, Mary G. McCloskey, born in Woonsocket, in January, 1861, died in New Bedford, November 1, 1883, leaving an only child, Mary Stephanie Hayes, born October 11, 1883, educated at Friends Academy, New Bedford, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, New York. She married, August 16, 1916, Dr. C. J. Leary, of New Bedford. Dr. Hayes married (second) June 6, 1917, Margaret A. Nolan, born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 20, 1898.

REV. HENRY JOSEPH MUSSELY.

At this particular time the fact that Father Mussely is a native son of unhappy Belgium, that he was there prepared for priesthood and

labored as a missionary, becomes of special interest since the United States has made Belgium's cause her own and pledged her that her wrongs shall be righted. Father Mussely left his native land many years ago, but his love remains and no agony through which his people have passed since the cruel German fist struck, wantonly and wickedly, but has filled his soul with woe unspeakable. After working as a missionary for six years, his health broke down and he sought the Canadian solitudes in 1891 in search of his lost health. He founded a settlement, called Musselyville in his honor, which attracted quite a number of families, among them, his brother Charles, who died there leaving a family who still make Musselyville their home. He is a son of Joseph and Ida Mussely, who were the parents of four sons, two of whom took Holy Orders, and a daughter. John Constant Mussely, a priest and Canon of the Roman Catholic church, died at his post of duty in Salford diocese, England; Charles, died in Musselyville, Bonaventure county, Quebec, Canada; Louise, married John Fossati, and resides in Courtray, Belgium; Henry Joseph, of further mention; August, married and resides in Ghentbrugge, Belgium.

Rev. Henry Joseph Mussely was born at Heule, West Flanders, Belgium, April 17, 1852, and there attended the village school. Later he attended Courtray College, and in Wittem (Holland Limburg) pursued courses in philosophy and theology, and was finally ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. From 1878 until 1885, he was engaged in missionary work in Belgium. He sailed for Canada in 1885 and there spent six years as a missionary, where, his health failing, he founded Musselyville. From there he came to the United States, to the diocese of Providence, Rhode Island. He was for four years a curate at Sacred Heart Church, New Bedford; one year curate at St. Rock's Church, Fall River; two years member of the Missionary Board of the diocese; twelve years pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, Fall River; three years at the Church of the Holy Rosary, New Bedford. He has a parish with schools, societies and all helpful organizations to provide spiritual and moral aids to better living. He is beloved of his people and has given himself unreservedly to their service. He is ardent in his commendation of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is president of the Massachusetts Grand Council of the Association.

JOSEPH COLDWELL.

The story of the life of Joseph Coldwell, superintendent and agent of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, is one of ambitious striving for higher rank as a young man, and when that higher position was reached he was ready to meet its demands. On his upward rise from the humble boy worker in a cotton mill to his present position, he has used every aid that his school or inventive mind could devise, and to-day some of his



Joseph Caldwell

inventions are used where neither profit nor credit has been received by him. When a young man, Leno weaving was in its infancy in this country, and he invented a slackener, which could be taken out when a new warp was twisted on without being taken apart. To accomplish this in secret he walked the four miles from Taftville, Connecticut, to Norwich, to have his patents cast, walked the same route again the following Saturday to get them, proved the value of his invention, and within a year every Leno loom in the Ponemah Mills was equipped with it. This is the same slackener that is used in all mills, making Lenos (or ideas taken from it), and not having the foresight to patent all it ever brought Mr. Coldwell was a two weeks' vacation. While in this same mill he conceived and worked out the idea of having drop boxes operating in connection with the dobbie head, operating the box with the dobbie chain and doing away with the iron chain. This was a money saving device, and all mills operating drop boxes in connection with the dobbies use this same device. On coming to New Bedford as designer, and later as overseer of weaving at the Potomska Mills, which were then going more and more into fancy and Leno weaving, he gave his inventive genius the task of finding a better way of performing that work (Leno weaving), requiring less power and less wear upon the loom. This was solved by a "jumper" motion which could be applied to a double lift dobbie. This jumper motion he did patent and sold to the Crompton Loom Works. His patent or ideas taken from it is now being used in all mills where Lenos are woven on a double lift dobbie.

Another instance of his progressive spirit is found in the King Philip Mills at Fall River, where in conjunction with another he invented an electric warp stop motion which enabled the weaver to run more looms with practically no more labor. Coming up from the weaving room himself and having first hand knowledge of the other departments of cotton mills gained by a study of the best authorities on both carding and spinning, Mr. Coldwell was thoroughly equipped for higher position, and when, after taking the superintendency of the Booth Manufacturing Company, he found that corporation had been losing money, he was able to diagnose the disease, apply a remedy, and turn the loss of the year 1912 into a profit for the year 1913, and a still better showing the next year. But it is as superintendent and agent of the Bristol Manufacturing Company that his genius for management has been greatest in evidence, and this was done by simply changing the product of the mill and bringing it into harmony with the mill and its equipment, by buying and selling judiciously a mill which had not paid a dividend for the preceding three or four years, and never had earned any dividend to speak of, was placed upon a 5% basis, and in their resume of the year's business Sanford & Kelley, the bankers and brokers, said of the Bristol: "At the Bristol Mill the dividend during 1917 will probably be increased to at least 6 per cent." The corporation is capitalized at \$1,000,000, operates one mill, 820 hands being employed on 6,300 spindles,

1,876 looms, the products being cotton and silk goods, plain and fancy cottons and novelties. Mr. Coldwell is that rare combination—mechanician, inventor, and level headed business man, practical, strong in management, resourceful, energetic and ambitious, quick in thought and decisive in action.

Joseph Coldwell was born at Staleybridge, England, July 3, 1859, son of Ebenezer and Emma (Winterbottom) Coldwell, his father a wool carder. Joseph Coldwell attended the public schools of Staleybridge, and at the age of ten years became a mill worker, learning plain weaving, a trade he followed for several years, when he removed to Taftville, Connecticut, about four miles from the city of Norwich. There he was employed as a plain weaver in the Ponemah Mills, John Eccles, overseer of weaving. Six months later, Mr. Eccles gave him an opportunity to learn to weave fancies, then four years later to learn loom fixing. Observing how well the section of fancy looms of which Mr. Coldwell was "fixer" were cared for, Mr. Eccles gave him the charge of a Leno section, that form of weaving then being in its infancy, a fact that attracted the young man, as he was anxious to learn everything connected with the weaving of cotton cloth. It was here that he invented the slackener previously referred to.

For three years he continued a Leno loom fixer, then a new mill having been built he became Mr. Eccles's "spare man," starting up new looms and applying new dobbies to the looms that were weaving plain work. It was while employed at the new mill that he improved the method of operating the Crompton drop box motion, and while so engaged became acquainted with a Mr. Clark from the Crompton Loom Works, of Worcester, a chance meeting which changed the whole course of his life. Later while visiting this friend, at the Crompton Works, at Worcester, the plan of taking a course in designing at the Lowell Textile School of Design, then a branch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was suggested to him by his new friend. Being ambitious to be something more than a loom fixer, he accepted the opportunity of free instruction, went to Boston, enrolled as a student in the weaving section, and for one term worked hard at the practical part of designing, making great progress for being a practical loom fixer on a drop box; plain, fancy and Lenos, he could design, make drawing plan and chain draft, draw the warp into the harness, put it into practical operation, and see the result.

The next four months were spent in Taftville as a spare loom fixer; then the position of instructor of weaving at the Lowell School of Design becoming vacant, he applied for it and secured the place. He continued an instructor at the School of Design for five months, then resigned to accept the position of designer at the Potomska Mill, New Bedford, M. U. Adams then being treasurer. These mills were then going into fancy and Leno weaves, and for three years Mr. Coldwell as designer had work entirely to his liking. He was then promoted overseer

of weaving and was considered successful in that department, substituting for the single action or witch head, upon which Lenos were woven, his own patented double lift dobbie, such as is now used. This invention, as stated, he later sold to the Crompton Loom Works. After three years as overseer of weaving, making a term of six years with the Potomska Mills, Mr. Coldwell resigned.

For two months after leaving Potomska, Mr. Coldwell was with the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company, of Northbridge, Massachusetts, then going as assistant foreman of weaving to the Brainard & Armstrong Silk Company, New London, Connecticut, a move which he regards as one of great benefit to him. There his peculiar talents were recognized, and he was given free rein in his department. During the four years with the Brainard & Armstrong Company, he changed from a one loom to a two loom basis, which reduced the per yard weaving cost from ten to six cents. He also increased the number of looms and was promoted to be head foreman of the weaving department. In 1894 he resigned to engage in silk manufacture on his own account, but the financial conditions of 1895 soon put him in such straits that he gave up the attempt to found his own mill. The next position Mr. Coldwell held was that of designer at the King Philip Mills of Fall River, Massachusetts. Six months later the superintendency of the weaving rooms was added to his duties as designer. While performing this duty he developed the idea which effected a great saving in weaving cost by the use of the warp stop motion previously mentioned. At two different periods, each two months in duration, he had full charge at the King Philip Mills, and there demonstrated his ability to superintend and direct large operations.

Mr. Coldwell continued at the King Philip Mills until January, 1913, then was appointed by C. E. Riley to the position of superintendent of the Booth Manufacturing Company at New Bedford, his appointment dating January 20, 1913. There he and the treasurer decided to change the product from colored stripes to a class of goods styled novelties. Although business at the time was deplorable, and the mill running at a loss, the change was effective and an era of prosperity began. In 1915 Mr. Coldwell accepted the position of agent of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, the offered salary being nearly double that paid him by the Booth Manufacturing Company. On taking charge at the Bristol he found a non-dividend paying condition had existed for years, and that he was brought there to place the plant on a dividend paying basis. He accepted the responsibility, and it is a well known fact that drastic as were the remedies they have proved effectual, and a rejuvenated and profitable plant is now the company's asset instead of the one Mr. Coldwell found. After changing the product of the mill to fancy weaves and yarns on Voile grounds, installing one hundred new harness dobbies, and making changes in looms, spindles, whorls and rolls, changes which increased production and decreased cost overhead and manufacturing.

Mr. Coldwell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,, of Norwich, Connecticut. In political faith he is a Republican, and his church preference is the Congregational.

Mr. Coldwell married, in August, 1886, in Taftville, Connecticut, Esther Sharples, daughter of John and Isabella (Bruce) Sharples. Mr. and Mrs. Coldwell are the parents of Ethel, born in July, 1887; Everett, born in 1893, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John S., born in 1897, now a student at the same institution.

JOHN NEILD.

