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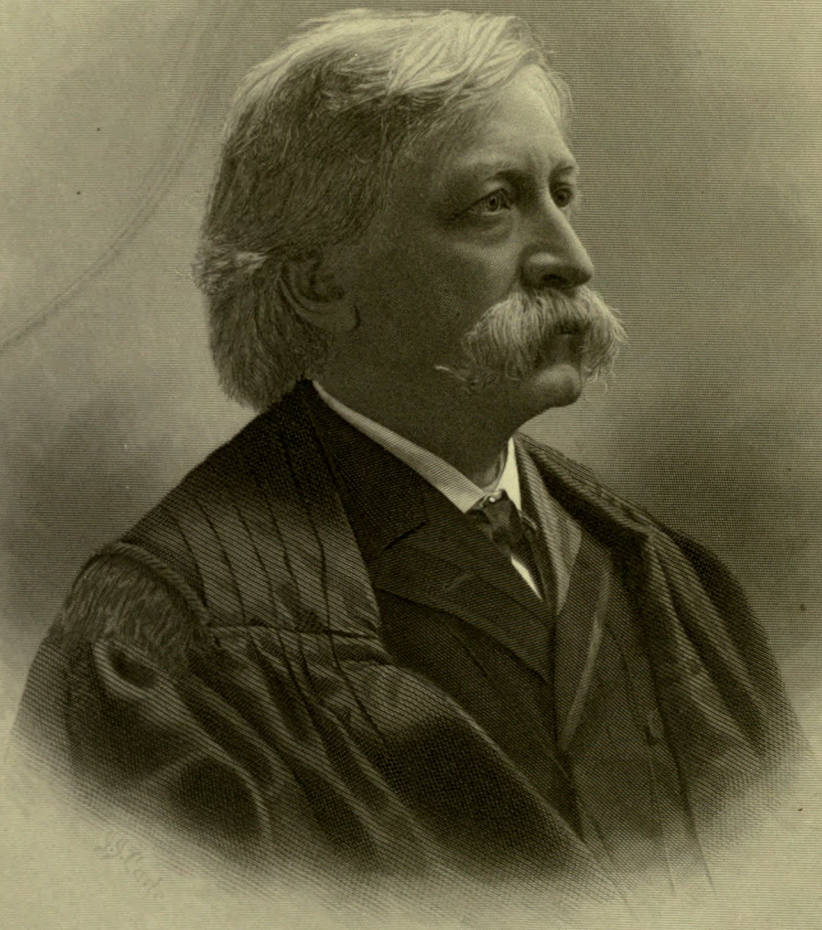

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MAINE

A HISTORY

CENTENNIAL EDITION

BIOGRAPHICAL

Vol. I



THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NEW YORK
1919

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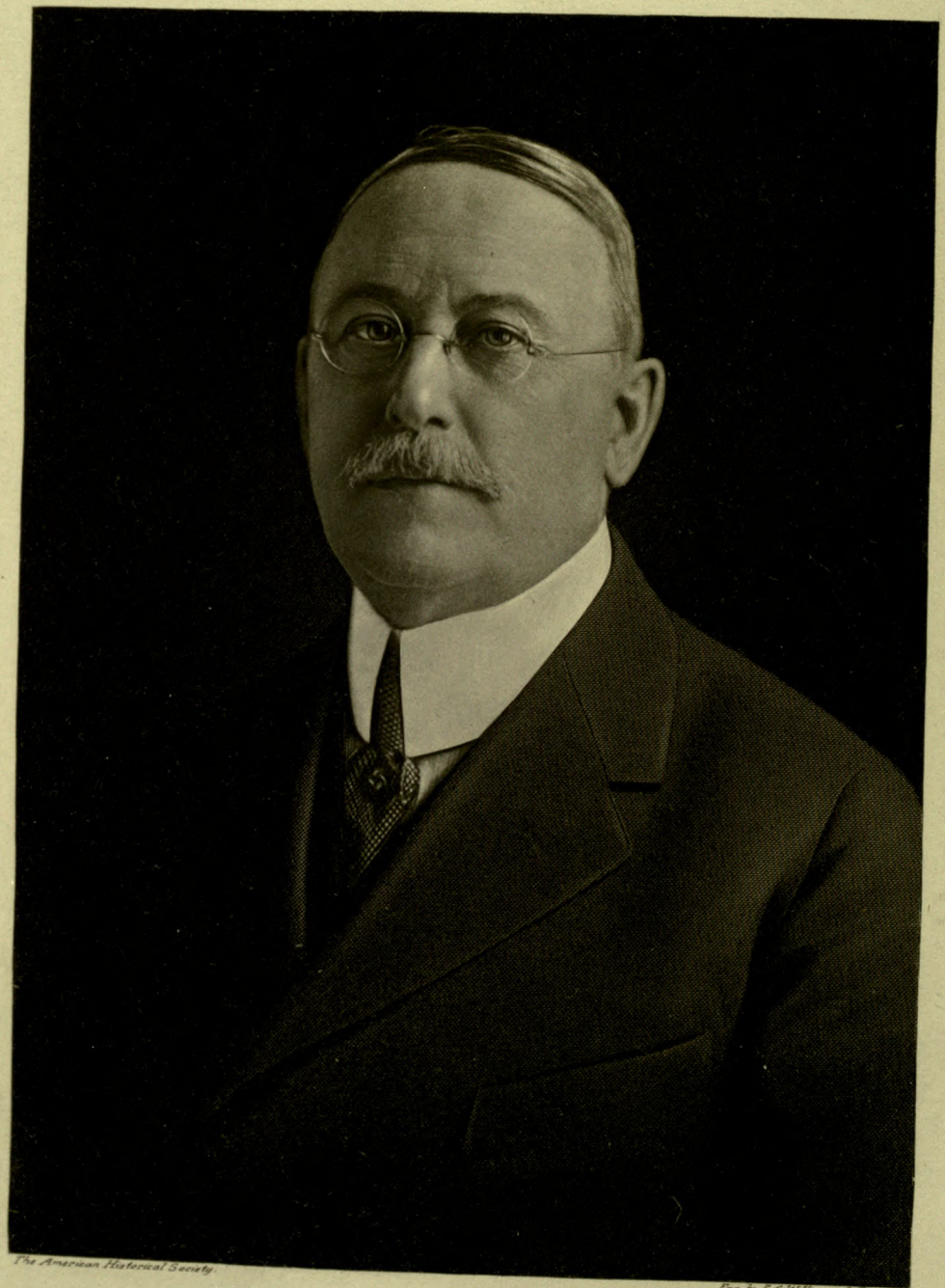
BIOGRAPHICAL



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Morrill Allen.

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. MORRILL NEWMAN DREW—The death of Hon. Morrill N. Drew, attorney, business man, financier and man of affairs, at his home in the city of Portland, Maine, September 25, 1917, deprived this city of one of its leading figures, both in the business world and that of politics. Mr. Drew, who was a son of Jesse and Clarissa (Wellington) Drew, came of good old Maine stock. His father, a native of Turner, Maine, in 1858 decided to settle in Aroostook county at Fort Fairfield, where he became active and prominent in the life of the community. Here, on May 17, 1862, his son, Morrill Newman, was born, and here Morrill's childhood and early youth were passed. He attended, as a lad, the schools of his native town. After some time spent at the high school there, his father sent him to the Little Blue School at Farmington. Later he attended the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, from which he graduated in the year 1879. He then pursued the regular classical course at Bates College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Meanwhile he had determined to make the law his career in life. It was with this end in view that he entered the law department of Boston University. Here, after establishing for himself an enviable record as an industrious and intelligent student, he was graduated with the class of 1885, and received his legal degree. He now continued his studies in the law offices of Governor Powers at Houlton, Maine. The following year he took and passed his bar examinations, being admitted to practice in the Maine courts, and at once began his professional career in Fort Fairfield. How quickly he rose into the confidence of his colleagues and the community at large, may be seen from the fact that in 1886, only one year after he had commenced his practice, the people elected him to the responsible position of county attorney. They re-elected him the following year. It was this office which first introduced him to public life, and from that time on until his death, he was a very conspicuous figure in the political affairs of county and State. In the years 1890 and 1892 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives from Fort Fairfield. In the year 1893 he changed his residence from that place to the city of Portland. It was natural that such an ambitious man as Mr. Drew should come to that point in the State, where the greatest opportunities, not only for the practice of his profession, but also for active participation in public affairs, awaited him. He at once established a law office in the city and was soon well known as a leader of his profession.

Mr. Drew was one of those men whose mind seems equally capable of leadership in whatever department of activity they take up, and this is nowhere more obvious than in the fact that while actively engaged in professional practice and in serving the community in his several public ofces, he was also making himself a conspicuous figure in the banking circle of the State. As early as 1888 he conceived the idea of organizing a national bank in Fort Fairfield. This ambition was soon realized and he was elected its first president. When he left his native town, his banking ability was well established for this bank had prospered greatly under his careful direction. This reputation he increased upon coming to Portland, for in 1905 he organized the United States Trust Company. This important institution had an immediate success and has steadily grown in size and prosperity up to the present time. A year before Mr. Drew's death, it was removed to larger and more commodious quarters at the corner of Middle and Exchange streets, Portland. As vice-president and treasurer of this company, Mr. Drew maintained the keenest interest in its welfare from the time of its founding until his death.

In the year 1902 the people of Portland chose him to represent them in the State Legislature, where he had already served two terms from Fort Fairfield, and again in 1904. In 1905, when the house organized, he was chosen its speaker, where he served with great distinction in this difficult position. He had a complete and thorough knowledge of parliamentary order. His keen sense of justice and non-partisanship made him deeply beloved by his fellow legislators, and gave him a quite unusual influence with both sides of the house. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and always acted for the best interests of his party so long as he felt that these did not conflict with

public welfare. Indeed, he became one of the leaders of his party in the State, and in the year 1912 was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Mr. Drew, who was the chairman of the delegation from Maine, went to the convention thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Drew's remarkable ability as an organizer and leader brought him immediately into a conspicuous place in the convention, where he became one of the group of men who directed its affairs. Colonel Roosevelt, who was not slow to perceive how able a lieutenant he had in Mr. Drew, at once decided to confide to him his plans. It is a well admitted fact to those who came into close contact with the procedure of that convention, that had Mr. Drew's suggestions as to the course to be pursued been followed by Colonel Roosevelt's supporters, a very different outcome might have resulted.

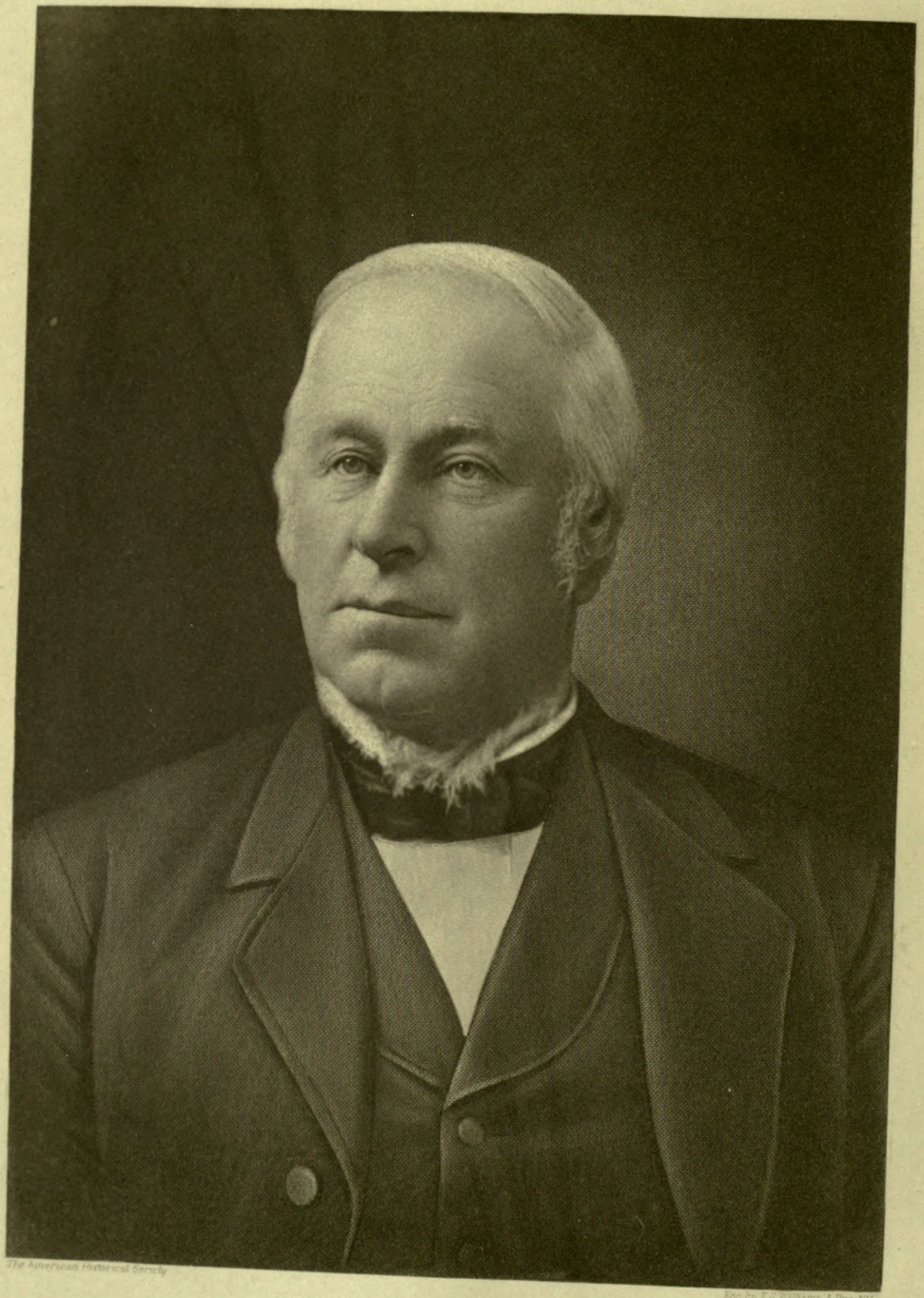
In addition to his professional, banking and political activities, Mr. Drew was ever ready to take part in any movement which he believed would be to the advancement of the welfare of the community. He was asked to fill a great number of public positions, aside from those connected with politics, and in a large majority of cases he accepted. In 1907 the Legislature passed a resolve providing for the appointment of a tax commission. The duties of this commission were to be the investigation of the tax laws of Maine and other states, and a report to the Legislature of 1909 recommending such changes in the existing laws as seemed wise. When Governor Cobb selected the members of the commission, Mr. Drew was named as its chairman. The report which the commission returned to the Legislature of 1909, written by Mr. Drew, who had made a very careful investigation of the entire field, as this work seemed to interest him especially, was one of the most complete and instructive documents ever presented before the Legislature of the State of Maine. The theories and systems were clearly and accurately set forth in such a manner that the recommendations of this commission were extremely valuable to the State. In fact, the report attracted wide attention both in and outside of the State. As a result of this report, the Commission of Public Utilities was formed. This organization was to be of a permanent nature, and Mr. Drew was asked to serve as its chairman. This position he was obliged to refuse as it would have necessitated a change of residence from Portland to Augusta. The United States Census of 1910 was taken under the supervision of two directors. Mr. Drew was appointed as supervisor for the western part of the State. By his energy and splendid executive ability he accomplished the difficult task in the brief time allotted and received the high commendation of the Census Bureau for his work. During the last few years of his life, many prominent men of his party, urged Mr. Drew many times to accept the nomination of governor of the State. These offers he always refused.

Mr. Drew was elected to the board of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1903, and in 1915 was made its president. He also served as chairman of its executive committee from 1914 until his death. He was most interested in the cause of this institution as he realized that the misfortunes which it prevented were indeed great. He was a Universalist, and at one time served as president of the Maine Universalist Convention. He was also interested in many other philanthropic and educational movements. Among others he served as trustee and treasurer of Westbrook Seminary, president of the Maine Institution for the Blind, and trustee of the Maine Home for Friendless Boys.

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Country Club and of several fraternal orders. Chief among these was the Masonic order, in which he had taken the thirty-second degree, and in which he was affiliated with Eastern Frontier Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Garfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Blue Lodge and Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Portland Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Drew was united in marriage, December 20, 1892, with Louise S. Davis, a daughter of the Hon. Jesse and Mary A. (Woodberry) Davis, old and highly respected residents of Lisbon, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Drew, in 1896, a son was born, Jesse Albert, who, at the time of his father's death, was a junior in Williams College. He and his mother survive Mr. Drew.

It will be appropriate to close this sketch with some of the remarks which formed a chorus of praise and regret at the time of his death, and which were voiced by his associates, by the institutions with which he was connected and by the local press. The *Press* of Portland, commenting upon him editorially, said in part, as follows:



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Jesse Davis

Portland loses a good citizen in the death of Morrill N. Drew. While he enjoyed good health, it was characteristic of him to take a great interest in everything pertaining to the city and the State, and there was no man in Portland who was better informed than was Mr. Drew upon all questions which came before the people for consideration. He enjoyed the confidence of people to a remarkable degree. His friends were not confined to any one class or any one section of the city, and for that matter he numbered them by scores in every part of the State. From them he absorbed opinions and ideas as to how the public viewed every question, and when it came to forecasting the drift of sentiment, there was no man in the State more certain of coming to a correct conclusion than Mr. Drew. He had a liking for men of all sorts and times and he did not regard the time as wasted when he had secured some man's opinions upon any question, whether it was one of national consequence or of purely local interest. . . . .

But there was another side to Morrill N. Drew besides that which the public could see. His loyalty to his friends was one of his finest qualities. No sacrifice was too great for him to make if he could help a friend, and it made little difference to him whether the man he tried to help was from the humble walks of life or was numbered among the more prominent and fortunate. He was frank even to bluntness. No man ever questioned his word which, once given, was held by him as a sacred obligation. He was courageous in the expression of his views and stood loyally by his principles whether they met with popular approval or not. By instinct he was progressive, his foresight directing him to assist in the support of many ideas which, at the time he first advocated them, were looked upon as radical but which later came to be accepted by the majority.

He rendered great service to the State and to the city. He was modest, unassuming, genial and always courteous, a most agreeable companion and the kind of a man to win and hold friends through thick and thin. Morrill N. Drew's effort in life was to help others rather than to help himself. He had a heart big enough to throb with sympathy for the sorrows and misfortunes of others. Envy and jealousy were foreign to his nature, and he found his greatest pleasure in life in contributing to the happiness of all about him.

Mr. Drew will be greatly missed by many people. When in good health he delighted to mingle with his fellows, and the recollection of his pleasant smile and cheery greetings, which always made him welcome in every gathering, will long be treasured by all who knew him.

The *Telegram* of Portland, had this to say concerning Mr. Drew:

The death of Hon. Morrill N. Drew is a distinct loss to the social and business life of Portland and the State. Few men were better known or had more friends throughout Maine than Mr. Drew, to whom the news of his passing away came as a great shock. In politics he possessed to a superlative degree the courage of his convictions and the moral strength to execute his purposes. His counsel was frequently sought by politicians and no man possessed a wider or more intimate knowledge of affairs of the state. In public office he displayed the same remarkable ability and sound judgment that won for him such signal success in business. Those who knew Mr. Drew intimately trusted him implicitly as in all their dealings with him they required nothing more than his word and he was never known to break that. He enjoyed the confidence of the people in all walks of life and of every political faith. In political contests his opponents always regarded him as a formidable antagonist but always as an honorable and fair fighter who would not stoop to petty or questionable tactics to gain an advantage. He was above board in all his dealings, whether in politics or in commercial life. He will be mourned not as the lawyer or banker, but as Morrill N. Drew, the man.

JESSE DAVIS—No citizen of Lisbon, Maine, was better known or more highly respected than the Hon. Jesse Davis, who for many years was one of the most conspicuous figures in the business and public life of this region, and whose death, February 16, 1897, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community. Mr. Davis came of old New England stock, and was a direct descendant of Gresham Davis, who came to this country during the sixteenth century and settled in Massachusetts. One of his descendants, Dr. Jonathan Davis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, had been granted a large tract of land during Colonial days in the section that was then known as Burnt Meadow, now called Webster, Maine. Dr. Jonathan gave his claim of this land to his brother, Jesse, under the condition that he would personally develop and improve it.

Jesse Davis, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and grandfather of the Jesse of this sketch, left his native place, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and came to Burnt Meadow, or Webster, in 1780, where he founded a settlement and developed a water power which the land contained. As the region became more thickly inhabited, the land appreciated in value, and the Davis tract, increasing accordingly, soon placed the family as among the "forehanded" people of that section. Jesse Davis died at the early age of thirty-five years, from wounds contracted in the Revolutionary War, leaving two children, a son and daughter. The son named Jonathan married Rebecca Larrabee, of Brunswick, Maine, and to them were born six children. Of these, the second son, Jesse, was born in the old homestead, July 21, 1814.

Jesse Davis, Jr., developed at an early age a remarkable aptitude for the management of affairs, and soon became his father's "right hand" man in carrying on the work of the farm. This left him little time for study; but, being an ambitious and industrious youth, he used to read and study what few books came within his reach during the long winter evenings. Later in his life, Mr. Davis would laughingly recall the times when he puzzled away at his arithmetic by the light of an open fire after the others had retired. As he used to say—"Education came hard in those days, and we did not get much of it, but what we did—

we remembered." So well did he ground himself in the common studies that he began teaching school at the age of twenty-two. In this occupation he was very successful, and only gave it up because his attention was needed on the farm and in the development of real estate in which his father had become largely interested. At the time of his marriage, in 1845, he built a house directly across from the old homestead, which he occupied until the death of his father, when he moved to Lisbon.

Mr. Davis, from early youth, was interested in public affairs, and when still a young man was elected one of the selectmen of the town of Webster, a position which he held to the satisfaction of all parties for more than fourteen years, first in Webster, later in Lisbon. He was also sent as representative from Webster to the State Legislature during the Civil War. In 1867, after the death of his father, he moved to Lisbon, where he built the large and handsome residence which he continued to occupy until the date of his death. In 1872 he was honored by election to the State Senate from Androscoggin county. He was also appointed one of the county commissioners, where he served for six years, and for twelve years as town treasurer of Lisbon, also serving as justice of the peace and officer in the State militia. He was one of the founders of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, Maine, and served as one of its directors until his death.

In 1874 Mr. Davis had the misfortune to be thrown from his carriage, and his leg was crushed so badly that amputation below the knee was necessary, and from that time on he was obliged to use a crutch. About twelve years later, trouble with this leg developed and it became necessary for him to go to Boston for treatment. He was in the hospital for many weeks, and the enforced quietness of his life there proved so great a strain on his nerves that he aged perceptibly during his confinement. After this experience his health began to fail and he was confined to his home for some time previous to his death. In spite of his sufferings, however, his habitual cheerfulness never deserted him, and he made himself beloved by all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Davis was at first a Whig in politics, but joined the Republican party at the time of its organization and was thereafter a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. His religious preference was the Universalist faith, in which he was reared. He inherited a considerable fortune from his father, and by careful management and shrewd investments added to it year by year. He was largely interested in real estate in Lewiston, Lisbon, Bangor and other places.

Jesse Davis was united in marriage, March 6, 1845, with Mary Ann Woodberry, of Litchfield, Maine, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Woodberry, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis four children were born: Albert, who died at the age of twenty-four; Adda Elisabeth, who died at the age of sixteen years; Emily Jane, who became the wife of F. W. Dana, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Sarah Louise, who became the wife of Morrill N. Drew, of Portland, Maine.

Mr. Davis was a man of great personality and good judgment, and during his lifetime enjoyed the confidence of the people of his vicinity and perhaps more than any man of his time. His advice was sought by both rich and poor alike, and many were helped along the rough pathway of life by his wise counsel and assistance.

FRANK NATHANIEL WHITTIER—One of the prominent medical men of Maine is Dr. Frank Nathaniel Whittier, who has stood for the highest advance in the science of medicine. The founder of the Whittier family in America was Thomas Whittier, who came to this country from England in the good ship *Confidence* in 1638. He married Ruth Green, at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He died in 1696.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, was a great-great-grandson of Thomas Whittier. Another great-great-grandson was Benjamin Whittier, a captain in the War of the Revolution, who at the close of the war came to Maine, and was a first settler at Farmington, in the valley of the Sandy river. One of the sons of Captain Benjamin Whittier was Nathaniel Whittier, who married Alice Sears, a member of another prominent New England family. Nathaniel Whittier lived on the Whittier homestead at Farmington. A son of Nathaniel Whittier, Nathaniel Gross Whittier, married Mary Lawrence Hardy, and was the father of Dr. Frank N. Whittier, of further mention.

Dr. Whittier was born at Farmington, Maine, December 12, 1861. He prepared for college at Wilton Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1885. In college, Dr. Whittier distinguished himself as a student and as an athlete. He received an honor part at graduation, and an election to Phi Beta Kappa. He was also captain of the first Bowdoin boat crew to win an

intercollegiate championship and to establish an intercollegiate record. He received the degree of A.M. in 1888, and received the degree of M.D. from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1889. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity and the Phi Chi medical school fraternity. Dr. Whittier has been a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1886, when he was made director of the Sargent Gymnasium. He became lecturer on hygiene at Bowdoin in 1887, and college physician in 1890.

In 1891, Dr. Whittier visited Europe, and studied in the hospitals of London and Berlin. From 1892 to 1895 he was instructor in anthropometry and use of developing appliances in the Harvard summer school of physical training. During the early nineties, Dr. Whittier spent much time in introducing physical training in the Maine public schools. His system of physical training for schools was published by the Maine State Board of Health. This system was adopted by Portland and many other Maine cities and towns. From 1894 to 1900 Dr. Whittier devoted himself to the study of the then new science of bacteriology, carrying on his studies in the summer courses of the Harvard Medical School and at the Boston hospitals. In 1897 Dr. Whittier introduced courses in bacteriology and pathology in the Bowdoin Medical School.

As a result of his interest in pathology and microscopy, Dr. Whittier has been employed by Maine and other states in many celebrated court cases. In the Lambert murder trial he was the first in America to apply the serum diagnosis of human blood in a court case. In the Terrio murder trial he demonstrated for the first time that each discharged cartridge shell has the markings of the firing pin of the rifle stamped upon it, and that by means of these markings it is possible to identify the discharging rifle. This principle has since been used to convict many murderers, notably in the Brownsville murders.

During his busy years Dr. Whittier has found time to take a prominent part in the upbuilding of the "New Bowdoin." He planned and raised funds for the Whittier Athletic Field, named in his honor. He was the Brunswick member of the building committee for the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter house. He was associated with the architect, Henry Vaughan, in planning and building the Hubbard Athletic building and grandstand given to Bowdoin by General Hubbard. He worked for years on plans for a gymnasium for Bowdoin, and had the satisfaction of overseeing the erection of the fine Bowdoin gymnasium and the General Thomas Worcester Hyde athletic building. He was active in planning and building the Dudley Coe Memorial Infirmary, and was a member of the building committee for Hyde Hall. Dr. Whittier suggested the polar bear as a mascot for Bowdoin. The appropriateness of this mascot has been generally recognized, and won the approval of Admiral Robert E. Peary, Bowdoin, '77, and Donald B. MacMillan, Bowdoin, '88. Dr. MacMillan has given for the gymnasium's trophy room the remarkably fine specimen of polar bear shot by himself near Etah. Dr. Whittier has been the author of many pamphlets and articles for medical journals and magazines. He collaborated with Albert W. Tolman in writing "Brunswick, An Historical Play."

The outbreak of the great war found Dr. Whittier already enrolled in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. A. He was appointed first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, March 24, 1917, was promoted to captain, June 16, 1917, and received his commission as major, Medical Reserve Corps, March 19, 1919. His medical work in the army was important and varied. On May 2, 1917, he was appointed president of a Medical Examining Board for the examination of Maine physicians for commisisons in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was also appointed a medical examiner for the first Plattsburg Camp. From June 13, 1917, to January 22, 1919, he was in charge of the Post Hospital at Fort Preble, Maine. At different times he was in charge of the post hospitals at Fort Williams and Fort McKinley. From May, 1918, to January, 1919, he was medical supply officer for the port of Portland, and from July 26, 1918, to January 22, 1919, he was senior surgeon for the port of Portland. He was honorably discharged from active service January 22, 1919. He still holds the commission of major in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Dr. Whittier was united in marriage, June 24, 1895, with Eugenie Harward Skolfield, daughter of the late Alfred Skolfield, the well known ship owner of Brunswick, Maine, mentioned below. Dr. and Mrs. Whittier are the parents of three children: Isabel M. S., born April 10, 1896; Alice A. S., born January 24, 1898; Charlotte Harward S., born February 27, 1903, and died January 17, 1912.

ALFRED SKOLFIELD—No seamen or navigators are more famous than the hardy mariners developed in our New England states during the old days when a sea voyage was an enterprise of moment and a very real peril. They made their

names known in every part of the world. If their fame as seamen was great, it was scarcely less so as the builders of the great ships which sailed the seas and bore the American flag in honor to the four quarters of the globe. Indeed, it was often the same men who both built and sailed these vessels. This is particularly true in the case of the Skolfield family, which for a number of generations was closely identified with the shipping interests of Maine, and of whom the late Alfred Skolfield was a distinguished member.

Alfred Skolfield was born in Harpswell, Maine, December 5, 1815. He was descended from a prominent English family, and was a great-great-grandson of Thomas Skolfield, an officer in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne, 1690 Thomas Skolfield had a son named Thomas, who was the founder of the family in the United States. The younger Thomas was educated at Dublin University. He came to America with the Orr family. He married the daughter, Mary Orr, and lived in Boston a year or two and then moved with the Orr family to the district of Maine, where they bought land from the Indians. This land was at the head of Casco Bay. A large pine tree stood on this land, marking the dividing line between the towns of Harpswell and Brunswick.

The third child of Thomas and Mary Orr Skolfield was Clement. He was a man of most honorable character, and held many town offices. He married Alice Means. One of their sons was George, the father of Alfred Skolfield, who is the subject of this sketch. George was known as Master George Skolfield, and became a conspicuous figure in the shipping world of Maine. He built many vessels in the Skolfield shipyard at the head of Casco bay. He became very wealthy as a result of his business, but he never lost his simple and direct attitude of mind, and had no false pride. Although a shrewd business man, he never took advantage of others, but was always liberal and generous. He married Lydia Doyle, September 13, 1805.

Alfred Skolfield, son of George and Lydia (Doyle) Skolfield, attended the local public schools during his boyhood. He was little more than a lad when he gave up his studies and started his life at sea on one of his father's vessels. In a short time he had risen to be captain. His first vessel was the *Dublin*. He afterwards commanded the *Scioto*, the *Roger Stewart* and the *John L. Dimmock*. All of these vessels were engaged in the cotton trade. Mrs. Whittier, his daughter, has a painting of the *Roger Stewart*, by Walters, in which the ship is shown passing the Great Orme's Head on her way out of Liverpool, and the *Scioto* is seen in the distance, entering the port. This represents an actual occurrence. Mrs. Whittier also has a card advertising the sailing of the *Roger Stewart*:

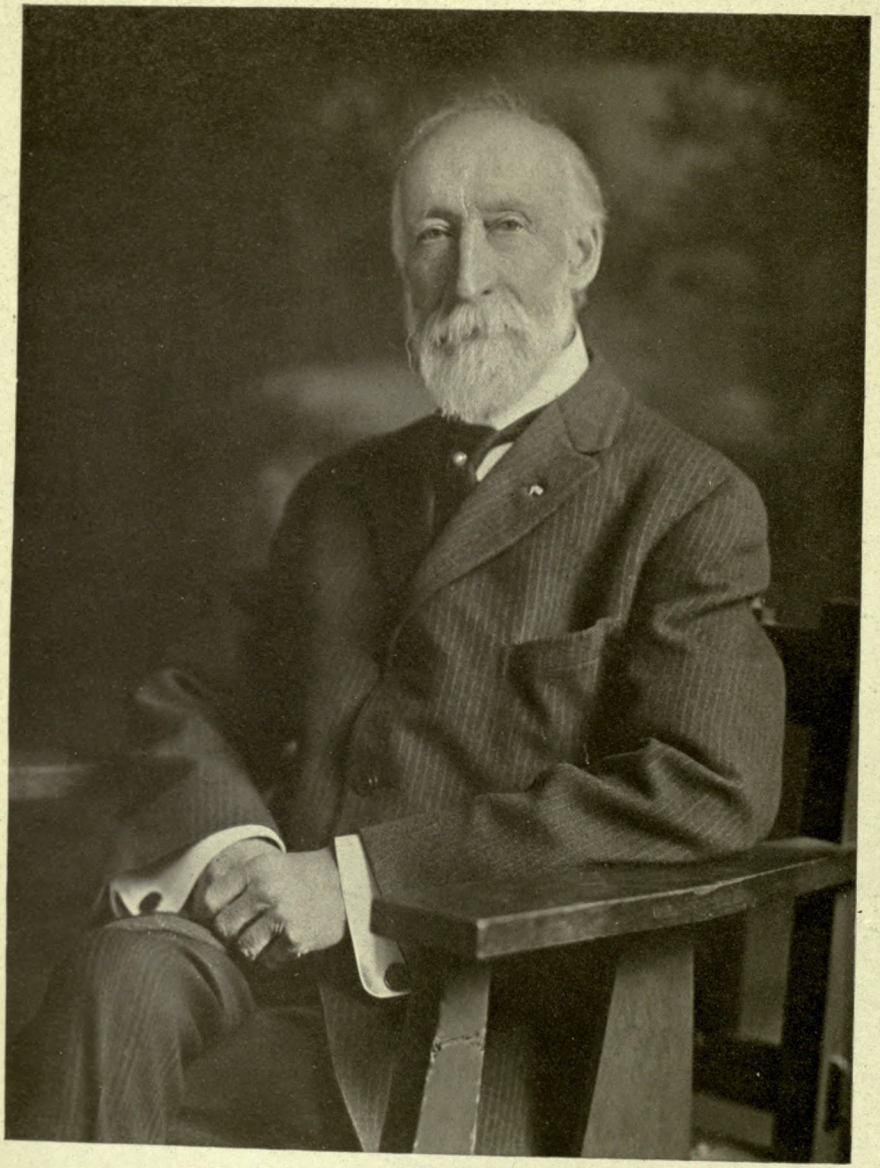
> Landing Berth, South Side Waterloo Dock. Black Star Line Packets, Liverpool to New York. American Packet ship, "Roger Stewart." A. Skolfield, Commander. 1066 tons register, copper fastened and coppered, a fast sailer. August 25, 1853.
>
> C. Grimshaw & Co.

This ship was lost at sea April 28, 1860.

After the death of his father, in 1866, Alfred Skolfield went to Liverpool, England, and there became a partner of James R. Ross, formerly of Brunswick, Maine. They formed the firm of Ross, Skolfield & Company, which firm engaged in the business of chartering vessels. Captain Skolfield continued active in this business for twenty years. He was a member of the Liverpool Exchange. Although Mr. Skolfield withdrew from the business in 1887, and his partner, Mr. Ross, is long since deceased, the business is still carried on in Liverpool under the name of Ross, Skolfield & Company. The high honor in which the firm's name and his own name was held was always a source of great pride to Captain Skolfield. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, but never sought public office for himself. He attended the Congregational church in Brunswick, and occupied the pew which has father bought when the church was erected. For many years he was a director in the Pejepscot National Bank and the Union National Bank.

Alfred Skolfield was united in marriage, November 30, 1858, to Martha Isabel Harward, daughter of Major John and Jane M. (Spear) Harward, of Harward's road, Bowdoinham, Maine. The Harward family was of English origin; the first of the family in this country came from Guildford, Surrey. He was the seventh preacher at King's Chapel, Boston. Mrs. Skolfield was a woman of unusual character and antainments. She died in Brunswick, June 5, 1904. To Captain and Mrs. Skolfield three children were born: Eugenie Harward, married Dr. Frank N. Whittier, of Brunswick; Augusta Marie, who died in Brunswick in 1902, and Eveline Blanchard, died in England in 1874. When Alfred Skolfield returned to the United States he took up his abode in his Brunswick home, which he continued to occupy until his death, in 1895.

Captain Skolfield was of a retiring disposition, but very hospitable and charitable, thoroughly upright, a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him.



Charles W. Shannon

CHARLES WAY SHANNON—The following is the record of the lives and activities of three generations of the family of Shannon long resident in Maine and identified in many channels with the town of Saco, Maine.

Charles Way Shannon was born in New London, Connecticut, April 24, 1837, the son of Charles Tebbets Shannon, who was a native of Saco, born October 21, 1803, son of Doctor Richard Cutts Shannon, born in Dover, New Hampshire, August 10, 1773, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1795, a surgeon in the United States Navy during our naval war with France (1798-1800) and later became the leading practicing physician of Saco, Maine, and a member and deacon of the First Parish Congregational Church of that place.

As the son, Charles Tebbets, grew up, he displayed a great fondness and an unusual talent for music which seems to have been transmitted to his children. He was allowed and encouraged by his father to assist in furnishing the music at church on Sundays, probably at first by playing the base viol and later the organ. Strange to say, while allowing and encouraging him to play on Sundays, he would not allow his son to play on week days, as it was not then thought proper for a young man to occupy himself too much with music. He should learn a trade and give his time chiefly to that. Accordingly he was later sent to New York to live in the family of an uncle and, as an apprentice, to enter his manufacturing establishment for the purpose of learning a good trade and business. This arrangement did not prove to be wholly acceptable to him and when he reached his majority, feeling free to act as he pleased, he decided to leave as soon as a good opportunity offered a position which had already become unbearable. This came one Sunday afternoon, while walking with a friend along the wharves of East river. There he noticed moored at one of the piers a man-of-war displaying a large banner whereon was the advertisement, "Musician Wanted." He boarded the vessel and made inquiries of the officer in charge. He was asked what instrument he played. "I'll try anycne you have," was his answer. Then a clarionet, an entirely new instrument, was brought by the band master and placed in the hands of the young man. After running the scales up and down a few times, his musical ability was at once recognized and his services accepted. Thus he shipped for a five years' cruise on board the United States steamer *Corvette Cyane*, which sailed for France a few days after. He wrote his father at once informing him of the step he had taken, but when his father received the letter the son was already on the high seas. At the expiration of the cruise he took passage on a schooner from New York to Saco, landing at the ferry and walking up to his old Saco home where he was joyfully received by his father and other members of the family. Later in life this five years' cruise up the Mediterranean afforded many interesting narratives for the entertainment of his children.