The title "self made" applies so well to John Neild that once again it is called into service, for this is the life story of an English boy, who at the age of eight years was put on half time and at the age of thirteen on full time as a mill worker, and now, a man of but fifty-six years is president and agent of the Neild Manufacturing Corporation, a company with \$800,000 capital, employing five hundred hands manufacturing plain and fancy cotton cloths, silk and mercerized specialties. This position he has held since 1910, and the greatest compliment ever paid a man by his friends was the subscribing of the capital stock of the corporation, for it was done by his friends, mostly men of small means. But Mr. Neild had grown into their regard during the nineteen years he had been superintendent of the Wamsutta Mills, general superintendent of the Soule and agent of the Grinnell Mill, and his genial, generous nature, coupled with his manly, just and upright dealing with them have won their highest regard. So, too, those years had made him many friends among the capitalists who well knew his ability and his integrity, and when he asked for money to capitalize a cotton mill corporation, which should bear his own name and be under his management, he simply went to the friends and the amount was forthcoming. This was in 1911, and on December 31, 1916, the "Financial Review" for the year said: "The large earnings of the Neild Mill have resulted in increased dividends of a substantial amount to the stockholders in the past twelve months and the total amount disbursed the coming year will probably exceed substantially what has been paid in the past year." From the formation of the company, Mr. Neild has been agent, and in 1914 was elected president of the corporation.

When a man rises from the ranks, too often he forgets the friends of humbler days and a barrier seems to form which divides him from former companionships. Not so with Mr. Neild. He is the same democratic, warm hearted friend and is John Neild to everyone who so knew him when he was the employee, not the corporation head. This is one of the fine things about Mr. Neild, he meets every man on a level. All men respect him and in his fidelity all confide. Everyone of the 56,000 spindles and 1,500 looms which comprise the mill's equipments



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John Baird

are in the care of his friends, for so he names everyone of his five hundred employees.

He is the second of the five sons of Elisha and Phoebe Edna Neild, they both deceased. Their sons are: Eli, of New Bedford, superintendent of the Nashawena Mills; John; James, overseer of the Neild Manufacturing Corporation; and Albert, deceased.

John Neild was born in Cheshire, England, July, 1861. At the age of eight he was taken out of school for half of each day and put at work in a cotton mill, this arrangement continuing until he was thirteen, when his school days ended, and henceforth observation, reading, self-study and experience were his only teachers, with the exception of Saturday afternoons when he went to private school when the mills closed. He came to the United States in 1873, first being employed in a mill at Penacook, New Hampshire. He spent nine years at Browns Mill, there becoming a second hand, and in 1882 he came to New Bedford, entered the employ of the Wamsutta Mills, there remaining nineteen years, 1881-1901, and becoming superintendent of Mills Nos. 4 and 5. He was then with the Soule Mill as general superintendent, and continued for one year, and in 1902 was appointed agent of the Grinnell Mill, a post he filled for nine years, 1902-1911.

That year witnessed his final departure from the ranks in which he had marched for forty years, and in a way was the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary. The Neild Manufacturing Corporation was formed in that year, a mill erected, and business was begun with John Neild as agent and general manager. In 1914 he was elected president, and the highest point possible in mill life was reached. He is a Republican in politics, member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Wamsutta Club. This is a story of John Neild, a man whose name is a guarantee of good faith and honorable treatment. There is nothing phenomenal about the man or his rise, he is just a plain, wholehearted, genial, generous man, who by the hardest kind of work has lifted himself to high position, and in rising has retained those worthy qualities which endeared him to the workers and to those above him in the rank.

Mr. Neild married, in New Bedford, in 1884, Lavina Burns, daughter of Arthur Burns, a Civil War veteran and mill worker. Mr. and Mrs. Neild are the parents of two sons: 1. Frank I., educated in New Bedford High School; associated in confidential capacity with his father in the Neild Mill; married Grace Fuller, of New Bedford. 2. Charles Lincoln, born August 19, 1889, in New Bedford, educated in New Bedford High School, and in 1906 left high school in his junior year, and after business experiences in Boston, Massachusetts, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, became a mill worker, and in February, 1914, was appointed superintendent of the Neild Mill; he is a member of the Dart-

mouth and Yacht clubs, and a man of forceful character, his father's valued assistant, and like him an untiring worker; Charles L. Neild married, in New Bedford, in 1909, Harriet Davis, born in New Bedford, daughter of Edward and Delia Davis, her father a retired foreman of construction; they are the parents of a son JOHN (2) Neild, born July, 1910.

JOHN B. STRONGMAN.

When Joseph and Elizabeth (Niles) Strongman left their home in Falmouth, England, in 1874, their son, John B., was but two years old. The family settled in Boston and there the lad grew up, his father dying in 1898, his mother yet surviving.

John B. Strongman was born in Falmouth, England, October 26, 1872, was brought by his parents to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1874, and since 1899 has been a resident of New Bedford, connected with the important cotton manufacturing industry and with important corporations engaged in that industry. He attended Boston schools until fourteen years of age, then became an office boy, then was engaged in a banking house in responsible positions, there continuing until his coming to New Bedford. In 1906, Mr. Strongman became treasurer of the Gosnold Mills Company, a part he ably filled for seven years before going to the New England Cotton Yarn Company, as assistant manager of their New Bedford Mills. In 1915 he accepted his present position, agent of the City Manufacturing Company, a corporation capitalized at \$750,000, employing in their two mills six hundred hands in the manufacture of carded and combed yarn from Peeler, Egyptian and Sea Island cotton. The City Manufacturing Company is a well managed dividend paying concern, its stock quoted well above par. Mr. Strongman is thoroughly qualified for the position he fills, and not yet in the prime of life may look forward to a life of honor and usefulness in the business he has chosen. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Wamsutta and Country clubs, a man of genial, cordial nature, highly esteemed, holding the confidence of all who are brought in contact with him, whether superior or inferior to him in business rank.

Mr. Strongman married in Canton, Massachusetts, October 26, 1909, Louise Endicott, born in Canton, June 29, 1875, died April 9, 1912, daughter of William Ellis Endicott. Their only child, a daughter, Louise Endicott Strongman, was born in New Bedford, April 9, 1912, and has just begun her education in a kindergarten.

WILLIAM HILL.

When a boy of seventeen years, William Hill left his English home to join his parents who had preceded him to the United States. In a short time he decided to return to England and took passage in the

Allen Line Steamer, "Hanoverian," that never reached her destination, striking a rock when not long out of Halifax and adding another to the many ships lost on the Newfoundland and Nova Scotian coasts. The passengers took to the life boats, were rescued by fishing smacks and afterward transferred to a British gunboat. Mr. Hill, a few days later, secured passage on another vessel and finally reached England. While in England, New Bedford, Massachusetts, became the family home, and upon his again coming to the United States New Bedford became his home and here he yet resides, having attained the position of overseer in the Soule Mill, a position he has held since January 1, 1902. He is a son of Roval and Jane Hill, his father an employee of the Wamsutta Mill until his death in 1899, his wife surviving him until 1914, both dying in New Bedford.

William Hill was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, August 18, 1864, and until ten years of age attended the public school. He then began working around the railroad telegraph office, and during the three years that he remained there learned the use of the instruments and could both send and receive messages. He then became a mine boy and until seventeen years of age was so employed. In 1881 he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, going thence to East Palestine, Ohio, where his father had previously settled with his family. There William Hill spent one year engaged in coal mining, but decided to return to England at the end of that period, taking an Allen Line steamer from Halifax. Disaster attended the very commencement by the perils of shipwreck on a dangerous coast, the hours spent in open boats before rescue by fishing smacks, the transfer to the gunboats and return to St. John's, all were safely passed, England reached and six months were passed amid the old English home surroundings. But all the family were in the United States, and in 1883 he again joined them, but this time found them in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was then nineteen years of age with no mill experience, his work heretofore having been in the coal mines. He soon adapted himself to his new surroundings, and in time became an expert workman invested with authority. He served the New Bedford yarn mill as "third hand," the Whittington Mill at Taunton as "second hand," also the Acushnet, Bennett, Dartmouth, Wamsutta and Soule mills of New Bedford as second hand, and the Soule Mill as overseer for the past fifteen years. He has prospered in a material way, has business interests of importance, and holds the respect of every man who has dealing with him.

Mr. Hill married (first) in 1881, in England, Annie Adamson, who died in 1897, leaving two sons and two daughters: Sarah, married Edward Brophy; Edith, married Charles Halliday, proprietor of the Hill Sign Company, Union street, New Bedford; Robert, an employee of the Soule Mill; Herbert, engaged in the automobile business in New York. William Hill married (second) in 1899, Esther Lord, born in

Manchester, England. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters: Randolph, with the William R. West Company; Mildred, Evelyn, Gladys, at school, and William. The family home is No. 411 Cedar street, New Bedford.

LOUIS Z. NORMANDIN, M. D.

While now practically retired from active practice, Dr. Normandin continues the management of his drug store, and in his genial, kindly way continues his oversight of the health of the people among whom he has labored for many years. From the date of his beginning practice, nearly forty years ago, Dr. Normandin has dealt generously with his people, and no suffering one has ever been turned away whether able to pay a fee or not. He has been a friend to the needy, and in his own sphere has earnestly striven to aid, comfort and uplift those struggling against adverse circumstances. His generous, kindly nature and warm sympathy takes in all who are in need, and he is one of New Bedford's best loved professional men. He is a Canadian by birth, son of Antoine Normandin, who died in 1878, and his wife Emily, who died in 1881, his father a farmer of the Province of Quebec.

Louis Z. Normandin was born in the parish of St. Jacques, Le Mineur, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 9, 1851. After attending the parish schools, he entered the Sulpician Fathers College at Montreal, the oldest school in that city, and after graduation he began the study of medicine in Victoria College, Montreal. He was awarded his degree, M. D., class of 1879, and at once came to the United States, locating in New Bedford, where he has since been continuously engaged in practice. In 1898, he opened a drug store at No. 1598 Purchase street, of which he is still the proprietor, his offices being nearby at 1584 and his home at 1586 Purchase street. As a physician his skill has long been fully recognized by the profession, and he holds the fullest confidence of a clientele, one very large and now of as great proportions as he will allow. In his special field, obstetrics, he is an authority, and is freely consulted by the profession. In his days of strength and vigor, he responded to every demand for professional service and gave as freely of his skill to the poor as to those who paid. As a business man he is perhaps too tender hearted to compass a great financial success, but he is rich in the love and gratitude of his people and his share of this world's goods is sufficient.

He has also given freely of his time and his talents to the public service, especially in behalf of the public health, preaching and teaching the prevention of disease as well as its cure. A Republican in politics, he was long a member and chairman of the City Board of Health, member of the School Board six years, and for seven years represented his ward as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of Loyal Alpha Lodge, No. 6463; Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Odd



L. J. Normandin

Fellows; New Bedford Lodge, No. 73, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Court of Good Will, No. 25, Foresters; Franco Americans; Francs Tireurs; St. Jeane Baptiste D'Amerique; Federation Franco-American Grand Conseil; the Laurier Club; the Rochambeau Social Club; a communicant of the Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic).

Dr. Normandin married, in New Bedford, in February, 1881, Mary Goelet. Children: Azelia, married Alexander A. Petit (q. v.); Romeo J., born in 1884; Alfred J., born 1886; Ella, born 1890.

SAMUEL TURNER, JR.