He married Jane Randell Stanwood, of Eastport, Maine, July 21, 1836, and after residing in New York for a time they moved to New London, Connecticut, where the subject of this sketch was born. A second son also was born there, the Hon. Richard Cutts Shannon, of Brockport, New York, who was named after his grandfather. Subsequently the family moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where a third son was born, the late Doctor James Harrison Shannon, of Saco, Maine. Afterwards the family moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they lived until 1852 when the parents decided to move back to their native State, Maine, taking up their residence in Biddeford, now the twin city of Saco.

The eldest son, Charles Way Shannon, the principal subject of this sketch, a little later in that year (1852), and while a pupil of the Biddeford High School, began his career, as organist, by playing at the Methodist Episcopal church in Biddeford, located at that time on the corner of Alfred and Bacon streets. In the fall of 1853 the Unitarian church of Saco was to receive a new organ, and an opening concert was to be given by the regular choir and others. A noted organist from Boston, Mr. John Wilcox, was to preside at the organ on this occasion. The choir was to meet weekly for rehearsals in preparation for the concert, and young Shannon had been engaged through his father to play for the choir at these meetings. He was then at his bashful age and had little or no confidence in himself, especially as he was to meet singers who were entire strangers to him. It was indeed no easy task and he still vividly recalls the dread he felt while attending these rehearsals.

When he learned that the new organ had arrived and was being set up, and being desirous of seeing it, he walked quietly by himself over from Biddeford one afternoon to have a look at the organ. What followed is best told in his own words by Professor Shannon himself:—

As I reached the corner of Middle and School streets of Saco, I met Mr. Charles Twambley, one of the

most influential men of the society and greatly interested in music. He decided to accompany me and together we went up into the choir gallery where I was introduced to the man who was setting up the organ as "the organist." This was a great surprise to me; for I had never once thought they would have me play the organ and my father had never told me that I had already been engaged by him to play it.

I naturally felt much elated over the happy surprise thus given me, and went at once to the front of the organ to examine it; that is, to read the names of the stops and to consider their various combinations and management. In a very few minutes I found that I thoroughly understood the organ. The fact is I had already prepared myself with a good deal of study, so that it all seemed to come natural and easy to me. I have always recalled with pleasure the knowledge that came to me so swiftly during those first few minutes.

The concert was a great success, and on the following Sunday I took my place as the church organist.

The organ was a most musical one and a delightful one to play. This position, as organist, subsequently proved to be a most valuable experience. The following year, in the autumn of 1854, the choir decided to give another concert and this time I was to be organist. I selected as my solos, Home Sweet Home, and variations, and The Last Rose of Summer.

Business had called my father from home, and I was thus prevented from having his assistance so an Italian teacher was engaged to help me. We met at the church, and as he played the organ I realized at once that he did not know as much about the stops as I did, although his execution was excellent. When I showed him the solos I had selected he said in broken English, "No, impossible for you to play these pieces on the organ." This was a very unexpected statement to me, and I hardly knew what to make of it and that was the end of the lesson which cost me a dollar, although neither one of us had tried a note of the music I wished to learn. However, I was not at all discouraged, but became more determined than ever to master those two pieces. I hired a boy by the name of Horatio Blaisdell to blow the organ for me, paying him twenty-five cents a day. I practised daily for two weeks, playing from morning until evening with only short recess for the noon dinner.

About the middle of the afternoon, on the tenth day, I left the organ stool, feeling quite encouraged with the progress made; but before I knew it I was sound asleep. The boy awoke me and while trying to explain my sleepiness, I went to sleep again and was again awakened by the boy. The fact is that I had become completely exhausted physically and mentally with the exertions I had made. However, I resumed my practising immediately after the second nap, and was only interrupted once, by Mr. Twambley, who called to tell me that he would pay the boy for doing the blowing. This was a great financial relief to me as my exchequer was then at a pretty low ebb.

The concert was entirely satisfactory and proved to be a great success for me personally as the Biddeford "Journal" gave me a most flattering notice. I opened the concert with "Home Sweet Home," with variations, but there was no response from the audience, nor was there any during the first part of the program. After the usual intermission I opened the second part of the program with my other solo, "The Last Rose of Summer," with variations, and I will never forget how I felt at the moment I finished playing. I felt as if I wanted to get out of sight, and I remember saying to myself, "If they will only not hiss me how thankful I will be." All at once there was a tremendous applause, the very first of the evening. It was so unexpected that at first I was afraid they were only making fun, but the next moment I realized that it was true appreciation of my playing.

My brother, Richard, was the only member of the family, besides myself, who was present at the concert. On his way home he made a call at the Biddeford House and there saw Mr. Richard M. Chapman, the cashier of the Biddeford Savings Bank, pacing the floor and exclaiming in an excited manner how wonderfully I had played. He kept asserting that he had never heard anything like it in his life and that it was "wonderful, wonderful."

My progress from this time was marked, and though young in years, I soon had a good teaching business, and a little later began playing at public entertainments and concerts. This position as organist I was able to retain with the aid of members of my family for nearly twenty years. My father played the organ, also my two brothers, later my wife, and still later, my daughter, Mabelle.

During the early part of these years, with my brother, Richard, supplying my place at the Unitarian organ, I was able to play at the Second Congregational church of Biddeford, where I had my first experience as chorister. Later, with the able assistance of my wife, I was enabled to take charge of the music at the First Parish Congregational Church of Saco. Many years previous to this arrangement, however, probably during 1853, I played at the State conference held in the same church which I remember was largely attended, and that I was, as a boy, much surprised upon receiving from Deacon Sawyer, through my father, the sum of six dollars for my playing. This church was destroyed by fire in 1860.

My three children were brought up to assist me in the music at church on Sundays; my daughter, Mabelle Stanwood Shannon, at the organ and with her voice; my daughter, Grace L. Shannon, with her violin and voice; and my son, Charles, with his cornet and voice. They were all able to transpose music; that is, to play it in the key thought best suited to the voices of the singers, which was of invaluable assistance to me.

I will here refer to an incident, which as I now recall it, seems quite remarkable. My daughter, Mabelle, was then a little girl of ten years. My wife was playing at the Unitarian church and myself at the First Parish church. While breakfasting one Sunday morning, I noticed my wife looking rather pale. Presently she said to me, " I do not feel well this morning. Could not Mabelle play for me?" I said, "Yes, she can, if she will." I asked Mabelle if she would play, she simple nodded her head signifying that she would. After breakfast we made ready for church and on our way to the church, calling at Parson Nichols for the hymns I went over the music with her, and she played with such ease, at the same time footing the pedals and handling the stops that her mother never played that organ afterwards. Mabelle continued playing it for nearly two years.

And here I might refer to one of the earlier incidents of my musical training showing the persistent determination of our father that his boys should fully enjoy the pleasure of studying music—a pleasure which his own father had denied him. On the wall of the dining room he had fastened a musical staff and while we were at table during meal times my brother, Richard, and I were required to give promptly the names of the notes on the different lines and spaces. My brother was not so interested in this matter as I was. He was more anxious to eat; and the result was that my answers came a little quicker than his. In fact I stood at the head of the class while he was at the foot, and necessarily so, since there were only two in the class. Our younger brother, James, was not then more than five or six years old, quite too young to be a member.

Our father was also determined that his boys should begin early to play in public. So while he was serving as the organist at the William Street Baptist Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, he would occasionally

have one of them play the voluntary at the close of the service. I well remember on one occasion, when my brother Richard was presiding at the organ (our father meanwhile manipulating the stops), our dear mother sat in the gallery nearby proudly viewing the triumph of her son. On another occasion there had been a sudden strike of the orchestra in one of the local theatres, just before the performance was to begin, and my father was earnestly entreated to help out the management. So leading his two boys by the hand, he marched down the theatre, and undertook, with a piano to supply the music for that performance, which was done to the great applause of the amused audience.

Before closing this statement there is one more remarkable fact that I would like to mention, showing the terrible energy with which we pursued our musical studies. The instrument upon which we practised almost constantly, day and night, during those early years was a Wilcox and Gibbs piano. Most fiercely and unmercifully did we hammer its keys and their surfaces were so worn and hollowed out that they finally came to look like a row of ivory tea-spoons. I am quite aware that preposterous stories are sometimes told to amuse. For instance, a French gentleman is said to have been a favorite guest at dinner because he was always accompanied, by a young elephant who was a brilliant pianist. One evening as he took his seat at the piano he began to weep. Upon being asked the cause of his grief he said, "As I look at these ivory keys I see the tusks of my mother." Now that story few would believe. But my story is absolutely true and I am ready to swear to it on a whole stack of bibles, if necessary.

Professor Shannon's career really dates from the installation of the new organ in the Saco Unitarian Church in 1853. Later he had charge of the music as organist and choirmaster of the First Parish Congregational Church in the same city, which position he held almost continuously for upwards of fifty years. For many years he was playing for two churches attending the morning and evening services at one and afternoon service at the other. Through the efficient services of his brother, the late Doctor J. H. Shannan, also of his wife and daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Shannon and Miss Mabelle S. Shannon, all of whom often supplied his place, he was thus enabled to have charge of several organs, and was able to accept a lucrative position as organist and choirmaster at the Third Congregational Church at Bangor.

In Bangor he also established and conducted with the assistance of his former pupil and friend, Mr. John Hoyt, the Bangor Conservatory of Music, conducting it for nearly three years, when he received a call from the Congress Square Universalist Church of Portland, Maine, to serve that church as organist and choirmaster, which position he held until he received a tempting offer to resume once more his old position as organist and choirmaster at the Saco Congregational Church, which position he retained until his resignation in 1914.

His combined services rendered as organist at the different churches cover a period of about sixty-one years, and during these sixty-one years he was not for even one Sunday without a position, which is an unusual record.

Professor Shannon during these years was also engaged in giving instruction upon the piano and church organ, and playing more or less in concerts. He, with his friend and brother musician, the late Charles Henry Granger, gave the first public concert ever given in the Town Hall of Saco in 1856, and the two brothers of Professor Shannon, also took part in this concert, which was repeated the following week in Central Hall, Biddeford. Professor Shannon still carefully preserves the original copies of the programs of these concerts, also the programs of their first concert which was given at Saco, in 1856 in conjunction with their father, Charles Tebbets Shannon, assisted by the Cornet Band and Glee Club of the town.

Under Professor Shannon's auspices there were given in Saco the only four musical conventions ever held in York county. The conventions were not only largely attended by singers from Saco and Biddeford but by singers from different parts of the country. They were each of four days duration, proved to be very profitable, and were greatly enjoyed. They were given annually, the first being held in 1872.

He also established the Saco and Biddeford Music School which was carried on by him most successfully for years. In this school was taught chiefly the pianoforte and organ in classes on the plan of the Boston music schools. It was in the early seventies that these schools were held in his music rooms on Main street, Saco, which rooms he continued to occupy for nearly a half century. Later, in these same rooms, he carried on an instrument business, selling and renting pianos and organs quite extensively for many years.

In 1902 Mr. Shannon became one of the proprietors and an equal owner with his son-in-law, Frederick I. Ordway, of the Bay View Hotel located at Ferry Beach, Saco, the continuation of the famous old Richard beach. Mr. Ordway was postmaster at Bay View for the season of 1902, Mr. Shannon succeeding him for the following seasons up to and including that of 1917.

At the time of his resignation as organist of the First Parish Congregational Church at Saco, in honor of his many years of service he was voted by the church to be organist emeritus, and a little later the church tendered a reception to

Professor Shannon and his wife. At this function there was presented to him a beautiful silver loving cup suitably inscribed accompanied by a set of resolutions beautifuly engrossed and framed. A copy of these resolutions was also inserted in the permanent records of the church. To Mrs. Shannon was presented a beautiful bouquet of English violets.

Hon. R. C. Shannon, of Brockport, New York, gave to this church the beautiful Shannon Memorial Organ, in remembrance of the many years of service rendered by his brother, Professor Shannon, and a handsome memorial window to the memory of the grandfather, Dr. Richard Cutts Shannon, was placed in the same church in 1903, by his grandsons.

Professor Shannon is very proud of the patriotic service rendered by members of his family during the Great War.

His son, Dr. Charles E. G. Shannon, was a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps; his grandson, Frederick J. Ordway, Jr., was a first lieutenant in the Ninety-seventh Aero Squadron, first pursuit group, constantly engaged in patrol work on the front lines in France; another grandson, Richard S. Ordway, was an ensign in the Navy, serving with our Naval Air Forces in European waters; his granddaughter, Miss Priscilla Ordway, was engaged in Red Cross work; while the husband of another grand-daughter, Mary Wolston Hallett, is a lieutenant of Engineers in the British army.

Professor Charles Way Shannon married, first, December 29, 1859, Mary Emery Lapham. She was born March 12, 1841, the daughter of David and Eunice (Emery) Lapham, of Auburn, Maine, and died at Saco, September 3, 1883. He married, second, June 4, 1901, Nellie Fessenden Eastman, who was born in Stow, Maine, February 27, 1861, the daughter of Otis M. and Susan E. Eastman. Children of Charles Way and Mary Shannon: 1. Mabelle Stanwood, born April 2, 1862. 2. Grace Lincoln, born January 27, 1865. 3. Charles Emery Gould, born September 16, 1875.

EDWARD EVERETT WILLSON—Among the most prominent and influential citizens of Saco, Maine, Edward Everett Willson stands high, the major part of his career having taken place in this city, with the affairs of which he has come to be intimately identified. He is a member of a family that for many generations has made its home in the "Pine Tree State," many of its members being associated with what is perhaps the most characteristic industry of the region, that of building and sailing the ships which in a past generation made this country famous in all the ports of the world, and for the making of which the great pine forests of the State furnish such an inexhaustable supply.

The Willson family was founded in this country by Michael of the name who came from London, England, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Michael Willson was a weaver by trade, and soon came to hold a prominent place in the life of the new community, for several years serving on the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts. His son, Michael, Jr., settled in Wells, Maine, which became his permanent home. It was at that place that his son, David, was born, April, 1753, and there that he spent the early years of his life. Later he came to Castine, Maine, being the first of the line to locate at this place that has since been the family home for so many years. The date of his settling here was some time prior to the breaking out of the Revolution, for he was dwelling here at the time of that momentous struggle and assisted the Continental troops in building the batteries at Hainey's Westcotts. He remained here until the American army suffered a reverse in this region, and then enlisted and continued to serve until the close of the war. He was present at Yorktown when General Cornwallis surrendered. After the signing of peace he returned with his family to his farm, which was situated about two miles from the village of Castine. For seventeen years in sucession he was chosen a selectman of Castine, and the greater part of that time was first selectman and assessor. He served as a deacon in the First Congregational Church for thirty-three years, and died at Castine, April 29, 1833, at the age of eighty years and two days. He married Marian Littlefield, born at York, March 22, 1756, and died at Castine, March 23, 1830, aged seventy-four years. They were the parents of three sons, as follows: Nathaniel, who is mentioned below; Benjamin, who was lost at sea from the brig *Castine*, August 30, 1815, at the age of twenty-eight years; and Josiah, who was born in 1786, and died at Penobscot, Maine, in 1870.

Nathaniel Willson, son of David and Marian (Littlefield) Willson was the grandfather of Edward Everett Willson of this sketch. He was born in 1781 at Castine, and there made his home. His death occurred at Castine, April, 1864, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Christiana Gardner, a native of Hingham, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. She died at Castine, Maine, in December, 1861, aged eighty-four years.

Benjamin James Willson, son of Nathaniel Willson, was born in Maine, and resided at Castine. He was very prominent there and was engaged in the business of boat building. He was postmaster of the town and represented it in the Maine State Legislature for a number of years. He married Abbey Wasson Hatch, daughter of James and Lucy Hatch, of Castine, and they were the parents of a family of children of whom one was Edward Everett, mentioned at length below, and another, Rufus P., born February 21, 1866.

Born May 24, 1861, at Castine, Maine, Edward Everett Willson passed his childhood and early youth at his native place. He attended the local public schools and studied at the High School there. Mr. Willson came to Saco in May, 1895, and ever since that time he has been closely associated with its life, taking a prominent part in many departments of its affairs. A public-spirited man, his activities have always been directed to the welfare and advantage of the community where he has elected to live, and of which he is now a valued member. Mr. Willson is a member of Saco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons;—— Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian and attends the Saco Parish Church.

Edward Everett Willson was united in marriage, September 16, 1891, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, with Lunette Frances Libby, daughter of Francis Edward and Julia A. W. (Bryant) Libby, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Everett Bryant, born September 8, 1894; a graduate of the Thornton Academy. 2. Paul Libby, born June 14, 1896; a graduate of Thornton Academy and now a student of the Harvard Dental College, from which he was graduated with the class of June 20, 1918. He has enlisted in the medical service of the United States and is a member of the Harvard Regiment, R. O. T. C.; he is also a member of the Psi Omega of Harvard. Mrs. Willson is a woman of remarkable ability and is very active in the work of women in this State. She is a member of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Wardwell Home of Saco, the Saco Branch of Alliance, chairman of the Red Cross Knitting Committee, York County Chapter, and a member of the Alumni Society of Thornton Academy. Like her husband she is a member of the Unitarian church and is very active in Unitarian circles, being a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

CHARLES MARTIN SLEEPER, M.D.— There is no physician practicing in Southwestern Maine today who holds a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Dr. Charles Martin Sleeper, who has for many years conducted at South Berwick and vicinity a large and high-class practice and has grown to be most closely associated with the medical profession in that region. He is not himself a native of Maine, having been born in the neighboring State of New Hampshire, where his father was a school teacher in the town of Lakeport for many years. Alvah Sleeper was a man well known in his community and everywhere highly honored. He married Rebecca Davis and they resided at Lakeport for many years.

Born June 20, 1856, at Lakeport, New Hampshire, Charles Martin Sleeper spent the early years of his life at that town. He attended for a time the public schools of Lakeport and there gained the elementary portion of his education. Later, however, he was sent to the Franklin Academy at Franklin, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for college and then matriculated at the Bowdoin Medical School, having determined in the meantime to take up medicine as his profession. He graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1883 and immediately located at South Berwick, Maine, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. From that day to the present Dr. Sleeper has continuously developed his large practice until he has come to reach his present position in the community. But it has not been only in connection with the profession of medicine that Dr. Sleeper has made a name for himself among his fellow citizens. There have been few men who have taken more active parts in public affairs than he, and he has occupied some extremely important posts both in city and State politics. He is a strong Democrat, and it was on that party's ticket that he was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1907. He served on this body continuously until 1911, inclusive, and did much in that capacity to assist in reform legislation. His next office was as member of the Governor's Executive Council, of which most important and responsible body he was chairman from 1915 to 1916. In the latter year he was appointed by President Wilson, collector of customs, for the federal district of Maine and New Hampshire and is at the present time serving in that post. Dr. Sleeper is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life in the community, particularly in his association with the Masonic Or-

der. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, and was for three years master of that lodge, of Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and high priest of the chapter for three years. He is past grand scribe of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine. Dr. Sleeper is a member of the Newchawanick Club, South Berwick, Maine. In his religious belief he is a Free Baptist and attends the First Church of that denomination at South Berwick, and it is at this attractive town that he has his dwelling, and has practiced his profession there since July, 1883.

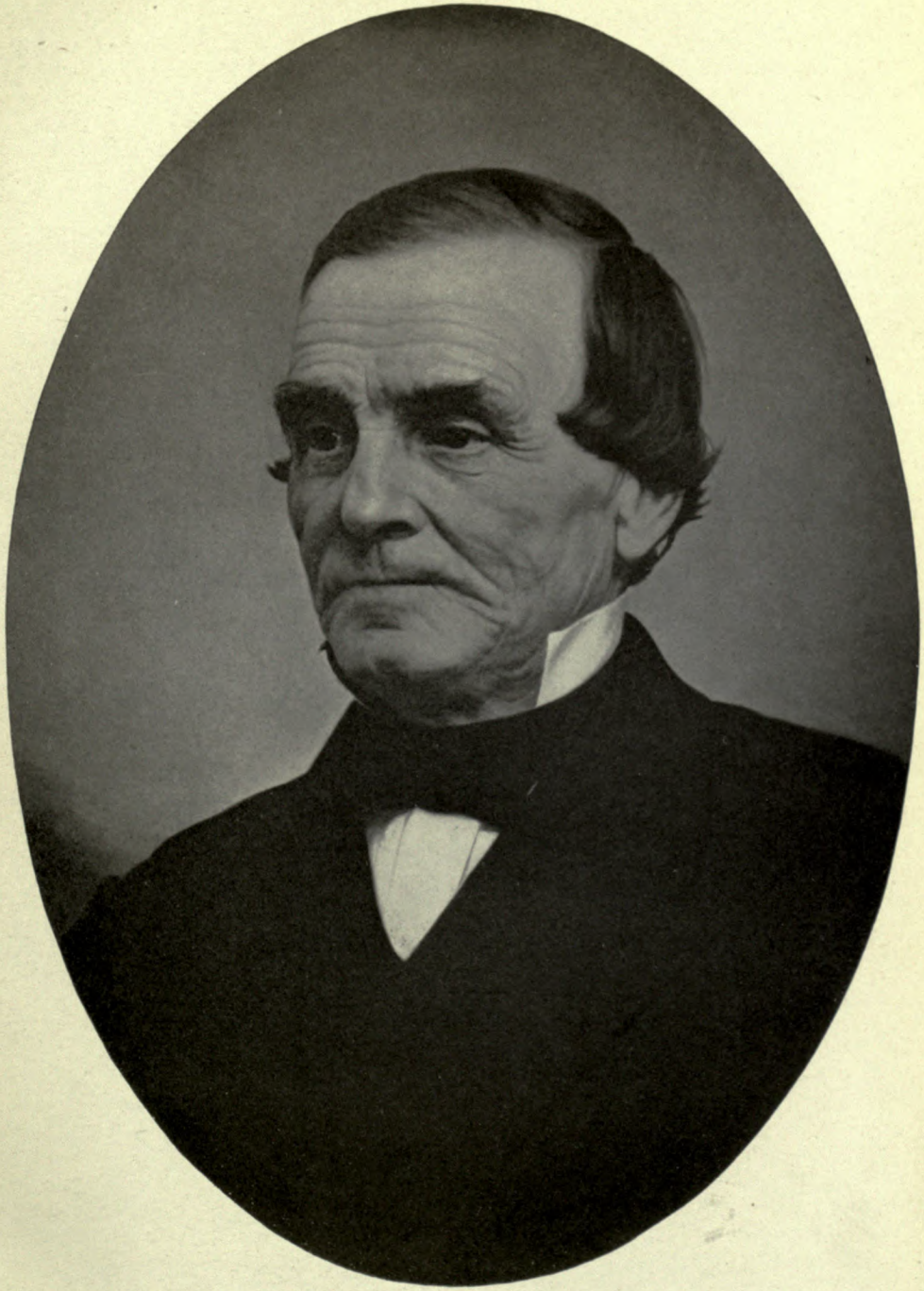
On June 26, 1884, Dr. Sleeper was united in marriage at Brunswick, Maine, with Julia Florence Uniacke, a daughter of Charles and Deborah Uniacke, old and highly respected residents of Channing, Nova Scotia. To Dr. and Mrs. Sleeper two children have been born as follows: Mildred Bertha, May 4, 1889, and Roger Davis, February 16, 1892.

SPAULDING SMITH, one of the most successful stock raisers and dealers in horses, cattle and sheep, of East Wilton, Maine, and a prominent figure in the life of that community during the generation just past, was a native of Hartland, Vermont, where his birth occurred February 14, 1802. At an early age he came to this town and continued to reside here until the time of his death, September 27, 1868.

Mr. Smith was a son of Captain Simon and Olive (Freeman) Smith, Captain Smith holding that rank in the Vermont militia, and was a prominent man in his community. The early life of Spaulding Smith was spent at his native town of Hartland, Vermont, where he received his education at the local public school, but his advantages in this particular were extremely limited, and while still young he began work for his father on the latter's farm. Upon reaching manhood, Mr. Smith in association with his brother Simon, purchased a farm in northern Vermont and worked it for some four years, meeting with a high degree of success in their enterprise. At the time of his marriage, however, this association was severed and Mr. Smith closed out his business and came to Maine. Twenty-five years later, however, he went to La Salle county, Illinois, where he purchased land and invested his money. He did not give up his home in the East, however, but resided at East Wilton, making yearly trips to the West. He engaged in Illinois, in a sort of banking business, and loaned money to the farmers in that region, continuing in this business until the close of his life. In East Wilton he owned a number of farms and there engaged in raising cattle, sheep and horses, and also raised mules, taking his animals to the canal towns, and to New York City, where he found a large market for them. He was very successful in these operations, and was recognized as one of the most substantial dealers in this part of the State. Mr. Smith was keenly interested in the general welfare of the community, and was a man of very high honor and integrity. In his business matters his motto was, "in helping others he helped himself"; he was exact without meanness—exacting what was his due, without harshness—rendering unto everyone the measure he claimed for himself. The poor debtor found in him a lenient creditor; the dishonest one, a stern opposer. He did not identify himself with any political party, but depended solely upon his own judgment in all questions of public interest, and voted independently for the measure or candidate which he thought best for the good of the community.

Mr. Smith was a man of retiring and modest disposition and had the affection as well as the esteem of his fellow citizens here and of his associates in the West. He took a very keen enjoyment in out-door life, and was devoted to his business. He loved horses and livestock, and was a most excellent judge of the same. His instincts were strongly domestic, and his chief happiness was to be found amidst his family by his own fireside. His public spirit was proverbial, and the community in which he lived is the better for his having resided there. Such men as Mr. Smith are richly deserving of the gratitude of their fellowmen, and are especially to be remembered in a work of this character as representative of the best type of citizenship and that class of men who have done most to further the welfare of their communities. Mr. Smith was a man of strong religious feelings, and attended the Universalist Church at East Wilton for many years.

Spaulding Smith was united in marriage in January, 1833, with Sarah Rich, daughter of Moody Rich, a distinguished resident of Maidstone, Vermont, where he was judge of probate for many years. Their marriage occurred at Maidstone, and they later came to East Wilton to make their home. Mrs. Smith was one of a family of nine children, all of whom are passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of five children as follows: Augustus S., who died at the age of nine years; a child who died in infancy; a second



Spaulding Smith



The American Historical Society

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L. Clifford Becker

child who died in infancy; Charles M., who married Mary Hudson, of Earlville, La Salle county, Illinois; Ella O., who became the wife of Major Belcher, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work.

SAMUEL CLIFFORD BELCHER, major of the United States Army, and a distinguished soldier during the Civil War, is one of the best known citizens of Farmington, Maine, and a member of an old New England family, which was founded in this country by Gregory Belcher during the early Colonial period. The Belcher family is an exceedingly ancient one and was well known in early English history in connection with Northamptonshire, where the family seat was situated as early as the reign of Henry VIII, when Edmund Belcher resided at Guildsborough. The name is of Norman origin and we have among the list of grants at the time of Henry VIII, record of Alexander Belcher, the son of Edmund Belcher above mentioned, being placed in lawful possession of the hamlet of Northoft, which included, beside the land, a village of nineteen houses. In the seventeenth century we find a number of men bearing this name, who came to the new world from England and in especial, four immigrants, named respectively Jeremy or Jeremiah, Edward, Andrew and Gregory, who settled in the British province of Massachusetts Bay. Jeremiah Belcher was born in 1612 and came to Ipswich, where he was made a freeman in 1638. Edward Belcher made his home in Boston and was made a freeman in 1631 of that city. Andrew Belcher was the ancestor of Governor Belcher and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639.

(I) Gregory Belcher was an original member of the first church founded in Braintree, Massachusetts. He took the oath administered to those desiring to become freemen in 1640, and in 1645 it is recorded that he was a committeeman "to Lay out the High waye through Dorchester Woods from Braintree Bounds to Roxbury bounds." He resided in Boston Town after 1634 and evidently was a man of importance and influence in the early day of the metropolis of New England. He died in Boston, November 25, 1674, (Farmer says, June 21, 1659), and his widow, Katherine Belcher, died either in 1679 or 1680. They had eight children, among whom were: Josiah, born in 1631; Samuel, born August 24, 1637; Joseph, born December 25, 1641.

(II) Josiah, son of Gregory and Elizabeth Belcher, was born in Boston in 1631. He was one of the twenty-eight "Brethren who came off for the First Church in Boston, New England, and laid the foundation of the Third Church, partly on May 12, 1669, partly on May 16, 1669," according to the register of the Third Church, familiarly known as the Old South Church, Boston. He was married, March 3, 1655, to Ranis, daughter of Elder Edward Raynsford, who came in the fleet with Winthrop; was a brother of Lord Chief Justice Raynsford, the immediate successor of Sir Mathew Hale; one of the substantial men of the town of Boston and often mentioned in its history, being deacon in the First Church, and with his wife Elizabeth and daughter Ranis, wife of Josiah Belcher, became members of the Third Church in 1674. Raynsford Island, Boston Harbor, which he owned, still preserves the name. Josiah and Ranis (Raynsford) Belcher had twelve children; Josiah died in Boston, April 3, 1683, and his widow, October 2, 1691.

(III) Edward, eighth child of Josiah and Ranis (Raynsford) Belcher, was born in Boston, January 19, 1669, and late in life removed to the town of Stoughton, where he purchased an estate and spent the last years of his life. He died March 16, 1745, and his widow died March 5, 1752. He married Mary Clifford, and they had six children. The youngest of these was named Clifford, his mother's maiden surname.

(IV) Clifford, youngest son of Edward and Mary (Clifford) Belcher, was married June 24, 1740, to Mehitable, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Clap) Bird, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Bird, of Dorchester. He inherited his father's estate in Stoughton, and greatly added to it, residing there up to the time of his death, which occurred April 26, 1773. His widow, who was born in Dorchester, December 8, 1706, died in Stoughton, February 20, 1779.

(V) Supply, sixth child of Clifford and Mehitable (Bird) Belcher, was born in that part of Stoughton, Massachusetts, now known as Sharon, March 29, 1751-52. He received a good English education, but did not take up the classics, as he intended to engage in merchandising. He became a merchant in Boston, and on the outbreak of the American Revolution returned to Stoughton, where he purchased a large farm and also was the proprietor of Belcher's Tavern on the Taunton road, now the village of South Canton, Massachusetts. Suffering considerable losses, by reason of the long period of war, in which he served under a commission of captain received from General Washington, he migrated in 1785 to the District of Maine and located with his

family on the Kennebec river at Hallowell, now Augusta. He lived in Hallowell, 1785-91, and while there was captain of the North Company of militia. In 1791 he removed his family to Sandy river township and became a leader among the new settlers, and as agent of the proposed township he went before the General Court in Boston, and secured an act of incorporation, and was elected the first town clerk and justice of the peace. He was the first representative of the town to the General Court of Massachusetts, serving in 1798 and 1801 and later in 1809, when he was a colleague of Nathan Cutter, the town having increased so in population as to be entitled to two representatives. He was also a selectman of the town in 1796 and 1797, and for many years was a prominent teacher of the local public school. He had a wide reputation for skill in the art of surgery and in the administration of simple medical remedies, and although not a professional or licensed physician, was frequently called in cases where no regular physician could be obtained. Mr. Belcher was also an accomplished musician and a member of the Stoughton Musical Society, and was a performer on the violin and the composer of a collection of sacred music published under the title of "Harmony of Maine." Indeed he gained so wide a reputation in this line that he became popularly known as the "Handel of Maine." He was the first choir leader in the church at Hallowell. Supply Belcher married May 2, 1775, Margaret More, a daughter of William and Margaret (Johnson) More, who was also a well known musician. Mr. Belcher died in Farmington, Maine, June 9, 1836, and his wife on May 14, 1839, in the eighty-third year of her age. They were the parents of the following children: Abigail Doty, and Margaret Doty (twins), born May 27, 1776, at Stoughton, Massachusetts; Clifford, who is mentioned at length below; Samuel, born July 18, 1780; Benjamin More, born August 4, 1782; Mehitable, born October 17, 1784, died September 20, 1785; Mehitable, born June 1, 1787, at Augusta, Maine, and became the wife of Joseph Titcomb; Hiram, born February 23, 1790; Martha Stoyell, born February 20, 1795, at Farmington, Maine, and married Thomas Hunter; Betsey, born April 6, 1797, and died September 27, 1804.

(VI) Clifford (2) Belcher, son of Supply and Margaret (More) Belcher, was born January 17, 1778, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He was thirteen years of age when his father removed to Sandy River Valley and accompanied him there, the journey being made through the wilderness in mid-winter, and the travel being so bad on account of bad roads and deep snows that five days were occupied in making the trip. At Sandy River Valley, he assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm, a property which is now the center of the town site of Farmington, and continued thus occupied until his twenty-first birthday, when he secured a mercantile position, although he still continued to aid his father occasionally. He was a man of business acumen, and became the possessor of a large property, including a valuable business site in the town. He married, January 27, 1811, Deborah Allen, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Sarah (Williams) Fuller, and granddaughter of the Rev. Abraham Williams of Sandwich, Massachusetts. They were the parents of six children as follows: Caroline Williams, born October 18, 1812, and became the wife of Nehemiah Abbott, a representative in the Thirty-fifth United States Congress; Samuel Clifford, who is mentioned at length below; Deborah Ann, born December 10, 1816, and became the wife of Captain Charles Gill; Clifford, born March 23, 1819, a graduate of Harvard, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1837; Abraham William Fuller, born August 26, 1821; Timothy Fuller, born August 3, 1823.

(VII) Samuel Belcher, eldest son of Clifford (2) and Deborah Allen (Fuller) Belcher, was born at Farmington, Maine, December 8, 1814. He received his education at Farmington Academy, and afterwards studied law in the office of his uncle, Hiram Belcher. Here he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the Kennebec bar on December 8, 1835, the day on which he reached his majority. He then removed to Orono, Maine, where he practiced law for two years, but afterwards returned to his native town and opened a law office there. He was active in local affairs and held a number of public offices, including that of town clerk, from 1838 to 1840, and postmaster from 1840 to 1849. He also represented Farmington in the Maine State Legislature in 1840, 1849 and 1850, and was clerk of that body, from 1845 to 1848. He was Speaker of the House in 1849 and 1850, and in 1852 was elected Judge of Probate of the County of Franklin, a position which he held for ten years at that time and again from 1879 to 1884. He was also county attorney from 1862 to 1879. Mr. Belcher was identified with a number of important institutions in that region, and was a trustee of the Farmington Academy, from 1845 until it was made the Farmington Normal School. He had a large law practice and was

very influential in the community, an influence which he consistently exerted for its good. Samuel Belcher married, May 9, 1837, Martha Caroline Hepzibah Abbott, eldest daughter of Asa and Caroline (Williams) Abbott, who was born September 18, 1819. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel Clifford, with whom we are here especially concerned; Anna Gill, born June 21, 1841, and died August 23, 1842; Abbott, born March 17, 1843; William Fuller, born March 13, 1845; Fuller, born September 13, 1852, and died June 24, 1861; Hamilton Abbott, born August 18, 1854; Mary Caroline, born July 25, 1856, and became the wife of James Hayes Waugh, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

(VIII) Samuel Clifford Belcher, eldest son of Samuel and Martha Caroline Hepzibah (Abbott) Belcher, was born March 20, 1839, at his father's home in Farmington. As a lad he attended the local public school, where he was prepared for college, and in 1853, though only fourteen years of age, matriculated at Bowdoin College. He was a brilliant student and graduate with the degree of A.B. in 1857. Immediately upon graduation, he was appointed preceptor of Foxcraft Academy, a position which he held for three years, and then in 1860, took up the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, at Belfast, Maine. It took but one year for the brilliant mind of Mr. Belcher to master his complicated subject, and in 1861, shortly after his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the Franklin county bar. At about the same time the outbreak of the Civil War prevented him from carrying out his original intentions, and he turned his efforts to recruiting a company of soldiers for service in the army of his country. He rendered valuable assistance in raising the Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Regiment, and on June 4, 1862, received his commission as captain of a company in this body. Shortly after this promotion, his regiment was ordered to the front, and from that time on to the close of hostilities, he saw much active service. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was slightly wounded, and in the battles of the Chancellorsville campaign, where he personally led his company. His regiment was also present at the battle of Gettysburg and saw fighting on the first, second and third days of July. It was his regiment selected to cover the retreat of the First Corps, in the first day of the battle, and it was well established that the Sixteenth Maine held a position from which two regiments had previously been obliged to fall back, on account of the terrible onslaught of the Confederates. How desperate was this engagement may be gained from the fact that the position was only held at the cost of every man, save forty, who heroically held their ground until surrounded and captured. Another famous episode connected with this terrific struggle was that of the order issued by Captain Belcher to save the regimental colors by cutting them in pieces and distributing a portion to each one of the new survivors, who thus prevented it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Captain Belcher was one of the forty captured by the Confederates, but on the march to Libby prison, where they were confined, was able to elude the vigilance of his guards, and escaped back to the Federal lines. He then went to Washington and, having no regiment to which to report, was assigned to the staff of General Heintzelman as aide-de-camp, that officer being in command of the Department of Washington, District of Columbia. The Sixteenth Maine was finally recruited once more, whereupon he rejoined it in November, 1863, and took part in the campaign of the Wilderness, being present at the battles of Mine Run, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, being severely wounded at the last named engagement by a bullet which pierced his skull and nearly penetrated his brain. In the terrible confusion following these great conflicts, Captain Belcher lay without relief for seventeen days, before the bullet could be removed, and the great strain so weakened him, that he was not able to rejoin the army until after the surrender of the Confederates. On June 1, 1864, while in the field, he was commissioned major, by Governor Coney, in recognition of his gallant services, and held that rank at the time of his honorable discharge in 1865. Major Belcher then returned to Farmington, Maine, where he resumed the practice of the law, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in this region. He was also made an overseer of Bowdoin College and was a member of the Maine Historical Society and the American Bar Association. General Belcher has been closely identified with a number of military and fraternal orders in this region, for many years, and is a member of the Maine Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and he is also prominently associated with the Masonic order, being past master of Maine Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past master of Jephthah

Council, Royal and Select Masters, and a member of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. He was appointed inspector general on the staff of Governor Garcilon, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1876 and in 1878 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress for the Second District of Maine.

General Belcher was united in marriage January 19, 1869, with Ella Olive Smith, a daughter of Spaulding and Sarah (Rich) Smith, of Wilton, and they were the parents of one daughter, Frances Spaulding Belcher, who was born November 27, 1869, at Farmington.

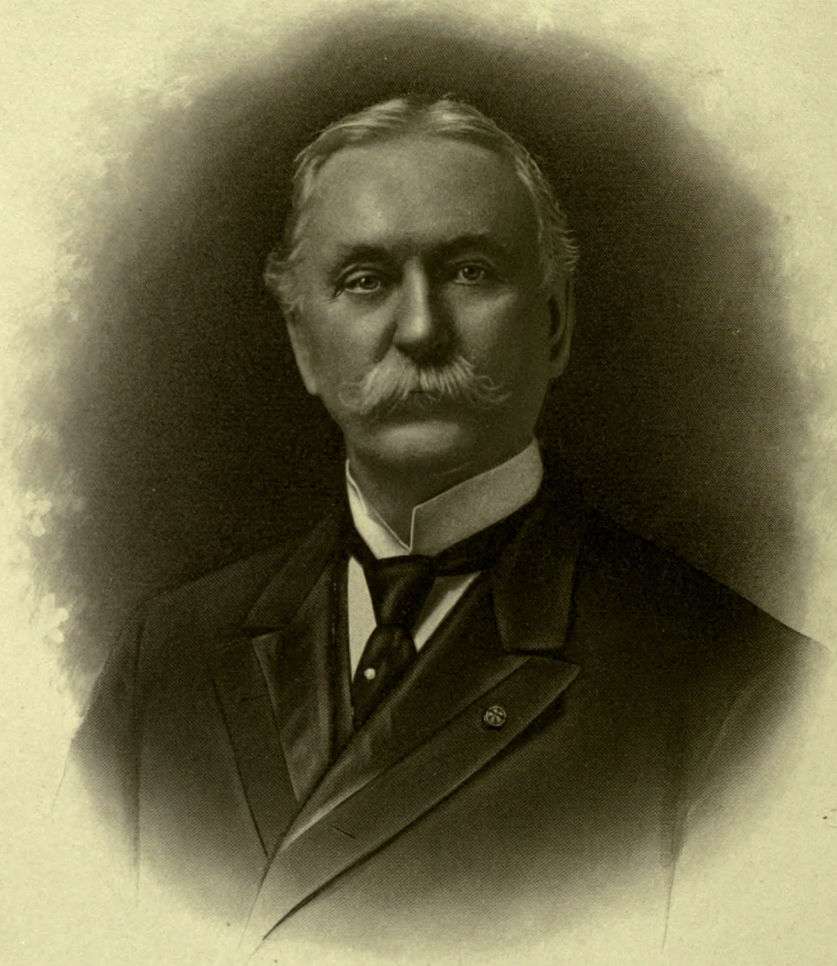
SENATOR LEON FORREST HIGGINS has been prominent in the public eye in connection with public affairs for many years, his first appearance being in 1900, as an alderman of Brewer, Maine. From that time he has steadily increased in public esteem, and has filled many offices of constantly increasing importance. In 1913 he came into State-wide view as a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and is now president of the Maine Senate. He removed his residence to Brewer in 1875, and has since resided in that city. A Republican in politics, he has not only impressed himself upon the life of that party and risen to leadership, but in so doing he has gained the respect of even his political opponents who ascribe to his purity of motive and fairness in his antagonisms. He is a son of Forrest Richard and Carrie M. Higgins, his father a Civil War veteran, lumberman and contractor, of Ellsworth, Maine.

Leon Forrest Higgins was born in Ellsworth, Hancock, county, Maine, April 29, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor and Brewer, Maine, and was variously employed, finally becoming head of an insurance business now well established in Bangor. In Brewer he was one of the incorporators of the Brewer Savings Bank, and has other important business interests. Mr. Higgins was always an active party man and interested in the success of Republican principles. He was elected an alderman of the city of Brewer, Maine, serving in 1900-01, and the following year he was elected mayor of the city, and twice was elected to succeed himself, his term of office covering the years, 1902-03-04. For the succeeding ten years he was chairman of the Republican City Committee of Brewer, and in 1913 was elected to represent said city in the House of Representatives. He served in the house two terms with credit, until 1917, then was elected State Senator from Penobscot county. In 1919 he succeeded himself as State Senator, and is now serving his second term, 1919-21. At the opening of the session of 1919 Senator Higgins was elected president of the Senate, which distinguished honor is now his. This record of public service reveals Senator Higgins as a man of forceful character, clear and sound in judgment, public-spirited and progressive, able to lead without appealing to the passions and prejudicies of men. He has won his position among the State leaders of his party, and with the past as a guide, his political future seems very bright.

Senator Higgins is a member of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, Bangor, Maine; Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, all of Maine. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand master of the order in Maine. He is also a member and past chancellor commander of Colonel Brewer Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Kenduskeag, Canoe, and Country, of Bangor; the Country, of Northport; Lincoln, of Portland; and the Bangor Chamber of Commerce. In religious faith he is affiliated with the First Methodist Church of Brewer.

Senator Higgins married, in Brewer, Maine, October 21, 1891, Josephine H. Shackley, daughter of Joseph M. and Eliza Holyoke Shackley. Children: Dorrice Mae, born December 16, 1894; Donald Shackley, born January 6, 1897.

WILLIAM G. SOULE, a well known and public spirited citizen of Portland, Maine, where he is engaged in business as a commission merchant at No. 208 Commercial street, is a native of this State, having been born at the town of Waterville, a son of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Gilbert) Soule, highly respected residents of that place, and a descendant of the oldest families of New England, where for many generations it has played a part of distinction in public affairs. The founder of the family in this country was George Soule, who came here on the *Mayflower* and was one of those to sign the famous compact entered into by the passengers of that vessel. William G. Soule's early education was obtained at the public schools of his native town, where one of his instructors was the late Hon. H. M. Plaisted, subsequently governor of Maine. The lad was later sent to the Waterville Institute and graduated from that excellent school at the age of seventeen years. Upon completing his studies



Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Franklin M. Drew

The American Historical Society.

http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found

he came to Portland, Maine, and here secured a clerical position in the office of his uncle, J. J. Gilbert, and spent a year in that gentleman's employ. He then became a clerk in a mercantile house on Commercial street, Portland, where he remained but a short time, yet long enough to become acquainted with the business. His next move was to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with a Mr. Noble under the firm name of Noble & Soule. This enterprise was successful, and Mr. Soule remained so engaged for about one year, but then withdrew to enter the United States Secret Service, from which, after a few months' time he entered in the navy. This was at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War and he very soon saw much active service and was present at the battles of Cape Hatteras, Charleston and Port Royal. For a time, also, he was engaged in blockade duty and was then transferred to New York and Boston to aid in the transportation of troops to the South. Early in 1864 he came to Portland once more and after receiving his honorable discharge, again took up mercantile pursuits and entered the employ of Henry Fling, who conducted a wholesale grocery business in this city. Shortly afterwards he purchased an interest in the business, the name of which has thereupon changed to Henry Fling & Company, but Mr. Fling's death again altered the constitution of the firm which then became Weymouth, Soule & Company. It thus continued until the death of Mr. Weymouth, when a number of new partners were admitted and the style changed to Davis, Berry & Company, the partners consisting of Abner Davis, Joseph S. Berry, Leonard Williams and Mr. Soule, all of whom save the last named have passed to their reward. On account of ill health Mr. Soule was obliged to retire from active business about this time (1868), and for two years was occupied in gaining his health and strength. In 1870, however, when this had been attained, he engaged in the insurance business for a time, and then returned to his old line by becoming associated with the firm of Smith, Gage & Company, wholesale grocers. After four years with this concern he entered the employ of Tarbox, Carney, Parsons & Company, wholesale druggists, where he became bookkeeper and condential clerk, and where he spent four years. It was at the close of that period that Mr. Soule engaged on his own account in the business that he has conducted with so much success ever since. He opened his office as broker and commission merchant at its present location on Commercial street and is now known widely in business circles here and elsewhere. Mr. Soule has represented many of the largest business houses in the country and has won for himself a reputation second to none for integrity and capability.

Mr. Soule is a staunch Republican and has been very active in public affairs. He has served as a member of the Portland City Council as a representative from Ward Two in 1864 and 1865, and from Ward One in 1879 and 1880. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Burleigh as one of the commisisoners to represent the State of Maine at the Washington Centennial on the 13th of April in that year. Each State was represented by its governor and his staff, as well as by the committee chosen especially for the purpose. This lasted for several days. At the time of the introduction of the Australian ballot system to the city here, Mr. Soule was one of the candidates for nomination for mayor of Portland. He declined the honor, however, and withdrew in favor of George W. True, who was nominated and eventually elected. Mr. Soule is an honorary member of the Eighth and Thirteenth Maine Regiments; a member of the Lincoln Club of Portland, and has been chairman of its executive committee since its organization in 1890, and later a vice-president, a member of the Wholesale Grocers' Association; and at one time a member of the Portland Board of Trade. Mr. Soule is a man of wide culture, of artistic taste and literary ability. He is the author of many delightful poems which he has published from time to time. He was a warm personal friend of John Greenleaf Whittier, whom he used to visit often. He is a man of a genial and warm-hearted disposition, and finds his chief happiness in his family and home.

William G. Soule was united in marriage on the third day of July, 1866, with Fannie E. Davis, the adopted daughter of Captain George W. and Joanna Y. (Pomeroy) Davis. Three children have been born to them: Georgianna, deceased; Ardella M., and Eugenie F. Mrs. Soule was on her father's vessel, the barque *Tennessee* when it was wrecked off the coast of France.

FRANKLIN MELLEN DREW, veteran of the Civil War, who received distinction for his gallant and meritorious military record in that conflict, a lawyer, whose services in public affairs have added to his prominence, a student, whose interest and efforts have contributed to the advancement of education, and an authority on

local genealogical history, is in every way eminently worthy of the old and distinguished name which he bears.

(I) His family dates back to the progenitor, John Drew, who is believed to have been a son of William Drew, and a grandson of Sir Edward Drew, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. He was born in England, about 1642, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1660. He married there, in 1673, Hannah Churchill, daughter of John Churchill. Their children were: Elizabeth, born 1673; John, 1676; Samuel, 1678; Thomas, 1681; Nicholas, of whom further; and Lemuel, 1687.

(II) Nicholas Drew, son of John and Hannah (Churchill) Drew, was born in 1684. He married (first) Abigail ———. Their children were: Joshua, born 1709; Josiah, 1711; Nicholas, of whom further; Lemuel, 1715. He married (second) Rebecca Norton. Children: Joanna, born 1717; Lucy, 1719; James, 1721; Abigail, 1723. He married (third) Lydia Doggett. Child, Rebecca, born 1731.

(III) Nicholas (2) Drew, son of Nicholas (1) and Abigail Drew, was born in 1713. In 1730 he married Bathsheba Kempton. Their children were: Abigail, born 1737; Abigail, 1739; Lois, 1741; Nicholas, 1743; Josiah, 1745; Abbet(?), 1747; Samuel, 1749; David, 1752; Stephen, of whom further.

(IV) Stephen Drew, son of Nicholas (2) and Bathsheba (Kempton) Drew, was born in 1754, and died about 1825. In 1800 he removed to Middleboro, Massachusetts, and later to Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, where he was one of the early settlers. He married Jerusha Bryant. Their children were: Stephen, of whom further; Josiah, Lewis, Bathsheba, and two others.

(V) Stephen (2) Drew, son of Stephen (1) and Jerusha (Bryant) Drew, married, in March, 1805, Anna Bisbee, and lived in Turner, Maine. Their children were: Arvilla and Phidelia, twins, born June 7, 1806; Jesse, of whom further; Louisa, born November 23, 1810; and Mary, born April 13, 1813.

(VI) Jesse Drew, the only son of Stephen (2) and Anna (Bisbee) Drew, was born September 21, 1808. He removed from his home in Turner, Maine, to Paris, Oxford county, in 1850, and resided there until he went to Aroostook county, in 1853, and settled, first at Letter Hand, then at Fort Fairfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was very active in public affairs, and a potent factor in local politics of the Republican party, one of its leaders in that region. He married (first) in May, 1834, Hannah T. Phillips, who died at Paris, August 31, 1852. His death occurred at the residence of his son, Franklin Mellen Drew, in Lewiston, August 31, 1890. Their children were: Hannah Gorham, born July 27, 1835; Franklin Mellen, of whom further; Delphina M., born November 24, 1839; Anna P., born January 5, 1842; George E., born March 3, 1845. He married (second) December 21, 1857, Clarissa Wellington. Their children were: Gertrude H., born July 21, 1859; Morrill N., born May 27, 1862.

(VII) Franklin Mellen Drew, son of Jesse and Hannah T. (Phillips) Drew, was born July 19, 1837, at Turner, Maine. Here he lived with his parents until the age of thirteen, when the family removed to Paris, Oxford county, Maine, where the early part of the lad's education was received. He was later sent to the academy at Hebron, Maine, preparatory to his matriculation at Bowdoin College, in 1854, where he took the regular classical course and was graduated with the class of 1858. In the following year, 1859, he entered the law office of ex-United States Senator James W. Bradbury and Governor Lot M. Morrill, and was admitted to the Kennebec county bar, April 3, 1861, and soon afterward to the Aroostook county bar, where it was his intention to establish a practice. He opened an office in the town of Presque Isle, and very soon became a citizen of prominence in that community, serving as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives in 1860-61. During the first year here, he received the nomination for county attorney, but declined the honor in order to enlist in the Civil War. On October 22, 1861, he set about raising a company which became Company G, Fifteenth Regiment of Volunteers, of Maine, in which he received commission as captain, in December of that year, for the ability he displayed in handling men. The following year he was promoted to the rank of major for distinguished services in the Louisiana and Florida campaigns, in each of which he proved himself a faithful and courageous soldier. In July, 1864, his regiment was ordered to Virginia and served in the Shenandoah Valley. At the expiration of his term of service, he was mustered out, January 26, 1865. Later, in 1865, he was brevetted by President Johnson colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services." After he was mustered out of the military service, Colonel Drew retired to civil life and again took up the practice of law, settling in Brunswick, Maine.

While a resident of that town he participated more and more in the affairs of public life. From 1866 to 1867 he was clerk in the House of Representatives, and in 1868 he was elected secretary of the State of Maine and three times re-elected. In 1872 he was appointed United States pension agent at Augusta, which office he held over five years, and until it was removed in July, 1877, to Concord, New Hampshire. In 1878 he removed to Lewiston, Maine, where he has since continued to make his home and to follow the practice of his profession. In 1887 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Androscoggin county and was re-elected three times. During the sixteen years he was judge of probate he rendered a great many decisions, some of much importance, with the remarkable result that only two appeals were sustained by the Supreme Court. For many years he has been actively and keenly interested in the advancement of education in Maine, and in 1865 was elected secretary of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College, which position he held for twenty-nine years, when he resigned, having been elected treasurer of Bates College, which office he held twenty-three years, when he resigned, and became secretary of the Board of Fellows. In his devotion to educational matters, Colonel Drew has labored untiringly and efficaciously. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and has shown much interest in the genealogy and history of the State. He is prominent in his affiliation with various Masonic bodies, in which organization he has received the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Ashler Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lewiston; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar. He has been commander of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of the Loyal Legion. In religion he is affiliated with the Pine Street (Lewiston) Congregational Church. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Judge Drew was united in marriage, January 3, 1861, with Araminta B. Woodman, the youngest daughter of General Merrill Woodman, of Naples, Maine. She died November 2, 1911. To them was born one child, Frank Newman Drew, born November 24, 1862, who died September 29, 1864.

FRANK ASHLEY RUMERY—We have a term which has originated in this country to express a particular type of man who, though not peculiar to ourselves, is probably more common here than anywhere else in the world. The term is that of "self-made man," which expresses with a certain pungent precision common to popular phrases a type with which we are all familiar. It would be difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by the term than in the person of Frank Ashley Rumery, who for the past thirty-two years has been most closely identified with the business interests of Portland, Maine. He is a son of Charles F. and Mary L. (Sawyer) Rumery, old residents of the town of Hollis, Maine, where Mr. Romery, Sr., was born in the year 1845, and where for many years he conducted a successful lumber business. During the last five years of his life he resided in Portland, where he died in the month of April, 1911, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife is still residing in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Rumery, Sr., were the parents of four children, as follows: Frank Ashley, of whom further; Burleigh E., deceased; Mary, now the wife of C. W. Waterman, of Portland; and Cecil H., who died in the month of August, 1915.

Born on May 7, 1867, at Hollis, Maine, Frank Ashley Rumery resided in that city during the first seventeen years of his life, and it was there that he gained his education, attending for that purpose the local public schools. Upon reaching the age of seventeen, he left the parental roof and made his way to Portland, in which place he has since resided and which has formed the scene of his active business career. Upon first arriving in Portland, he became employed by Mr. A. D. Smith, under whose preceptorship he learned a trade. Mr. Smith was one of the pioneer contractors of Portland, and had already developed an excellent business at the time when Mr. Rumery entered into his establishment. The young man showed such industry and ready adaptability to his work that Mr. Smith admitted him to partnership, the firm becoming Smith & Rumery. In 1911, however, Mr. Rumery severed this association and engaged in contracting for himself, laying the foundation of his present large and successful business. Since that time he has been eminently successful, and the firm F. A. Rumery & Company has erected some of the handsomest buildings in Portland, notably the Masonic Temple. Mr. Rumery is affiliated with the Forest City Trust Company, and is a very conspicuous figure in the financial life of the place. He is a Republican in politics, but has never had any ambition to hold office or in-

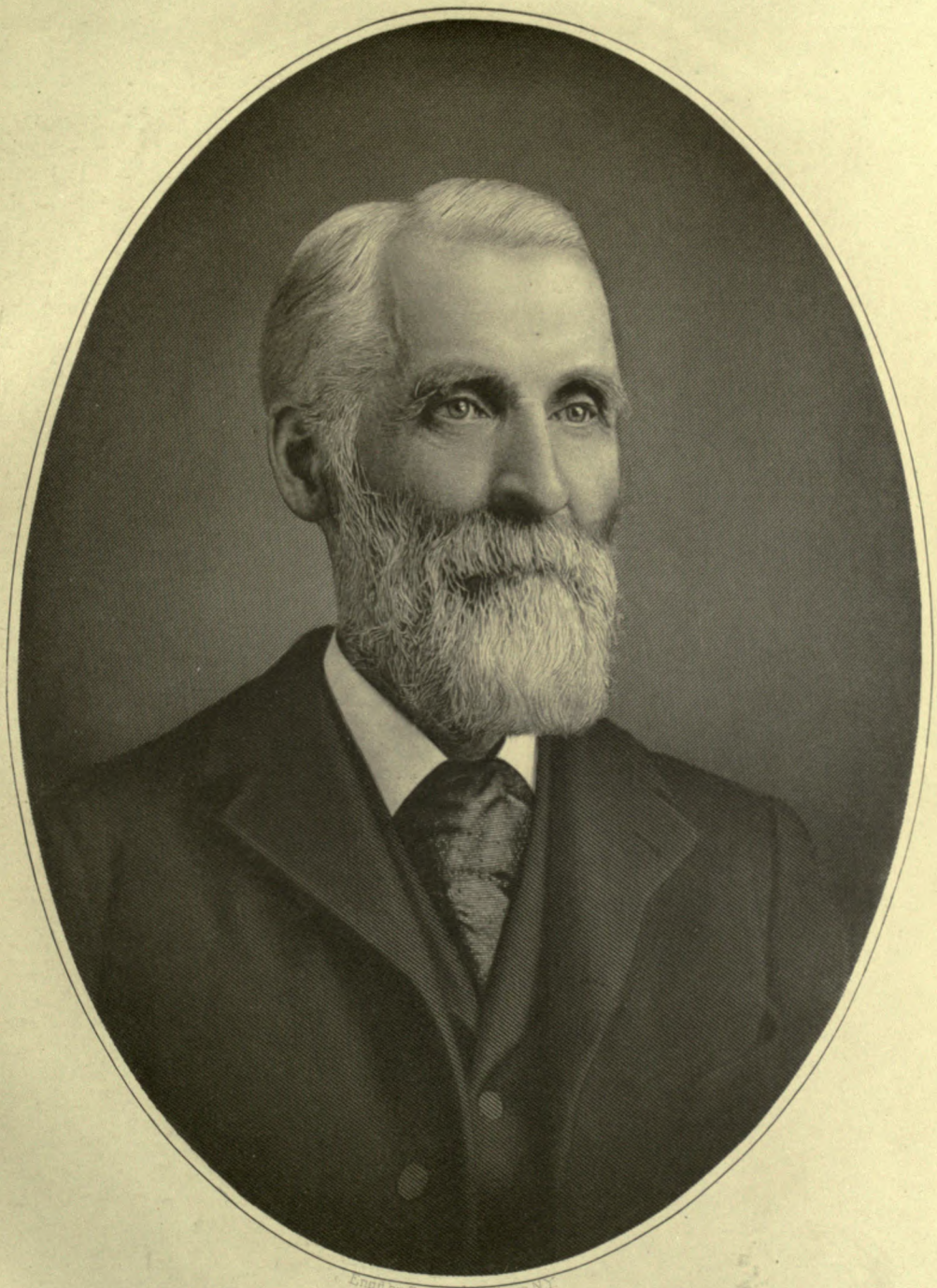
deed to enter public life at all. He is a conspicuous figure in the club and social circles of the city, is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Woodfords, the Economic and the Civic clubs of Portland. In his religious belief, Mr. Rumery is a member of the Congregational church and attends the Woodford Church of that denomination.

On May 7, 1890, Mr. Rumery was united in marriage at Gorham, Maine, with Ida May Hamblen, a daughter of Archelaus L. and Harriett Ellen (Carll) Hamblen. To Mr. and Mrs. Rumery the following children have been born: Harriett Carll, March 13, 1891; Gladys Merle, June 22, 1892; Earle Hamblen, February 20, 1900; Hope Woodbury, January 26, 1903; and Dwight Ashley, May 8, 1904.

The type that has become familiar to the world as the successful New Englander, practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, is nowhere better exemplified than in the person of Mr. Rumery, a figure who carries down into our own times something of the substantial quality of the past. The successful men of an earlier generation who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of New England experienced, most of them, in their own lives the juncture of two influences, calculated in combination to produce the marked characters by which we recognize the type.

GEORGE ADDISON EMERY, one of the leading attorneys and men of affairs of Saco, Maine, where he is identified with many large private interests and important public undertakings, is a native of this place and a son of Moses and Sarah Cutts (Thornton) Emery, highly respected residents here. Mr. Emery was born November 14, 1839, in his parent's home at Saco, and his early education was received at the local schools. He later entered Bowdoin College, where he received the degree of A.B. and was graduated with the class of 1863. His father was an attorney here and the young man determined to follow the same profession, so that immediately after his graduation he entered his father's office and there began the study of his chosen subject. This he pursued to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of York county in 1866 and the same year established himself in practice here. He very rapidly made a reputation for himself for ability and learning, and in 1867 was appointed judge of the Municipal Court. He served in this capacity until the close of 1871, when he returned to private practice which he developed into one of great extent and handled much of the important litigation of this region. Another post that he held for several years was that of court recorder in which he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1881 he was elected from this district to the Maine State Legislature and was a member of that body in that and the three years following. He was city solicitor for a number of years and served from 1890 to 1894, 1903 to 1904, and from 1908 to 1909. Mr. Emery is president of the York Bar Association. Besides his official and semi-official posts Mr. Emery is prominently identified with a large number of business concerns and organizations of a financial character, among which should be mentioned the Provident Association, of which he has been the general agent here since 1871, and the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, of which he is the president. He is also a director of the York National Bank, and has been its president; and a trustee of the Saco Savings Bank, since June 10, 1906. Mr. Emery is a trustee and the secretary and treasurer of Thornton Academy, and he is a member of its Alumni Society. He is a member of the board of the Dyer Library Association; a corporate member and the secretary of the York Institute, and an officer in other educational organizations and societies, including the Maine Historical Society. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Unitarian Church. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Emery has been associated with the Masonic Society, and for twenty-five years when he resigned that office had served as secretary of Saco Lodge. Mr. Emery is unmarried.

FULLER DINGLEY—One of those men who in the momentous days of the Civil War when the Union was in danger enlisted to go to the defense of his country, Fuller Dingley was a typical representative of the old New England courage and energy. He came of a family which had been in this country for many generations, Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary" giving the first of the name as Jacob Dingley, of Marshfield, who died in 1691. The family spread to Duxbury, and descendants of this man are to be found there to this day. Stackpole's "History of Durham," Maine, refers to Millard and Jeremiah Dingley. It was in this town that the Hon. Nelson Dingley was born. The story is told of a certain Samuel Mitchell, who brought his wife, Betsey Dingley, from Cape Elizabeth all the way on horseback,



Fuller Dingley



Eben Evans Yeates

the couple living in a corn barn until their house was built.

Fuller Dingley was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, September 9, 1831, and died in Gardiner, Maine, November 18, 1897. He was educated at the public schools of his native town and was afterwards sent to Litchfield Institute, and then learned the trade of a carpenter. He went to Newport, Rhode Island, to work, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted and served as lieutenant of the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. In the United States War Department Records of the War of the Rebellion, Section I, 24, pt. 2, p. 571, the report of Colonel Zenas R. Bliss commanding the Seventh Rhode Island Regiment of the date of July 28, 1863, mentions Lieutenant Fuller Dingley as follows: "I sent Lieutenant Sullivan, regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant Fuller Dingley with a company of Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. They posted the company as directed and started to return to headquarters. They probably lost their way in the darkness and walked into the enemy's lines and were captured. We learned from rebel prisoners that two lieutenants were taken prisoners from a position in the lines and sent immediately to Richmond." Lieutenant Dingley was sent to Andersonville, and other prisons, and in 1865 received honorable discharge. At the close of the war Mr. Dingley came to Gardiner and went into the hardware and coal business with his brother, James B. Dingley, and remained in this business with his brother until his death. Mr. Dingley was a Republican in his politics but never cared for office. His brother, on the other hand, took an exceedingly active interest in all municipal activities and served the city as mayor. It is possible that the rheumatism that Mr. Fuller contracted in his prison experience, and which left him somewhat of an invalid all the rest of his life, had its effect upon his ambition to hold any position in the service of the town. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was an attendant of the Congregational church.

Mr. Dingley married, at Newport, Rhode Island, September 9, 1857, Mary Jane Parkinson, daughter of William D. Southwick, and Fanny (Albro) Southwick, both of them natives of Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Dingley were the parents of two children, only one of whom is now living: Emily Goff, who married, September 14, 1886, Charles Francis Swift, who died July 3, 1912; they had one child, Marion Dingley, who married Oxsheer Meek Smith, June 27, 1914. Mr. Smith is the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Cameron, Texas.

ERNEST LeROY GOODSPEED, one of the most promising of the young lawyers of Gardiner has by his excellent work in his profession and his keen interest in and support of Gardiner activities won an excellent standing in that community.

He was born in Randolph, Maine, October 27, 1888, the son of LeRoy W. and Georgia (Goodwin) Goodspeed. As a boy he attended the public schools of the locality and was graduated from the Gardiner High School in 1904. He matriculated at Bowdoin College and was graduated in 1909. This was followed by work at the University of Maine Law School, from which he obtained his legal degree in 1914. Since that time he has been practicing law in Gardiner, building up in that period an excellent clientele and doing work which gives much warrant for future success. Although he has been busy in his professional work, he has not allowed that to interfere in what he considers the obligations of a citizen to take a share in the town affairs. He has been especially interested in the work of the board of education and has been a superintendent of schools for the town of Randolph for two years, and also served as a selectman of Randolph for a year. He has been also the city solictior of Gardiner. In his political preferences Mr. Goodspeed is a Democrat. He is a member of Herman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Elks of Gardiner, the Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa of Bowdoin College, the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and the Phi Kappa Phi. During the World War he served in the United States army. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Goodspeed married, October 18, 1916, Olive Paine, daughter of William E. and Alice Paine, of Hallowell, Maine, and they have one child, Ernest LeRoy, Jr., born August 16, 1917.

EBEN EVANS SCATES was born in Randolph, New Hampshire, October 11, 1860, the second son of Sinette S. and Margaret (Boothman) Scates. The Scates were among the earliest settlers of New Hampshire, emigrating from England. Mr. Scates' father died when he was four years old. Later his mother moved to Bridgeton, Maine, where she married Joseph Dufton. A year later they moved to Lisbon Falls, Maine, where Mr. Dufton went into the

drug business. Mr. Scates was educated in the public schools of Lisbon Falls.

In 1879 Mr. Scates came to Fort Fairfield as manager of a drug store Mr. Dufton opened. The latter died soon after this and Mr. Scates bought out the business and has ever since conducted it at the old stand, and is the only merchant in Fort Fairfield doing business now who was in trade in 1879. With his brother, Hon. John Clark Scates, of Westbrook, Maine, he organized the Scates Lumber Company, and built a shingle mill on the Aroostook river, near Fort Fairfield, which he operated several years. In 1892, in company with C. D. Cutts, he incorporated the Cutts & Scates Furniture Company, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of furniture. In 1899, in company with W. L. Collins, he established a drug store in Caribou, Maine, under the name of Scates & Company, and a few years later one in Washburn, Maine. In these various activities he has shown great energy.

He has also done his share in the service of the community, having served for several years as assessor of Fort Fairfield Village Corporation and for a number of years as a member and chairman of the Fort Fairfield School Board. For forty years he has been prominent in the rapid progress and development of the Aroostook valley, the garden of Maine. He is a Republican in his political preferences, but has never entered politics for office or political preferment, preferring to devote his energies and activities rigedly to business. Mr. Scates all his life has been very prominent and active in the fraternal societies of his town and State. He is a member of Eastern Frontier Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In Odd Fellowship he has been especially active and prominent, having passed all the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge, Encampment, and Canton, and has held State grand offices in both Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, and has been a colonel in Patriarchs Militant and on the staff of General John C. Underwood, general commanding the Patriarchs Militant of the World. He attends the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Scates devotes some of his spare time to literature. A few years ago he published a book on Odd Fellowship. He has just completed the manuscript of a historical book that he will publish this year, 1919, on the life of John and Sophia Baker, who figured so prominently both locally and internationally in the events leading up to the Aroostook War.

EAMES, EMMA (de Gogorza, Emilio Mrs., pronounced Ames and Go-gor-tha) world-renowned soprano and opera singer, was born in Shanghai, China, Aug. 13, 1865. Though she first saw the light of day under the fervid eastern sun, she was of decided American ancestry and inherited the best traditions of New England. The singer's father, Ithamar Bellows Eames, of Freeport, Maine, was the son of an East India sea captain. Her mother was Emma (Hayden) Eames, of Bath, Maine, the daughter of John and Martha (Brown) Hayden, the last named being the daughter of a Bath pioneer, one of the Lemonts of the colony settling at Dromore. The Lemonts were of Huguenot blood and were originally French refugees to Ireland, coming to America from Londonderry. Mme. Eames' father, with a passion for adventure and travel, began his career by running away to sea, and as success attended his various maritime experiences, he became captain of a merchantman. He finally decided to study law, and graduated from the Harvard Law School. Starting the practice of law in Boston, Massachusetts, he visited Bath, Maine, where he was married in December, 1861. He had been offered a most renumerative practice in Shanghai, and, taking his bride with him, he went to that city. It was quite in accordance with the sea-going tendencies of the young attorney for him to think of taking his wife so far overseas on a wedding journey. He was admitted to the bar of Shanghai, and remained for some time in China practicing law in the international courts. As this was before the days of consular service his professional duties were considerable. On December 19, 1863, a son, Hayden Eames, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eames. The birth of their daughter occurred two years later. The family continued to live in Shanghai until 1870, when the ill health of Mrs. Eames necessitated her return to America. The children accompanied their mother, while Mr. Eames stayed in Shanghai.

Mrs. Eames established her residence in Portland, Maine, where her daughter passed the next five or six years of her life. There the happiest years of her childhood were spent, and there her school life began. In the midst of this happy child life her father met with reverses of fortune, as a result of which the young girl was sent to Bath, Maine, to make her home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hayden. Mrs. Eames continued her residence in Portland. There she directed the education of her son, who was ultimately fitted for the United States Naval Academy, from which

he graduated in 1882. Thus the formative period of Emma Eames' life was spent quite apart from parental love and influence, circumstances which destined her for the most intense suffering. The travail of her spirit at that time, its striving to understand and conquer itself and the forth-putting of her creative power in the struggle for self-realization may have been the educational process by which the hitherto untrained girl discovered the methods most effective to her in mastering the obstacles of her art and in commanding its secrets of skill. The formal process which she followed, however, consisted of the study of music in Boston, Massachusetts. This study, which she entered upon at the age of seventeen, was made possible by her uncle, General Thomas W. Hyde, who had been told by various persons of discriminating judgment of his niece's gift of voice. She studied with Miss Munger, with Annie Payson Call, and Delsarte, from whom she had private lessons. She also, during this time, benefited from the interest of many distinguished musicians, including John Knowles Paine, professor at Harvard; Ernst Perabo, pianist and composer; and William Gericke, conductor of the Boston Smyphony Orchestra, 1884-89, who taught her many of Schubert's songs. After studying one year, the young soprano was given a lucrative position as soloist in the Channing Church, Newton, Massachusetts. Before another year she began concert work and was engaged to sing the part of one of the sprites in Schumann's "Manfred" with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mme. Eames' mother, realizing that her daughter had a musical foundation which warranted her going on to a more adequate development of her talents, decided to take her abroad to study. They accordingly went to Paris, where the singer studied with Madame Mathilde Marchesi, a noted professor of singing, "a Prussian from Frankfort," veritably, and an excellent drill master. As in many instances before and since, the young student did not pursue her way unhindered by some pernicious influences in the vocal teaching she received, which might have seriously hampered her artistic development. She was fortunately thrown much upon her own fine resources; and the beauty of her voice was, moreover, indestructible. Like spirit in a tortured body, it refused to be mutilated, disintegrated or destroyed.

When Gounod wrote a ballet for his opera, "Romeo and Juliet," to be given a special production at the Grand Opera whence it was to be transferred from the Opera Comique, a Juliet was needed. She was taken to Gounod, he was so delighted with her voice and her gifts of beauty and talent that he wanted her to sing the part of Juliet, and desired to engage her at once. This, and other operas of his composition, sung by Mme. Eames, was taught her by Gounod, himself. The directors were afraid of intrusting such an important rôle on so great an occasion to a person who had practically never sung on any stage before, and insisted upon having Patti sing the first six performances, with Jean de Reszké, The success of the enterprise being thus assured, the unsophisticated prima donna was to replace Patti and to continue with the rôle, if her success should warrant it.

Mme. Eames made her debut in "Romeo and Juliet" on Madch 13, 1889, at the Paris Grand Opera House before one of the most critical audiences in the world. To quote contemporary papers, the circumstances were vastly to the advantage of the young and idealistic singer, and she embodied the type of Juliet so entirely that none could believe she had never acted before. From her opening passages she scored an overwhelming success. She awoke, next morning, to find herself acclaimed a star. The following day Sir Augustus Harris, of Covent Garden, London, wired her to arrange for his next season and fix her own terms. This offer she declined, and remained in Paris to complete her two years contract.

During the next two years Mme. Eames sang Marguerite in "Faust" and was intrusted with two creations,—Colombe in "Ascanio" by Saint-Saens and the title rôle in "Zaire" by De La Nux. In the spring of 1891, she made her bow to a London audience, appearing at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, April 7, as Marguerite, and adding to her repertoire Elsa in "Lohengrin," Mireille in the opera of that name, Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Desdemona in "Otello." She appeared in the operas of her repertoire nearly every subsequent season at Covent Garden, and the last season there she also sang "Aida." After the close of her first season at Covent Garden, Mme. Eames was married, August 1, 1891, to Julian Story, the painter. Mr. Story was the son of the distinguished poet-sculptor, William Wetmore Story, who resided for many years in Rome, and the grandson of the great American jurist and judge of the Supreme Court, Joseph Story.

In the autumn of 1891, Maurice Grau having offered Mme. Eames a contract with Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau for the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, she came to America and

made her first American appearances in Chicago, New York and Boston. Opera was not widely popular in those days, and was enjoyed only by the educated few, but opera goers will not forget the season which followed at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, when Mme. Eames together with Jean and Edouard de Reszké—this combination being known as the "Ideal Cast," which overcrowded the opera and thrilled their audiences with such performances as will long live in the rememberances of those privileged to be present.

In 1892, Mme. Eames sang a short season in Madrid, Spain, with great success. On account of ill health she was obliged to return to Paris, and from that time her appearances were confined to the United States and England, with the exception of two engagements at Monte Carlo. The popularity at this time enjoyed by the New England opera star was to last, ever-increasing throughout her final year in New York, 1908-09, which proved a succession of triumphs such as no other American singer has ever experienced.