The position of superintendent of the Whitman Mills with its two thousand employees and many thousand and tens of thousands of spindles and looms spinning, dyeing, designing, weaving and selling its millions of yards of cotton and cotton and silk good is a post of responsibility, and as with its agent so with its superintendent, a man of wide experience and personal manufacturing knowledge was chosen. England and Scotland long maintained the spinning and weaving supremacy of the world, and from her mills came many of the men who have made the cotton mills of New Bedford famous. Samuel Turner, Sr., was a mill worker for many years in both Stockport, England, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, but in his later years became a church janitor and resides in New Bedford, at the present time (1917), aged sixty-six years. He married Mary Ann Mills, also born in England. Children: Samuel, of whom further; James W., a master plumber of New Bedford; Lillian Leah, married Joseph Wilkinson, of New Bedford; Mabel Alice, married John Mastera; Maud Eleanor, married Wallace Silvia.

Samuel (2) Turner, son of Samuel (1) and Mary Ann (Mills) Turner, was born in Stockport, England, July 10, 1876, but in youth was brought to the United States by his parents. He was educated in the primary and grammar schools of New Bedford. He later attended evening classes at the New Bedford Textile School and also the course of the International Correspondence Schools, Public School of New Bedford. He began his career as a mill worker in a New Bedford mill. His first position was in the Wamsutta Mills, as a cleaner of loom harness, but in a few months he was given a position in the weaving room on patterns. He was a loom changer for two years, ten years a loom fixer, then for one year second hand in the cloth room. He spent the next eighteen months as third and second hand in the weaving room; was for five years warp overseer; dresser and drawer one year; overseer of the weaving room, four years; superintendent of weaving and dressing three years; was with the Grinnell Mill for a few months, then assumed the duties of his present position at the Whitman Mills. This is a record of continuous advancement in one chosen field of labor, and

stamps Mr. Turner as a man devoted and faithful to every trust committed to him. As greater demands have been made upon him, he has responded with efficient service which again marked him for further promotion. He is hardly yet in his prime, but has made his mark as a cotton mill official and ranks high among New Bedford superintendents. During the Spanish-American War, he served in Battery E, United States Volunteers, stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. He is a member of Pacific Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and in Scottish Rite Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Textile Associates Club; is a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Turner married in New Bedford, September 11, 1899, Jane Woodacre, born in England, February 3, 1875, daughter of Richard and Mary Ellen (Dobson) Woodacre, her father a wine merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of four children: Grace Eleine, born August 19, 1900; Stanley Dobson Mills, May 13, 1910; Gertrude May, 1912; Marion Jane, 1914.

LEONARD KLEEB, JR.

A Swiss boy by birth, Leonard Kleeb, Sr., a farmer, left his native mountains in 1883, bringing his wife and son, Leonard (2), then a child of but two summers. He settled in West Wareham, Massachusetts, and there followed his old occupation, farming and gardening.

Leonard (2) Kleeb, son of Leonard (1) and Albertina (Kauffman) Kleeb, was born in Switzerland, July 28, 1881, and until fourteen years of age attended the West Wareham grammar school. He then became an employe of the horse shoe factory there, being a part of the packing room force. He there remained three years, then at the age of seventeen entered the rolling mill and there was introduced to hard work in its several forms. From the rolling mill he went to the general machine repair shop in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, but about a year later returned to Wareham, and soon afterward came to New Bedford, securing employment with the Weeden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of toy steam and electric engines, the company now located at No. 152 North Water street. This was in 1901, he a young man of twenty years. His first work was the assembling and soldering of toys. There he determined to secure a standard trade or occupation and began a course of instruction in engineering with the International Correspondence School of Scranton. From the Weeden Company he went to Mattapoisett as a blacksmith apprentice. There he remained four years, learning the trade and finishing the engineering course at Correspondence School, receiving a diploma from the school bearing date of May 6, 1904. After receiving his diploma he left the shop in Mattapoisett, and going to Fall River



Chas E. Beckman

took the examination and successfully meeting all requirements was awarded a third class engineer's license. In order to obtain some practical knowledge of engines and an engineer's duties, he shipped as a fireman on the steamer, "Cygnet," running from New Bedford to Cuttyhunk, and for an entire season held that position, adding to it night service in running small engines at the Potomska Mills. He soon gained the experience to combine with the theory he possessed, and about 1906 he was appointed electrician at the Gosnold Mill, and there employed all his spare hours in preparing for the examination he expected to take, which, if passed, would entitle him to a higher grade of license. That examination was later successfully passed and he received an assistant engineer's license. He was given an assistant's position at the Gosnold Mill, and about one year later passed his finals and was awarded a first class engineer's license without any restrictions. On July 15, 1909, he was appointed chief engineer of the Gosnold Mill, having traveled a long and arduous path from the toy factory, where his ambition really was awakened and his spare hours given to the study of the Correspondence School lessons. He was twenty then and in the meantime had learned the blacksmith's trade, and learned it well, had passed through every grade of engine room service, passed every required examination and test, and at the age of twenty-eight, eight years from the starting point, he had reached the chief engineer's post. If any man can claim to have been the architect of his own fortunes, Mr. Kleeb can and the records prove his claim.

He held the position of chief engineer of the Gosnold Mill until 1910, then was given the additional title of master mechanic, holding it until 1914, then resigned to become mechanical superintendent of the great Manomet Mills, three in number, operating two hundred and four thousand spindles and employing two thousand and four hundred hands in manufacturing combed cotton yarns. This is the position he now most capably fills and his years are but thirty-six. In 1908 and 1909 he was an instructor in the engineering department of the New Bedford Industrial School and is a member of the advisory board. He belongs to Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a member of Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kleeb married (first) in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, January 8, 1906, Celia G. Cannon, who died September 17, 1910, leaving a son Cecil, born September 8, 1910. He married (second) August 25, 1915, Maude E. Field, daughter of George L. Field, of Fairhaven.

CHARLES EMIL BECKMAN.

In the long ago, when New Bedford was the greatest of all whaling ports and hundreds of square-rigged vessels were owned or outfitted

here, the sailmaker was a man of importance. All the sails for New Bedford vessels were made at home, and the square-rigged vessel mostly used required a greater sail spread than the present-day schooners. The whaling fleet has departed, steam and the gas engine have superseded sail power, and of the dozen busy sail lofts of 1850, owned by many prosperous firms, but one remained a half century later, T. M. Hart & Company. With that firm was a young man, Charles Emil Beckman, who learned his trade and worked as a journeyman sailmaker, and is now a member of the firm, Briggs & Beckman, successors to T. M. Hart & Company, a business founded by Simpson Hart in 1834. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas M. Hart, who conducted the business in the Granite Building on Commercial street, to which his father had moved the loft in 1843. Thomas M. Hart conducted the business alone until January, 1888, when James C. Briggs and Oliver W. Cobb were admitted, the firm T. M. Hart & Company succeeding the old firm of S. Hart. The years saw the sailmaking firms gradually retiring from business after 1870, and in 1884 but four were left. The year 1890 saw but three firms making sails, these being the Almy, Hart and Hitch lofts. The year 1900 witnessed the strange spectacle of but one sail loft in active operation, the Hart loft alone having sufficient business to justify a continuation of a livelihood. That firm still lives in the newer firm, Briggs & Beckman, Mr. Briggs a partner of the old T. M. Hart & Company, Mr. Beckman a former apprentice and journeyman with the same firm.

Thus Mr. Beckman is linked with the far away past of a business which was once one of the glories of New Bedford. Said an old-time sailmaker not many years ago:

Fifty years ago when the whalers from this port covered all the seas, it was hard work for a whaler to get a berth at any of these docks. Sailmakers were men of very different position in the old days. Each morning they came to the sail lofts with their high hats, canes and sometimes gloves. None of them ever had to ask for a job. Instead, they were at once recognized by the boss and begged to go to work. Often when there was a big lot of whaling vessels in port there were not enough men to satisfy all the master sailmakers. Then the custom of those who fell short was to wait at the foot of their rival's stairs toward sundown. As the journeyman came down from their day's work they were asked to come to work at another loft until 9 o'clock, which they often did as there were no labor unions in those days to interfere with the men.

But the ancient art of sailmaking is surely dying out, women and machines now doing the lighter work of yacht and pleasure craft sails, and the making of awnings and tents which fills in spare time. The olden time sailmaker with his peculiar needle and thimble has practically disappeared and his autocratic reign long ago ended.

Charles Emil Beckman, junior partner of Briggs & Beckman, sailmakers of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was born in Sweden, Europe, February 6, 1872, and there lived until fourteen years of age, obtaining

his education in the public school. In 1886 a farm hand in his father's employ decided to come to the United States, and induced the fourteen-year-old lad to accompany him, although he had no intention of remaining longer than to see a portion of the country. They landed in New York City, then on through to New Bedford, where a brother of the farm hand lived. The boy liked New Bedford so well that he decided to remain, and for a year was employed by the New Bedford Cordage Company, and also drove a team for a few months. He found a permanent place with T. M. Hart & Company, the only remaining sailmaking firm in the city, and with them became an expert sailmaker, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years' duration. Later and for five years he was in business for himself, so continuing until 1905, when James C. Briggs, a member of the firm of T. M. Hart & Company since 1888, approached him with an offer of a partnership, which offer was entertained and accepted. They purchased the assets and business of the old firm, and in 1905 the name of Hart disappeared from a business with which it had been connected since 1834. The new partners reorganized as Briggs & Beckman, sailmakers and ship chandlers, locating at Nos. 31-35 Commercial street. Their line includes sails, awnings, tents and flags, they being jobbers and retailers of marine hardware, in fact the house motto is: "Everything for the boat." Mr. Beckman, a practical sailmaker and an expert designer and fitter, has charge of the sailmaking department especially, and has turned out a great deal of light and heavy suits for a great variety of vessels. He has witnessed the complete revolution in the business, not the least of which is the change in the material of which sailcloth is made. He remembers when linen was used exclusively in the making of sails, while now cotton duck is used exclusively, linen cost being prohibitive. The business is as prosperous as it has ever been, T. M. Hart & Company being a "survival of the fittest" and the new firm, amid changed conditions, maintaining the same high standards which distinguished the Hart management. Mr. Beckman is a member of the Masonic order, holding all degrees up to and including the thirty-second of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; an Elk and an Odd Fellow. His club is the New Bedford Yacht. In politics he is a Republican, in religious preference an Episcopalian.

Mr. Beckman married, in New Bedford, December 4, 1893, Wilhelmina Goranson, and they are the parents of Carl W. Beckman, born in 1897, now a student at Colgate University, class of 1919.

MORTON G. SARTORIS.

Although a Nova Scotian by birth, Mr. Sartoris, since his seventh month, has been a resident of Taunton and New Bedford, Massachusetts, his residence in the last named city dating from 1914. His position is superintendent of the William C. Jones Company, Cotton Waste.

Mr. Sartoris has seen about the entire gamut of office position. Beginning as shipping clerk in Taunton, including the position of paymaster, he has won his position as superintendent through years of faithful attention to whatever duties were assigned him. He is a son of Alexander and Margaret Sartoris, who were the parents of six sons. The mother yet resides in Taunton, which has been the family home since 1886, when the parents came from Maitland, Nova Scotia, to Massachusetts. Their children are as follows: Clarence, born in 1873, now an engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Arthur, born in 1877, now chief clerk with C. F. Foster & Company, clothing merchants of Taunton; John, born in 1880, foreman with the Lincoln and Williams Twist Drill Company, of Taunton; Morton G., of further mention; Francis, born in Taunton, in 1889, now with the Bell Telephone Company; Carlton Roy, born in Taunton in 1893, now with the Fall Rivet Company of Kent, Ohio. Each of the six brothers occupy honorable positions in their communities.