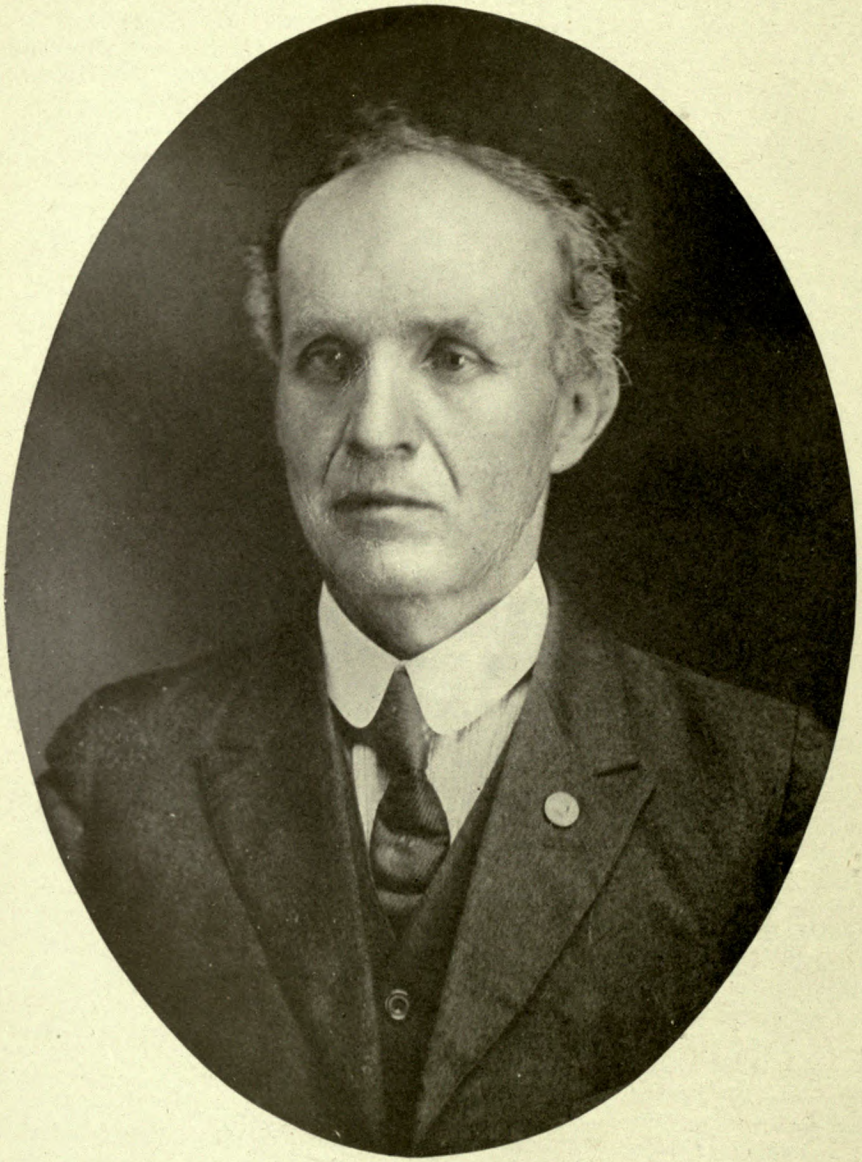
Mme. Eames sang all the operas in the language in which they were originally written. She sang "Tannhauser," "Faust," and "Lohengrin" in two languages, but as a rule refused to sing an opera in any language except that in which it was composed. During these years her rôles included: Aida, "Aida," Verdi; Amelia, "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi; Charlotte, "Werther," Massenet; Colombe, "Ascanio," Saint Saens; Countess, "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; Donna Anna, "Don Giovanni," Mozart; Donna Elvira, "Don Giovanni," Mozart; Desdemona, "Otello," Verdi; Elizabeth, "Tannhauser," Wagner; Eva, "Die Meistersingers," Wagner; Elsa, "Lohengrin," Wagner; Sieglinde, "Die Walküre"; Ero, "Ero e Leandre," Mancinelli; Ghisella, "Ghisella," Franck (at Monte Carlo only); Iris, "Iris," Mascagni; Juliet, "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod; Lenora, "Il Trovatore," Verdi; Micaela, "Carmen," Bizet (with an "all star" cast); Mireille, "Mireille," Gounod; Mistress Ford, "Falstaff," Verdi; Pamina, "Magic Flute," Mozart (historic representation); Santuzza, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; Tosca, "Tosca," Puccini; Yasodhara, "Light of Asia," Isidor de Lara (opera given in London with Mme. Eames and Victor Maurie in the principal rôles, the latter as Buddha); Zaire, "Zaire," De La Nux.

These rôles proved the singer's extraordinary versatility, because in each she carried conviction and infused into them a personal note which made each her own. Her absolute sincerity, her ability to forget self in her art, and her great magnetism, which was only transcended by her strong spiritual appeal, won her a place unique in the annals of opera.

Mme. Eames' beauty united with distinction of manner and personality, her strong dramatic instinct and emotional understanding, with her marvellously even voice of highly sympathetic quality made her the interpreter *par excellence* of the rôles she portrayed. Added to this she possessed intelligence and artistic sense which permitted her to dress her characters to perfection. She did this unaided except, of necessity, by her dressmakers. She did not appeal with the conscious perfection of the artist, but by a simplicity of expression that was more the outpouring of her profound self. Her voice, indeed, was the counterpart of her high ideals and her love for beauty, goodness and truth. In her art she sought not to do of herself that which is good, but endeavored ever to keep her eyes fixed on an abstract idea of perfection. She was passionate after truth. Because of her fear of insincerity to play a part savoring of another's interpretation, it was her custom never to see an opera from the time it was assigned to her until she herself had sung it. She scrupulously avoided reading all newspaper criticisms, with the exception of the first accounts of her Paris debut, to which she referred in order to ascertain whether or not she would be justified in continuing an operatic career. This was owing to her habit of looking at herself from a totally impersonal standpoint, as she sought to escape from the bondage of the conventional by her mastery of self wrought from within. "Outward from within," was her motto.

Her interpretative power and ability to become the character she represented was marked. At the end of her creation of the rôle of Iris, she received the greatful thanks of the Japanese for having placed before the public so consistent a portrayal of the pure little Japanese maid. She rendered Aida popular by making her palpitating, beautiful and vivid. Her "make up" was such as will never be forgotten by those who saw her and which imitators have been powerless to reproduce. No detail was too small in the composition of her characters for her to overlook. Always she was able to place before the public a character in which she had effaced herself, through mastery of herself.

Mme. Eames sang many of the heroines of Wagnerian operas and in these she was always



Florent Sanfacon

at her best. To hear her sing Elsa's dream was to hear not human song but pure ecstacy. To see her as Elizabeth praying to save the soul of Tannhauser was to see the white embodiment of all the angels. She could, of course, enthrall her hearers as Eva, the lovely daughter of the Nuremberg jeweler in "The Master Singers," while as Sieglinde, the beautiful, divine goddess and helpless instrument of destiny, her art pulsated with the Old World's primal love. In all these rôles she was undeniably supreme.

During many years at Covent Garden, Mme. Eames had the friendship and admiration of Queen Victoria, who with other members of the Royal Family, including the Prince of Wales, singled her out for countless attentions. The prince never missed a performance during Mme. Eames' London season. She appeared repeatedly at Her Majesty's Theatre in royal and in private concerts, taking part in many "command" performances at Windsor Castle as well as each season at the Buckingham Palace concerts. Both the Queen and the Prince (afterward King Edward VII) were also her personal friends. Mme. Eames sang at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria who decorated her with the Jubilee Medal in 1897. This was one of a very few instances where the medal was given to a woman outside the immediate court. The Queen also gave the singer on various occasions many rich gifts and jewels. These valued mementos were destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1915, on their voyage from France.

Mme. Eames was married a second time on July 13, 1911, at the Church of Saint Pierre de Chaillot in Paris, to Emilio de Gogorza, the eminent baritone. Gogorza, although of Spanish origin and foreign education, is an American citizen. In the year 1911-12, Mme. Eames and her husband made a concert tour together. In 1914 she revisited the home of her girlhood days in Bath, and after having taken a residence for one winter, decided to settle there permanently.

Mme. Eames retired from the stage of 1914, following the twenty-fifth anniversary of her debut in Paris. Her last public appearance was in Portland, Maine, in 1916, when she sang in behalf of a charitable enterprise. Aside from the opulence and excitement of her operatic years, she has lived a life of domestic simplicity and comparative solitude. Although her life has not been wholly free from sorrow, pain and the shadow of physical ills, Mme. Eames has ever manifested the traits which tend to beautify and elevate existence. A devout Catholic, her happiness and welfare are placed on the basis of belief in an infinite and supreme God. As in the days when she was seen in the brilliant setting of the stage with its festal lights, so she still remains to those who see her,—beautiful and gracious, stately in her simplicity, a woman of abounding vitality and dauntless joy.

FLORENT SANFACON—Of French-Canadian extraction, Florent Sanfacon is one of that valuable element which in certain sections of Maine has done so much by its aggressive energy and thrift to infuse a new and vigorous strain into the old Colonial stock of New England. He was born at Grand Isle, Maine, October 16, 1866, and obtained his education at the Fort Kent Training School and at St. Joseph's College, in New Brunswick. His father, Socitie Sanfacon, and his mother, Scolastique (Le Vesseur) Sanfacon, were both natives of Grand Isle, Maine, his father's father, Joseph Sanfacon, having been the first white child born in that region. Remi Sanfacon, another son of Socitie Sanfacon, served in the Fifteenth Maine Infantry in the Civil War, and died in New York.

After leaving school Florent Sanfacon taught for twelve years in the schools of Grand Isle, and then entered upon a business career, taking this up about the year 1898. His commercial instinct was sure and sound and he has made a success of his venture in the field of general merchandising. He has made various good investments in real estate and now owns two hundred acres with his store, where he deals in potatoes, hay, and pulp wood. In his political affiliations, Mr. Sanfacon is a Democrat, and he served for twenty-three years as town clerk, resigning this at last to take up the duties of postmaster of Grand Isle. He has also served as selectman, holding the office of chairman for thirteen years. He has also taken a very keen interest in the cause of education having from his early experience gained a clear insight into the defects and needs of the educational system. He has therefore thrown himself very zealously into the work of school commisisoner. Mr. Sanfacon is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and Knights of Columbus.

He married, June 20, 1897, at Grand Isle, Maine, Julia Thibodeau, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Thibodeau. Their children are: Thomas A., born at Grand Isle, July 28, 1902; Peter

Charles, born November 27, 1906, now in St. Mary's College, Vancouver; Mary Jane, born in April, 1900, and May Ann, born in 1907.

HON. LESLIE COLBY CORNISH was born at Winslow, Maine, October 8, 1854, the son of Colby Coombs and Pauline Bailey (Simpson) Cornish, the former born at Bowdoin, Maine, September 9, 1818, and died June 22, 1894. He was a merchant of Winslow, and served the State as a member of the House of Representatives, as a Senator. Pauline Bailey (Simpson) Cornish, the mother of Chief Justice Cornish, was born at Winslow, February 14, 1820, and died January 17, 1898. They had four children, but the only survivor is Chief Justice Cornish.

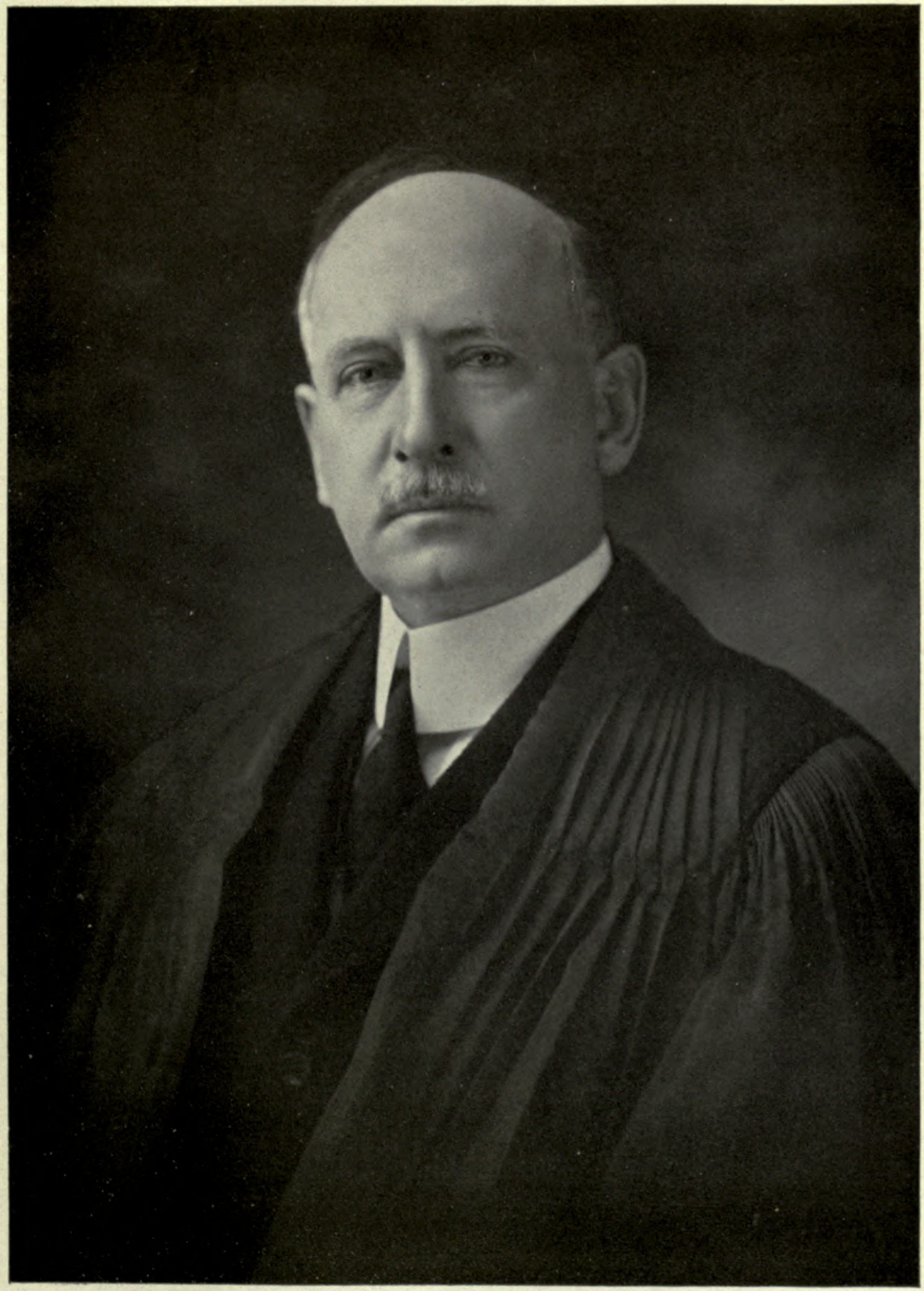
He was fitted for college at Coburn Classical Institute, at Waterville, and then went to Colby College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. For two years after leaving college he taught, holding the position of principal of the high school at Peterboro, New Hampshire, until 1877. He then took up the study of law, entering in 1878, the office of Baker & Baker, in Augusta, Maine. From 1879 to 1880, he attended Harvard Law School, and in the October term of court, 1880, he was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county. He began his practice with Baker & Baker, and, in 1882, formed a partnership with them under the name of Baker, Baker & Cornish, which continued until 1893. From the latter year until 1898, he practiced alone, forming in that year a partnership with his nephew, Norman L. Bassett, which continued until he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 31, 1907. On June 25, 1917, he was appointed Chief Justice of that court, gaining thus the highest honor in the gift of the State.

Chief Justice Cornish is a Republican in his political faith, and represented his district in the Maine Legislature in 1878. For five years he was a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners. He has been a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank since 1892, and since 1905, has been president of the institution. He has been trustee of the Lithgow Library since 1883, and has been president of the board since 1894. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Colby College, and since 1901, he has been a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute. From 1904 to 1913, he served as director of the American Unitarian Association, in Boston. He was president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from 1901 to 1902. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association, and is a member of the Masonic Order. He is a member of the Unitarian church, and president of the Maine Unitarian Association. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Colby College in 1904, and from Bowdoin College in 1918.

Chief Justice Cornish married, October 10, 1883, Fannie Woodman Holmes, of Boston, a daughter of David P. and Sarah Woodman Holmes, of Georgetown, Massachusetts.

JOHN WILLIAM CONNELLAN, M.D., was born at Portland, Maine, October 21, 1868, of Irish parentage, and displays in his character and personality the typical virtues and abilities of that capable race. His father was James Connellan, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, April 4, 1837, and who, after spending the first twenty years of his life in his native country, came to the United States, landing in the port of Portland, which he made his home from that time on. He married in this country, June, 1867, Mary Rynne, like himself a native of County Clare, Ireland, born May 21, 1840, came to this country at the age of three years. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: John William; Margaret, who died at the age of four years; James A., who died September 2, 1916, a prominent attorney of Portland, and Democratic leader of the Maine Legislature in 1915 and 1916; William A., who now practices law in Portland; Anna and Marie, now both deceased; Nellie, who became the wife of John T. Kelliher, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Minnie, who became the wife of John T. Clarity, of Portland; Joseph P., an attorney in Portland; and Margaret, who became the wife of James Davee, of Portland.

Born October 21, 1868, at Portland, Maine, Dr. Connellan, eldest child of James and Mary (Rynne) Connellan, has made that city his home and the scene of his active professional career. It was there that he gained the preliminary portion of his education, attending the Portland public schools, and it was there that he was prepared for college in the Portland High School, from which he was graduated in 1887. He at once entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated, having made up his mind in the meantime to take up the profession of medicine as his career in life. Accordingly he entered the Maine Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1892, taking his degree of M.D. For



Leslie C. Cornish

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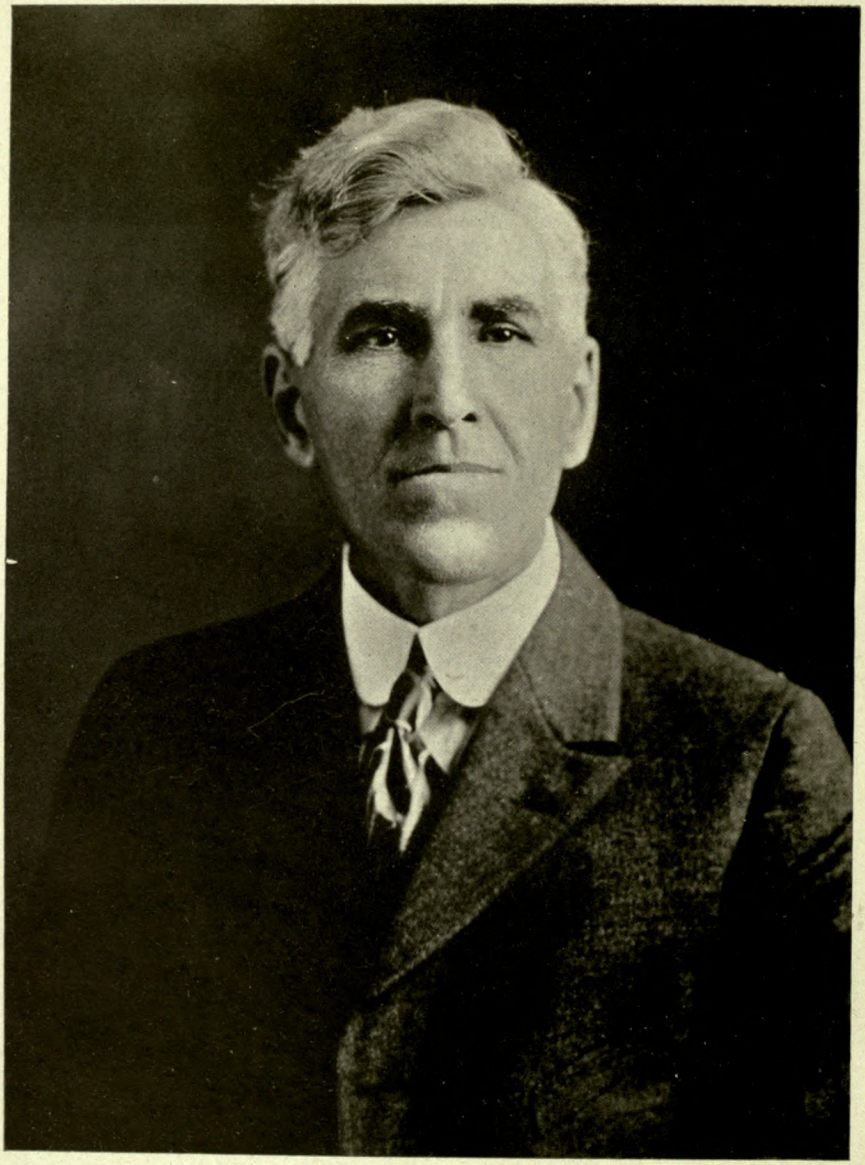


Stephen E. Ames

three years thereafter he practiced medicine at Lewiston, Maine, and in 1895 came to Portland, where he established himself permanently. For some time Dr. Connellan was engaged in general practice, but by degrees he specialized more and more in the treatment of alcoholic and narcotic cases. On August 1, 1915, he established at No. 33 Eastern Promenade, Portland, a hospital for the treatment of these cases, which in the two years that has elapsed between that and this writing, has met with success and developed to large proportions. Dr. Connellan is at the present time a recognized authority in this branch of the practice and his reputation has extended far beyond the confines of his home city. Dr. Connellan takes a keen interest in public affairs generally, and is as active a participant therein as the exigencies of his practice will allow. He is, of course, particularly interested in matters connected with politics, and was a delegate-at-large from Maine to the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis in 1916. He is also a member of the Democratic City Committee of Portland, a member of the school board and a member of the recreation committee. He is connected with several important clubs and fraternities, among which should be mentioned the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the local lodges of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief, Dr. Connellan is a Catholic and is a member of the Cathedral Parish, attending the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland.

Dr. John William Connellan was united in marriage, June 16, 1914, at Portland, Maine, with Mrs. Ella (Coffey) Hay, widow of the late Robert Hay, of Portland. There were three children by her former marriage, as follows: William B., who is a nurse in the hospital of Dr. Connellan; Patrick Bailey, now in the United States army; and Marie, who is now studying in the Grammar School at Portland.

There is a theory held by many that talent, ability, by whatever name it is called, is not a specialized faculty but will express itself with equal facility in whatever direction the circumstances offer. It is a belief at once difficult of proof and disproof, since in the very nature of the case we can never know what any man might have done under any other circumstances than those of his actual life. The probability would seem to be that it is true in some cases and not in others, but whether it be true or not, another and related proposition is almost obviously so. This may be stated about as follows: that any talent or ability, whether it express itself or not in some characteristic utterance, must always show itself in the character of him who possesses it. Of this Dr. Connellan is a splendid example, and the same qualities which have produced his skill in his profession, the patient industry that enabled him to master the detail of the medium he worked in, showed itself unmistakably in the sympathetic and kindly but firm personality his friends and associates knew so well and admire so completely. For patience makes it possible for us to understand and sympathize with our fellows, and difficulties overcome makes us tolerant of the shortcomings of others. These great qualities Dr. Connellan possesses in a high degree.

STEPHEN E. AMES, son of Solon Summerfield and Elizabeth (Ellis) Ames, was born at Fort Fairfield, Maine, September 13, 1874, and was educated in the grammar and high school of his native place. He has been a farmer all his life, following the occupation of his father. He is a Republican in politics, but has never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Grange, in which latter organization he has been master treasurer and at the present time is the secretary. He has also been a lecturer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Ames married, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, December 24, 1901, Carrie L. Beckwith, born April 16, 1878, daughter of John Chipman and Sarah (Marquis) Beckwith. Their children are: Zylpha Elizabeth, born December 5, 1902; Sarah Christine, born June 6, 1905; Catherine Chipman, born February 12, 1907; Margaret Helen, born December 15, 1915; Philip Stephen, born July 15, 1918.

WILLIAM COLBY EATON—The conditions of life in New England, not less than the sturdy stock which originally peopled it, tend to produce many-sided, capable men, men who exemplify the idea conveyed by the term, "self-made man," men whose industry and close application have brought to them success and won them the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Such a man is William Colby Eaton, the well known and successful attorney of Portland, Maine, who throughout his life has made that city at once his home and the scene of his many activities, and who today enjoys a reputation unsurpassed as a capable attorney, who preserves in his conduct the highest ideals of the

bar and a citizen of public spirit. He is a grandson of Stephen W. Eaton, a native of Maine, and through him, is descended from a long line of worthy ancestors. The founder of the Eaton family in this country, where various of its members have played most distinguished parts in the affairs of their several communities, must have occurred at least as early as 1639.

The immigrant ancestor was John Eaton, who left a record which bears eloquent testimony to his possession of many sterling virtues, great courage and an unusual degree of intelligence. He came to this country with his wife, Anne Eaton, and their six children, but left no known record of the date or place of their arrival or of the vessel in which they came. However, his name appears on the proprietors books of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1639-40. Although there is no way of tracing directly his ancestry in the Old World, there can be very little doubt at least of the fact that he came from England, as his name and all his associations were characteristically of that people. He received a number of grants of land, one of which was a lot in Salisbury, near the present town office, and another upon which he appears to have dwelt was near the Great Neck Bridge on the Beach Road. This homestead has never passed out of the hands of the Eaton family, and is at present the possession of seven sisters, who together own it in equal and undivided shares. It is known in the community as "Brookside Farm." His first wife, Anne, died on February 5, 1660, according to an old record, and on November 20, 1661, he married a Mrs. Phebe Dow. From this worthy progenitor the line may be traced through John (2), Joseph, John (3), Wyman, John (4), Tristran, to Stephen W. Eaton, the grandfather of Mr. Eaton already referred to.

Stephen W. Eaton, son of Tristran and Betsey (Woodman) Eaton, was born at Buxton, Maine. The extraordinarily prominent part played by him in the development of the transportation systems of Maine was introduced and made possible as it were by the fact that his first employment was with the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company, which turned his attention and thoughts to the problems which afterwards so entirely engrossed them. He remained with this company for a period, and was then engaged as an engineer in making the first survey of the line of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, which has since become an integral part of the Grand Trunk System. When the road was finally completed he remained with it, taking for a time the office of freight agent. This position, however, he resigned in 1853 in order to take one of a similar character with the Michigan Central Railroad. He returned, however, to Maine, after a short period, where he became railroad superintendent at Leeds and Farmington. His next position was that of second lieutenant of the Androscoggin Railroad, and still later he became the first superintendent of the York & Cumberland Road. This was the last of the railroad offices held by him, as he withdrew about that time from railroading and settled permanently in Portland, where he engaged in commercial business on a large scale. He was for many years one of the most successful and prominent merchants of that city and was greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. In politics Stephen W. Eaton was a Democrat, and as that party was then dominant in the State he held a number of public offices. He was surveyor of the port of Portland during the administration of President Taylor, serving under Collector Jewett. He was a prominent Free Mason and was affiliated with many Masonic bodies in that part of the State. In the year 1854, however, he removed from Portland on account of the ill health of his family, and made his home in Gorham, though in spite of this fact he still attended to his business in the city. His death occurred at the age of seventy-one in Gorham, in 1876. Stephen W. Eaton married Miranda B. Knox, a native of Portland, a daughter of —— Knox, who was a descendant of General Knox and had been born at Buxton. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Stephen M., Samuel K., George R., Minnie, Charles P., Woodman S., Howard E., and Edward.

Woodman Stephen Eaton was born in Portland, October 16, 1846, and died in that city, August 28, 1905. He studied at a private school in Portland for a number of years, and later attended Gorham Academy. At the age of seventeen years he became an office assistant in the employ of the Berlin Mills Company at Berlin, New Hampshire. He spent some time afterwards at Lewiston, where he had a position with the freight department of the Androscoggin Railroad, a position which undoubtedly stimulated his interest in the question of railroads and may even have been responsible for his long and close association with railroading in that part of the country. However, his career in business life was cut short by his being appointed to a position in the office of the provost marshal at New Orleans, to which place he went and there dis-

charged his duties until the close of the Civil War. Upon returning to Maine, however, he secured a position with the Androscoggin Railroad Company, where he worked for about a year as a freight checker. This he left to take a position as freight cashier of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, and remained with this company from 1867 to 1875. He was then appointed to the position of freight agent of the Eastern Railroad, and in 1882 the office of freight agent of the Maine Central Railroad was added to the other. He was appointed general freight agent of the Maine Central Railroad in 1885, remaining in this most responsible position for about twelve years. During the time that he served in this capacity, the railroad enjoyed an extremely rapid growth and his ability to handle the great business gave evidence of how great was the executive ability and adaptibility which he possessed. Mr. Eaton, Sr., was a Congregationalist in his belief and attended the High Street Church of this denomination, giving liberally in support of its work. He was a Republican in politics, but though he gave active assistance to the party he never held public office of any kind and indeed eschewed rather than sought distinction of this kind. Like his father before him, he was extremely prominent in the Masonic order, in which he reached the thirty-second degree, and he was affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Ancient Landmark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was past commander; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He was also a member of the Grand Commandery of Maine, in which he held the rank of sword bearer. Besides the Masonic bodies, Mr. Eaton, Sr., was a member of Legonier Lodge, Independend Order of Odd Fellows; the Eastern Star Encampment, Patriarchs Militant; the Bramhall League and the Cumberland, Portland and Country clubs. He married, October 16, 1866, Judith Annette Colby, of Gorham, Maine, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Almeda (Ballard) Colby. They were the parents of four children, as follows: William Colby, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; Edward S., who died in 1895, aged twenty-four years; Harry Woodman; and Gertrude May, who died in infancy.

Born January 13, 1868, in the city of Portland, William Colby Eaton received his education in the local schools of his native city. He graduated from the High School there in 1886 and then attended the academic course at Harvard University. From this he was graduated with the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law school in connection with the same university, and also read law in the office of Charles F. Libby, Esquire. In the year 1894 he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Maine, and at once opened an office at No. 97 Exchange street in that city. Here he engaged in a general legal practice in which he met with a high degree of success until at the present time he is regarded as one of the leaders of the Portland bar. For four years he held a commission as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor, acting as aide-de-camp to that official. In 1901 and 1902 he was a member of the City Council from Ward seven, and in 1903 he was appointed assistant county attorney, holding that position in that and the following year. In 1905 he became county attorney and discharged the duties of this highly responsible post in that year and the next and also in 1909 and 1910. For a number of generations the members of the Eaton family have been prominent in Free Masonry and William Colby Eaton is no exception to this rule. He has attained the thirty-second degree in that order and is affiliated with Ancient Landmark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Cumberland, Portland, Athletic, Country and Lincoln clubs. Mr. Eaton is extremely fond of golf and finds his recreation in that delightful sport.

William Colby Eaton was united in marriage, May 16, 1895, at Portland, with Marion Durant Dow, a daughter of Frederick and Julia (Hammond) Dow, old and highly regarded residents of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of one child, a daughter, Annette Hammond, born March 13, 1897, and now in Wellesley, taking a special course at the Dana Hall Branch in music.

About the learned professions generally, and especially that of the law, there has grown up a great body of tradition, an atmosphere of them, it might be said, the intensity and mass of which it is very difficult to imagine for those who have never entered it. The law is the heir of many ages, not merely in its substance, its proper matter. but in a myriad of connotations and associations

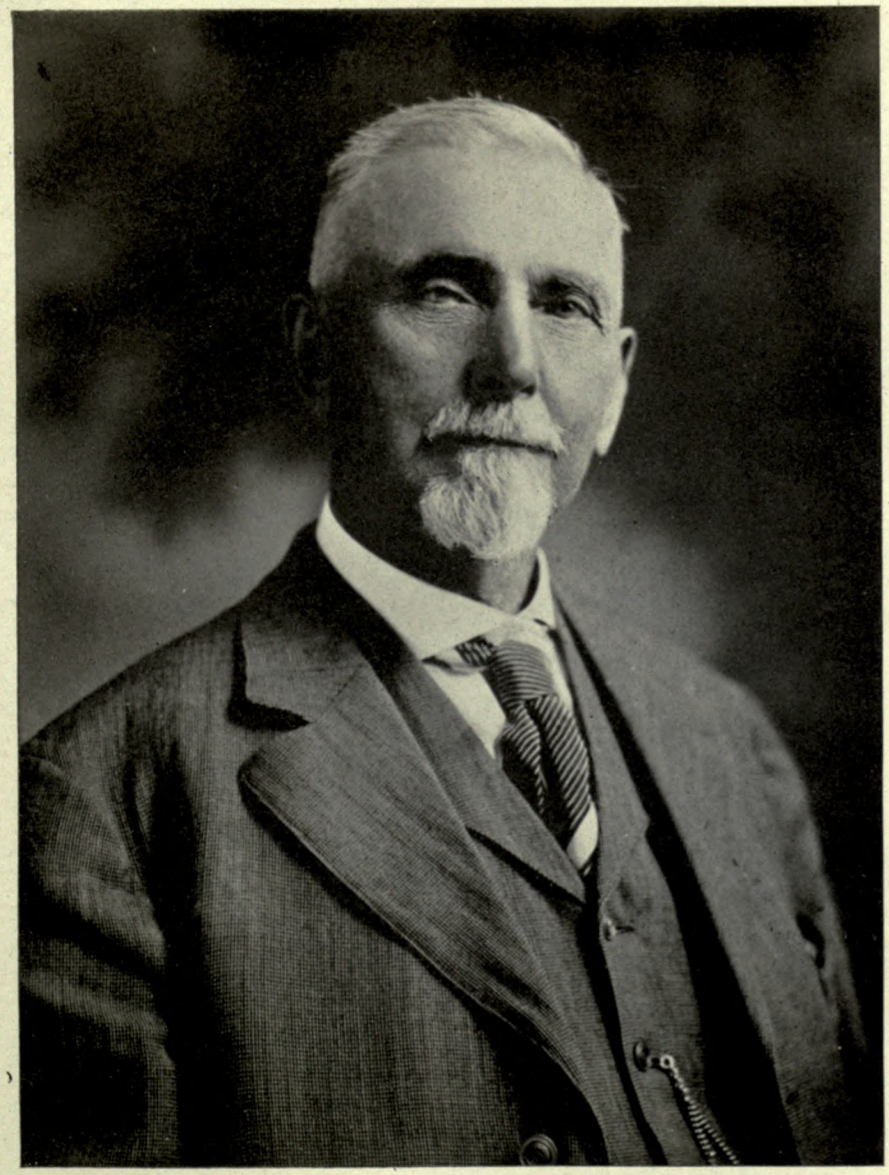
involving all those who from time immemorial have dwelt with and in it; the great men who have made and adapted it, the learned who have interpreted and practiced it. the multitude who have been protected and, alas, victimized by it. From each and all it has gained its wisdom or wit, its eloquence or its tale of human feeling to point a moral, until by a sort of process of natural selection there has risen a sort of system of ideals and standards, lofty in themselves, and a spur to the high-minded, a check to the unscrupulous, which no one may disregard. The bench and bar in America may certainly point with pride to the manner in which their members have maintained the splendid traditions of the profession, yes, and added their own, no inconsiderable quota, to the ideals of a future time. Among those who may be prominently mentioned as having ably maintained these legal traditions in the day and generation of the State of Maine is Mr. Eaton, of Portland, whose career in the practice of his profession is worthy of remark.

JAMES R. THURLOUGH, son of Frederick and Elsa (Whitney) Thurlough, was born at Monroe, Waldo county, Maine, March 6, 1846. He received a common school education. He adopted farming as an occupation and is also a starch manufacturer. He came to this county fifty years ago, unmarried, and has made his home here ever since. He is a Republican in his politics, and has been a member of the county commissioners board for twelve years, and for three years has been a selectman of the town. He is a stockholder in the Fort Fairfield National Bank. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the United Baptist church.

Mr. Thurlough married, at Fort Fairfield, Olive Marshall, daughter of Alfred and Anlena (Wade) Marshall, and their children are: Agnes, died when an infant; Nellie E., born January 11, 1884, married Junius P. Loring, and they have one child, James Thurlough, named after his grandfather.

ALGER VEZIE CURRIER—The influence exerted by the artist upon the community in which he lives is not to be expressed in material terms. It is not commensurate with that of the merchant, the business man or even the inventor, although into the best of these a certain amount of art may enter. In the case of the inventor, and even more of the craftsman or artisan, the art but enhances the value of the material object at which he works and changes the degree, but not the kind of value possessed by the article that he produces. In the case of pure art, however, in the case of music or painting, the change is one of kind rather than degree, so that no common standard can be found for the two types which cannot be compared together. But although this is true, and it must forever remain impossible to compare the work of the artist with that of almost any other kind of man who performs a service for the community, the man of aesthetic sensitiveness knows by a sure instinct that the service of the artist is by its very nature a thing far greater than that of the materialist, that it is incommensurate but the other is finite, while it is, in a sense, infinite; that is, that its effect is only limited by the capacity of those who receive its message, for, while if a man shall benefit a community to the extent of a thousand dollars, nothing will avail either to increase or decrease that benefit, if another benefit it to the extent of a beautiful picture, the benefit depends solely upon how greatly those who see are capable of being moved thereby and, with their increasing appreciation, might rise beyond any limit we could set for it. It is for this reason that in speaking of the work of Alger Vezie Currier, whose death on March 16, 1911, removed one of the most youthful and promising figures from the field of American art, while it is possible to apply to his work the terms great, powerful, or whatnot, it is beyond the power of anyone to assert definitely how great or powerful it be. That it was great and not small we may be certain, however, because of the position that he held in the estimation of those whose knowledge and taste qualified them to know and judge the quality of art.

Alger Vezie Currier was a native of Halfowell, Maine, where he was born February 7, 1862, a son of Alexander and Louise (Hersly) Currier. Like him, both his parents were natives of Hallowell, and the father was a prominent architect at this place, and for years was retained as the head draftsman of the Hallowell Granite Company. The Currier family is a very ancient one, and is descended from a distinguished English house, from which have also sprung families in various parts of Great Britain and the United States, bearing alternate forms of the same name, such as Currie, Curry, Corror and Carrier. Several of these lines were of the ancient aristocracy of England and we have the Carriers of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, bearing as their arms the following blazon: Sable, a bend between three spearheads, while the arms of the Currier or Carrier family of Gosport,



James R. Thurlough



The American Historical Society

Engd. by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Alger V. Cuppies

Hampshire, is: Sable, a chevron ermine between three crosses crosslet argent; and the crest: Out of a ducal coronet a dragon's head vert. The Curriers were founded in this country by one Richard Currier, who was born in England about 1616, and who came to America some time prior to 1641, when we find him settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was the father of but three children, but some of his immediate descendants had large families and the name spread rapidly over a large part of New England.

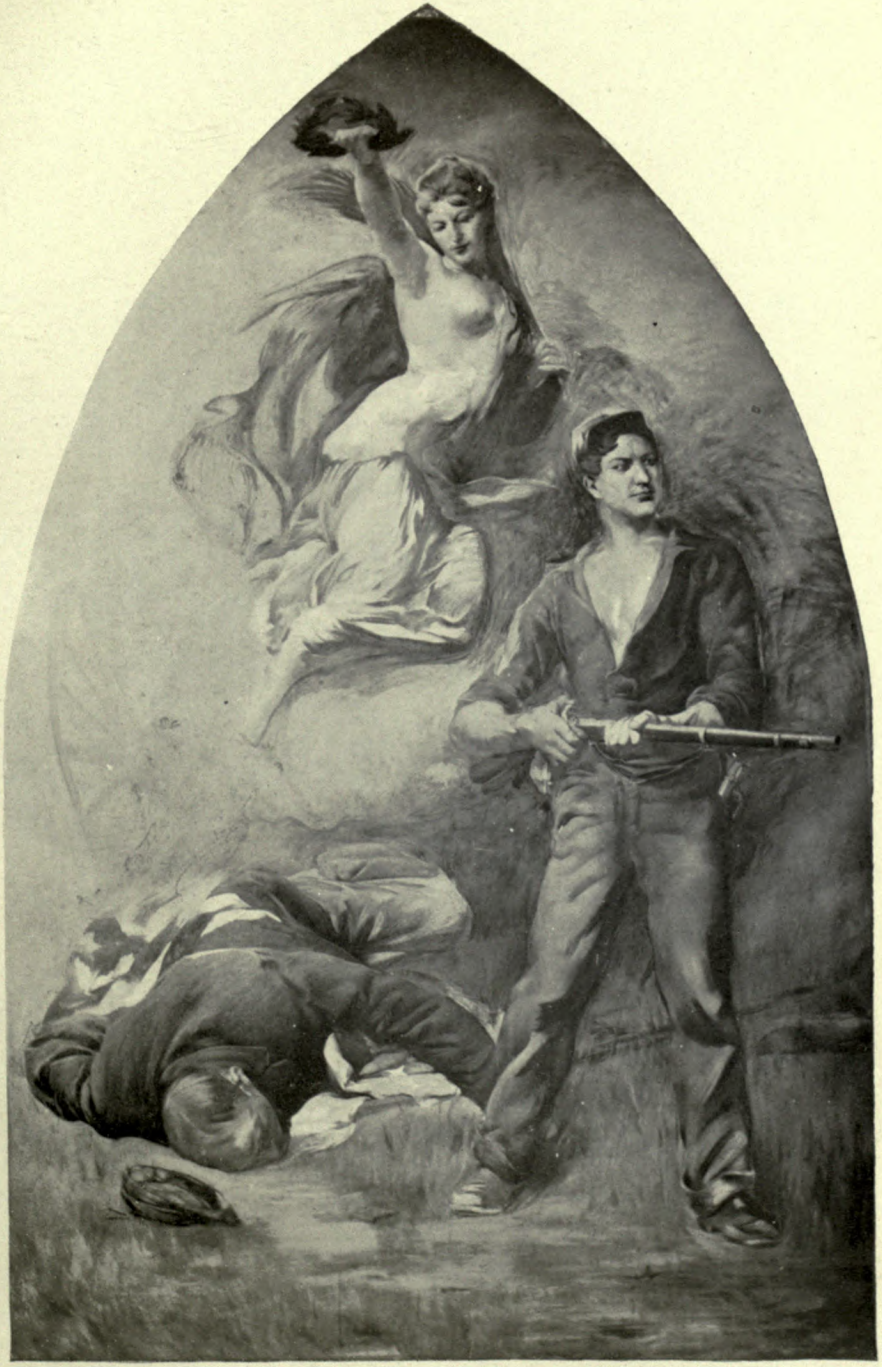
The childhood of Alger Vezie Currier was passed at his native Hallowell, and it was there that he attended school as a lad and gained his elementary education. From a very early age, however, he displayed marked artistic taste and ability, and while still a student at the local schools of Hallowell, determined to make art his life work. He gained but the most rudimentary knowledge of his chosen work under the local teachers, but showed so much talent and skill that he was sent by his father to the Boston Art School connected with the Museum of Art in that city, and there he studied under Professor Grundmann and others the technique of charcoal drawing. He gained in proficiency with great rapidity and won the commendation of his instructors, not only for his technical skill but for a certain individuality and boldness that seemed to presage much for the future. He also studied painting in oil and when only twenty-three years of age gave an exhibition of his work in these two mediums and a few water color sketches at the rooms of the Portland Art Club, in Portland, Maine. His work was most favorably commented upon, and the young man wisely determined to study in Paris at the ateliers of the best modern masters. His first instruction in Paris was gained at the Academie Julien, in the classes of Boulanger and LeFebvre, where he continued his work with charcoal point, principally from the nude. Under these masters the work of Mr. Currier developed greatly and gained form and character. After a year he returned for a brief visit to the United States, but four months after was again in Paris and this time placed himself under Carolus Duran and studied in the private atelier of that master. Here he followed up his study of the nude, this time in oils, and supplemented this with special work in drapery and costuming painting at the Atelier Colarossi. At the close of another year M. Duran told his promising pupil that he felt that he could make more progress working in his own studio, where he would have more time and opportunity to develop his individual tendencies than he could under further tuition, and advised him to compete for entrance to the salon. This advice was taken by Mr. Currier and its wisdom was quickly demonstrated in the development of a very distinctive and original manner and the rapid production of a number of splendid canvasses. His work attracted no little attention and admiration in the world of the art students of Paris, and received the seal of official approval in 1888, when two pictures of his were chosen for exhibition at the salon. The works selected for this honor are divided by the judges into four classes, class one being reserved for the work of acknowledged masters. Mr. Currier's pictures were placed in class two, an honor very unusual for so young an artist and one who had so recently graduated from the rank of student. Shortly after this event, Mr. Currier returned to America, and on parting from his old master, Duran, that great man said to him, "I hope you will return to Paris. A great many Americans go back to the states and devote themselves to money making, forgetting their art. I want you to come back to Paris and paint for the expositions, and I will do all I can for you. The time will come when you will stand in the front rank of painters."

Shortly after his return to this country Mr. Currier gave an exhibition of his work in his native town of Hallowell and shortly after another at Portland. He also had canvasses in several exhibits in New York City, and his work met with warm commendation everywhere. Among the efforts showed by him in this country were the Salon pictures, "Déesse," and "Sante," a still later canvas, the "Mandolin Girl," as well as numbers of sketches in oils, water color, and black and white. Perhaps that which attracted most attention was "Déesse," an extremely difficult subject of a nude girl against a white background, which the artist has handled with masterly skill and striking effect; but certainly not less in popular favor was the "Mandolin Girl," which many competent critics pronounced an advance even upon his salon pictures, and "Sante," an elderly bon-vivant, who seems to be pledging us in high good humor from the frame. These and other views of Mr. Curriers' work attracted marked attention in the art world generally, which soon awakened to the fact that here was a new factor in its life, a factor of force and originality which might be expected to accomplish much in pointing out new paths and ideals for his contemporaries to follow.

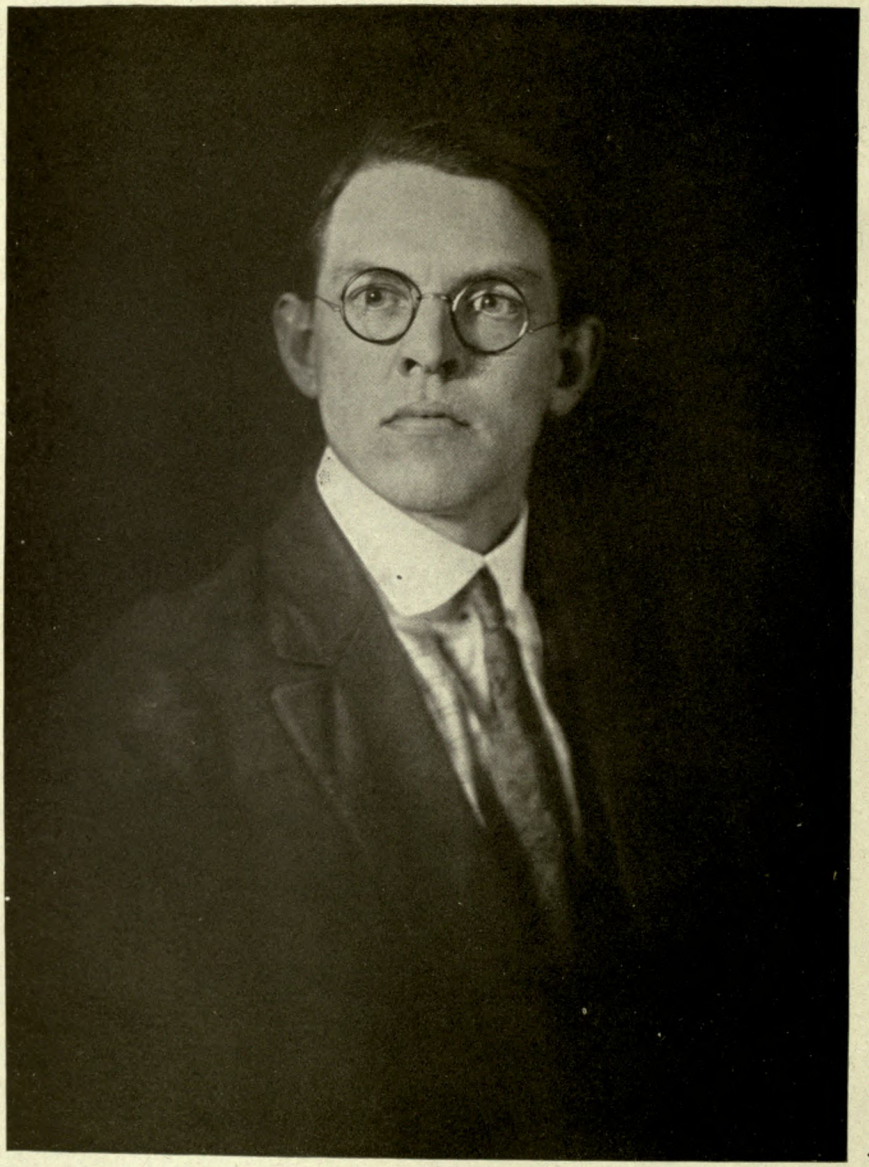
There is always a certain duty devolving upon such men as Mr. Currier, which some acknowledge and others do not, namely that of teaching others what they themselves have learned or discovered, of imparting something of the new matter their originality and genius has recovered of the aesthetic meaning of life. This duty Mr. Currier recognized frankly, and though it is always more or less difficult for the creative genius, with his brain teeming with new ideas to be rendered into the concrete, to confine himself even for a time to directing and moulding the immature ideas of his pupils, set himself to perform it. Accordingly he became instructor in drawing and painting in the Portland Society of Art, and shortly after was appointed instructor in art in the Art Department at Bowdoin College. For two years he continued in this work, and then turned his attention to private classes he had formed, continuing in this line until the year 1907. It was in that year that the city of Seattle, Washington, decided to found its Art Institute, which was for "the purpose of supplying the artists of Seattle a permanent place where to receive instruction and display their work." A rising young artist of that city, Julian Itter, in association with August Wolf, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, persuaded Mr. Currier to take charge of this important work. This he consented to do and for some time after was in the West doing a notable work for the development of art and art appreciation in that region. Some of Mr. Currier's original work during this period is exceedingly interesting, although in a realm quite other than that of his efforts during his period as a student and afterwards in France. It was as a decorator that he did some very notable work in Maine, one canvas particularly attracting attention. This was a large subject that he called "Honor to the Living and to the Dead." He also designed striking seals for that college and for Walker Art Building there, where he had taught for some two years. Mr. Currier's health failed, and there followed a long period of illness that finally culminated in his death.

Alger Vezie Currier was united in marriage, September 14, 1892, with Catharine Isabelle Moulton, a daughter of Oliver and Catharine (Shaw) Moulton. Mrs. Currier, who survives her husband, is, like him, a talented artist, and her sympathy with his aims and skill as a critic aided him greatly in the development of his talent. One child was born to them, a daughter, Catharine Mace, who is now the wife of Edwin C. Burleigh, assistant editor of the Kennebec *Journal,* of Augusta. Mrs. Burleigh is a talented and accomplished musician, and inherits much of her taste for it from her father, who was devotedly fond of that art. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Currier was married again, and is now Mrs. F. J. Thrasher, of Hallowell.

A word concerning Mr. Currier's attitude to his art will serve to close this all too brief sketch of a brilliant and a remarkable man. Enough has already been said to indicate that he was of a strongly independent mind and character and one not apt to fall in lightly with accepted ideals and methods, merely because they were accepted. Early in life he came under the influence of the great French school of modern art, and was inevitably affected by it most potently; so much so, that its aims and manner remained his normal atmosphere and medium of expression to the close of his life. Yet through it all there was visible the effects of his own strong personality ever struggling for a more definite and individual expression of its ideals, which Professor Johnson, of Bowdoin, very truly remarked were purer and more lofty than much that is discernable in modern French art. And while, too, the method and manner of this school were his own mode of expression in the main, he did not begrudge others their's, but was keenly and responsively appreciative of them. Always prompt to recognize and proclaim originality in others, he exhibited that final test of a great intelect, a generous tolerance, by no means incompatible with the keenest enthusiasm for one's own line of work, but which is, alas, none too common in artists of any variety. But although he was ever ready to acknowledge originality, that did not mean in his case that he was easily imposed upon by the countless new "schools," so called, and "isms" that are forever cropping out in the field of art. He knew originality when he saw it, even when it appeared under strange forms, but he had no patience with the mere novelty mongers who would pass off their vagaries as originality, appreciating well the profound difference between the two. He perceived the taint of degeneracy in much of modern European art, and perceived the danger of its getting a foothold in this country among the less virile of the younger artists, and he repelled it with all his might. He stood for the healthy, the individual, the normal in art, and was himself a living example of the dictum of Matthew Arnold, that the artist can never afford to take his eyes from his object to engage



"HONOR TO THE LIVING AND TO THE DEAD"



Elwyn M. Niles.

in puerile pre-occupation with himself. For in art as in religion, he who seeks his life shall lose it, and it is only in self-forgetfulness in some larger objective that we attain at length to true self expression.

ELWYN M. NILES was born in Bridgewater, Aroostook county, Maine, April 16, 1892, a son of Nelson George and Myrtle (Bradstreet) Niles. He was educated at the public schools of Bridgewater, and also attended Bridgewater Classical Academy, from which he graduated in 1911. When his business life began he elected to go into that of buying potatoes and general farming, later entering into partnership with R. T. Snow, general merchandise, Westfield, Maine, where he is now located. Mr. Niles settled in Westfield in 1911. He is a Republican in his politics. He has served on the board of selectmen of his town for four successive years, and is now a member. He is also a trial justice for his county, and treasurer of the Ministerial and School Fund of his town, and treasurer of the Westfield Electric Company. He is a member of Aroostook Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Blaine, Maine, past grand of Westfield Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Bridgewater Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Bridgewater, Maine. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Niles married at Westfield, Maine, October 8, 1913, Martha N. Chase, daughter of Norman W. and Carrie A. (Trueworthy) Chase, and granddaughter of Hon. Cyrus Chase, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Niles are the parents of four children as follows: Mildred I., born June 27, 1914; Elwyn M., Jr., born August 29, 1915; Madeline W., born January 11, 1917; and Laurel H., born July 29, 1918.

JOHN FULLER APPLETON MERRILL—The bar of Cumberland county, Maine, numbers among its members many distinguished and capable men and many who stand for the best traditions of the legal profession in this country, but of none may this more truly be said than of John Fuller Appleton Merrill, who is well and favorably known, not only to his own large clientele but to all his colleagues and to the community in general.

Mr. Merrill is a member of a family which has lived for three generations in the State of Maine, his grandfather having come to that State and settled in the city of Portland many years ago. He was Dr. John Merrill, who was well known in his own profession in his day. He was a native of New Hampshire, but made Portland his home during practically his entire life, and it was here that his death occurred when he was more than seventy years of age. He married a Miss Boyd and they were the parents of four children, one of whom, Mary B. Merrill, still resides at Bethel, Maine.

Another of these children was Charles B. Merrill, the father of the Mr. Merrill of this sketch, and himself a prominent man in the community. Charles B. Merrill was born in the year 1827 at Portland, and received his education in the schools of that city. He had studied for the law and was practicing his profession when the outbreak of the Civil War caused him to abandon civil life and take the sword in the defense of his country. He served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Seventeenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and saw three years active service. He was twice wounded and commanded his regiment in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Upon returning from the war, he engaged in a commercial line of business in Portland, in which he was eminently successful, and was also active in local public affairs, serving as a member of the school committee in Portland for many years. He was married to Abba Isabelle Little, a native of Portland, born in the year 1834. Her death occurred in the year 1891 as did also that of her husband. They were the parents of eight children, of whom all but two are deceased, as follows: John Fuller Appleton, of whom further, and Charles P. Merrill, of Portland. Mrs. Merrill, Sr., was a daughter of Josiah Stover Little, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, and of Abba Isabella (Chamberlain) Little, his wife, a native of Vermont. Her father, Josiah S. Little, graduated from Bowdoin College in the famous class of 1825, one of his classmates being the poet Longfellow. He was a very prominent man in the politics of the State of Maine, and was speaker of the State House of Representatives for two terms. He was also very well known in business and was president of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, which has since come to form a part of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and was also one of the organizers of the Berlin Mills Lumber Company. The class of 1825 of Bowdoin College gave to the country and to the world an unusual number of brilliant and successful men, and included in its membership not only Longfellow, but Hawthorne and President Franklin Pierce. Mr. Merrill, Sr., was also a graduate of Bowdoin.

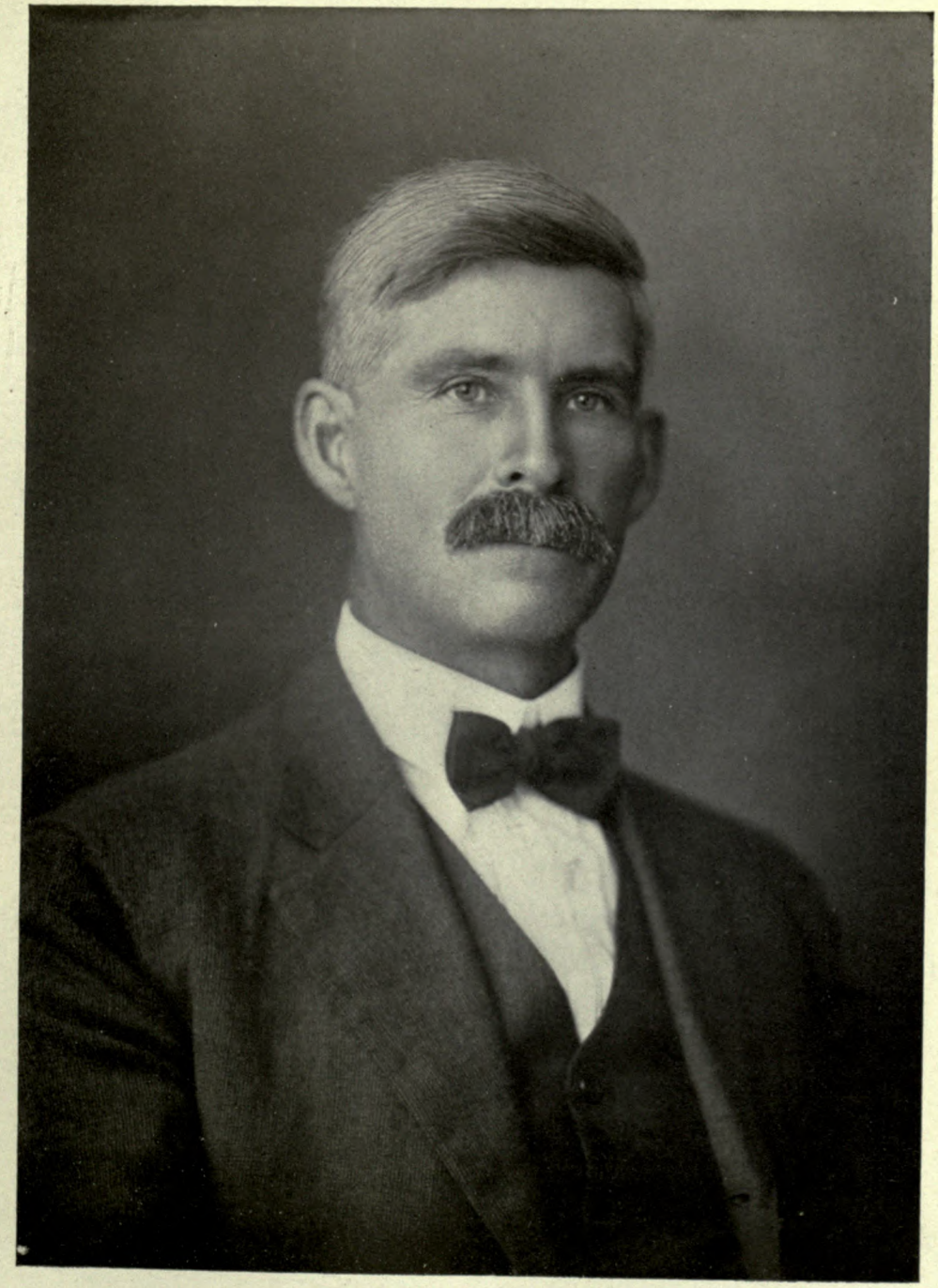
John Fuller Appleton Merrill was born February 10, 1866, in the city of Portland, Maine. He began his education by attending the local public schools and graduated from the City High School in the year 1883. He then was sent to the Phillips Academy at Andover, from which he graduated in 1885, and where he was prepared for college. In the same year he matriculated at Yale University, where he took the usual academic course and was graduated with the class of 1889. He had in the meantime determined upon the law as his profession in life and proceeded to study his chosen subject in the office of Judge Putnam, an eminent attorney of Portland. He then attended the Harvard Law School, was graduated with the class of 1892, and admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in his native State the same year. Mr. Merrill at once began the active practice of his profession in Portland and has met with a very gratifying success there. He has developed a large clientele and much important litigation passes through his office.

But Mr. Merrill has not confined his activities to his private practice. On the contrary he has given much thought and effort to public affairs and has held a number of important local offices in Portland. He has served for a number of terms as a member of the Common Council of the city and is at the present time (1917) a member of that body. He has also served on the Board of Aldermen for two years, and was a member of the City School Commission one year. He resigned from this commission to take a place on the police board, where he served a number of years. Besides these important posts Mr. Merrill has also been a member of the City Hall Building Commission, and with his associates, Leighton and Pason, planned and erected the handsome new Portland City Hall in 1906. Besides his local offices Mr. Merrill was a member of the State Senate in 1906, serving one term on that body when he was appointed judge of the Western Circuit Court of Portland. This responsible office he held from 1911 until 1915 and in the latter year was appointed to the post of district attorney for a term of four years. Mr. Merrill is prominent in the general life of the community and especially so in its social and religious affairs. He is a member of the Episcopal church and attends St. Luke's Cathedral in Portland, of which he has been senior warden for ten years. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that his father and grandfather before him held the same position. On June 7, 1910, Mr. Merrill was united in marriage with Elizabeth Payson Goddard, a native of Portland, a daughter of Judge Charles W. and Rowena C. (Morrill) Goddard.

Mr. Merrill is a man of strong and vigorous personality to which every element, physical and mental, contributes. He is the fortunate possessor of good health, and his mind is an extremely active and positive one which easily takes the lead in his relations with others and make him a dominant force in the sphere of his labors. He is not, however, one of those who attempt to impose their will upon others by a sort of aggressive insistence which serves only to gain the ill will of those about, but rather one whose judgment is so good and whose guaging of the practical problems of life so quick and intuitive that others instinctively acquiesce in his decisions and follow the lead willingly. He is easily accessible to all men and, although his time is occupied by many details of his professional life, in which he is engaged, yet he always finds an opportunity to attend to the needs of others, small and great, and there are many who have found his assistance of timely value. He is, accordingly, highly honored by not only his immediate family and personal friends but by the community at large which regards him in the light of a leading member.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON was born in the town of Blaine, Maine, September 13, 1862, the son of William F. and Mercy (Brown) Robinson, his father having been a native of Nova Scotia, and came to Maine when a small boy, and moved to Blaine in 1860. He built the mill at Robinson in South Blaine, in 1863, and sawed the first shingles in 1864. He brought up a family of fourteen children, his son, William E. Robinson, being the thirteenth. Two of his sons, Fred C. and Harrison H., served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

William E. Robinson was educated at the district schools of the locality, and when he reached man's estate became a farmer and lumberman. He is now the owner of two farms in the township of Blaine which total two hundred and forty acres. He is a Republican in his political principles and has served for twenty-five years on the town board of selectmen, and for the past five years has been the chairman. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Aroostook Lodge, Blaine, and is also a member of the Grange. He attends the Baptist church.



W. E. Robinson

Mr. Robinson married, at Blaine, September 22, 1883, Amber E. Ketchum, born at Bridgewater, Maine, February 14, 1867, daughter of John F. and Leonora (Foot) Ketchum, who for several years before her marriage had taught school. Her father, John F. Ketchum, served in the Civil War under General Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Robinson were the parents of the following children: 1. Oscar B., born September 4, 1884; married, December 25, 1908, June B. Stevens, of Portage, Maine, and they have three children: Fred. Clinton, died May 16, 1913; Orrin Ellsworth; and James Archibald. 2. Clinton B., born August 31, 1888; married Helen A. Lincoln, of Mars Hill, Maine, and they have two children: Phyllis Marian and William Oscar.

THOMAS TETREAU, the energetic and efficient health officer of Portland, Maine, is not a native of that city at all, having come there at the comparatively recent date of 1911, since which time, however, he has had ample opportunity to identify himself most closely with the city's affairs and to perform for it an invaluable service. Dr. Tetreau is a member of a family which was undoubtedly of French origin but which had resided in Canada for a number of years. His father was Charles Tetreau, born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in the year 1816. Charles Tetreau came in young manhood to the United States and lived for a number of years at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where his death eventually occured in the month of August, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was engaged in business in Lawrence as a contracting mason and made a very considerable success thereof up to the time of his retirement. He married Ursula Vegiar, like himself a native of Canada and of French-Canadian stock. Mrs. Tetreau died at Lawrence in 1897 at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of fifteen children of whom Dr. Tetreau is the youngest and of whom thirteen are now living. They are as follows: Charles E.; Ursula, now Mrs. Charles Dawson; Joseph; Flavien; Peter C., deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Edwin DeMars; Frank X.; John B.; Melina, deceased, who was Mrs. Telesphore Geoffroi; Julia, who is now the wife of Captain Lewis Berney; Olive T.; George R.; Rose D.; Lucy, who is now Mrs. Louise Desjardins; and Thomas, with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born January 30, 1869, in the town of Franklin, Franklin county, Vermont, Thomas Tetreau was taken as an infant by his parents to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and it was with this city that his youthful associations were formed. It was here also that the preliminary portion of his education was obtained, for which purpose he attended the local public schools and was prepared for college in the high school there. He then went to Canada, where he attended the University of Ottawa, from which he graduated with the class of 1896. He did some post-graduate work during the following year, which won him the degree of B.S. He then entered McGill University of Montreal, where he studied medicine and received his degree of M.D. He then returned to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he established himself in practice and continued there until 1903. He then went to Washington State, where he practiced for thirteen years or until he received the appointment of health officer of Portland, Maine. Upon first reaching Washington, he had engaged in a general practice in the town of Yakima, but in the year 1905 he began gradually to devote his attention to the matter of public health and in 1911 gave up his private practice altogether, being in that year appointed health officer of Yakima. Five years later he received the offer from Portland Maine, and returned East to take up his new duties. How admirably and effectively he has performed them is acknowledged by the entire city, over the preservation of whose health he now presides. Dr. Tetreau takes as active a part in the other aspects of the city's life as his very onerous duties will permit. He joined, while still in the West, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and keep up his association with that order now. He is also a member of the Portland Medical Club. Dr. Tetreau is a Catholic in religious belief and attends the Cathedral in Portland, being a member of the Cathedral Parish.

Dr. Tetreau was united in marriage, November 17, 1901, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, with Josephine Davis, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, a daughter of Alexander Davis, himself a native of that place, and of Elizabeth (Bradley) Davis, his wife. Mrs. Davis was born in England and came to this country in early youth, where she met Mr. Davis and married him. Dr. and Mrs. Tetreau were the parents of six children, as follows: Ursula Elizabeth, born August 24, 1902; Philip E., born June 4, 1904; Francis A., born December 30, 1905; Dorothy A., born September, 1907; Catherine, born May, 1910; and Thomas, Jr., born 1914.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by re-

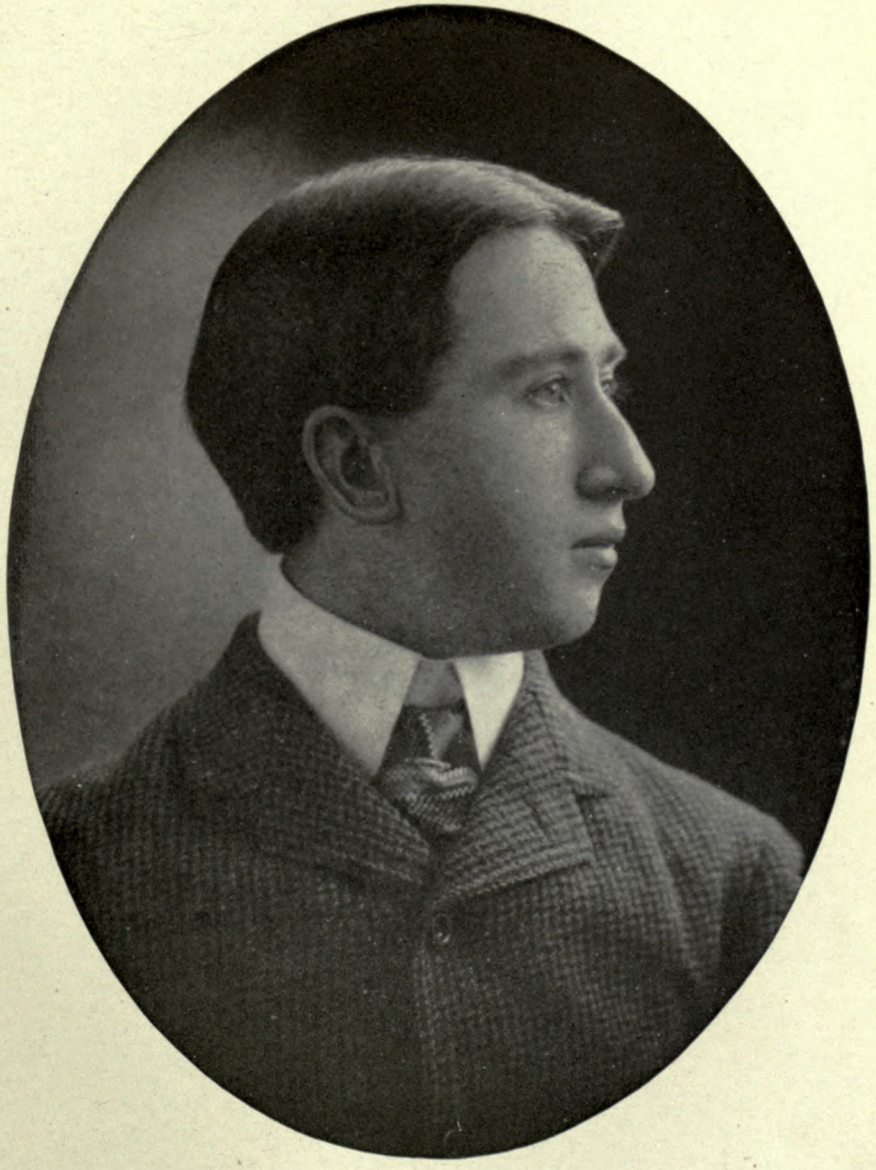
flected light all those who practice it. Something, that is, concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that today there has been a certain lowering on the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal consideration, lost themselves, either in the interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellow-men. A man of this type is Dr. Thomas Tetreau, of Portland, Maine, whose work in that city in the interests of its health, as a health officer, has done the public an invaluable service.

WILLIAM B. BURNS—One of the prominent figures of the community of Mars Hill and its vicinity, William B. Burns, was born in Fort Fairfield, February 14, 1880, a son of Frank W. and Eliza N. (Slocum) Burns, his father having been employed in the customs house, and running a livery business for thirty years. Of late years he has been engaged in farming and the breeding of horses.

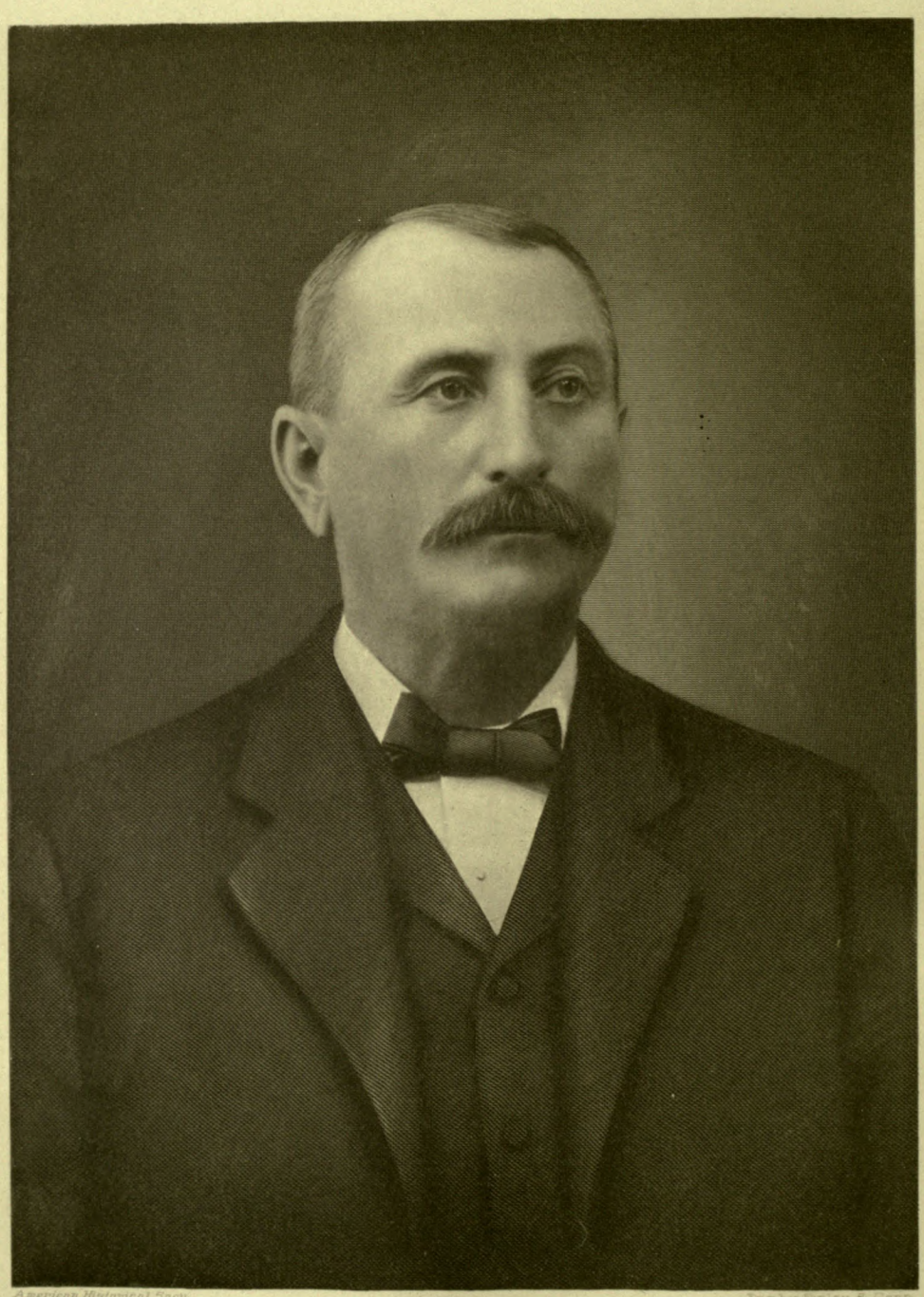
William B. Burns was educated in the common schools of his district and graduated from the Fort Fairfield High School, going from that to the University of Maine, which he attended for two years. After leaving school he obtained a position of deputy collector in the United States Custom Service and was an official at the Port of Mars Hill for fifteen years. He then entered upon mercantile business, and at the same time operated his farm of 165 acres which lies three miles out of the town. Mr. Burns is a Republican in his political convictions. For four years he served the town as a selectman and has been on the school committee for six years, and for three years he was superintendent of schools at Mars Hill. Trustee of Aroostook Central Institute for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Eastern Star, of which he has been a patron for two years. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Burns married, at Fort Fairfield, September 24, 1902, Cora M. White, a daughter of William J. and Emmeline (Barnes) White. They have seven children: 1. William Preston, born June 30, 1903. 2. Kenneth Bonney, born May 15, 1905. 3. Alice Louise, born February 8, 1907. 4. Robert Bruce, born March 14, 1909. 5. Hortense Eliza, born October 23, 1911. 6. Frank Wesley, 3rd, born March 11, 1913. 7. Barbra Elizabeth, born September 23, 1917.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY WELLS, late of Hallowell, Maine, where his death occurred, August 7, 1912, in the eightieth year of his age, was a native of this place and a well known figure in the Chinese trade, both here and in the Orient, most of his active life having been spent in the latter region. Captain Wells was a member of a very ancient family, which has occupied a distinguished position in the various communities in which it has resided, both in America and still earlier in England. The name was originally de Welles, but in later times the prefix has been omitted and in some of the branhces the spelling contracted to the modern Wells. The first de Welles came to England with William the Conqueror, and his descendants were prominent in the affairs of the Kingdom for many generations, and thence several branches emigrated to the New England colonies and settled in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. The Connecticut family, from which Captain Wells was sprung, was founded there by Thomas Welles, or Wells, of Essex, England, whose property had been confiscated in the mother country for political reasons and who came to this country as agents of Lords Say and Seal. He rose to be Governor of Connecticut and was recognized as one of the great leaders of the colonists in the early days. He had many descendants, some of whom settled at East Windsor, Connecticut, and it was there that Solomon Ensign Wells, the father of Captain Wells, was born, January 17, 1801. As a lad he was brought from there by his parents to Hallowell, Maine, where he engaged in farming for many years, and finally died, August 15, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He married Louisa Batten Brown, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where she was born, July 8, 1806. Her death occurred May 4, 1904, having nearly reached her ninety-



William B. Burns



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eighth birthday at the time. Solomon E. Wells and his wife were the parents of the following children: Aroline, Charles, with whom we are here especially concerned; Julia, Lewis, and Frank.