Morton G. Sartoris, fourth son of Alexander and Margaret Sartoris, was born at Maitland, Hands county, Nova Scotia, March 22, 1886. Seven months later he was brought to Taunton, Massachusetts, where his father, a cabinet maker, has been employed at the Massachusetts Hospital for Insane in that capacity for thirty-one years. Morton G. completed grammar school and three years of high school study in Taunton public schools, and then entered the employ of the Mason Machine Works in Taunton as shipping clerk. He continued with that company for five years, then went to the New England Cotton Yarn Company at their Taunton mill as both shipping clerk and paymaster. He remained in that position several years, then was promoted to the position of superintendent of the cotton waste department, filling that position until 1914, when he came to New Bedford as superintendent of the William C. Jones Company, whose mill is devoted to the manufacture of cotton waste. His life has been one of work and application from boyhood, as, even when a school boy, he had a newspaper route and added his mite to the family income in that way, and also by working during his vacation periods. Mr. Sartoris is an Independent in politics, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Mr. Sartoris married, in July, 1910, Clara Devoll, of Taunton, a daughter of Harry and Clara Devoll, both deceased. They are the parents of a son, Harry, born in Taunton, in May, 1912.

WALTER ALMOND.

Walter Almond was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, April 16, 1862. His father was of English and his mother of Irish extraction. Under the English law he was allowed to enter the cotton mills as a



Walter Almond

half-day worker when he was eight years of age, attending school the other half-day. Two years later, in 1872, he was brought to the United States by his parents, the family settling in Fall River, Massachusetts. After a year the family returned to England, when the boy Walter again entered the cotton mill employ, continuing in this work until 1879.

At the age of seventeen, Walter Almond enlisted in the British Army for twelve years, six in the regular army and six in the reserve, this was on August 11, 1879. On August 17, 1880, Walter Almond became convinced that whatever talent he had he could place it to better use, so on the last named date he left the British Army without giving any notice, leaving the detachment which he was with in Weymouth, and made tracks for London where he stayed for two days, then went to Antwerp, Belgium, where he set sail for this country two days later, all the money that Almond had was two pence or four cents in American money when he started from the other side. He told his story to the doctor of the vessel just before it arrived in New York, and when the doctor learned Almond's story and how much money he had, he presented Almond with a five dollar bill, at the same time telling him that that would be enough to get him to Fall River, Massachusetts. Almond was so surprised at the generous gift, he asked the doctor his name and where he could return the money and the reply was, "I did not loan you that five, I gave it to you and I hope you will make your mark in this country." Walter Almond arrived in Fall River, September 4, 1880, and two days later came to New Bedford, where he got employment in the Potomska mill. After two years of work in this mill, he entered the employ of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company, learning the trade of Britannia turner, where he worked for ten years.

In 1892, during the second term of Charles S. Ashley, as mayor, Walter Almond received an appointment to the New Bedford police force. As a patrolman officer Almond was a reliable, efficient man, winning the approval of his superior officers. It was not, however, until sometime later that his signal and unusual ability as a detector of crime received the recognition which was its due. In 1909 his success in unraveling many minor cases brought promotion and he was appointed an inspector with the rank of lieutenant by Mayor Bullock. Since that time no inspector in the service of the department has rivaled his success. Inspector Almond has handled with conspicuous ability all important cases since his appointment. He has combined with his natural instinct of a born detective the physique to stand the most arduous work. With a knowledge of the methods of criminals second to none, Inspector Almond has the confidence of the underworld in his fairness, and receives their confidence, a factor of great moment in discovering and preventing crime. In 1915 Inspector Almond was promoted to chief inspector with the rank of captain, this time his promotion was made by the Hon. Edward R. Hathaway, who was mayor at that time. Captain

Almond in his rise from the ranks touched all grades of the service, and whether as patrolman, officer or official, has held the unlimited confidence of his superiors in rank and the public, and each upward step has been won on merit. Outside of his duties on the police force, Captain Almond was chiefly responsible for the agitation and interest which culminated in the erection of the New Immigration Building. Genial in manner, though firm in his convictions and unswerving in his devotion to duty as he sees it, he has a host of loyal friends.

Captain Almond married (first) Katherine Lee in New Bedford, in 1885. By this marriage he had two children, Mary K. and Alice, the latter now deceased. Sometime after the death of his first wife he married, (second) Mary A. O'Donnell, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, this marriage took place December 30, 1891. On October 28, 1892, he lost his second wife, leaving him with a six-day-old baby girl named Agnes, now deceased. Captain Almond married (third) Caroline J. Morais, of Fall River, in 1894. Four children have been born of this marriage: Beatrice, born 1895; Lucille, born 1896, Walter W., born 1898, now serving in the United States Navy against the enemies of his country; and Emmett P., born 1900.

SAMUEL GOLDFARB.

At the age of eighteen years, alone and practically friendless, Samuel Goldfarb arrived in New York City from his native Russia. He had a knowledge of woolen cloth manufacture, having worked for six years as a helper on a weaving machine, and to that knowledge he added the art of silk weaving which he learned in this country, his years of experience in that line bringing him to New Bedford, June 16, 1912, as manager of the Gilt Edge Silk Mill, a concern employing ninety hands and one hundred and twenty-eight looms in the manufacture of dress silk goods for high grade cloaks. Not yet in the prime of life Mr. Goldfarb has accomplished a great deal with little in his favor, but with the experience and ability now so well demonstrated, the future seems very bright. He is a son of Jacob and Jennie Goldfarb, his father a river boatman, dying in Russia in 1893, his mother residing in Paterson, New Jersey.

Samuel Goldfarb was born in Russia, April 7, 1881, and at the age of twelve years he lost his father. This compelled him to leave school, and for five months he was employed around a cigar and cigarette factory, his wages only thirty cents weekly. He then spent six years in a woolen mill, learning so well that he was rated a helper. In 1889 he came to the United States, landing in New York City, and he soon obtained employment with a silk mill in West Hoboken. These were hard years for the young man, but he hung on with tenacity to every advantage, and learned to be an expert weaver of silk. Nine years were

passed in hard work and economical living until finally his savings seemed sufficient to justify him in entering business for himself, and for about two years he conducted a stationery and cigar store. He then located in Paterson, New Jersey, America's "Silk City," where with Mr. Zimon, he organized the International Silk Company and conducted a successful business until 1912, when he came to New Bedford. The Gilt Edge Silk Mill, of which Mr. Goldfarb is manager and treasurer, is the only mill in New Bedford manufacturing silk exclusively, and is one of the small concerns in comparison with the great cotton mills. The company maintains a New York office and has an established place in the silk trade. As manager and treasurer, Mr. Goldfarb is in full charge of both mill and office, his practical knowledge of silk weaving enabling him a capable manager and his native business ability enabling him to meet all demands of the treasurer's office. He is a man of quiet, home loving tastes, but belongs to the Young Men's Hebrew Association and New Bedford Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Max Levy Progressive Society.

His wife, Bessie Goldfarb, was born in Russia, and came to the United States when young. They are the parents of three children: two born in West Hoboken, New Jersey, the youngest in New Bedford; Jacob, born in 1906; Pauline, 1910; Rosalind Lucille, 1914.

LUKE HENRY ROONEY.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Rooney came to New Bedford and began his long career in the cotton mills of the city, as a section man in the spinning department of the then, Howland, now the Gosnold Mill. A year later he went to a mill in another State, but barely ten months elapsed ere he returned to New Bedford, and between the mills of this city and Taunton has divided his time and is now superintendent of Manomet Mill No. 2, a position of responsibility and trust with a \$3,000,000 corporation, operating three mills and employing twenty-four hundred hands in the manufacture of combed cotton yarns. The Manomet Mills are the largest employers of labor in the district and as superintendent of Mill No. 2, Mr. Rooney occupies an important place in the organization. He has fairly earned his way to prominence in cotton manufacturing, and has come from the ranks of boy workers whom circumstances have thrown upon their own resources. He is a son of Daniel Thomas Rooney, who at the age of seventy-two is employed at the Whiting Machine Works as a fitter, and his wife Martha Aretta (Hunt) Rooney, they residing at No. 488 Summer street, where in February, 1917, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day.

Luke H. Rooney was born at West Bolton, Province of Quebec, Canada, September 18, 1873. He attended school until twelve years

of age, then began working in the B. B. and R. Knight's Mills at Manchava, Massachusetts, his parents having moved to this country. He began in the spinning room, oiling and cleaning, his wages being \$1.50 weekly and the hours employed were in excess of sixty. For five years he continued in that mill, going from post to post as ordered, ran elevators, oiled frames, was yarn boy and got as high as section hand at a weekly wage of five dollars. At the age of seventeen, he came first to New Bedford, as section hand in the then, Howland Mill, and for a year was there employed in the spinning room. From the Howland Mill he went to the Queen City Cotton Mill in Burlington, Vermont, there being employed as second hand for about ten months. He then returned to New Bedford and became an overseer at the Wamsutta Mills, being there at the age of twenty years. He remained at that post for less than a year, then became overseer at the Whittington Manufacturing Company, Taunton, Massachusetts, there continuing for fourteen years. He was then thirty-five years of age, with a skilled knowledge of cotton manufacturing gained in different mills in different cities. In 1908 he again returned to New Bedford, and as overseer of Manomet Mill No. 2 began the connection with the Manomet corporation which yet exists. In November, 1916, he was promoted to the superintendency of Mill No. 2, that being his present position. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a Republican in politics and a member of Trinitarian Church.

Mr. Rooney married in New Bedford, October 1, 1898, Mary Alice Ridings, daughter of Horrox and Rachel (Woolfendine) Ridings. Mr. and Mrs. Rooney are the parents of a daughter, Jean, who died at the age of two years, and Barbara Aretta, born in Taunton, September 16, 1903, now attending high school.

JOHN LOCKHART BURTON.

When in February, 1906, John L. Burton came to New Bedford, as superintendent of the Bristol Mill he brought with him the experience gained in his native Scotland and his adopted New England, and moreover was an expert in the matter of automatic looms, having been called upon to install them all over the country. As agent of the Nashawena Mill, he has been a potent force in the operation of that most profitable mill and in the cotton manufacturing community which constitutes so large a portion of New Bedford's population and adds so materially to her prosperity. Mr. Burton speaks as an authority. He is a son of Henry Burton, who lived and died in Scotland, as had his ancestors for many generations, and grandson of James and Jane (Neil) Burton, he a coal merchant of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, Scotland. James and Jane Burton were the parents of: Henry, of further mention; Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth.