Born, New Year's day, 1833, at Hallowell, Maine, Captain Charles H. Wells attended the public schools of this place until he had reached the age of eighteen. Two years prior to this the great discovery of gold was made in California and the period of the "Forty-niners" began. Thousands rushed to the western coast from various parts of the country, and in 1851, as soon as he was sufficiently old to make it possible, the young man joined the hurrying and expectant throng that was yet pouring westward. He went by Panama and had to walk across the isthmus, there being no canal at that time. The youth was not daunted, however, and made the difficult and dangerous voyage successfully, and once on the Pacific coast took vessel for California. Arriving there he went to the gold mines in the northern part of the State and remained in that district for two years, alternating his prospecting with running a small frontier store and several other occupations. At the close of that period he returned to the East by the Nicaraguan route, and once more found himself in his native place. His trip to California had brought him one thing, even though no fortune had been found, and that was an intense fondness for a life of travel and adventure, especially by sea. Accordingly, in 1854, he went to sea before the mast and thus embarked fairly upon his career. His taste for it was far too deep-seated to be altered by the mere incidental hardships and he soon became known as an excellent seaman and an ambitious youngster. In addition to his knowledge of practical seamanship, which he gained in the routine of his daily work, he studied navigation and thus fitted himself for a more responsible post. In 1863, while in Scotland, he was made master of the American bark, *Colonel Ledyard*, and for several years commanded her in the trade between this country and Scotland. He then opened a ship-chandlery establishment at Glasgow and conducted that successfully for a considerable period. Once more, however, the old lure of the sea prevailed with him and he entered the employ of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, and sailed as the captain of one of this company's vessels from Liverpool to Shanghai, under the British flag. The firm of Russell & Company of Shanghai was the representative of the English concern in the Chinese city, and Captain Wells remained in the same employ, commanding in turn several of their vessels and trading in the coast waters and rivers of China. In 1876 the business was purchased by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, but Captain Wells continued his service under the new owners until the year 1900. He was then sixty-seven years of age, and felt that it was time for him to retire from a life so arduous, so with many regrets, both on his part and that of the company, which was losing one of its most valued agents, he resigned command of his vessel and returned to the United States and his native Hallowell. The remaining twelve years of his life he spent here, winning for himself a large place in the affections of his fellow citizens, and here his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. Among the many adventurous episodes of an adventurous life, Captain Wells always remembered with especial interest the occasion when, during the Civil War, his ship was chased by the *Alabama* of Confederate fame, but succeeded in making her escape. As a young man Captain Wells joined the Republican party, but most of his life being spent in the far East, he had little opportunity to keep acquainted with political issues at home. He always retained his allegiance to the old party, however, and on returning to this country in 1900, voted the ticket for the first time in fifty years. As a young man he also joined the Masonic order, but his activities in that body also lapsed. In religious belief he was a Methodist, and attended that church while in the United States, but in China he attended the Episcopal church at Shanghai.

Captain Wells was united in marriage, February 17, 1860, at Bremen, Germany, with Emilie Bergmann, a native of Hamburg, where she was born, August 14, 1835. Mrs. Wells was a daughter of Peter Philip Erhardt Bergmann, born at Ocvilgoenne, Germany, and Christina (Gerkens) Bergmann, born at Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Bergmann were married at Bremen, and there he was engaged in business as a merchant for many years; their deaths occurred in that city in 1876 and 1892, respectively. Mrs. Wells came with her husband to Hallowell, Maine, when he made his home there in 1900, and there her death occurred, December 13, 1903. They were the parents of three children as follows: 1. Louisa Christina, who became the wife of Franklin Glazier Russell, of Jacksonville, Florida, where they now reside. They are the parents of three children: i. Hilda, now Mrs. Malcolm McCrory, and the mother of two children, Malcolm, Jr.,

and Marion Russell, born October 25, 1918. ii. Franklin G., Jr., a graduate of Yale University, and now a lieutenant of artillery in the Sixty-second Division, with the American Expeditionary Force in France. iii. Maria, born in Hallowell, July 1, 1887, married, December 30, 1908, Hans Mutzenbecher of Hamburg, where she was being educated at the time in art and languages. She died in Hamburg, June 5, 1909. 2. Georgiana Emelia, who resides in the old home at Hallowell. 3. Julia Maria, who also resides there. All three of Captain Wells' daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Four years of their childhood were spent in Germany, after which they returned to the United States and studied at the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy at Hallowell. In the year 1907 they took another extended trip in Europe.

The character of Captain Charles Henry Wells was an unusually strong one, and an unusually simple and direct one as well. From long habits of command his manner seemed at times almost stern, but the fact is, that although he was a strict disciplinarian and insisted on his commands being obeyed instantly, he was actually the reverse of what is generally thought of as a martinet. Still less was he ever violent, and rarely raised his voice above the pitch necessary to make it distinctly heard. He circumnavigated the globe no less than five times, besides countless voyages on a small plan. He did not know the meaning of fear, and this fact, always potent with plain men, together with a liberality towards his crews, accounted for the great hold he exercised over the many rough men he commanded. Like all who ever sailed the seas as skipper, he had all sorts and conditions of men to deal with, but on the whole his crews were strongly devoted, and there were few ships kept or operated with the skill and snap of those of Captain Wells.

WILLIS ELWOOD SWIFT—Occupying the most conspicuous post in the gift of his fellow citizens, during the great World War, Willis Elwood Swift has been since January 1, 1917, the mayor of Augusta, the capital of the State, being the first mayor under the new charter which is known as "the responsible mayor plan of government." He has given the town an able, clean, business-like administration and his record is one to which he can point with justifiable pride.

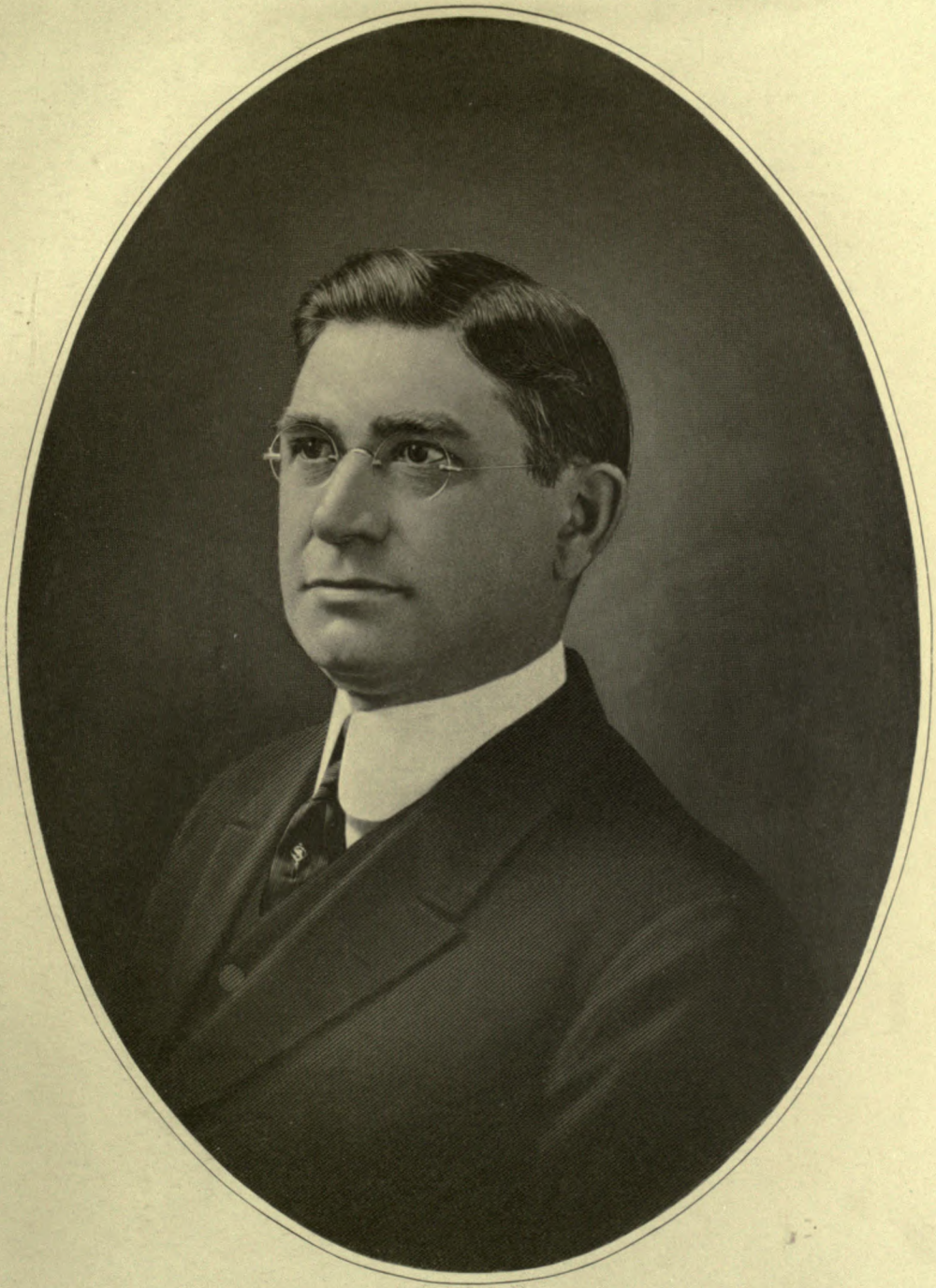
Mr. Swift is a native of the State of Maine, having been born in Sidney, September 19, 1870, a son of George D. and Clara A. (Sawtelle) Swift, the former born in New Sharon, Maine, and a farmer by occupation. His mother is a native of Sidney and both are still living.

Willis Elwood Swift was educated in the public schools and Dirigo Business College of Augusta, graduating with the class of 1890. He then entered the service of J. H. Cogan Company and with them he remained for five years. At the end of that time he bought an interest in the firm of Swift & Turner, which after ten years was incorporated under the style of Swift & Turner Company and of this organization he is president. In 1914 he bought an interest in The Holmes Brothers Company, wholesale grocers, the concern later being incorporated and the name changed to The Holmes-Swift Company and of this concern he is treasurer. He has many other business interests, and among them may be mentioned that he is a trustee and member of the Executive Board of State Trust Company.

In his political convictions, Mayor Swift is a Republican, and always has taken a very vital interest in municipal and State affairs, feeling that it is the duty of every citizen in each commonwealth to take his share of the work for the common weal. He served in 1912 on the City Council and in the fall of that year he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1914 he was elected by his party to the State Senate, and after two years of most acceptable service he was re-elected by his constituency to the second term in the same chamber. In December, 1916, he was elected by his fellow townsmen the mayor of the city and the confidence in his ability, shown by this endorsement, he has fully merited as shown by the excellent work he has done in giving Augusta a clean cut and thoroughly business administrative term.

Mr. Swift has always taken an active interest in fraternal orders, being a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past presiding officer of all York Rite bodies and past district deputy of the Eleventh Masonic District. He is a member of the Abnaki and Rotary clubs of Augusta. He is a Universalist and a member of the Winthrop Street Universalist Church.

Mayor Swift married, July 22, 1894, in Augusta, Lillian Irene Holmes, born in Jacksonville, New Brunswick, and educated in the Fredrickton Normal School. She is the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Grass) Holmes. Mayor and Mrs.



Willis A. Swift



Wilbur C Oliver

Swift have two children: Raymond Whitney, born April 22, 1895; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1917, and now a captain in the United States Army. He married, August 22, 1917, Mildred Farrington, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Frank G. Farrington of Augusta. Their daughter, Marjorie Irene, born December 22, 1898, was educated at Mount Holyoke College, and married, August 31, 1918, Lieutenant Almon Bird Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sullivan, of Rockland, Maine.

WILBUR CARTER OLIVER—The pioneer energy and hardihood persists in modern days in the men who, undeterred by the difficulties or hardships of poverty fight their way through present conditions, and finally reach the top. This is the reflection of one who is called to outline the career of such men as Wilbur C. Oliver and others of his type. He had the ambition, the pluck, and the perseverance to go through the first half of his ambition and then, unwilling to be content with what he had won, entered the second and more difficult phase of the struggle where his competitors were men of the first class. When a man has gone through such a business history, he is entitled to take a modest pride in his work, and to feel a certain satisfaction in the place he has won. Wilbur C. Oliver began li[fe] with no aids of fortune or of friends, and in the genuine pioneer spirit of honest and courageous will-to-win gained a positon in the business world of the city of Bath which is second to none.

Mr. Oliver comes of old American stock, the Olivers of New England being descendants of the Olivers of Sussex county, England, the earliest to come over being Thomas Oliver, who brought his wife and children from Lewes in Sussex and settled in Boston in 1632. The tradition is that they were originally Scotch, and a Rev. Andrew Oliver came from Scotland to New Hampshire in the eighteenth century, to take charge of a church in Londonderry in that State, and afterwards went to Otsego county, New York, wh[ere] he was the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Springfield. Though others of the name came later in New England history, the names of Thomas Oliver and his wife Anne, are the only ones of the early colonists. A celebrated man of the name was the Peter Oliver who was graduated from Harvard College, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1735 and his master's degree in arts in 1773, and his doctor's degree in common law at Oxford, in 1776. He was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Massachusetts between the years 1771 and 1775. There were many Loyalists among that class and rank of men in those days, especially among those who had been brought into close affiliation with the mother country, and Judge Oliver was of that party. Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776, he returned to England, and never came back to the country of his birth but died in Birmingham, England, October 13, 1791.

(I) John Oliver was born in Phippsburg, Maine, in 1788. When a young man he entered upon a mercantile career, establishing a store for general merchandise at Winnegance, Maine, and continuing in this occupation all the rest of his life. He married Catharine —— and they had eight children, of whom one was John.

(II) John (2) Oliver, son of John (1) and Catharine Oliver, was born in Phippsburg, Maine, April 4, 1820. His education was gained at the local schools and when the time came for him to go to work, he obtained a position in the Phippsburg mills. In this occupation he continued the rest of his life having been promoted to higher positions in reward for his faithful and efficient service. He was a member of the Baptist church, and he married Elsie, daughter of Isaac Marr. Their children were: Lucretia, Cleveland Marr, Camelia, Charles W., Katherine, Chester, George, Emma and Wilbur Carter, of the present biographical account.

(III) Wilbur C. Oliver, youngest son of John (2) and Elsie (Marr) Oliver, was born in Phippsburg, February 29, 1860. His education was gained in the local schools of his native town and at those of Bath to which he went as a boy of eleven. He was an ambitious lad with an instinctive preference for the best, and he hoped to be able to gain a liberal education but this in its formal sense was denied him and at the age of fifteen he had to enter the business arena. Like many other captains of industry he can say, "the world is my university," and the training he received was in the infinitely more varied and strenuous school of life itself. He first obtained a position as a clerk in a grocery store, and then went to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where for two seasons he worked as a fisherman. After that he returned to Bath and entered the employ of the Torry Roller Bushing Works. This business interested him greatly and the possibilities that lay within the scope of the work appealed to his keen and clear-eyed judgment of affairs. With great enthusiasm and a painstak-

ing industry, he made himself familiar with every step of the processes and with every detail of the administrative methods. His ambition was to be at the head of an establishment of his own on the same lines, and this aim was achieved in 1883, when he opened his own place for the galvanizing of iron in Bath, under the firm name of the Bath Galvanizing Works. The beginnings of this industry were very modest, but good management and modern business methods have brought the establishment into the front rank of those plants that are doing this type of work. The establishment is located at the corner of Vine and Water streets, and is a well equipped plant, the works having been greatly enlarged to accommodate the increasing volume of business. The extensive orders taken by the Bath shipyards for the building of torpedoes for the United States Government was one among other reasons that urged the building of larger vats for the galvanizing of the large parts of boats. The filling of this need and the expenditure of thousands of dollars on the necessary enlargement and equipment of the plant has been fully justified by the event, and by the enormous growth in late years of the business.

Mr. Oliver is a Republican and a very active and enthusiastic worker along party lines. He is greatly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and has never spared himself in his efforts to affect the changes that will do away with abuses and install improvements in city administration. It is due to the efforts of such men that the life of a community becomes more wholesome and gracious from generation to generation. In 1904 he was elected a member of the common council of Bath from the second ward. In 1906 he was elected alderman from his ward and as a president of the body was recognized by his associates as a superior presiding officer. In 1908 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office of mayor, but he declined the nomination. He served more than one term as the chairman of the Republican City Committee. He has always taken a deep interest in the improvement of conditions in city institutions. In 1906 the investigation which he was instrumental in pushing for the improvement of the Bath city almshouse brought about its object and effected a marked change in the work done for the poor of the city. In the spring of 1913 there had been removed by Governor Haynes five sheriffs from as many different counties upon investigation by the Legislature, and Mr. Oliver was appointed for Sagadahoc county, and served twenty months. He then ran for the office of sheriff and was the only man elected on the Republican ticket in 1916. He ran again and carried every town in the county and is still sheriff on a platform of the strict enforcement of the law. He is a man whose sense of justice lies very near his feeling for business efficiency and rooted still deeper in his nature is the kindly sympathy for those who have not been so successful in their journey through life.

He finds time in a busy life for a keen interest in fraternal orders, and is active in Masonic circles. He is a member of Solar Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery and St. Bernard Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 5, of Bath; Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Portland; Mystic Shrine and Kora Temple, of Lewiston. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 934, of Bath; the Improved Order of Red Men, Sagamore Tribe, No. 64; Arcadia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 12, of Bath.

Mr. Oliver married, November 9, 1881, Esther, daughter of Arthur Gibbs, of New Brunswick. They had two children: 1. Ralph, deceased. 2. Arthur Gibbs, a sketch of whom follows:

ARTHUR GIBBS OLIVER—There is no name better known or more respected among the younger business men of Bath, Maine, than that of Arthur Gibbs Oliver, who has been associated for a number of years with one of the greatest industries of the region and is now in complete charge of the business. The Bath Galvanizing Works are well known, not merely in the community where they are situated, but, as one of the largest of their kind in the country, enjoy a national and even international reputation. Mr. Oliver comes of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country in 1632, when one Thomas Oliver of the great Sussex family of that name, came from Lewes in that county of England and, with his wife and children sailed for the New England colonies. They landed at Boston and settled there, being the only immigrants to bear the name of Oliver until a considerably later period. There is a tradition among the Olivers of Maine that their ancestors were originally Scottish, and a certain color is given thereto by the fact that there were several of the name who came to this country later in the Colonial period, notably the Rev. Andrew Oliver, who settled for a time in New Hampshire in the Eighteenth Century, but afterwards went to New York State.

Arthur Gibbs Oliver is a son of Wilbur Carter



John H Harper

and Esther (Gibbs) Oliver (a sketch of the former preceding this, in this work), and inherits the sturdy character and practical mind of his ancestors. The elder Mr. Oliver is one of the principle figures in the industrial affairs of the State and was the founder of the great Bath Galvanizing Works of which the younger man is now in charge. The latter was born at Bath, May 2, 1883, and as a lad attended the public schools of this city. He proved himself an apt student and won the approval of his teachers as well as the friendship of his fellows. Upon completing his studies at these institutions the young man, who had a strong taste for writing and journalism, secured a position with the Bath *Times* as a reporter and thus began his active career. It was not long before his superiors upon the paper discovered that he was possessed of more than ordinary talent and, indeed, from the outset up to the time that he gave up newspaper work, his success was assured. After being connected with the Bath *Times* for a while, he went to Worcester and joined the staff of the Worcester *Telegram*, where he met with similar success. He was eventually promoted to the editorial room and by his work in both reportorial and editorial capacities made an enviable reputation for himself. Without doubt, a brilliant future awaited him in this line of work had he cared to continue in it, but there were many considerations urging him in another direction. His father was in need of a capable assistant in the great industrial enterprise that he had founded, and, accordingly, the young man left the *Telegram* and his work and returned to his native Bath. The Bath Galvanizing Works were founded in 1882, one year before his birth, and its first beginnings had been very modest. The small plant at the corner of Vine and Water streets had grown rapidly, however, under careful and yet progressive management and, at the time that Mr. Oliver was ready to enter the concern it had become one of the important industries of the city and of the country at large. In the year 1918 he became his father's assistant in the management of the works, and at the present time (1919) is in full charge thereof. His ability to thus take up the operation of so complex a task, and one of such magnitude is the greatest evidence possible of his organizing and executive genius. For as large as were the operations carried on by the company before the great European war, they have increased greatly since then, as the government at once contracted for thousands of tons of their metal products. One of the most important works done for the government by the Bath Galvanizing Works has been the manufacture of torpedoes and this, among other things, was the cause of an enormous outlay on the part of the company for the installing of more equipment and of a larger type so that the larger structural parts of vessels could be properly subjected to the galvanizing process. This outlay proved a good investment and enormous quantities of work has been turned out, especially in connection with the development of the navy. The work carried on in a plant, such as the one under Mr. Oliver's charge, is striking and interesting in the extreme, and some idea of the scale of operations may be gathered from the fact there are employed there kettles measuring three feet by twenty and which contain at one time a mass of moulton metal valued at twenty-thousand dollars.

In spite of the great demands made upon his time and energies by the great business which he manages, Mr. Oliver is active in the general life of the community and enjoys a wide popularity among a great host of friends. He is a Republican in politics and strongly supports the principles and policies of that party. He is regarded as one of the real leaders of the party and has served for two years as clerk of the City Council. He is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal circles of the city and especially so in the Masonic order. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—lodge, chapter and council, and a Knight Templar. He is also affiliated with local lodge of Modern Woodmen of the World and is one of the six original members of the Colonial Club of Bath.

Arthur Gibbs Oliver was united in marriage on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1904, with Eleanor Dain of Bath, a daughter of Charles J. Dain of this city. Mr. Dain is a prominent figure in the life of the community and is now living in retirement. He was at one time a candidate for the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver three children have been born as follows: Evelyn, Warren and Wilbur.

HON. JOHN HARPER, the son of William and Lovina (Handy) Harper, was born at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 23, 1844. William Harper was born at Liverpool, England, in 1812, and when he was grown he left home and settled in the Province of New Brunswick, making his home in St. Andrews, in which port he followed the occupation of seaman, and he worked his way up until he commanded a large ship trading with Australia, in which country he accumulated a considerable estate. He married Lovina, daughter of Levi and Mary (Eastman)

Handy, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Children: William, born at New Brunswick, lost at sea; Isabella; John, of present mention; Mary; Nathan, died in 1907. William Harper, the father, died in Australia about 1862. His estate in Australia did not come into the possesion of his children.

John Harper's mother died when he was five years old and his father shortly after went to Australia, where he died as has been just mentioned, and John Harper went at the time of his father's departure to live with an aunt at Calais, Maine, and resided there until the breaking out of the Civil War. September 4, 1861, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Maine Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in every engagement in which it took part; and when mustered out of service had attained the rank of sergeant. After the close of the war he moved to Lewiston, Maine, and engaged in the manufacture of short lumber. He carried on this business until 1880, when he engaged in the coal and wood business, with Mr. M. J. Googin, of Lewiston, under the firm name of Harper & Googin, with offices on Bates street, and coal and wood yards on Bates and Whipple streets.

Mr. Harper is a staunch Republican in politics. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from Lewiston in 1887-89, and State Senator from Androscoggin county in 1891-93, and his popularity with the voters of his city is shown by the fact that he has run ahead of his ticket every time he has been a candidate for elective office. As a Representative and Senator he made an enviable record. He made no pretensions to eloquence or skill in debate, but his tact and shrewdness in approaching and handling men, his inexhaustible fertility in expedients, his capacity for organization and combination, make him a remarkably effective worker in legislative contests. Few men could win more votes for any measure than he. In 1887 and 1889 Mr. Harper was chairman of the Pension Committee on the part of the House and served on the Military and Labor Committees. In 1891 he was in the State Senate and was again a member of the Committee on Pensions. He was again elected to the Senate of 1893 at which time he was chairman of both the Pension and Military Affairs committees. He was instrumental in securing the passage of Chapter 102 of the laws of that year, repealing the provision that a deceased soldier must have died "from wounds or injury sustained in the service while in the line of duty" to entitle his widow or orphan children or dependent parent or sister to a State pension. In 1889 he introduced a bill giving a State pension to the dependent children of a deceased soldier, and providing for the payment by the State of the burial expenses of ex-soldiers and sailors of the rebellion who died in destitute circumstances, and forbidding the selectmen of any town from removing to the poor house any old soldiers who might become a public charge.

That all the measures became laws was largely due to his untiring efforts in their behalf, and the same might be said of the large pension appropriations made by the Legislature for the years 1887 to 1893 inclusive. Mr. Harper took a prominent part in the fight over the "Ten Hour Bill" in 1887. Mr. W. H. Looney, of Portland, the author of the measure, acknowledged his obligation to Mr. Harper for his valuable and effective support in an open letter to the Lewiston *Journal*, and his constituents have also to thank him for his persistent and successful work in favor of the appropriation of 1891 for the Central Maine General Hospital of Lewiston, which enabled that institution to enter at once upon its beneficient work, and the appropriations of 1893 in favor of the same hospital, the Sisters of Charity and the Orphans' Home.

In 1889 Mr. Harper was appointed inspector general upon the staff of Governor Burleigh with the rank of brigadier-general. This position he held with credit to himself and the service until 1893, when his successor was appointed by Governor Cleaves. In August, 1893, he was one of the five members of the Governor's Staff selected to receive President Harrison upon his visit to Maine.

In 1913 General Harper was appointed State Pension Agent by Governor William T. Haines and served until January, 1915. He was again appointed State Pension Agent by Governor Carl E. Milliken in 1917 and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1919).

In Grand Army circles and in the Ninth Maine Regiment Association, of which he has been a president. General Harper is prominent and popular, while in private life his well known integrity, his disposition to stand by those who have helped him, his cordial manner, his kindly temper and unostentatious charity have won a host of friends. He is a member of Raboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar.

General Harper married, November 22, 1869, Estelle, daughter of Robert and Grace (Phil-



Edward E. Philbrook

brook) Knowles. Their first child died in infancy, and their second child, Grace M., born October 1, 1874, died in 1890, at the age of sixteen.

EDWARD EVERETT PHILBROOK, who has for over thirteen years been in the service of the State of Maine in the Department of Agriculture, was born February 5, 1863, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. His parents were David F. and Martha D. (Scott) Philbrook, his father having been killed in the Civil War seven weeks before his son was born. David F. Philbrook was a carpenter by trade and had volunteered in the army at the first call to arms. His wife, Maria D. Scott, was a niece of General Winfield Scott, whose services to his country in the War of 1812, and in that with Mexico, are a part of the history of the country.

Edward Everett Philbrook was brought up by his bereaved mother and when old enough was sent to Hampton Academy, and later to Phillips Exter Academy. He also attended for a time the public schools of Portland. After leaving school he learned the tailoring business and worked at it until 1898. That date marks the breaking out of the war between this country and Spain, and public feeling ran high with indignation at the mysterious sinking of the *Maine*. Mr. Philbrook applied for a commission and was appointed first lieutenant, and was soon promoted to captain. He was stationed for a time at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and saw action in many places. His record gives him as having been present in six battles, twenty-two engagements and nineteen skirmishes, according to his discharge papers. He saw service also in China and the Philippines, and was aide-de-camp to the Governor of Maine in 1912-13. In 1904 he was secretary of the Maine Commisison at the St. Louis Exposition. In 1905 he was appointed to the post in the Department of Agriculture, which he has held since that time, performing his duties with exemplary fidelity and high efficiency.

In politics Mr. Philbrook is a Republican, and was the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Cumberland county, and in 1916 managed successfully the campaign for Senator Hale. He is a member of the Society of the Foreign Wars of the United States, of the Veterans of the Spanish War, and of the Sons of Veterans. He holds membership also in the Portland and Lincoln clubs, of Portland, and in the Mountjoy and the Sixth Ward Republican clubs. He is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Philbrook married, in Portland, September 23, 1883, Annie E. Fay.

GEORGE EDWIN FOGG—The Fogg family, of which George Edwin Fogg, the eminent attorney of Portland, Maine, is at present one of the most noteworthy representatives, has been identified with the affairs of that city for many years, his grandfather, —— Fogg, having been born here in the early part of the last century. This gentleman was engaged as a blacksmith in Portland and passed his entire life there. He was the father of three children, one of whom is George Llewellyn Fogg, the father of George E. Fogg, and a daughter who married a Belgium gentleman and is at the present time a refugee from that tragic land, living in England.

George Llewellyn Fogg was born in Portland, and is now the general manager of the John W. Perkins Company. wholesale druggists of that city, where he has spent his entire life up to the present. He married Octavia Roche, a native of Bath, Maine, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: George Edwin, with whose career this sketch is especially concerned; Dr. Charles E. Fogg, of Portland, a practicing physician there; and Sumner S., also of Portland, who is employed as a traveling salesman.

Born January 21, 1878, at Portland, Maine, George Edwin Fogg has consistently made that city his home to the present time, as well as the scene of his active professional career. For the perliminary portion of his education he attended the local public school, graduating from the Portland High School in 1898, and receiving in the same year the first medal scholarship for Bowdoin University. He there upon entered Bowdoin, where he left an unusually fine record for scholarship behind him, which secured him a membership in the Phi Beta Kappa body, and he graduated with the class of 1902. He had decided upon the law as a profession and accordingly entered the office of Judge James Simonds, where he read law to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1906. Since that time Mr. Fogg has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Portland with a very high degree of success, and is now recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in his native city.

Mr. Fogg has by no means confined his activities to his professional interests, however, but has taken part in well nigh every important aspect of the life of Portland and has particularly interested himself in the question of penology and the practical application of its theories to criminal con-

ditions in his State and country-at-large. He has for a number of years been treasurer of the Maine Prison Association, and was sent to represent his State on the National Committee on Jails. In 1913 and 1914 he was president of the Maine Conference on Charities and Corrections, and is a very conspicuous figure among those who are interesting themselves both officially and as private individuals in this matter so essential to the highest development of the community. Mr. Fogg is a Republican in politics and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of that party. He is very active in fraternal and social circles, and particularly in connection with the Psi Upsilon College fraternity, which he joined while a student at Bowdoin. Since his graduation from that institution, he has been associated with the Psi Upsilon Graduation Club, serving as its secretary from 1902 until 1906, when he was elected its vice-president. He has served as treasurer of the Psi Upsilon Chapter House from 1905 to the present time. Mr. Fogg has been actively interested in military and National Guard matters for a number of years, and was first lieutenant of the Fifth Company of Coast Artillery from 1911 to 1914, and became in the latter year captain of the First Company in this same important body. In February, 1917, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the governor, a position which he holds at the present time. In the year 1915 he took a course in gunnery at the Coast Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, having been sent there by the government for this purpose. Mr. Fogg is a prominent Free Mason, and is affiliated with the Portland Athletic Club, the Maine Historical Society, the Portland Society of Art, and the Portland Camera Club, and is at the present time president of the latter organization. Mr. Fogg is also very prominent in the religious life of the community, a member of the Universalist church, and has been presdent since 1908 of the Maine Universalist Convention.

At Boothbay, Maine, August 20, 1909, Mr. Fogg was united in marriage with Blanche Sterling MacDougall, a native of that place, a daughter of John R. MacDougall, an old and highly honored resident there. Mr. MacDougall still makes Boothbay his home and it was there that his wife died.

Mr. Fogg, in spite of his comparative youth, has already established an unusually high reputation as a capable attorney, whose practice measures well up to the best tradition of the bar. He has a wide knowledge of American common law and he is fully able to give to any case the research and professional care its importance demands, but his strongest professional success is as an advocate before a jury. He is convincing in argument, quick to perceive the strong points of his own and the weak department of an opponent's cause, is a good judge of human nature, and with unerring directness seems to divine a juryman's innermost thoughts. He is a member of various law associations, and has ever maintained the closest relations with his professional brethern.

WALTER WOODRUFF PARMALEE, M.D., the able and popular physician of Auburn, Maine, and the surrounding region, is a member of an old and distinguished family whose progenitor came to Vermont from England, where the family had its seat. We know that his son resided in Michigan, and it was in this State that George Henry Parmalee was born, the father of Dr. Parmalee. His death occurred in Rockland, Michigan, at the age of forty-seven years, some time in the year 1886. This worthy gentleman was a sea captain. He married Adelia McCann, a native of England, who migrated to the United States at the age of eighteen, and came to New York City and subsequently to Rockland. To Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee, Sr., five children were born, as follows: Elizabeth, who at present resides in Rockland with her mother; George Henry, who is employed as a stewart in one of the prominent clubs of Chicago, Illinois; Annie, whose death occurred in 1912; Walter W., with whose career we are here especially concerned; Harriet, who lives with her mother at Rockland.

Born August 22, 1874, at Rockland, Maine, Walter W. Parmalee, son of George Henry and Adelia (McCann) Parmalee, remained in his native town until he was nineteen years of age, in the meantime having attended and graduated from the grammar and high schools there. He also attended a commercial school, and then entered the business world as a clerk in a drug store, where he remained for a period of about two years. The ambition of the young man, however, was to become the owner of a store of his own, and through thrift and economy, which caused him many hardships, he was able at the end of this period to engage upon a career of his own, which he did, and was successful from the outset. In the meantime he attended a school of pharmacy, from which he graduated, and this led the young man on to a taste for medicine which culminated in his matriculating at the University of Vermont, from which he graduated as M.D. in 1909. He had during this period sold his drug store to David McCarty. He served as interne at the Fannie Allen Hospital at Colchester, Vermont, and then practised for a year and a half at the Hebron Hospital. In the fall of



G. A. Gilchrist

1911 Dr. Parmalee came to Auburn, Maine, where he established an office and started upon his career as a doctor. He began his present specialty in the fall of 1914, and is now one of the recognized authorities on the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Parmalee, however, does not confine all his attention to his professional interests, but he is prominently identified with the club and fraternal orders of the region. He is a prominent Free Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in this order, and is a member of the lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Commandery, Knights Templar; the Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as being identified with the Grangers. In his religious belief, Dr. Parmalee is a Congregationalist, and attends the church of that denomination at Auburn, Maine, and ardently adheres to the principles of this religious faith. Dr. Parmalee's relaxation is found in the delightful pastimes of hunting and fishing, which are both his hobby, and whenever his exacting duties will permit he indulges this taste to his heart's delight.

Walter Woodruff Parmalee was united in marriage at Lewiston, Maine, September 16, 1902, with Josephine E. Howe, a daughter of William S. and Grace E. (Emery) Howe, both natives of Canada. Mr. Howe was a second cousin of Joseph Howe, the provisional governor of Quebec at one time. To Dr. and Mrs. Parmalee eight children were born, as follows: William Howe, born December 5, 1904; Edward K., who died in infancy; Charles Emery, born November 29, 1908; Jacob Brooks, born August 20, 1909; Walter W., Jr., born November 15, 1912; Richard Hamilton, born December 15, 1913; Anna, born August 3, 1915; and Alfred Wallace, born in 1917.

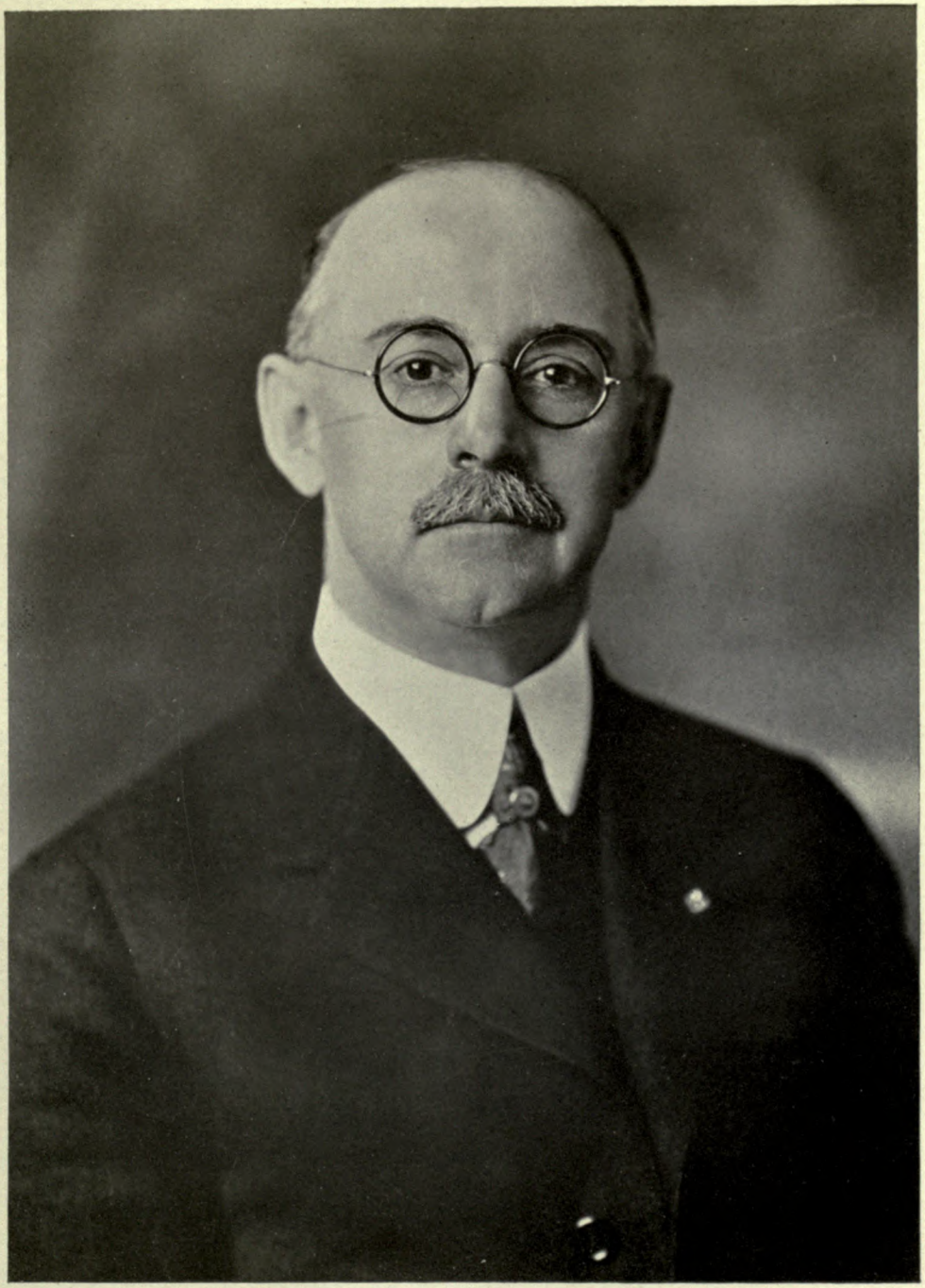
GEORGE ALDEN GILCHRIST, retired, residing in Thomaston, Maine, was born at St. George, Knox county, Maine, May 27, 1851, son of Captain Alden Gilchrist and wife Nancy (Fuller) Gilchrist, of that place. Captain Gilchrist's grandfather, Samuel Gilchrist, came from Scotland to Maine, and founded this branch of the Gilchrist family in New England. After leaving school, at a youthful age, George A. Gilchrist became clerk in a general store in his home town, remaining for a year, when his employer established him in this same busniess for himself. This he continued for about two years, when he became traveling salesman for a wholesale flour and grocery house in Portland, moving his family to Rockland, Maine, where he made his home. He married (first) in 1873, Alice S. Robinson, of Warren, Maine, who died in 1886, leaving two children, the elder a daughter, Sarah Helen, married Captain John I. Snow, of Rockland, and a son, Elon Barker, married Helen M. Dunton, of Belfast, now residing in Grand Rapids, Michigan, resident manager of the Travelers' Insurance Company. He has five Snow grandchildren. In 1887 he married (second) Annie L. Frost, of Belfast, daughter of Moses W. and Margaret A. Frost, of that place. In the spring of 1889 he leased a yard in Belfast and begun shipbuilding, building two vessels there that year. Finding this business very congenial, he bought and fitted up a yard in Rockland, and in 1890 started in there, continuing in this business until 1896. About this time, by the way of trade, he acquired the Port Clyde Marine Railway at St. George, where he did business repairing vessels and running a general store for about two years. After successfully disposing of this property he returned to Belfast, in 1899, where he bought the Merchants' Marine Railway plant. Here he revived the ship repairing industry which had been idle for a number of years and started shipbuilding in the same yard. In addition to a number of schooners, he built two sea-going suction dredges for the Government. With the decline of shipping he dismantled the plant and sold the property. In 1916, with revival of commerce, he came to Thomaston, another old shipbuilding town, where a yard was in readiness for him, and built the first vessel erected there for seventeen years. Following this, his final work has been the building of a Ferris type, three thousand five hundred ton steamship for the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was launched December 17, 1918.

WILLIS BLAKE HALL—The name of Hall is one of the most common in New England, it being found in all parts of that region, but while most common it is also among the most distinguished and ancient, having been founded in this country during the early Colonial period. The family is represented today in the city of Portland, Maine, by Willis Blake Hall, an eminent attorney of that city, and a leader of the Cumberland county bar. Mr. Hall is a son of Joseph Blake Hall and Lucinda Evans (Todd) Hall, and comes of good old Maine stock on both sides of the house.

Joseph Blake Hall was born in Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, September 3, 1825. He was the oldest son of Winslow and Ruth (Howland) Hall, she being the daughter of Dr. Michael and Abigail (Blake) Howland, of Bowdoin, the latter a direct descendant of Admiral Robert Blake, of England. Lucinda Evans (Todd) Blake, the mother of his children, was the daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Towne) Todd, the latter then being of Augusta, Maine. In the spring of 1843 Joseph B. Hall accompanied his father, Winslow Hall, to the new county of Aroostook, where, in Letter H, now Caribou, a new home was begun by the felling of trees for the log house. In 1848 he commenced his editorial career by starting and editing *The Ensign,* a temperance paper, in the city of Bangor. He had married, in 1847, Frances K. Newhall, of Sangerville, and her ill health compelled him to abandon his journalistic enterprise and take his sick wife to her old home where she died in 1849. Mr. Hall then returned to Aroostook county and engaged in the druggist business in Presque Isle. In 1850 he married Lucinda Evans Todd, of Hodgdon. To them six children were born, four of whom are now living, Alfred Winslow, proprietor of the Star Printing Company, Old Town; May Frances Stetson, Portland, Maine; Joseph Edward, a lawyer in Caribou, Maine, and Willis Blake, of whom further.

In 1857 Mr. Hall, in partnership with W. S. Gilman, started the first paper ever published in Aroostook county, the *Aroostook Pioneer.* This paper became a success under Mr. Hall's able and energetic management and contributed more to the settlement and development of the great northern county than any other one cause. In 1858 Mr. Hall induced the Maine Press Association to hold their annual meeting in Presque Isle. Nearly all the editors in the State availed themselves of this opportunity to visit this great county even then attracting the attention of all New England. The descriptions given by these journalists of their return home undoubtedly was a potent influence in inducing the tremendous immigration in the few years that followed before the war. Soon after this Mr. Hall sold his interest in the *Pioneer* and started the *Aroostook Herald* in Presque Isle, the first Republican paper in the county, in 1860. In 1857 he had been elected secretary of the Maine Senate and was twice re-elected. In 1861 he was elected Secretary of State and held the office three years. In 1862 the publication of the *Aroostook Herald* was discontinued, and in that year Mr. Hall, with John T. Gilman, founded the *Portland Daily Press,* Mr. Hall being the editor. This necessitated the moving of himself and family to Portland, and with deep regret, but with undiminished faith in the future of the county, the beauty and resource of which he had done so much to make known, he became for a time a citizen of the city by the sea, the metropolis of the State. Selling out his interest in the *Press,* he bought a half interest in the *Portland Courier* (afterwards the *Advertiser*) and for some time it was published by Hall & Felch. Later with his oldest son, he published the *Monitor* in Portland. In the early seventies he for a time edited the *Omaha Tribune* and then removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and became editor of the *Expositor.* He removed to Chicago and for a time was on the staff of one of Chicago's daily papers. While a resident here he wrote histories of Fayette and Delaware counties, Iowa, and of Jo Daviess county, in Illinois. From Chicago Mr. Hall went to Fargo, North Dakota, where for six years he edited the *Fargo Republican.*

His intensely busy life, his ceaseless energy and consequent mental strain, finally brought the natural result of such constant brain activity and work for a time had to be laid aside. Recovering his health in some measure, he took his first vacation and with his wife returned to visit the scenes of his early activity in Aroostook county, Maine. At the urgent solicitation of his many friends who had not forgotten his earnest labors in making known the vast possibilities of Northern Maine, Mr. Hall was induced to take up his home again in Presque Isle and to again start the *Aroostook Herald* in 1883. In the earlier *Herald* Mr. Hall had been a friend of every interest that would benefit Aroostook county. In the later *Herald* he denounced much of the legislation of the State in regard to the disposal of the public lands and the short-sightedness of the State in voting them away and otherwise squandering them. His editorials on this subject began to draw attention and excite comment, but Mr. Hall knew his ground, no one man, probably, being better posted in regard to legislation in the State of Maine. He was ever an advocate for the building of a direct line of railroad from Bangor to Aroostook county. In the columns of the revived *Herald* he urged more strongly than ever before the construction of a road to connect the county with the outside world. The Northern Maine scheme collapsed, but the earnest words glowing on the pages of the *Aroostook Herald* had prepared the minds of the people of Northern Aroostook to receive kindly the plan which later resulted in giving a railroad to that section that he loved better than any other on the face of the earth. Would that his eyes had



Willis Blake Hall



The American Historical Society

Eng. by W. T. Bather, N.Y.

Loring E. Holmes

at least glimpsed the railway trains and electric cars coming into his beloved town of Presque Isle! Then he would have said, "Let now thy servant depart in peace, since mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Mr. Hall was translated into a higher life, July 5, 1889, aged sixty-three years and nine months. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, at Caribou, with full Masonic rites, the funeral services being more largely attended than any that ever before occurred in the county, the people thereby giving evidence of their love and esteem for the man, his character and ability. He was possessed of an enthusiastic temperament. Whatever he did was done with all his might. He was an easy as well as a vigorous writer, never at a loss for words with which to clothe his thoughts and the mainspring of his action was ever the highest good of the people among whom his lot was cast.

Born October 11, 1868, at Portland, Maine, Willis Blake Hall formed no early associations with that city which was later in life to become the scene of his professional activities and his home. While still an infant, he accompanied his parents to Chicago and from that city removed to Fargo, Dakota. In neither of these places, however, did he remain a great while, but returned to Maine with his parents, who had moved to Presque Isle in Aroostook county. It was in the western country that he received part of his education and there that he spent his childhood, being sixteen years of age on his return to the east. He then entered the new St. John's Episcopal School at Presque Isle and had but prepared for college when his elder brother purchased the Caribou paper. This made it necessary for him to step into his brother's shoes in the office and do all the inside work of the office, the father making him a partner. After the father's death, Mr. Hall first sojourned two years in Minnesota in the newspaper business for his brother, taking a course in the old Curtiss Business College while he was resting. Returning this time from the mid-west he entered the office of his brother in Caribou, and then took a year in the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston prior to his taking up the study of law. He entered the office of Hon. Louis C. Stearns at Caribou, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1896. For a time he practiced in Aroostook county, having his office in the town of Caribou, and here he made for himself an enviable reputation. He felt, however, that larger opportunities awaited him in his profession in some larger center and accordingly, in the year 1913, he returned to the city of his birth and has continued to practice in Portland ever since. He now enjoys a large and well deserved practice and is regarded among his colleagues as one of the leaders of the bar. Mr. Hall, Sr., was a very prominent man both in publishing and political circles in Maine, and his son, Willis B., also takes a very active part in politics. He is a staunch Republican in his political faith, and while residing in Aroostook county held the position of town clerk of the town of Caribou for fifteen consecutive years. In 1907 and to 1909 he represented that region in the Maine Legislature, and also served on the school board for six years. Mr. Hall is active in the social and club life of the community in which he has elected to dwell, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and held the highest office in that order in the State of Maine, being grand chancellor in 1907. He is also a member of the Congress Square Associates, and of the Portland Open Forum, which he himself founded. In his religious belief he is a Universalist and attends the First Church of that denomination in Portland. He is a member also of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Mayflower Society and of the Society of the Descendants of John Howland, and is greatly interested in genealogical matters and local history.

Willis Blake Hall was united in marriage, June 14, 1900, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, with Anna Howard Tucker, a daughter of the Rev. James T. Tucker, a well known Methodist minister of that place, and of Rosanna (Iszard) Tucker, his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were natives of New Jersey and both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall one child has been born, Margaret Blake, May 21, 1901. Miss Hall is now preparing for Radcliffe College.

Among the many notable names contributed by the State of Maine to the records of American bench and bar, and they have been many and notable indeed, but few stand so high, either in the estimation of their fellows for wisdom and learning, or in that of the people generally as a dispenser of justice in fact as in name, as does that of Mr. Hall. As a jurist there is none who has a more deserved reputation for integrity and impartiality, none who has more disinterestedly and indefatigably labored for the well-being of his fellows and the maintenance of the high traditions of the bar of his country.

LORING ERNEST HOLMES, one of the largest manufacturers of Robbinston, Maine, and a conspicuous figure in the general life of this place, is a native of Canada and a son of Thomas

L. and Annie Holmes. Mr. Holmes, Sr., was the owner of a large cannery at Eastport, Maine, where he put up American sardines for the local market. He retired from business in 1899.

Loring Ernest Holmes was born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Canada, December 13, 1869, but came with his parents to Eastport, Maine, as a small child. It was in the latter place that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools and studying for three years at the Eastport High School. He left that institution within one year of graduation and entered Comers Commercial College at Boston, Massachusetts, where he took a business course. Upon completing his studies, he entered his father's establishment and was superintendent of the canning factory at Eastport for a period of nine years. In the year 1900, one year after his father's retirement, he came to Robbinston, where he erected his present cannery for sardines. Since that time he has developed a large and flourishing business and is still engaged therein. His establishment is one of the largest of its kind in this region and he finds a market for his goods throughout a large part of the eastern United States. Mr. Holmes has been exceedingly active in public affairs at Robbinston and was chairman of the board of selectmen, a post which he held for two years. He is also a conspicuous figure in fraternal circles here and is a member of Crescent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Eastport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a charter member of the Lodge of Improved Order of Red Men, organized at Eastport, Maine, but was later transferred to Robbinston Lodge. He is also a member of the Maine Grange. In his religious belief Mr. Holmes is of Protestant faith, and he and his family attend the Episcopal church.

Loring Ernest Holmes was united in marriage, February 18, 1901, at Robbinston, with Mary L. Brainard, a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Brainard, old and highly-respected residents of this place. They are the parents of the following children: Francis A., born December 5, 1905; John T., born May 18, 1907; Mary E., born December 30, 1908; and Geneva L., born August 11, 1912.

CHARLES COOK—The ancient records of our New England colonies show us that there were many immigrants during the early period of colonization who bore the name of Cook, and many lines of this family are to be found in all parts of the country. It is inevitable therefore that some confusion should arise in the tracing of most of these to their source, and such is the case with the family of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation and who for so many years has been identied in the most prominent manner with the life and affairs of the city of Portland.

The first of the line to which he can definitely trace his lineage was Samuel Cook, who with wife Elizabeth and several children were living in Newbury, Massachusetts, from the year 1720 onwards. He had moved there from Salem and there is evidence to believe that he had been in this country at least from 1699. His youngest son was born in Newbury in 1720, and it was there that he died in 1733. From this worthy progenitor, who appears to have been a man of the profoundest religious feelings, the line runs through Samuel (2), Charles, George Henry to Edward Cook.

George Henry Cook was born in Greensboro, Vermont, March 7, 1811, but later moved to Portland, Maine, where he spent the latter years of his life, and eventually died August 12, 1894. The surroundings of his childhood were crude in the extreme, his life being typical of the lad brought up on the frontier. While little more than a lad, he became a clerk in the village store at Greensboro, and then for a time engaged in a business of his own in Craftsbury. In the latter place he became extremely prominent and represented the town in the Vermont Legislature, and held the rank of adjutant in the State Militia. His religious life was very typical of that time, being distinctly Puritanical in the quality of its ideas and practice. Very prominent in all church matters, he held the position of deacon in Craftsbury, and was superintendent of the Sunday school there. It was in the year 1849 that he removed to Portland, Maine, where he engaged in the hardware buisness, in association with the firm of Emery & Waterhouse, the H. Warren Lancey Company, and Haines, Smith & Cook, of which he was the junior partner. He continued his church work in Portland, where he became a prominent member of the High Street Congregational Church during the pastorate of the well known Dr. Chickering and here once more held the post of Sunday school superintendent. In addition to this he was also superintendent of the Sunday school of the State Reform School. His death occurred in Portland, August 12, 1894, in his eighty-fourth year. In 1835 he married Selina Atwood Aiken, a native of Dracut, Massachusetts, born January 25, 1811, a daughter of the Rev. Solomon Aiken, a well known clergyman in that

city in those early times. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook six children were born, as follows: Harriett Whipple, who became the wife of Charles J. Frye, of New York City, where they now reside; George Henry, Jr., who died in early youth; Selina Aiken, who became the wife of Captain Rufus P. Staniels, of Concord, New Hampshire; Edward Burbeck, born April 30, 1842, at Craftsbury, Vermont, and now engaged successfully in business at Portland; Charles, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; and Joshua O., now a resident of Chicago, where he is resident manager for the Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company of Camden, New Jersey.

Charles Cook, fifth child and third son of George Henry and Selina A. (Aiken) Cook, was born June 24, 1845, at Craftsbury, Vermont. Before he had reached his fourth year his parents removed to Portland, Maine. The trip was taken with all the family and household goods behind the little Shetland pony, which had been up to that time the family pet and had probably never known such hard labor before. Of the detail of the journey, Mr. Cook retains a vivid recollection, especially the ride to the famous "Crawford Notch" in the White Mountains, but though he thus came to Portland when scarcely more than an infant, he spent a good deal of his childhood in his native place, as he returned there in his eighth year and made his home with relatives at Greensboro and Hardwick. It was here also that he obtained his education, attending the local district school and later the Hardwick Academy. His life was much the same as that of the average farmer boy in that region and of that date. His spare hours, when he was not engaged with his lessons, were spent in the hard but wholesome tasks incident to farm life and in the healthy rural pastimes afforded by wood, stream and hill. Upon completing his studies in these local institutions, he secured a temporary position as clerk in the clothing store of Adam Kellogg, of Montpelier, Vermont, where he remained about a year, and then rejoined his family in Portland. His second coming to this city occurred in 1864 and he succeeded almost at once in securing a position in the drug store of W. F. Phillips there, and thus was introduced to the line of business with which he has since been so closely identified. Early in the year 1865 Mr. Cook, who until then had been too young for service, enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, which was then stationed before Petersburg, and was at once detailed as acting hospital steward. In this capacity he took part in the battles of Five Forks and Appamattox Court House, and at the latter engagement witnessed the surrender of General Lee and the virtual ending of the war. His regiment, the Twentieth Maine, was one of the three detailed by General Grant to receive the arms surrendered by the Confederate Army, and it was also one of those to take part in the "grand review" of the Union Army which took place at Washington. Returning to the North, Mr. Cook once more resumed civil life, and was given his old place in the drug store of W. F. Phillips, of Portland, where he served so satisfactorily that in January, 1868, he was admitted in the firm as junior partner, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of W. F. Phillips & Company. This association continued until the year 1884, when Mr. Phillips withdrew therefrom, being partly impelled to do so by the poor health he was at that time suffering from. Shortly afterwards the firm of Cook, Everett & Pennell was organized, which has continued in business to the present day and met with a very high degree of success in the conduct of its large wholesale drug business. For many years now it has enjoyed the distinction of being the largest wholesale drug concern in New England, outside of the city of Boston. As the head of so important a firm, Mr. Cook naturally occupies a very important position in the business world of Portland and is connected with many of the largest financial and industrial concerns in that region. He is president of the Woodman, Cook Company and is a director in the Casco National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company of Portland. He is also a well known figure in social and club circles of the city and is a member of a number of business organizations and other clubs, among which should be mentioned the Portland and Country clubs, the Propeller Club, which was formed in 1845, and is the oldest social club in America. In politics Mr. Cook is a Republican, and he is affiliated with the High Street Congregational Church of Portland.

Mr. Cook has been twice married, the first time in September, 1874, to Martha Page Bayley, by whom he had five children, as follows: Alfred Page, a graduate of Bowdoin College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where he took the degree of Ph.G.; Selina Aiken, who became the wife of the Rev. Robert W. Dunbar, Congregational minister at Millsbury, Massachusetts, but a native of Portland, to whom she has borne seven children: Charles Bayley, now of New York City, where he is a well known artist, a graduate of Bowdoin College with the class of 1905; Florence, who became the wife of

Dr. Frank Y. Gilbert, of Portland, to whom she has borne on child, Francis; Irving Staniels, who died in 1884. The first Mrs. Cook died in 1884, and Mr. Cook married (second) Harriett Peters Bailey, a native of Portland, born in 1849, a daughter of Joseph Stockbridge and Isabel (Dix) Bailey, of that city, where her father was a pioneer book seller and publisher. Of this union two children have been born, Isabelle Bailey, a graduate of Smith College with the class of 1913 and makes her home with her parents at present in Portland; Ruth Stockbridge, a graduate of Dana Hall School.

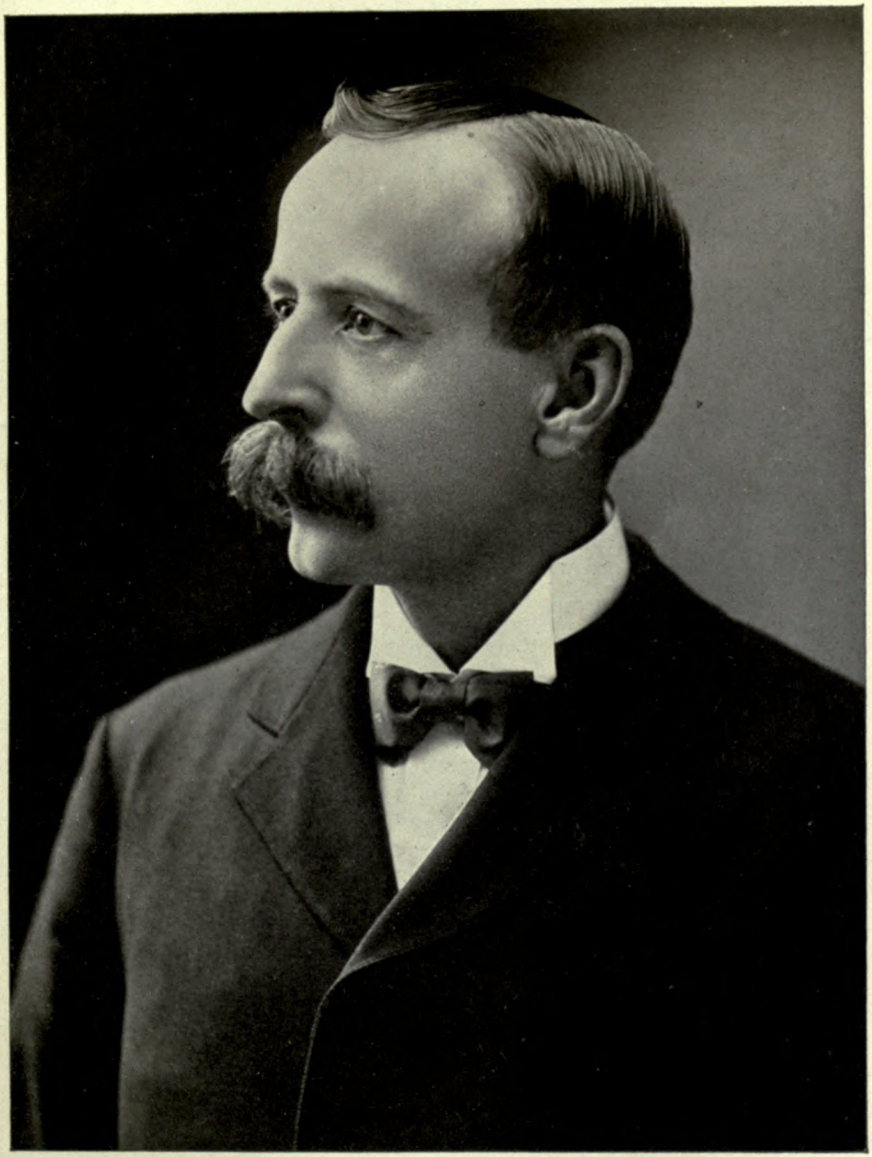
The energy of Mr. Cook's character has already been commented upon and it is remarkable. His business acumen is also of the highest type and there are many other sides to his nature which, while not so conspicuous, are quite as worthy of praise. He is a man of very broad sympathies, to whom the misfortune of others is a strong appeal, and though his charities are unostentatious they are none the less large. His many activities, based as they are upon the best and most disinterested motives, are a valuable factor in the life of Portland, particularly the business development of the place. His sterling good qualities are very generally recognized; his honor, candor, and the democratic attitude he holds toward all men won for him a most enviable reputation, and the admiration and affection of a host of friends. His success is deserved, and the uniform happiness of his family relations and his life generally is the merited result of his own strong and fine personality.

NORRIS ELWYN ADAMS—When Mr. Adams came from college with his newly-acquired honors he began teaching, and for eighteen years he followed the profession of a pedagogue in Massachusets and Maine, winning a high degree of success. He then became a factor in the business world, and since 1906 has been engaged as a wholesale and retail lumber dealer in Wilton, a village in Wilton township, Franklin county, Maine, eight miles from Farmington. He is the son of Asa M. and Elmira R. (Wilkins) Adams, his father being a successful farmer for many years.

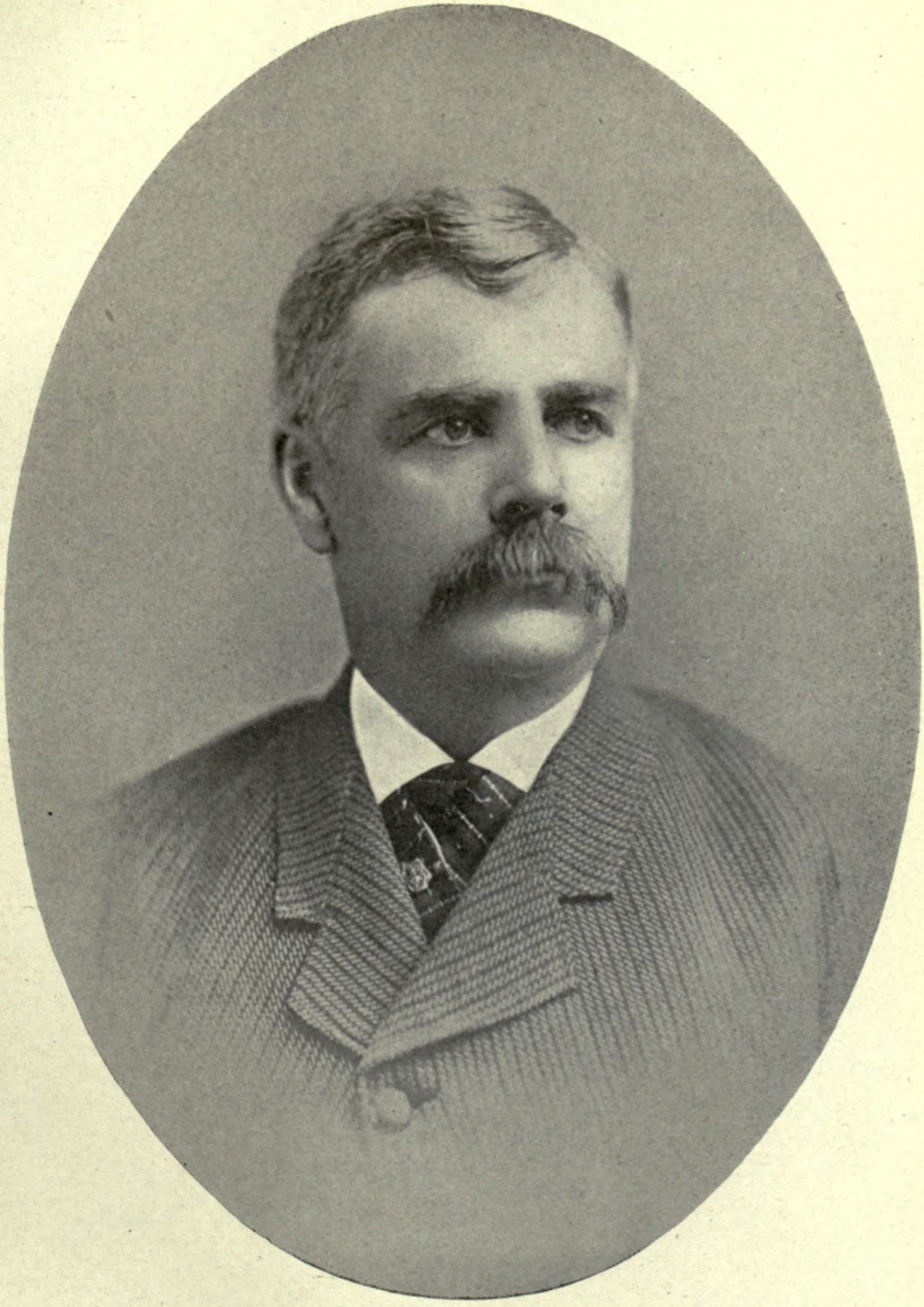
Norris Elwyn Adams was born at Perkins Plantation, Franklin county, Maine, November 25, 1862, and there attended the district school. He prepared at Wilton Academy, Wilton, Maine, going thence to Bates College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1888, a classmate being the famous divine, Samuel Woodrow. After graduation he began teaching in Groveland, Massachusetts, there remaining eight years. From Groveland he went to Sangus, Massachusetts, as principal of the high school, continuing in that position six years, after which he spent four years as principal of the Jordan High School in Lewiston, Maine. During these years he won high standing as an educator, each position leading to one more desirable from the teacher's point of view. In 1906 he withdrew from the profession and established in the lumber business in Wilton, Maine, there operating both in wholesale and retail quantities. He is a trustee and a director of the Wilton Trust and Banking Company, and has other business interests of importance. Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics, has served as a member of the school board for three years, but has little liking for political life. He is a member of Wilton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Shrine; order of the Eastern Star, with which his wife is also affiliated; Williamson Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Masonic Club. He is an attendant on the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is interested in all good causes.

Mr. Adams married, in Wilton, August 6, 1884, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Pratt) Legroo, her father a lumberman of an old Maine family, his mother born on Monhegan, an island off the coast of Hancock county, Maine, upon which a lighthouse is maintained by the United States Government. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of two sons, Harold Legroo, born February 24, 1891, married, and resides in Wilton; Chester Norris, born September 25, 1896, now a corporal of the United States Army, serving in the Eleventh Company, Third Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-first Depot Brigade.

ORIN RAND LeGROW, whose death occurred in his home at Portland, Maine, May 25, 1889, when he was but fifty-three years of age, was for a number of years a well known and successful lumber dealer, and his death was felt as a severe loss by a large proportion of the community. He was a member of the well known firm of LeGrow Brothers, which was one of the largest dealers in all kinds of lumber in this region. He was one of eight children born to Ephraim and Lydia (Purington) LeGrow, and was himself a native of the "Pine Tree" State, having been born at Windham, Cumberland county,



Norris Elwyn Adams



Orin R. Edson



Rupert S. Lovejoy

September 22. 1835. He was educated at the public schools of his native town and at Kents Hill Academy. His childhood was spent on his father's farm and he grew up amid the wholesome rural surroundings which have produced so many of America's leading men. Upon reaching young manhood, however, he decided to strike out into the world on his own account, and accordingly left the parental roof and went to Aroostook county, in company with his brother-in-law, a Mr. Winslow. Here he prospered and became the owner of valuable farming land and followed the occupation of farming there until the outbreak of the Civil War. The patriotism of Mr. LeGrow stirred him to enlist in the defense of his country and he joined the Seventh Battery, Maine Volunteer Artillery, and served from the end of the year 1862 until the close of the war. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. LeGrow returned to his native State, and settled in the city of Portland, where he became connected in a clerical capacity with the lumber firm of Alexander Edmond, with whom he continued for a short period. He then withdrew from this concern and formed a partnership with his brother, Albert LeGrow, and the firm of LeGrow Brothers was founded. They engaged in the lumber business and bought out the interest of Mr. Edmond, which they increased very largely until they became known as one of the most important lumber dealers in Portland. Their office was located on Preble street, and was there continued by Mr. LeGrow until the time of his death. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in this city.

It was not alone in the world of business that Mr. LeGrow was active in the life of Portland. On the contrary there were but few departments of its affairs in which he was not a participant and he was affiliated with a number of important organizations here. He was a member of Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Portland, and was active in the work of the organization. He was also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias, all of Portland. In his religious belief he was a Universalist and attended the church of that denomination at Portland.

Orin Rand LeGrow was united in marriage at Windham, Maine, with Lucinda E. MacDonald, a native of that place and a daughter of Thomas Webb and Hannah P. (Proctor) MacDonald. Mrs. LeGrow was educated at the public schools of Windham and graduated from the high school there, after which she taught in the same schools for a period before her marriage. She is a very active woman and has much executive ability and is now associated with many important forms of work in Portland. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps in connection with Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has filled all the offices there. She is also a member of the State Relief Corps of the same organization. Mrs. LeGrow is a member of the Maine Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Portland, having held all the offices in the Chapter and being now a past regent. She is a member of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic of Maine, and a member of the Pythian Sisters. She is a member of the Congress Square Universalist Church and is active in the work of the church society. She is a woman of great culture and refinement and possesses an unusually keen artistic sense. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. LeGrow, two of whom died when they were very young, the one surviving being Flora Louise, who in 1897 married T. W. Carman of Portland, who was connected with the Baker Extract Company, manufacturers of extracts, perfumes, etc. About a year after this marriage the firm moved the manufacturing part of the business to Springfield, Massachusetts. After a few years the senior members of the firm retired and Mr. Carman became the head of what is now a very large and widely known establishment. A branch office is still conducted here in Portland.

There is always something of tragedy when death steps in before its time and removes from the scenes of his earthly endeavors a man whose abilities promise not only a successful career to himself but advantage to the community of which he was a member. This was particularly the case in the death of Mr. LeGrow and was intensified by the lovable personality and high character of the man. He was well known and respected throughout the community where he resided, where his essential democracy of spirit and his tolerance toward his fellows, made him very popular with all classes of men. He was a staunch Republican in his politics, but did not enter political life, preferring to exert such influence as he could in his capacity of private citzen.

RUPERT SCOTT LOVEJOY, D.M.D., who is among the successful dentists of the younger generation in Portland, Maine, comes from a family which has been long identified with that State. His father, Fred Emmons Lovejoy, was born in

Bethel, Maine, March 31, 1863. He now resides in Portland but spends only the summer months of the year there, going in the winter to New Smyrna, Florida, where he recently cleared a tract of land on the Indian river, and established a winter resort, which has already met with great success. He married Elizabeth Hobart Sawyer, a native of Portland, who was an artist of no mean ability as well as an excellent pianist. To them were born two children, both of whom are now living: Rupert Scott, the subject herein; and Clifford Sawyer, born February 27, 1887, who has specialized in scientific dairy farming and is now the owner of a farm with the most modern equipment for carrying on this work.

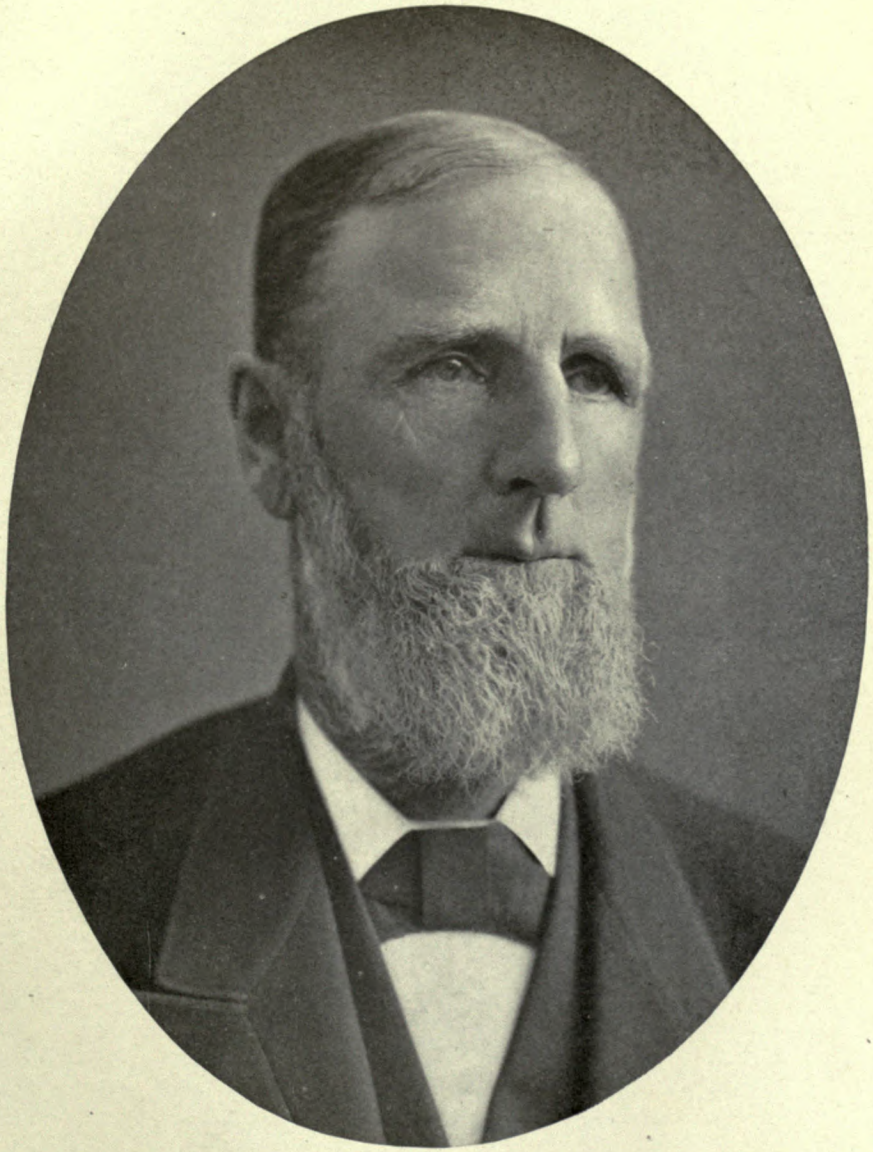
Rupert Scott Lovejoy was born June 3, 1885, in Portland, Maine, where he received his elementary education in the public grammar and high schools. He then received instruction from a private tutor, under whom he was prepared for college. He then entered Tufts Medical and Dental College at Boston, where he took a course in dental surgery and was graduated therefrom in 1909, with the degree of D.M.D. He at once returned to Portland and there began practice in August of that year. He was one of the first dentists of Portland to adopt the use of the X-ray in conjunction with his profession, and also one of the first to search out systematic diseases of the body having their origin in the mouth. He has thereby developed a large and remunerative practice.

From an early period in his life Dr. Lovejoy has evidenced a remarkably strong taste for art in its various forms and an unusually keen and sensitive aesthetic appreciation of it. Indeed, for some time during his youth he entertained the hope of making a profession of music and painting, but on abandoning this idea he still persevered for his own and others' pleasure at his work on the piano and pipe-organ so that at the present time he may be said to have attained a high degree of efficiency therein. Aside from this Dr. Lovejoy is also very much interested in artistic pictorial photography and oil painting, in both of which he himself does work which commands the attention and admiration of the art world. He is the author of many charming sketches and finished canvases, subjects of which have been taken from the picturesque country about Portland and other sections of Maine. Much of his work has been exhibited at the London Salon and in America at the Pittsburgh and California Salons, in which places it has been awarded various medals for its merit. In military matters Dr. Lovejoy has shown much interest doing some of the dental work of the National Coast Guard and dental work of drafted men before entering the war. It is here evident that a man of such versatile activity as he has displayed, has much to add to the growth and development of any community whatsoever with which he may become associated. The excellent balance of that practical and scientific element within him with that of the artistic and aesthetic is indeed a thing most rare and worthy of marked appreciation even when considering it from an entirely impersonal point of view. He is loyal and devoted to his family and to his friends and his personality is such that it commands the utmost respect from all who come into contact with him. He is prominent in club and fraternal life and is affiliated with a number of organizations, professional, artistic and social. He is a member of the Delta Chapter of the Psi Omega Dental fraternity; the Portland Society of Art; the Portland Camera Club; and the Portland Photo-Pictorialists Club. In religion Dr. Lovejoy is a Methodist and attends the Pine Street Church of that denomination.