John L. Burton

Henry Burton, like his father, was a coal merchant, and spent his life in his native Scotland. He was a Conservative in politics, served as tax collector for Pollockshaws for many years, and held to the rigid Scotch Presbyterian faith. He married Jessie Lockhart, daughter of John Lockhart, also of ancient Scotch family. The sons of Henry and Jessie Burton have scattered to the furthestmost places, James, the eldest, remaining in Scotland, a cotton mill owner in Rutherglen; John L., of further mention; Harry N., in Australia; Charles L., of Staten Island, New York, an oil broker; Thomas A., coal buyer for the Scottish-Co-operative Association, located in Glasgow, Scotland, his purchases for the association rising as high as 350,000 tons. The coal business is an inherited business in the family, the grandfather, James Burton, starting in competition with his father in Pollockshaws, in fact starting with money furnished by his father.

John Lockhart Burton, son of Henry and Jessie (Lockhart) Burton, was born at Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, Scotland, June 15, 1858. He attended town schools in his early years, but early became a mill worker, and on both sides of the Atlantic has gained the knowledge and skill which so eminently qualifies him for the position he holds, agent of the Nashawena Mills. He came to Massachusetts in 1879, and during the twenty-one years which intervened between his coming from Scotland and his locating in New Bedford, he has filled many positions in different mills and cities: The Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, as second man in the pattern room; Lyman Mill in Holyoke, Massachusetts, as second hand in the weaving room, then overseer; with the now Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Massachusetts, as weaving expert, installing automatic looms, and performing similar duty all over the country. As agent of the Newmarket Mill, New Hampshire, he placed that mill upon a dividend paying basis for the first time in twenty-two years. He then spent four months in rest, recreation and travel, visiting the home of his birth and youth, and visiting many English points of interest to the manufacturer.

After his return to this country he changed the equipment of mills in Willimantic and New Bedford, accepting in 1909 the position as superintendent of the Nashawena Mills, having general supervision of construction and equipment of same. When that task was completed he was appointed agent of the Nashawena Mill, and in that capacity has made the mill a good dividend payer and factor in the cotton manufacturing field to be reckoned with. In politics Mr. Burton is a Republican; is a Mason, president of the Southern New England Cotton Manufacturers Association, member of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, member of the Sixth District Exemption Board of Massachusetts, director of Chamber of Commerce of New Bedford, member Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a director of the Wamsutta Club, member of the Dartmouth Club, and in Lawrence, Massachusetts,

was a charter member of the Caledonian Club. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

Mr. Burton married, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, June 23, 1880, Jessie Hunter, born in Boston, August 8, 1853, died in New Bedford, October 6, 1915, daughter of William Hunter, foreman of Sewall & Day, cordage manufacturers of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Children of John L. and Jessie (Hunter) Burton: 1. Jessie E., born March 21, 1881, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, died November 19, 1914; she was a teacher in Brookline; she married, in October, 1908, Arthur C. Putman, chief engineer of Nashawena Mill, they were the parents of one daughter, Janet Hunter Putman. 2. Agnes H., born February 2, 1883, at Lawrence, now residing at home. 3. Helen M., born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, December 11, 1888; married in September, 1914, Percy C. Copeland, in the employ of the United States Government, at Charlestown Navy Yard. 4. Harry H., born in Holyoke, July 28, 1894, graduated from the New Bedford High School, and from Brown University, in 1916, receiving the degree of B. S.; he is now first lieutenant in the army, giving instructions on machine guns, in which he is an expert.

BERNARD F. McCARTY.

When a lad of eleven years, Mr. McCarty came from his native Ireland and in another year was working in the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, and for thirty-one years he was constantly in that employ holding an overseer's position for twenty years. From the Wamsutta he went to the Manomet Mill, where as superintendent he is rounding out near a half century of service in New Bedford's cotton mills, forty-five years at this writing (1917). His life is a record of well directed industry and the lesson it teaches is the value of definite purpose, diligently followed. Work is his gospel and to the young man his life is a sermon on industry. He began at the very bottom of the industrial ladder and through his own efforts has risen from loom boy to superintendent and to a secure place in the regard of every man who is acquainted with his character and his work. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the men over whom he has supervision, their sports, their recreations and ambitions. He is not a self seeker, but does his work conscientiously and well, his many promotions coming to him as the result of lower duty well performed.

Bernard F. McCarty was born in County Waterford, Ireland, June 8, 1860, and there attended parish school until eleven years of age. At that age he came to the United States, made his way to New Bedford, and in 1872, began work in the Wamsutta Mill as loom boy. Eighteen months later he was promoted to the spooling room, a year later to frame spinner, and then spent a year in the finishing department. He next spent two and one-half years in the mule spinning room, be-

coming an expert mule spinner and advancing to third hand, second hand, and finally overseer of frame spinning, warping, finishing and mules in Wamsutta Mills, one, two and three. In that position he passed over twenty years and completed thirty-one years of service with this, the oldest and largest of New Bedford's cotton mills. With the year 1904 came the close of his Wamsutta service and the beginning of his connection with the Manomet Mills, the largest employers of labor in the mill district, although running a fewer number of spindles than the Wamsutta and no looms, the company's product being combed cotton yarns, looms being unnecessary. Mr. McCarty went to the Manomet at the opening of Mill No. 1 in 1904, his first position being overseer of the mule room. Upon the appointment of Jesse Knight as agent of the corporation, Mr. McCarty was appointed superintendent of Mill No. 1, his present position. This record is remarkable in the fact that in his forty-five years of mill service he has made but one change. The Manomet employs in its three mills two thousand four hundred hands, operating two hundred and four thousand spindles and of this large force of operatives seven hundred are employed in Mill No. 1, directly under the superintendency of Mr. McCarty. The plant is operated day and night and prosperity there rules, and a carefully adjusted balance is preserved between the parties who produce and those who control. Mr. McCarty is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, attends St. Killian's Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is a Republican.

He married, in New Bedford, Ellen Young. They are the parents of a daughter Gertrude, now a stenographer at Sesquin Sanatorium.

PATRICK WILLIAM McGUIRE.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1870, Mr. McGuire was a man of twenty-eight years when he first came to the United States, several years having been spent in Canada. He first located at North Adams, Massachusetts, and not until 1912 did New Bedford attract him. During his five years here he has been superintendent of the New England Cotton Yarn Company's mill and superintendent of the Soule Mill, a corporation employing nine hundred hands, operating ninety-three thousand spindles and two thousand three hundred looms, manufacturing lawns, organdies, sateens, dimities, lenos and fancies. He is a son of William Henry and Ann (Donnelly) McGuire.

Patrick W. McGuire was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 1, 1870, and attended public school until beginning as a mill worker at the age of ten years. Since that time, by self study and reading, he has acquired information which under happier circumstances would have been the special work of his youth. But this early work in a cotton mill as a back boy developed a strong, fearless, self reliant nature, and

with confidence he advanced to every new task, finally rising above the ordinary mill routine to responsible position. He came to America in September, 1872, locating in St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and there remained until about 1898, when he came to the United States, locating in North Adams, where he was in the employ of the Arnold Print Mills, holding various positions between the years 1898 and 1907. The following eighteen months he passed in Taunton, Massachusetts, with the Whittening Mills, then for two years was with the Marerick Mills of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1912 he came to New Bedford, as superintendent of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, holding that position for three years. In 1915, he was appointed superintendent of the Soule Mill, and remains highly regarded as an efficient, just manager. Mr. McGuire is a Republican in politics, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Plymouth Club, and is an attendant of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church. He is a man of social, genial nature and has many friends.

Mr. McGuire married, September 10, 1903, Helen Gertrude McCann, daughter of Daniel and Anna McCann, of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada. They are the parents of two daughters, Helen and Mary.

WRIGHT BOLTON.

It is a far cry from a mule room boy to the general superintendent of a large corporation, but it is the record of Wright Bolton, who, hardly yet in the full prime of his splendid manhood, is the efficient general superintendent of the Acushnet and Hathaway Mills. There has been nothing startling or sensational in his rise, but from the age of nine years he has been a tireless worker and promotions have followed his efforts to faithfully fill each post assigned him. He is not only master of manufacturing, but is a skilled machinist and mechanical engineer, able at any moment to step to the throttle or the bench and there equally at home, perhaps more so, than in the superintendent's office. He is of English birth and parentage, and has just passed the forty-seventh milestone of his life.

He is a son of James Bolton, a weaver of Blackburn, England, and his wife, Eliza (Blackledge) Bolton, and was born in Blackburn, June 5, 1870.

He attended public school until nine years of age, then began working in the mule room of a cotton mill, this reducing his hours of school attendance, but allowing him to attend part of the day. Four years were thus spent, his apprenticeship to the machinist's trade beginning at the age of thirteen and continuing in England four years, 1883-87. In the latter year he came to the United States and devoted four more years to



Wright Bolton



Charles H. Praxay.

the completion of his trade, serving in a New Jersey mill. This brought him to the year 1891 and legal age, but he made no change, continuing work as a machinist and ranking with the most expert. In 1902 he returned to his English home, Blackburn, as manager of the Commercial Engineering Company, remaining until 1905, when he came again to the United States, locating in New Bedford, in the employ of the Bristol Mills. This was the beginning of his connection with New Bedford Mills, but did not long continue, for later, in 1905, he went to New York City, there completing two years as mechanical engineer. In 1907 he came again to New Bedford, entering the employ of the Acushnet Mills as machinist, so continuing two years. In 1909 he was appointed superintendent of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company, a corporation employing fourteen hundred hands in the manufacture of fine cotton and silk goods, and until 1913, the superintendency of that mill employed all his powers. In that year he was appointed general superintendent of both the Acushnet and Hathaway corporations, which brings under his supervision the three Acushnet Mills, employing thirteen hundred hands in the manufacture of sheetings, twills, cotton and silk goods, in addition to the two mills and fourteen hundred employees of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company. The high quality of the man is proven by the position he holds and by the fact that he possesses the confidence and esteem of his superiors in rank in the corporations, and of those who look to him for their orders. He is a past master of Unity Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mays Landing, New Jersey, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Merchants Club.

Mr. Bolton married, at Mays Landing, New Jersey, October 21, 1891, Elizabeth Smith, born in England, August 17, 1867, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton are the parents of four sons and two daughters, their first two children born in New Jersey, the two following in England, the last two in New Bedford, and all are living except the youngest, who died at the age of two years: Wright (2), born in 1893, now master mechanic in the Acushnet Mills; James, born in 1894, formerly assistant superintendent of the Whitman Mill of New Bedford, and is now in foreign service having enlisted in the United States Navy, in December, 1917; Fred, born in 1899; Elizabeth, born in 1903; Lucy, born in 1904; all high school students; Harold, born in 1907, died in 1909.

CHARLES W. PRARAY.

A graduate of the "College of Hard Knocks," Mr. Praray is one of the most eminent of mill architects, the only architect of distinction in this part of the State who is at once the architect of tasteful mill edifices and the skilled mill worker, planning both as the artist and the mechanic. He took no special courses in drawing, designing or architecture, but

was filled with a natural genius for his profession, and his years of service in the cotton mills, in advanced position, taught him the needed features of mill construction and knowing this the rest was simply the genius to create. He has a long list of notable mills whose designs sprang from his brain. He built the Neild, Booth, Taunton and New Bedford Copper Works, Morse Twist Drill and Machine, Coffin and Hutchinson buildings in New Bedford, and has designed mills in Canada and New England, New Jersey and New York. Still a more wonderful thing is to be told of Mr. Praray. He is an amateur farmer and fancy stock breeder, who makes of his recreation a source of profit. At his fifty-acre farm at Sconticut Neck, he not only raises crops from the soil, which pay more than they cost, but there two thousand chickens are profitably kept, as well as blooded Guernsey cattle and pedigreed dogs. This is his vacation, his recreation, his fad and his business. This farm is typical of the man, who ever in his nature starts from the practical and with the practical he blends beauty and pleasure, but all is first measured from the standpoint of utility and he takes no pride in anything which is simply pleasing to the senses. So the farm pays its way and more, his mills are models of utility and graceful designs, and contain no wasted space, as his own life contains no wasted periods. He has developed a strong character, founded on the theory that usefulness is man's mission on earth, and his own life is the finest exemplification of his theories and beliefs. To young men, and he is a young man himself, he says, "Find out what you want in business, work hard, with constant attention to your duties, strive to give satisfaction to your employer and you cannot fail to rise."

Charles W. Praray was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, May 28, 1873, son of Charles A. M. and Elizabeth Praray, both deceased, his father who began life a carpenter, later became a mill architect and engineer. Charles W. Praray attended public schools in Woonsocket until he was seventeen years of age, then entered the carding room of the Globe Mill at Woonsocket, remaining eighteen months. It was the wish of his father that the son should fit himself for mill superintendent, but the tastes of the son all ran to the mechanical side of the business. After leaving the Globe Mill, he became a draughtsman for B. B. and R. Knight, although he had had no special instruction, his natural ability supplying the lack of technical training. He spent eighteen months as a draughtsman; then was for six months employed in the machine shop; going thence to Providence, as a journeyman machinist, being so engaged at the Delane and Atlantic Mills. He was hardly of legal age when he was filling the position of Master Mechanic and Chief Engineer for B. B. and R. Knight, his earlier employers, at Manchaug, Massachusetts; also serving the Harris Corliss Steam Engine Works of Providence, as indicator expert, for eighteen months, after having been with the Knights for seven years. He first came to New Bedford, as superintendent of

construction on the Manomet Mill, then was its master mechanic and chief engineer. He designed the Holmes Mill, and when it was finished became its superintendent.

In 1909 his father died, suddenly, leaving a well established business in Providence, where he had been engaged as mill architect and engineer. Charles W. succeeded to that business, and resigning his mill position he moved his offices to New Bedford and has since devoted himself to mill designing and construction. He has a large clientele, who entrust him with the most important commissions. He is that rare combination of genius and practical knowledge, which when found are invaluable. During his career, he mastered three trades and a profession, steam engineering, architectural drawing and machinist, all going to produce the mill architect. His career has wonderfully resembled that of his father, whom he is also said to as closely follow in appearance and disposition. Both learned trades and both worked their way upward to positions of eminence as architects and engineers. He is a member of the Wamsutta, Dartmouth and Yacht clubs of New Bedford.

Mr. Praray married in Providence, in 1893, Annie E. Middleton, daughter of George I. and Annie Middleton, her father during his life time was a grocer of Natick, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Praray are the parents of a daughter, Mabel, born in 1899, a graduate of New Bedford High School.

JOHN HOBIN.

When John Hobin, city sealer of weights and measures, came to the United States in 1892, his first location was in New Bedford, he then being a young man of twenty-four and a skilled cotton goods weaver. From that time until appointed to his present position in the city government, he had been a mill worker and prominent in the rank of organized labor, being well known in City and State. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Dean) Hobin, his father a mule spinner of Blackburn, England.

John Hobin was born in Blackburn, Lancaster, England, November 3, 1868, and until ten years of age attended the public schools of the town. He then entered mill service and from a boy's position worked his way upward to the rank of a skilled weaver in the local cotton mills. He remained in Blackburn, a weaver of cotton, for about thirteen years, coming to the United States and New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1892. Naturally the cotton mills attracted him, and in the Wamsutta Mills he found his first employment, and remained there as weaver for two years. The following fifteen years he passed in the employ of the Grinnell Mills as loom fixer, making that branch of manufacturing his specialty. From 1909 until 1915 he was engaged in the duties of his office as president of the New England Loom Fixers Alliance, and in 1915 was appointed by the mayor city sealer of weights and measures, after successfully passing

a civil service examination in compliance with the law. He has offices in the Municipal Building, and devotes his entire time to the duties of his office.

About the year 1907, Mr. Hobin was elected secretary of the New Bedford Loom Fixers Association, an office he held for six years, and at the same time was president of the New Bedford Textile Council, serving for five years. For seven years, 1908-1915, he was president of the New England Loom Fixers' Alliance, a very responsible position, which testifies to the high regard in which he was held by his fellow workers. He is a well informed man, self study and a wide course of reading of the best in literature having supplied the lack of earlier schooling. He is a man of quiet, reserved manner, but extremely forceful in character and very highly esteemed. As city official, the duties of his position are carefully performed, and a close observance of the law is enforced to the benefit of purchasers and the protection of honorable merchants. He is a Republican in politics, a Roman Catholic in religion, and in fraternity a member of Scippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Hobin married, in England, in 1889, Catherine Ransom, and they are the parents of a son and daughter, both born in Blackburn, England, Anna, in 1890, John, in 1892.

JOHN SALMON PERRY.

It is hard in this age of steam and electric cars and automobiles to remember that it is within the memory of many when the stage was the best mode of public transportation, and the community with a stage line connecting it with the outside world felt quite "set up"; and it is but a few years since the liveryman was a man to be reckoned with, for upon his good will depended sport or business as it might be. When John Salmon Perry retired from the livery business, forty horses were required to serve his trade and one hundred and twenty horses were boarding at his stables. But the stage and the livery barn had to yield to the march of progress and the old days are gone, only memories remain. John S. Perry and his father, Salmon F. Perry, were closely linked with the vanished business, Salmon F. beginning at the age of nineteen, driving a stage between Sampsons and Wareham in 1836. In 1845 he began driving a baggage wagon and stage between New Bedford and Bridgewater, making the trip each day, a distance of sixty miles. He carried both passengers and express, connecting at Bridgewater with a line of stages for Boston. Mr. Perry ran this line about five years, and in 1848 added a line to Wareham, which he conducted seven years, and also ran a line of stages between New Bedford and Mattapoisett. A line of stages running to Plymouth, going one day and returning the next, and on alternate days to Sandwich, was also



John S. Perry

acquired by Mr. Perry in 1850, as did a line running to Wareham. All this gave way in time, but while staging was at its height and the horse the favored motive power for business and pleasure driving, the Bailey & Perry and later Salmon F. Perry and John S. Perry, liverymen, mail and passenger coach proprietors, were about as important as the railroad magnates of to-day.

Salmon F. Perry, born in Lakeville, Massachusetts, died in New Bedford in 1896, aged eighty-four. He married Bethia D. Menter, born at Long Plain, now Acushnet, Massachusetts.

John Salmon Perry was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 7, 1845, and now lives retired at his home, No. 490 County street. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, then entered the employ of his father, then a partner of the livery firm, Bailey & Perry, and first coming into popularity as a stage driver and owner of stage routes. A trip to Boston then occupied the entire day going and coming, but travel was good and the business profitable. Bailey & Perry was the largest concern of its kind in the city, and the young man found plenty to do. He remained an employee until the retirement of Mr. Bailey, then became his father's partner, and continued in the livery business forty-six years and six days with stables at Elm street, where one hundred and twenty horses were boarding and forty employed in regular daily business when he retired from this employment. Although not an old man in spite of his years, seventy-two, Mr. Perry is a link in the chain which connects the past with the present, as the occasional whaler which enters the port links those olden time whaling days with the present. He has a vivid recollection of a business that has gone, and of the era which belongs to the stage coach and the horse, his reminiscences are delightful and extending as they do far into the past, as related to him by his father, are doubly interesting. He is a director of the New Bedford Gas Company, belongs to the Wamsutta Club, is a Unitarian in religious belief, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Perry married (first) in New Bedford, in March, 1873, Elizabeth P. Wing, daughter of Joseph Wing, a farmer and Quaker of Long Plain. She died in 1885. He married (second) Lucy Taber, who died in 1913, daughter of Captain Jacob Taber, a mariner. He married (third) October 1, 1914, Mary Sherman Wilson, daughter of Edward T. Wilson, of New Bedford.

WALTER RICKETSON MITCHELL.

Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1911, Mr. Mitchell practiced but a short time before his appointment by General Foss to his present position, clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol county. He is one of the capable, efficient young men of the Bristol bar, and when his term of office expires in 1918 will have gained that intimate knowledge of

judicial procedure, court form and practice usually acquired only through years of practice. He is a son of David Henry and Caroline C. Mitchell.

David Henry Mitchell was born in Londonderry, Ireland, August 8, 1849, and is now a resident of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He married in New Bedford, January 3, 1882, in Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Caroline C. Coleman, born in Dorsetshire, England, November 18, 1859. He is a farmer. He has given his political allegiance to the Republican party, and in religious affiliation is a devoted Methodist, as is his wife. They are the parents of two sons: Robert Mitchell, born March 15, 1883, proprietor of Mitchell's Dairy, wholesale and retail milk and cream, Nos. 238-241 Shawmut street, his father also being interested in the same business; Walter Ricketson, of further mention.

Walter Ricketson Mitchell was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 10, 1886. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools of the city. After graduation from high school in 1904, he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated B. A., class of 1908. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he entered Yale Law School, receiving his degree LL. B. with the class of 1911. This completed his educational preparation, and on August 25, 1911, he was admitted to practice in Massachusetts courts. He located in New Bedford and engaged in private practice until February 26, 1913, when he was appointed clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol county for a term of five years by Governor Foss, a position he has filled to the satisfaction of the bench and bar of the county. He is a member of the New Bedford First Church of Christ (Scientist), and holds all degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second. He is an affiliated member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Bedford; Fall River Lodge of Perfection, St. Andrew's Chapter of Rose Croix, Fall River; Samuel C. Lawrence Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Fall River, and Massachusetts Consistory, Boston.

Mr. Mitchell married, in Hartford, Connecticut, July 30, 1913, Mattie O. (Hogaboon) Hart, daughter of Homer A. and Bertha Hogaboon, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of two sons: Walter Ricketson (2), born September 28, 1914; David Henry, born July 29, 1916. The family home is at No. 10 Arch street.

SAMUEL DUDGEON.

A little over a quarter of a century ago Samuel Dudgeon came to New Bedford, a young man of twenty-three, it being his intention to return to his home in Ireland after his visit was over. But the fates otherwise decreed, and after several changes the now great department store business of the Steiger, Dudgeon Company was founded, and since 1903 these two men, Albert Steiger and Samuel Dudgeon, have

combined their energy and their talents in developing the wonderful business which flourishes under the name of the Steiger, Dudgeon Company. Mr. Dudgeon is the New Bedford representative of the company, his duties largely confined to financing the large purchases and conducting the important details of the treasurer's office. The Steiger, Dudgeon store is New Bedford's leading department store, and is one of the system of stores founded by Albert Steiger, who operates so extensively in the mercantile world as to rank with the really big merchants of New England. The Steiger system began with the store at Port Chester, New York, known as the Steiger-Schick Company, and has extended to other cities; the store at Holyoke, Massachusetts, is conducted by Steiger & Company; the Springfield stores by the Albert Steiger Company, Poole Dry Goods Company, Main street store, and Poole Dry Goods Company, Court Square Store; the Fall River establishment by the Steiger-Cox Company; the New Bedford business by the Steiger, Dudgeon Company. The business in New Bedford has been a success from the start; the company conducts its operations in a modern department store, building along progressive lines, and but for the opposition of property owners their new building would have been a much greater addition to the architecture of Purchase street than it is.

Samuel Dudgeon was born in Ulster, Ireland, March 7, 1867. He was educated in the national schools of his district. After leaving school he became a clerk in a dry goods store, and with his uncle conducted a successful dry goods business until 1890. Many of his friends had gone to the United States, and some of them were living in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Letters from these friends determined him to cross the ocean and judge for himself of the advantages of American residence and citizenship. In 1890 he came, he saw, he heard and remained. One of his neighbors in Ireland, Mr. Waters, was financially interested in the dry goods firm, Moynan & Company, and through his interest Mr. Dudgeon secured a position with that firm as linen salesman. In course of time his ability became so apparent that he was made superintendent of the store, a position he held until the firm went out of business in 1902. In the process of closing up the concern, Mr. Dudgeon, one of the receivers appointed, made the acquaintance of Albert Steiger, the men being mutually attracted. From this acquaintance sprang the Steiger, Dudgeon Company, organized in 1903. The first store occupied by the new company was the old Moynan Store, corner of Purchase and Union streets, but expansion soon began, stores were added in 1909, and in 1914 they leased the property forming the Purchase street front and erected their present building. The Steiger, Dudgeon Company is a member of The National Retail Dry Goods Association, The New England Dry Goods Association, and the New Bedford Board of Trade; is one of the well managed department stores of New England, and a credit to the city in which it is located. Volume of business is not held above honor-

able, upright dealing, and no firm or company holds its good name in higher regard. Mr. Dudgeon is a Republican and deeply interested in party affairs. He has attended several conventions as a delegate, but has no personal desire to hold office. Modest and retiring by nature, he is wedded to his business, and no public office could lure him from his chosen field of activity. He is an attendant of the North Congregational Church.

Mr. Dudgeon married, June 14, 1899, Mabel Parker Nichols, daughter of Leander Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon are the parents of three sons and three daughters: Harold A., a student at Bowdoin College; Faith, a student in high school; Stuart R., a student in high school; Philip S., Hope E., Constance C.

SAMUEL THOMAS REX.

In 1894 Mr. Rex purchased the Swithin Brothers business, and on that site founded the Rex Monumental Works and introduced a new business to the city, the making of monuments instead of importing them as had heretofore been done. The works are yet located at No. 184 Dartmouth street, and there an important business has been developed. Mr. Rex is of English birth, son of William Rex, and grandson of John Rex, a stone cutter of Devonshire, son of a Norseman, who after his marriage to an English girl ever remained in England. John Rex reared a family of four sons and four daughters. He was a very religious man and reared his family in strict accordance with his own religious faith. He was an expert stone cutter, and his sons became equally skillful in their trades.

William Rex was born in Devonshire, England, in 1826, died at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1886. He was a stone cutter by trade, went to South Wales, and there was employed as superintendent of railroad construction and foreman of men employed in building docks at Porth Cowle. After that work was completed, he returned to his trade for a time, then in 1873 came to the United States, settling at Westerly, where he died thirteen years later. He married Sarah Ann Grewcock, born in Strood, Kent, England, in 1835, died in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1904. Children: Samuel Thomas, of further mention; John Rex, born in Westerly, now in the employ of the Rex Monumental Works in New Bedford; James and William, both died young; Elizabeth, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Melville, of Quincy, Massachusetts.

Samuel Thomas Rex was born in Strood, Kent, England, December 16, 1855, and in the primary and grammar schools of London obtained his education. As a boy he earned a daily wage of twenty-five cents in a cheese factory, seeing that nothing was taken unlawfully. He began clerical work in a drug store, later in a furnishing and grocery, sold papers and worked at a news-stand, all before his eighteenth year was

completed. In 1873 he came with his parents to the United States, and in Westerly, Rhode Island, learned the stone cutter's trade. He worked as a journeyman in Westerly, Rhode Island, and Quincy, Massachusetts, being so employed for about sixteen years, then with three partners went into business in Quincy. A year later he withdrew and became manager for E. C. Willison, a large contractor, Mr. Rex having authority over about fifty stone cutters. He next came to New Bedford, and in May, 1894, bought the Swithin Brothers business, and on the same site has for nearly a quarter of a century conducted the Rex Monumental Works, making and erecting all forms of cemetery work, mausoleums, monuments and headstones. His plant, which at first comprised a force of two men, himself and another, now employs from six to a dozen experts in cutting and carving in addition to the common labor. Mr. Rex has designed many artistic and beautiful monuments.

Mr. Rex is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an order in which he takes a deep interest. He is a past noble grand, district deputy, grand master, and grand patriarch of the Encampment. He is fond of music, one of the ambitions of his youth being to play in a brass band. He is fond of reading, particularly history, and a student not alone of books but of human nature. He served in City Council four years, being elected on the minority ticket. He is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and a man of strong character, honorable and upright, highly regarded as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Rex married at Westerly, Rhode Island, December 1, 1875, Harriet Exten, born in Wiltshire, England, daughter of John Exten, the overseer of a large estate. Children: 1. Harry W., who served four years in the New Bedford Naval Brigade; he married Bertha Shaw, and has children: Dorothy, Harry and Mildred. 2. Charlotte, married Rowland Chase, and resides in New Bedford. 3. Fred W., paymaster with the Sharp Manufacturing Company. Three children died in infancy.

EVERETT WALTER COLE.

Although self-supporting from his ninth year the work performed by Mr. Cole until his seventeenth year did not interfere with his school work, and he completed a high school course of study with graduation. From his seventeenth year he has been connected with public utilities in Southern Massachusetts, telegraph, telephone and electrical, his present position being as superintendent of construction with the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, a position he has held since 1914. His father, Charles E. Cole, is at present electrician at the Dartmouth Mills, New Bedford.

Everett W. Cole was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, February 28, 1882, and until the age of seventeen attended Whitman public schools, whence he was graduated with the high school class of 1899. From the

age of nine he was a wage earner, working afternoons and Saturdays, and at the age of fifteen was employed by the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company to canvass a district in Whitman, and through his efforts the first fifteen subscribers to the telephone service were secured. After graduation in 1899 he conducted a small electrical business for a year or so, then went to Brockton, Massachusetts, entering the employ of D. K. Carpenter, an electrical contractor, with whom he remained a year. He next spent a season in Boston with the firm of Couch & Seeley, manufacturers of electrical apparatus and telephones, going from them in January, 1901, to the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, which was gradually being absorbed by the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, and until 1914 Mr. Cole was engaged with both companies as wire chief and test man, central office repair man and line foreman. In 1914 he became chief of construction with the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, a responsible position he ably fills at the present time (1917). Each year brings increased load and greater extensions and the construction department supply the means of delivering power to new mills and distant points in greater quantity each year. Mr. Cole, as head of this department, has kept new construction up to the mark and in 1916 added to the electric mains one hundred and thirty-five miles of wire. He is a master of his business and no department of the work of construction, installation or operation is unfamiliar to him. Mr. Cole is a Republican in politics, member of the Knights of Malta, the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, the Pilgrim Club, and is an attendant of Grace Episcopal Church.

He married, in Brockton, Massachusetts, November 17, 1904, Winnie French, daughter of Freeland and Geneva (Haynes) French. They are the parents of Dorothy May, born December 29, 1908, Marjorie, born October 25, 1912; Everett W. (2), January 13, 1914.

JOSEPH FAGUNDES FRANCIS.

Son of a Portugese emigrant, Joseph F. Francis, who died in New Bedford, November 8, 1916, Joseph F. (2) Francis succeeded to the name long and honorably borne by the father, who was a real estate dealer and manager of a fishing business. He married Louisa A. Sylvia, also of Portugese parentage, who survives him, and still resides at the old home, No. 271 County street. It was the wish of the father that his son and namesake should become a physician, but the young man's instincts did not tend toward that profession but toward the law, and that was chosen instead, and he is rapidly acquiring a strong professional standing.

Joseph F. (2) Francis was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 2, 1893, and passed all grades of the public schools, graduating from high school, class of 1911. During his high school years he made the



Joseph F. Francis

baseball team and was rated one of the strong men of the team. He was also captain of the High School Cadets, a military organization of long and honorable history. In 1910 he was employed as a census enumerator during the summer, and in 1911 entered Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1914. During his law school years he was employed in a law office as interpreter, he speaking both Portugese and French. In 1915 he became associated with Frank Vera, Jr., in the practice of law, practicing as Vera & Francis until the fall of 1917, when he went into business for himself at No. 202 Bookstore Building. Mr. Francis is a Republican in politics, a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Roman Catholic, his fraternities, Gamma Eta Gamma and Gamma Delta Psi, his club the Plymouth, his lodge the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Francis married in New Bedford, April 30, 1917, Florence Addy, born in New Bedford, daughter of Joshua and Harriet (Fish) Addy, her father a linotype operator on the "Standard," her brother, Joshua Addy, Jr., a pressman.

CHARLES ROBERTS HALLIDAY.

A native son of Rhode Island, Mr. Halliday had an adventurous career prior to his settlement in New Bedford, coming from Shanghai, China, to the city which he has made the scene of his business activity and his home. He is a son of Robert James Halliday, of the town of Lincoln, Rhode Island.

Charles R. Halliday was born in the town of Lincoln, Rhode Island, December 7, 1880, but obtained his education in the grammar schools of Berkeley, Rhode Island, completing his course with graduation. After leaving school he began learning the weaver's trade in the cotton mill in Berkeley, continued a mill worker until April, 1898, when he enlisted in the United States navy as a third rate apprentice, serving until the summer of 1902 in the Philippines and on other foreign service, ranking as petty officer. He was discharged in Shanghai, China, returning to the United States at once, his term of naval service having extended over a period of four years and two months. After locating in New Bedford, he entered the employ of John K. Blair, of the Blair Sign and Advertising Company, as an apprentice, continuing with that concern for seven years, becoming an expert sign writer and advertising specialist. He then began business for himself in the same line of activity, and is now well established and prosperous, operating as the Hill Company, at No. 257 Union street. Mr. Halliday is a member of New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; New Bedford Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Scippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Foresters of America. He is a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Halliday married in New Bedford, October 8, 1905, Edith A. Hill, daughter of William Hill, overseer at the Soule Mill, New Bedford.

HENRY ASA GRAY.

All frequenters of Lincoln Park during the past twenty-one years are familiar with Gray's Band and Orchestra, as for that length of time Henry A. Gray has been connected with the musical and dancing features of that popular resort. In fact, there are few people in Southeastern Massachusetts whom the name is not familiar to, as he has been in the public eye as band agent, player and teacher since 1886, although never a leader. Sullivan's Band of which he was agent, Sullivan & Gray, a musical organization, flourished prior to 1890, when Gray's Band and Orchestra was organized, the latter organization being under the leadership of Edward B. Gray, son of the founder and owner. Mr. Gray has won his way to prominence as a band musician from the bottom, being for many years engaged in other activities, and gained his first knowledge of music as a business through acting as agent. He is of Rhode Island birth, Tiverton his native city, but from the time he was three years of age New Bedford has been his home. His father, Asa Gray, was a driver on the first street car line running in New Bedford. Asa Gray married Margaret King, and in 1852 they located their home in New Bedford, which city was their abode until death.

Henry Asa Gray was born October 7, 1849, and in 1852 was brought to New Bedford by his parents. He attended Grove street public school until fourteen years of age, then for eighteen months was employed in a drug store at the corner of Purchase and Union streets. In 1865, hardly yet sixteen, he shipped for a whaling voyage on the bark "Vigilant," going out as a seaman and remaining with the vessel in that capacity during a very successful voyage which lasted two and a half years. The next year was spent on the Great Lakes as quartermaster, after which service he returned to New Bedford and renounced the life of a mariner. He was then nineteen years of age, and for the next sixteen years he was engaged as a barber, learning his trade and owning his own shop on Acushnet avenue. During this period he became interested in music, became an expert drummer, and whenever he could leave his shop, he accepted offers to play with band or orchestra.

In 1886, Mr. Gray sold his business in order to devote himself entirely to music as a business, not as an art. He organized an orchestra which became very popular for dance music, and Mr. Gray became greatly in demand as a dance prompter and teacher of dancing, having been an instructor of dancing for fifteen years after becoming a musician. Gray's Orchestra was in demand all over this section, and as a prompter Mr. Gray was not less called for. He was agent for the New Bedford Fife and Drum Corps and for Sullivan's Band. Later he be-



W. S. Dillingham

came a partner with Mr. Sullivan, their organization, known as Sullivan & Gray, continuing for a time, but before Mr. Sullivan's death they dissolved and in 1890 Gray's Orchestra and Band was organized, with Edward B. Gray, leader, and Henry A. Gray as business manager and owner. For twenty-one years Mr. Gray has been connected with the music and dance hall at Lincoln Park, and for twelve years Gray's Orchestra and Band has furnished the park music. For two summers Mr. Gray had bands playing at four different amusement parks. Gray's was the first organized orchestra in New Bedford, their first place of meeting being in a room in the Bancroft House just over what is now Hudner's Market, at Acushnet avenue and Union street. He now has twenty-four men on his list of musicians and supplies orchestras for any occasion. He is also agent for the sale of instruments, specializing in a line of drums.

For thirty-three years Mr. Gray has been an election officer of his precinct, and for eighteen years was captain of Engine Company No. 4. of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He is president of the Musician's Union, an office he has held for years, he also being one of the organizers of that body. He is an enthusiast over the value of the drum to an orchestra, and he is a most expert performer on that instrument. He is a man of quiet, domestic tastes, fond of his home and the society of children.

Mr. Gray married, October 8, 1871, Ella F. Coleman, daughter of David B. Coleman, of New Bedford, an old Civil War veteran, and they are looking forward to celebrating their golden wedding day in 1921, only four years distant. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of two sons: 1. Henry C. Denham, born in 1873; a graduate of Fifth street grammar school; an accomplished musician and instructor on the piano; married Bessie Chase, and has a son, Elliot Chase, born in 1914. 2. Edward B., born in 1875; a graduate of Fifth street grammar school; a talented musician and leader of Gray's Band and Orchestra; he married (first) in 1893, Kathryn Campbell (now deceased), who bore him three children, two deceased, Leonard, the living son being also a musician and a member of Gray's Orchestra; he married Emma Hunter, of New Bedford. Edward B. Gray married (second) in 1912, Alice Garceau.

WALTER SCOTT DILLINGHAM.

From old deeds in the possession of the family, early residence in that part of the town of Auburn, Maine, known as Dillingham Hill, is amply proven. They were the first settlers in that, the oldest part of the town, tradition stating that they came there in ox teams from Massachusetts. The family was settled in New England by John Dillingham, born in 1701, in Barnstable, England, son of John and Lydia (Chapman) Dillingham, he the son of Captain John Dillingham, a sea captain, born

in 1663, died at Harwich, England, in 1715, he the son of John Dillingham, born March 6, 1631, married Elizabeth Peakes, this John the son of Edward Dillingham, who in 1636 owned a large estate in Belleswell, Leister, England. In 1637 he moved to Sandwich, England, and in 1642 was elected to Parliament from that district. His will was probated in 1667.

The John Dillingham born in Barnstable, England, in 1701, settled in Massachusetts, married and had a son, another John Dillingham, who in the spring of 1783 broke ground for the first crop on Dillingham Hill, Auburn, Maine, a locality ever since the family home. As time went on the log cabin built by John Dillingham was replaced by a house of the Colonial type that stood until 1850, when it was replaced by the then modern mansion. Other Dillinghams came in and Dillingham Hill was rightly named. There arose conflicting claims among these Auburn Dillinghams, and the State of Massachusetts sent a commission there to make a new survey which was completed in 1793. The first Dillinghams were millwrights by trade, and the first directory of Auburn states that the first mill there was built by them. Both the original settlers at Dillingham Hill, John and Jeremey Dillingham, were Revolutionary soldiers, and a Jeremey Dillingham was a soldier of the French and Indian Wars, served in the expedition again in 1758, and later served with it on the "Constitution" in her fight with the British man-of-war, "Guerriere."

From these Dillinghams branches have spread, and from the Turner, Maine, family comes Walter Scott Dillingham, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, a worthy twentieth century member of an ancient and honorable family. He has been a resident of New Bedford since June, 1908, and since February, 1915, has been engaged in business for himself as funeral director and undertaker, purchasing the business of Robert G. Bennett, with whom he had been connected for several years.

Walter Scott Dillingham was born in Turner, Maine, January 18, 1868, and there was educated in the public schools, completing his studies with a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was variously employed until 1891, when he began his connection with the undertaking business. He spent four years in that line at Farmington, Maine, 1891-1895, then for six months traveled through the West. He then became associated with Louis Jones & Son, of Boston, undertakers, continuing in their employ for seven years. He was then, for some years' a representative of the Egyptian Chemical Company, of Boston, as demonstrator and salesman. In 1905, in partnership with his brother, they bought his father's undertaking business in Turner, and there continued until June, 1908, when he sold his interest and came to New Bedford.

In New Bedford he secured a position with Robert G. Bennett, embalmer and undertaker, at No. 7 South Sixth street, and with him

continued until February, 1915, when he succeeded to the ownership of the business by purchase. He is a thorough master of his business, having long years of experience in different cities, also making special study of the modern system of caring for the dead and the best methods of funeral management. His business is well established, the location and equipment the best in New Bedford, and his courtesy and consideration robs a time of grief of much that is unnecessary and painful. He has many friends and is highly regarded. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pacific Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hyde Park Lodge, Knights of Pythias; his club, the Masonic.

Mr. Dillingham married, in Concord, New Hampshire, June 26, 1909, Mabel A. Boutelle, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, May 1, 1875, daughter of Adelbert D. and Augusta A. Boutelle. Adelbert D. Boutelle, of noted New England family, enlisted at Nashua in April, 1861, Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, his term three months, his age eighteen. He was honorably discharged on August 9, 1861, and again enlisted, September 21, 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and when that term of service was completed, he enlisted a third time, in 1864, as a veteran volunteer in the Eighth Regiment, then designated the Second New Hampshire Cavalry, the regiment having been changed from infantry to cavalry. He participated in the numerous battles in which the Eighth took part, from the taking of New Orleans until the close of the war, these including every battle in the Department of the Gulf except the battle of Baton Rouge and the Mobile Company. The regiment was known as the Fighting Eighth and made a proud record. Although suffering severely at times from malaria, Mr. Boutelle did his duty nobly and cheerfully, shirking no duty; served as color guard in several battles and for bravery won promotion to the rank of sergeant. He was honorably discharged and mustered out at Natchez, Mississippi, October 28, 1865, his service covering the entire Civil War period. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Dillingham are the parents of a son, Walter Scott (2), born January 4, 1917.

WILLIAM B. GARDNER.

In June, 1909, Mr. Gardner returned to his native New Bedford to accept the treasurership of the Nashawena Mills, a \$3,000,000 corporation, operating two mills, 157,000 spindles, 3,800 looms and employing 1,800 hands in the manufacture of plain and fancy cotton and jacquard silk novelties. This important corporation with its large plant and wonderful organization headed by William B. Gardner in the office department, and by John L. Burton in the manufacturing, is becoming a large dividend payer and is one of the half dozen largest employers of labor

in the district. To be called to the head of the financial department of such a corporation argues recognized ability of a high order and to attain it Mr. Gardner had in bank and mill labored with all his energy and determination from the time he left high school. He is a son of Darius P. Gardner, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, but in youthful manhood came to New Bedford and established in business as an outfitter of whaling ships as a member of the firm of Taber, Reed & Gardner, located at the corner of Acushnet and Union streets. He died in New Bedford, in 1899, aged sixty-five years. Darius P. Gardner married Frances M. Taber, of Acushnet, who yet survives, aged eighty-four years, a descendant of the eighth generation of the family founded in Massachusetts by Philip Taber in 1634. Two sons of Darius P. and Frances M. (Taber) Gardner are heads of the financial department of New Bedford's most prominent mills, Arnold C. Gardner, treasurer of the Manomet Mills, and William B. Gardner, of the Nashawena Mills.

William B. Gardner was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 6, 1873. In the grade and high schools he completed his educational preparation. He left high school in the third year to enter business life at the very bottom of the ladder in the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He did not long remain there, however, and when he left the employ of that company eight years later he was assistant teller. He left the above named company to go with William C. Hawes, banker and broker, as his personal assistant and so continued for two years. He then forsook finance and became bookkeeper in the offices of the newly organized Soule Mill. There he remained six years in good position, resigning in 1907 to go with the Arlington Mill in Lawrence, Massachusetts, as superintendent of the top department. In June, 1909, he returned to New Bedford to become treasurer of the Nashawena Mills, his present position, reaching that important and responsible post at the age of thirty-six. Mr. Gardner is a director of the New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Company, director of the New Bedford Co-operative and Acushnet Co-operative Banks, a Republican in politics, a Unitarian in religion and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Wamsutta and Country clubs.

Mr. Gardner married in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, June 11, 1901, Mary E. Flood, of Fairhaven, born in 1876, daughter of John Flood, of Fairhaven, of Taunton birth, a foreman in the American Tack Company of Fairhaven until his death. He married Emma F. George, born in Taunton in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of a daughter, Mildred Gardner, born February 11, 1916.

ARTHUR B. FULLER.

Immediately after graduation from New Bedford High School, Arthur B. Fuller entered the employ of the Union Street Railway Com-

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