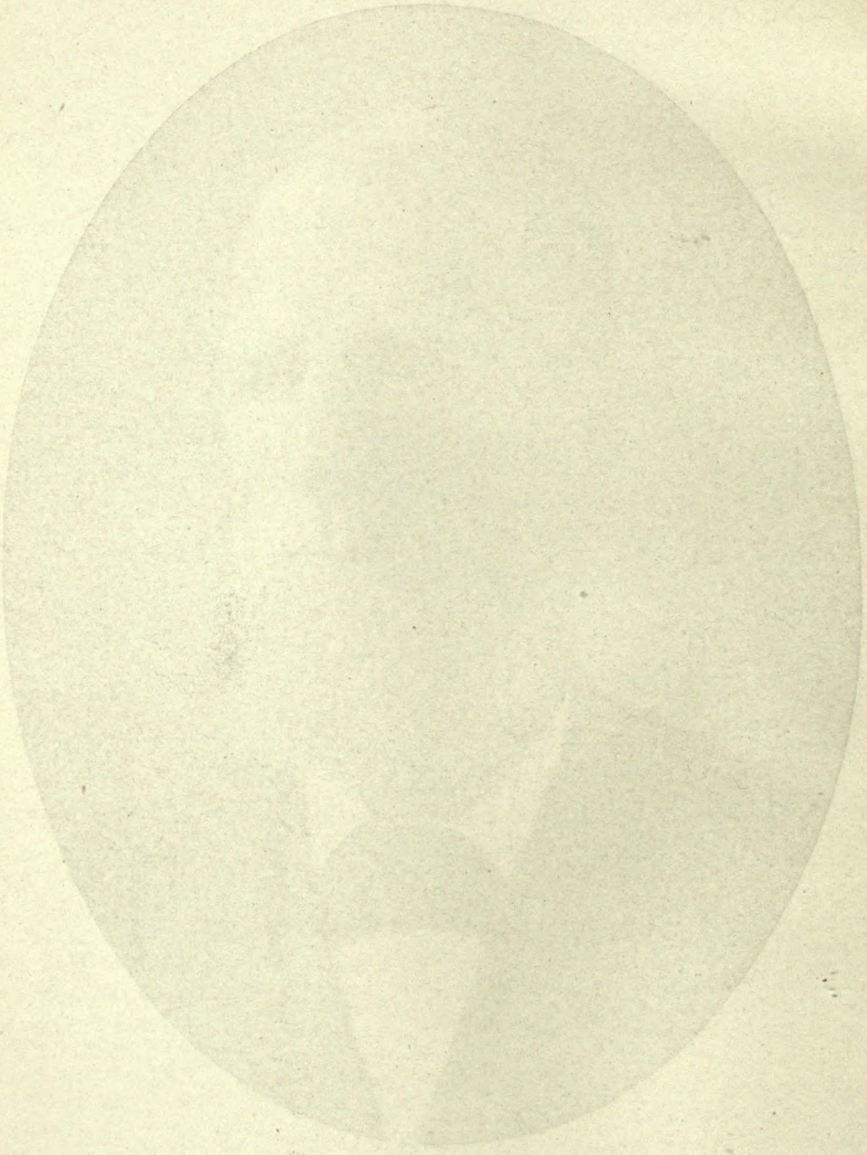
Dr. Rupert Scott Lovejoy married April 27, 1914, in Portland, Maine, Irene Groton Libby, a native of Waldoboro, Maine, and a daughter of Edward B. and Mary (Groton) Libby, who have for a number of years resided in Portland. To Dr. and Mrs. Lovejoy has been born one child Richard Sawyer Lovejoy, born January 24, 1916.

EDWARD PLUMMER—During his seventy years of life Edward Plummer, a resident and leading business man of Lisbon Falls, Maine, accomplished a great deal toward developing the natural resources of that section of his State, and everywhere are the commercial monuments to his progressive, public spirit, many mills and railroads having been organized largely through his enterprise. He was a native son of Maine, and his parents were Henry and Wealthy (Estes) Plummer.

Henry Plummer was a son of Robert and Zilpah (Farr) Plummer, and was born December 18, 1796. He was a prominent farmer and mill man, operating a grist and sawmill which was formerly owned by the Gerrishes prior to 1835. He was a licensed preached in the Free Will Baptist church, and contributed liberally to the building fund of the new church and its support after its completion. He married (first), February 18, 1819, Wealthy, daughter of Silas and Mary (Sar-



EDWARD PLUMMER





Frank W Bock

gent) Estes. She was born May 22, 1800, and died January 15, 1830. He died February 18, 1876, aged seventy-nine years.

Edward Plummer was born in Durham, Maine, January 4, 1830, died there January 7, 1900. The first nineteen years of his life were spent in Durham, and there he acquired a good common school education. In 1849 he left home, went to Lisbon Falls, and near that town made his first business venture, the purchase of a saw and grist mill. There be conducted a successful milling business for thirteen years, then selling out to the Worumbo Company, and accepting a position with the buying corporation. He superintended the construction of the woolen mills at Lisbon Falls; was one of the prime movers in the building of the Rumford & Rangeley Lakes Railroad; the pulp and paper mills of the Lisbon Falls Fiber Company; was a promoter and a large owner of stock in the Androscoggin Water Power Company, for which he was agent from the time it was organized until his death, and in many other ways advanced the interests of his section of Maine. He was a natural leader, a man of enterprise and progress, a valuable citizen in every particular, always inciting to greater effort, both by precept and example. In many of his enterprises he was associated with Hugh J. Chisholm, a kindred spirit, they both striving for the advancement of the material welfare of their town.

Mr. Plummer was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1870, and rendered public service in many other ways. He made his home at Lisbon Falls for practically his entire business life, although prior to his death he purchased a residence in Portland, which he intended for a winter home. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order, broadminded in his views, liberal in all things, well known and everywhere respected. He won substantial success in life entirely through his own inherent quality, reinforced by an ambition to rise in the world and to render a good account of his stewardship. He was popular with the young and the old, his genial personality attracting all, while his sterling qualities of character ever retained them as friends.

Mr. Plummer married Augusta Taylor of Lisbon Falls, who died there, leaving three children: Walter, a lumber manufacturer of Lisbon Falls; Harry E., also engaged in the lumber business at Lisbon Falls; Ida F., married W. H. Newall, and resides at Lewiston, Maine.

Mr. Plummer married (second) Sara A. Shaw, of Freeport, Maine, daughter of Parmenia C. and Emmeline T. (Allen) Shaw. She was educated in the public schools of Maine and Massachusetts, and at a private school in Bath, Maine. She later became a teacher in the schools at Lisbon Falls. After the death of her husband she removed her residence to Portland, but spends the winter months in New York City. She is a woman of cultured artistic tastes, her home showing the cultivated tastes of its mistress. To her natural tastes she adds the culture of travel, she having traveled extensively with her husband in earlier days, touring the West Indies and her own country very thoroughly. She is interested in Red Cross work, is a member of the Unitarian church, and of literary and social societies. An inmate of her Portland home is her mother, now aged ninety years, who is the object of her devoted daughter's loving care.

FRANK WINSLOW YORK—There are many branches of the York family in Maine, and it may be said of them that almost without exception their members have in one way or another won distinction and an honorable position in the community. That particular branch with which we are concerned in the present sketch and of which Frank Winslow York, treasurer of the Maine Central Railroad Company, is a member, is descended from one Joseph York, great-grandfather of Frank W. York, who was the first of the family to come to Maine. Since that time the family has grown and spread to such an extent that it is now represented in many different parts of the State. Mr. York's father, Joseph Samuel York, belonged to that branch which settled in Falmouth, Maine, where he was himself born. He removed, however, at an early age to the city of Portland, where he engaged in business as a sail maker and continued thereat for a number of years. It was in Portland also that his death occurred when he was but fifty-five years of age. A man of the highest moral standards, he earned a well-deserved reputation for honest dealing and public spiritedness, and his death was mourned by a large circle of personal friends and business associates. Joseph Samuel York married Frances A. Ilsley, a native of Portland and a daughter of Theophilus and Miriam Ilsley, old residents of that place. Mrs. York, Sr., survived her husband for many years, her death eventually occurring in Portland when she was nearly eighty years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. York, Sr., three children were born as follows: 1. George W., born May 28,

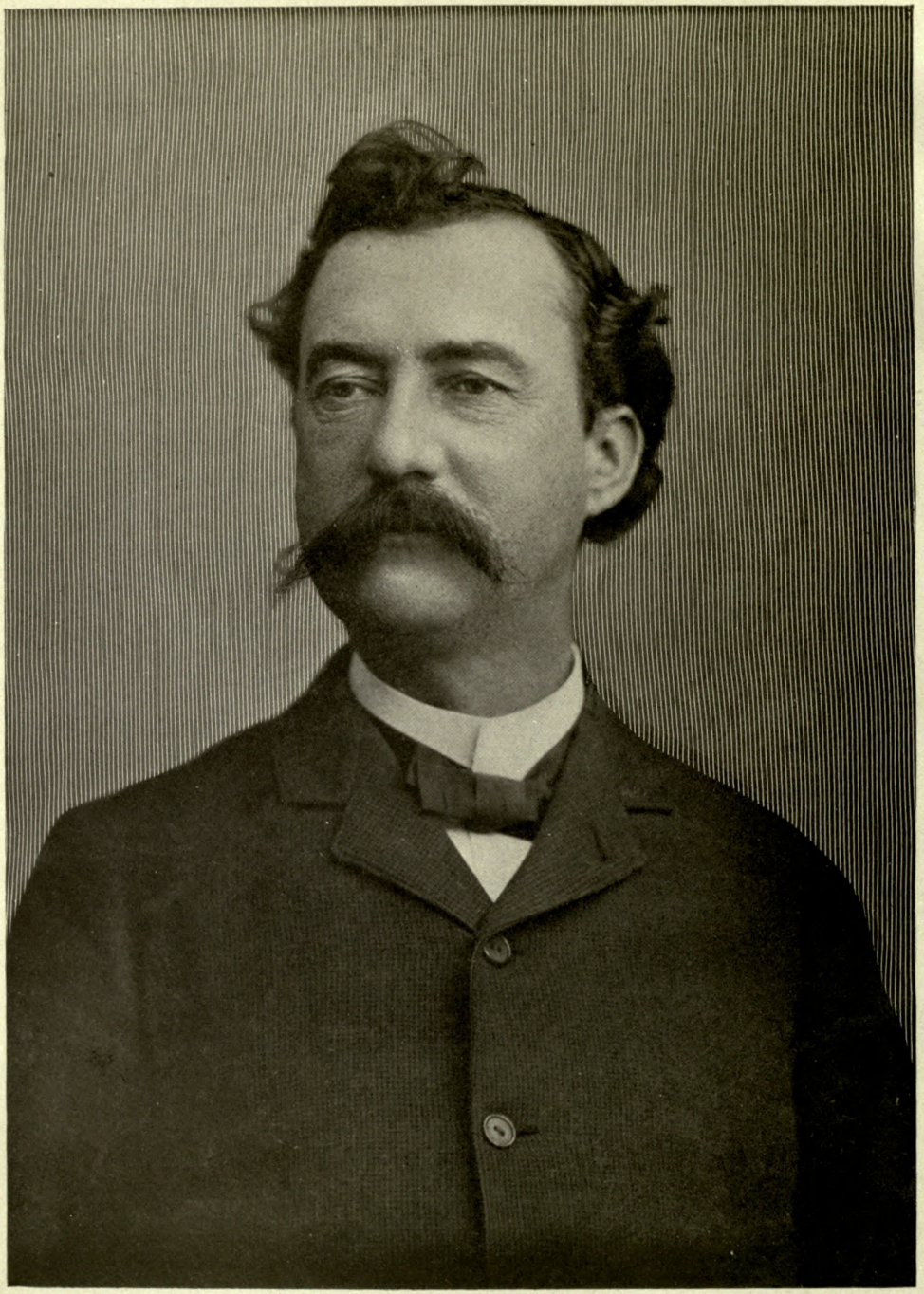
1854, died June 20, 1915; he was associated for many years with the Maine Central Railroad and held the office of treasurer with that corporation for about fifteen years and until his death. 2. Frederick H., born in Portland, and a resident of that city, married Nellie E. Merrill, also a native of Portland. 3. Frank Winslow, of whom further.

Born June 1, 1860, at Portland, Maine, Frank Winslow York, youngest son of Joseph Samuel and Frances A. (Ilsley) York, has made his native city his home up to the present time. It was there that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, both the Grammar and High School grades. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. York, having then attained the age of twenty years, began his long and successful business career in a humble clerical capacity, in a firm of stock brokers of Portland. After working in the office of this concern for a short period, he secured a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Sargent Dennison & Company. He did not, however, remain very long with this company, but secured a position as clerk in the general passenger department of the Maine Central Railroad, thus beginning the long association with that corporation which has extended down to the present with a single interruption of three years. His elder brother, George W. York, was already connected with this company, and here Frank W. York remained for seven years, his aptness and intelligence, to say nothing of his industry and willingness, recommending him to his superiors and placing him in line for advancement. After seven years, however, he withdrew from this employ and became connected with the United Mutual Life Company, with which concern he remained for about three years. He then returned to the office of the Maine Central Railroad Company and occupied a post in its audit department, where he served for a time in the position of stenographer. He also held the same position both in the general manager's and president's offices, and then, on June 1, 1915, he was suddenly raised to the post of treasurer of the company to succeed his brother, whose death occurred only a few days later. In this responsible office Mr. York continues at the present time (1917). His duties call for an unusual degree of good judgment and general knowledge of the financial situation, both of which are displayed by him in a high degree.

But Mr. York, despite the onerous character of his duties, has always devoted and still devotes much time and attention to the other aspects of the community's life, such as those connected with public obligations and social intercourse. For fifteen years he served as a member of the Maine National Guard, and at the time of his resignation held the rank of first lieutenant in the First Regiment. He is also affiliated with a number of fraternities and other organizations in Portland, among which should be mentioned the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is particularly prominent, however, in the Masonic Order, and is affiliated with Atlantic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council; Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, and has been the recorder of the last named body for the past eleven years.

Frank Winslow York was united in marriage, October 17, 1893, with Clementina Rafaela de Pachaco, like himself a native of Portland and a daughter of Adolpho and Elizabeth W. (Farmer) de Pachaco. Mr. de Pachaco is now deceased, but is survived by his wife, who at the present time makes her home in the town of Falmouth. To Mr. and Mrs. York one child has been born, Russell Harding, November 25, 1903. He is now a pupil in the Peddie Institute of New Jersey.

Frank Winslow York is one of those men who by sheer force of character have won their way to places of esteem and honor in the community. He is what is sometimes called a man's man, his tastes being of the wholesome out-door kind which appeal to men generally, and here it may be incidentally remarked that he is particularly fond of the national game of baseball and might be described as a "baseball fan." Being that type which has become familiar to the world as the successful New Englander, practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, stern in removing obstacles from the path, yet generous, even to his enemies, he has carried down into our own times something of the substantial quality of the past. The successful men of an earlier generation, who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of New England, experienced, most of them, in their own lives, the juncture of two influences, calculated in combination to produce the marked characters by which we recognize the type. For these men were at once the product of culture and refinement and yet were so placed that hard work and frugal living were the neces-



John A. Nadeau

sary conditions of success. Frank Winslow York is one of the most successful and influential men in his community. He enjoys the highest kind of commercial standing and his social position is a most enviable one. Virtuous, honorable, public-spirited, his life and career exhibit strikingly those virtues and talents typical of the best strains which have contributed so materially to the prosperity and development of this country. Normally, but not unduly, ambitious to occupy a position of prominence in the community in which he has chosen to make his home, he has bent to that end his natural gifts of mind and body and an energetic temperament which acknowledges no discouragement, yet never during the whole course of his successful achievement has he forgotten the rights or interests of others, or sacrificed them to what might have seemed his own. He is far too much of the philosopher to strive unduly or to make others unhappy at his striving. Yet he has succeeded in making himself a leading citizen, and thus has proved himself of the most valuable type of citizen, not one who makes haste to be rich, but one whose energies are normally employed and whose own advantage is so closely allied with that of the community-at-large that both are subserved by the same effort.

JOHN ARTHUR NADEAU—For over half a century John Arthur Nadeau lived in Fort Kent, a village of Aroostook county, Maine, on the river St. John, which separates it from New Brunswick, Canada. While the principal business of Fort Kent is lumbering and lumber manufacturing, Mr. Nadeau, after reaching mature years, became a merchant and spent his life in the operation of his two stores, the former in Frenchville, the latter in Fort Kent, in the same county. He became a leading man of his community, and was one of the strong and influential Democrats of the county, serving in high office. He was a man universally respected, and his word was held sacred.

John Arthur Nadeau was born in Fort Kent, Maine, August 3, 1850, died there, February 3, 1904. He attended Fort Kent schools until fifteen years of age, then entered St. Ann's College, Quebec, Canada, and completed his studies at St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick, there spending three years, but leaving before graduation. After returning to Fort Kent from the University he entered mercantile life, and finally established a general merchandising business of his own, which he conducted until his death. He was a man of intense public spirit, and he was always ready to venture his money in any new undertaking tending to increase Fort Kent's importance. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Fort Kent Trust Company, was collector of United States Customs, town treasurer for three terms, and a member of the Maine House of Representatives. He was a Roman Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Nadeau married, in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada, November 17, 1879, Sarah McSweeney, born July 11, 1852, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (McGowan) McSweeney. Children: Arthur J. Nadeau, born September 9, 1880, an attorney-at-law, practicing at Fort Kent; Mary Theresa, born September 9, 1887; married Kenneth A. Shorey.

IRA FISH HOWE—At Ashland, Aroostook county, Maine, on the Aroostook river, fifty miles north of Houlton, Ira Fish Howe was born, spent his years, sixty-five, and died, having begun and ended his life on the same farm. He was a man of energy, ambition, and progressive public spirit, and while his life was confined to a small area, was a man of intelligence and vision, a natural leader, and highly regarded in his neighborhood. He led in the movements which tended to advance the good of the community, and many such movements can be traced to his public spirit and interest. He has now passed to his reward, but his memory is yet green, and a third generation now reigns in the old homesteam erected by Benjamin Howe, a farmer and lumberman, as was his son, Ira Fish Howe, who was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel C. Howe, the twentieth century representative of the Ashland branch of the family. Benjamin Howe, the grandfather, married Mary Wells, and settled in Ashland, she the second woman to set foot in the town. When their tract of timber land was conveyed to them, and they were ready to begin clearing for a future home and farm, Grandmother Howe took the axe and felled the first tree.

Ira Fish Howe, son of Benjamin and Mary (Wells) Howe, was born at the newly acquired Howe homestead in Ashland, Aroostook county, Maine, February 25, 1846, died there, August 25, 1911. His educational advantages were naturally limited in that new neighborhood, but he improved such advantages as Ashland offered and readily passed for a well informed man. This was due to keen, natural intelligence, and close

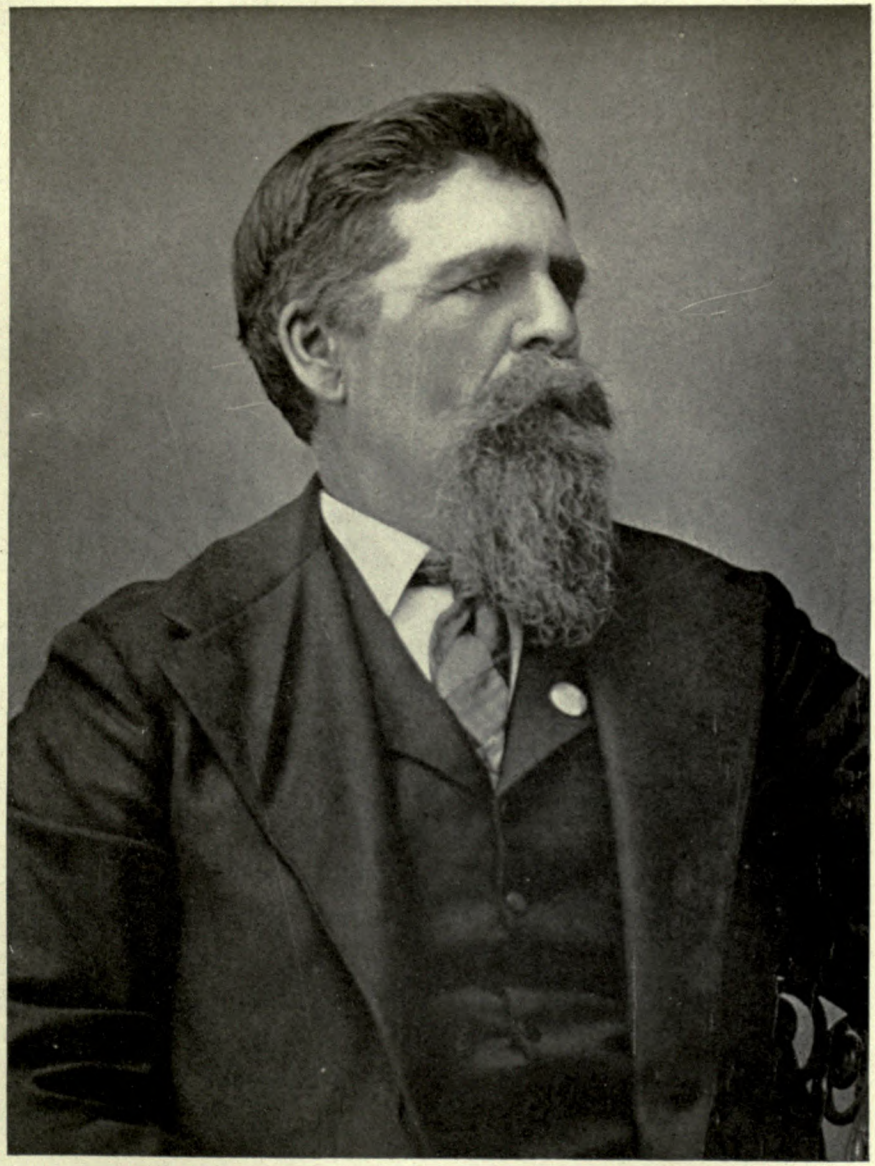
observation and wide reading. He grew to manhood, and bore his share of family labor and responsibility, following in his father's footsteps, and eventually becoming the owner of the homestead, which he never left. He engaged in farming and lumbering all his active life, then after a life of usefulness he passed away, aged sixty-five years. He was a Republican in politics, and for many years served the town of Ashland as road commissioner. Mr. Howe was a charter member of Ashland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, took a deep interest in the special work of the Grange, and served in several of its official positions. While not affiliated with any church organization, he was a liberal supporter of all good causes. He married, in Ashland, July 24, 1870, Sophia S. Coffin, born October 13, 1841, who survives him, daughter of Artemus Wilder and Meribeh (Scribner) Coffin, of ancient New England family. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Congregational church. Children: Artemus Wilder, born June 11, 1871; Mary Ellen, born May 9, 1873; Ann Maria, born February 20, 1875; David Roger, born October 24, 1876; and Nathaniel Coffin, of further mention.

Nathaniel Coffin Howe, youngest child of Ira Fish and Sophia S. (Coffin) Howe, was born at the old homestead in Ashland, Maine, July 9, 1878, and there resides. He has been connected with farming and lumbering ever since finishing his school years, and has become one of Ashland's leading business men. He finished high school courses in Ashland, then attended school at Bucksport Academy, Maine, there ending his school attendance. He is vice-president and director of the Ashland Trust Company, of which he was one of the founders; conducts his own farm, and is interested in several hundred acres more, handles agricultural implements, sells automobiles, and has a large lumber business, maintaining ten camps in getting the logs out of the forest and into the water. He married (first) Luella D. Michel, now deceased, leaving a daughter, Thelma N. He married (second) Amelia Cameron, and they are the parents of three sons: Houghton, Frank and Benjamin. In politics Mr. Howe is a Republican, now serving as selectman.

CYRUS CHASE—In 1859 Cyrus Chase, then a young man of twenty-three, came to Aroostook county, Maine, purchased a tract of virgin timber land, which he cleared and improved until he had one hundred and ninety acres under cultivation. The years have converted that section of Aroostook county into one of the most prosperous portions of that State, and in this prosperity and development Mr. Chase has had a share. The lad of twenty-three is now the veteran of eighty-three, but still hale and hearty for his years. He keeps in touch with the business of his town, and conducts a general real estate business. His acquaintance is very extensive, and during more than sixty years which he has spent in this locality he has borne his full share of the civil burden, and his own village or plantation of Westfield has benefited through his interest and public spirit. He is a son of Jonathan and Susanna (Jordan) Chase, his father a farmer and veteran of the War of 1812. At the time of the birth of his son, Cyrus, Jonathan and Susanna Chase were living at Danville, now South Auburn, a village of Androscoggin county, Maine, twenty-seven miles north of Portland.

Cyrus Chase was born in Danville, Maine, July 26, 1836. He attended the Union School in Danville and early became a farm worker, an occupation he has followed all his life in different localities. He remained at the home farm until 1857. In 1859 went to Aroostook county, Maine, and availed himself of the opportunities that section offered the farmer and lumberman. He obtained a good tract of timber land in the Westfield plantation, and this he cleared as rapidly as possible until interrupted by his military service in the Union Army. He enlisted in August, 1863, in Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and saw hard service with that hard fought but finally victorious Army of the Potomac. After the Nineteenth Maine was mustered out, he transferred to the First Regiment, Maine Artillery, and became a corporal. He fought at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and on through the Virginia campaign, which ended with Appamattox. In all he was engaged in sixteen battles and skirmishes, but was never wounded. After the war he was honorably discharged and mustered out, September 22, 1865. He then returned to Westfield and resumed the broken threads of his life. He developed his property into a well improved farm of one hundred and ninety acres, and in addition has long conducted a prosperous real estate business. He has prospered abundantly, and although now an octogenarian he gives little evidence of being in that class.

Mr. Chase is a Republican in politics, and in 1895 he represented his district in the State Legislature. In 1912 he again served in that body, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired



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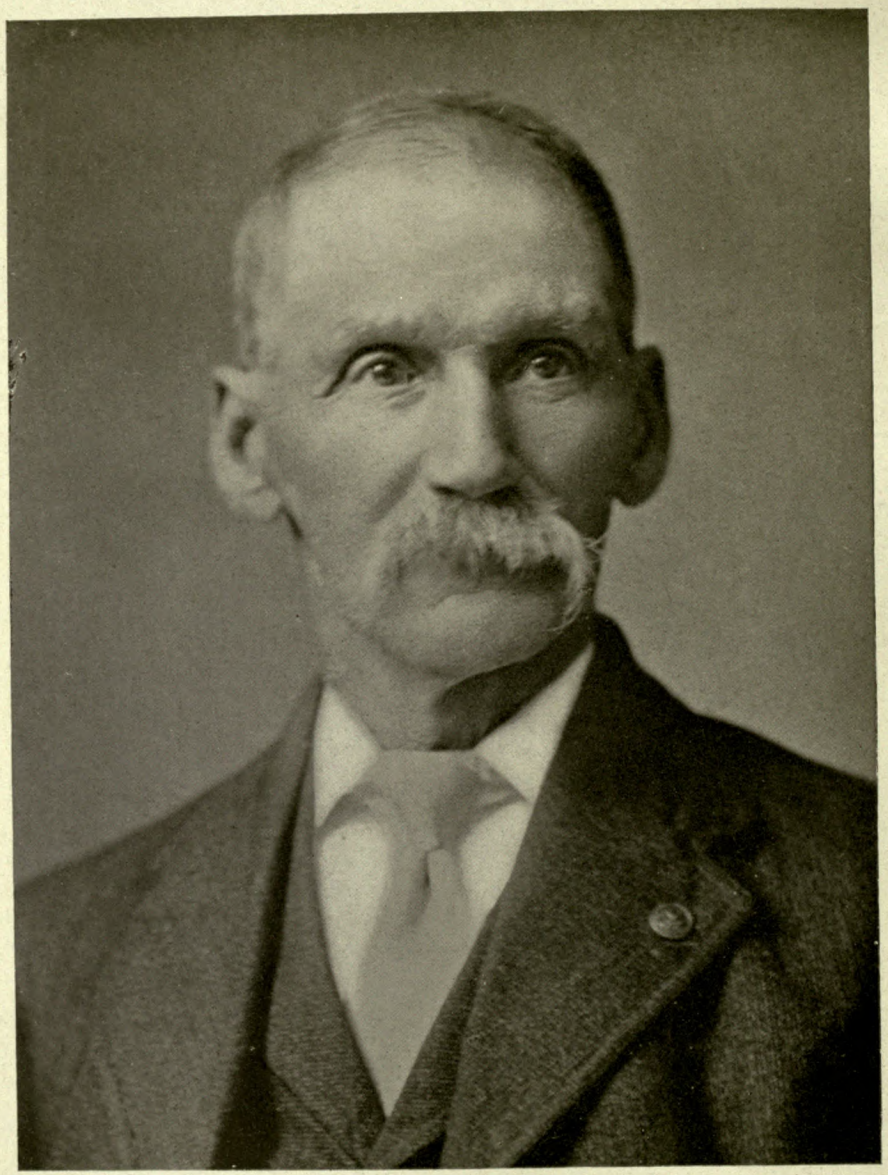


Cyrus Chase

term of a deceased member. For five terms he served the town as treasurer, and is probably the oldest town treasurer in the State, and perhaps in the Nation, and he has many times filled the offices of selectman, assessor and school committeeman. He is a member of Aroostook Union Grange, and a charter member of Aroostook County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; of Wade Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and in religious faith he is a Free Will Baptist.

On January 28, 1860, at Auburn, Maine, Mr. Chase married Abba H. Atwood, who died October 7, 1910, daughter of Harrison Atwood. Children: Minnie G., born December 8, 1862; Kate E., born October 8, 1866; Elmar F., born March 2, 1868; Selden C., born September 24, 1869; Oscar F., born November 16, 1871; Norman W., born September 28, 1873; Annie L., born April 1, 1875; Ada M., born July 4, 1878.

HORATIO GATES FOSS—There are few names more distinguished among Maine families than that of Foss, which has been represented in the "Pine Tree State" for a number of generations and which numbers many men prominent in the life and affairs of their respective communities among its members. The name appears to have been either of Dutch or German origin and was originally Vos, a form which is still common in Holland. Its derivation was probably from the word Vos, meaning Fox, used as a nickname for some ancestor who was particularly noted for his shrewdness or cunning, or possibly because he used the Fox as a sign on his place of business. Other derivations are from the names Foot, Foste and Faust, but the balance of evidence is in favor of the first theory, although it is possible, of course, that these others are all modifications from the same root. In the form which we are considering, it was brought to New England at an early age and is now found widely diffused through the whole of that region, but more particularly so in Maine and New Hampshire.

It was founded in New England by one John Foss, of whom there is a tradition which seems to be capable of substantiation that he came across the ocean on an English war vessel on which he was employed as a calker. He evidently did not enjoy his occupation any too much as he jumped overboard while the vessel was lying in Boston harbor and swam ashore. He was successful in escaping the detection of his superiors and not long afterwards settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where there is a record of him as early as May 14, 1661. He was twice married, the first time to Mary Chadburn, and the second to Elizabeth, presumably the widow of John Locke and the daughter of William and Jane Berry. His children by these two unions were: John, Humphrey, William, Hannah, Joshua, Hinckson, Mary, Benjamin, Thomas, Jemima, Elizabeth and Samuel.

While it has been impossible to trace definitely the line of descent from this John Foss to the Maine branch of the family which we are considering, there is practically no doubt whatever that such a line existed and that the founder of the family in Maine moved into that State some time during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. We know that the grandfather of Horatio Gates Foss was born at Saco, Maine, May 4, 1785, and that he died at Wayne, in that State, July 13, 1863. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and while still young settled at Wayne, where the major portion of his life was spent. He married Mary Harmon, September 10, 1806, who was born at Saco, March 4, 1787, and who died there September 6, 1876, and they were the parents of nine children, as follows: Walter, born August 24, 1807, and was a member of the Maine Rifle Company in 1828; Lucy, born March 6, 1809, and became the wife of William Thornton; Sally, born August 21, 1810, and became the wife of Josiah Norris; Jeremiah, mentioned below; Mary, born January 4, 1815, and died April 20, 1816; Mary (2), born June 24, 1817, and became the wife of Oliver Norris; Horatio Gates, born December 28, 1818; Oren, born October 6, 1821, died October 11, 1841; and Charles H., born December 28, 1827.

Jeremiah Foss, Jr., was born at Wayne, March 5, 1813, and there spent his entire life, his death occurring September 12, 1879. He was a man of unusual ability, who enjoyed a reputation second to none for integrity and upright dealing in his business as well as in every other relation of life. He was engaged in business as a shoemaker and made a marked success in this enterprise. He married Elizabeth N. Hankerson, of Readfield, Maine, where she was born March 24, 1814, a daughter of William and Thankful (White) Hankerson. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Lory Augustus, born November 15, 1834, died June 22, 1892; Lucretia Ann, born March 29, 1836, died April 29, 1888; John Fairfield, born March 6, 1838; Euphratha Sutherland, born March 3, 1840; an infant daughter, born July 9, 1842, and died Novem-

ber 15, of the same year; Glorina Smith, born September 20, 1843, died July 10, 1879; Horatio Gates, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Lizzie, born March 25, 1848, and died the following October; Mary Elizabeth, born August 22, 1849, died October 2, 1851; Oscarnella, born May 26, 1852, and died February 26, 1855; Ella Maria, born April 10, 1856; and Celia Hankerson, born June 26, 1859, and died May 7, 1863.

Horatio Gates Foss, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth N. (Hankerson) Foss, was born February 22, 1846, in the town of Wayne, Maine. He passed his childhood and early youth in his native place and for his education attended the local public schools, both the common and high schools. After completing his studies at these institutions, he remained in his father's house until the year 1875, assisting his father in the latter's shoe-making business. In that year, however, he came to Auburn, which city has continued his home ever since, and there entered the employ of Dingley Strout & Company, the well known shoe firm. The following year he became a silent partner of this firm, which continued to do business under its original name until 1887, when upon the retirement of Mr. Strout the firm became Dingley-Foss & Company. In 1891 the company was incorporated and became known as the Dingley-Foss Shoe Company. Mr. Foss became general manager of this great concern, and afterwards was given the office of vice-president which he holds at the present time. This company employs between five and six hundred people in its various departments and manufactures men's, boys' and youths' leather shoes, and women's, misses' and children's canvas shoes. In addition to this great business, Mr. Foss is also interested in a number of important financial interests and is a director and large stockholder of the First National Bank of Auburn and of the Auburn Trust Company. He is also an extremely prominent figure in public affairs and represented his city in the State Senate in 1913. In social and fraternal circles Mr. Foss is conspicuous, and is a member of both the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is particularly prominent in the former of these and is affiliated with numerous Masonic bodies, as follows: Asylum Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wayne; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Auburn; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious belief Mr. Foss is a Unitarian and attends the church of that denomination in Auburn. Mr. Foss' home in Auburn is one of the finest and most attractive in the State, and is a center of warm hospitality to all those who are fortunate enough to possess his friendship.

Horatio Gates Foss was united in marriage in 1878 at Lewiston with Ella M. Fletcher, a native of Solon, Maine, and a daughter of Ezra and Mary Fletcher, old and highly-respected residents of that place, who are now both deceased.

Possessed of an excellent mind to begin with, Mr. Foss has made himself acquainted with the best thought of the world, and the achievements of art and letters. He is a man of rare culture and enlightenment and possesses a far larger education than the majority of those who have enjoyed greater opportunity than he. It can be honestly said that he is a self-made man in the broadest sense of that term, a man who, besides winning success in business affairs, made the most out of every talent that has been entrusted to him in the stewardship of this life. He is possesesd of an unusually judicial type of mind, the type that weighs opposing evidence impartially, and so great is his reputation in this matter that he is often constituted a sort of informal court by the choice of his friends who would resort to him for advice in all manner of emergencies and to compose their differences in case of dispute. He is devoted to his home, and finds his greatest happiness in the intimate intercourse about his own fireside. He is of a retiring disposition and never seeks for any post of public power or any political preferment, although his talents admirably fit him to hold such. His business career might well serve as a model to the younger generation which they might follow.

BENJAMIN LOUIS BERMAN, while himself a native of this country, is by blood and parentage a Russian, and exhibits in his own person the strong and capable traits of that great race. He is a son of Herman Isaac Berman, who was born in Russia, and who came to the United States when but five years of age with his parents, who settled at Portland, Maine. Here he passed the years of his childhood and early youth and gained his education. At the age of twenty-six years, however, he came to the city of Lewiston, where he continues to reside to the present day. Mr. Berman, Sr., is a man of strong personality and has met with a marked success in the land of his adoption. He has been successful in business and prominent in public affairs,



Clarence A. Baker, M.D.,

and at the present time holds the position of manager of the Union Square Fruit Company. A number of years ago he was very active in connection with the Republican party, and was one of the delegates who nominated Charles Littlefield, of Maine, to Congress. He married Bella Markson, who like himself was a native of Russia, and who came to this country as a child. She was but sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage and they became the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The seven who have survived are as follows: Eva D., who became the wife of Harry Seamon, of Boston, Massachusetts; Jacob H., who is now engaged in practicing law at Portland; Sadie E., who became the wife of Henry Ginsburg, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Benjamin Louis, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Lillian, who lives at home with her parents, and is at the present time a student at the Lewiston Normal Training School, where she is taking a post-graduate course; Edward, a student at Bowdoin College with the class of 1920, and David, now a pupil in the High School at Portland.

Born November 28, 1892, Benjamin Louis Berman passed his childhood in his native city of Lewiston and there gained the preliminary portion of his education. He studied for a time at the Frye Grammar School, from which he graduated in 1907, and followed this up with a course at the Jordan High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1911 and where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at the Law School of the Boston University, from which he graduated with the class of 1914, and in August of the same year was admitted to practice at the Maine bar. Since that time he has also been admitted to practice at the Massachusetts bar, in which State he handles considerable important litigation. Mr. Berman opened an office at No. 228 Lisbon street, Lewiston, which is still his headquarters, and during his comparatively brief career he has made a name for himself as one of the leaders of his profession in the region which he has chosen. Mr. Berman has not confined his activities entirely to the practice of the law, but has interested himself in many important enterprises, among which should be mentioned the Union Square Fruit Company, of which his father is the manager, and which is situated at No. 169 Main street, Lewiston. Of this company he is the treasurer and belongs to the board of directors, besides holding considerable stock therein. His attention, however, is chiefly directed to the law, an occupation which he himself chose, in which he takes the keenest interest, and in which it is his particular ambition to succeed. Mr. Berman is extremely interested in all sorts of out-door sports and pastimes, particularly baseball and football, and it is a great regret to him that he is unable to devote any time to them now. In his politics he is an Independent and has allied himself with no party, reserving for himself the entire right to exercise his own judgment on all political issues, including the choice of candidates, without reference to partisan interests or considerations of any kind. He is a prominent figure in the social life of the city and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Aerial Club of Lewiston. He is a member of Congregation Basc Jacob, and is active in support of its work. Mr. Berman is unmarried.

A few words concerning Mr. Berman's forebears will be appropriate here. His grandfather was Siah Berman, the first of the name to come to this country, who emigrated from Russia here in 1867. He settled in Portland, Maine, where his death occurred in 1915. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a dry goods merchant, in which line he met with considerable success. He and his wife were the parents of three children, as follows: Rachel, who died in 1915; Herman Isaac, the father of Benjamin L. Berman; Aaron, who is now engaged in the fruit business in Portland.

CLARENCE ATWOOD BAKER, M.D.— Among the physicians of Portland, Maine, Dr. Clarence Atwood Baker occupies a distinguished position and is rightly regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in that part of the State. He comes of old New England stock, the Bakers having come into Maine from Massachusetts during the Colonial period, and since that time members of the family have occupied an important place in the life of the community and closely identified themselves with its affairs.

Dr. Baker's paternal grandfather, Snow Baker, by name, was born at Alna, Maine, and died at Boothbay in the same State. During his life he was engaged in business as a millwright. He married Abby Plummer, by whom he had the following children: Daniel, Elbridge, John P., mentioned below; Snow, Jr., and Wesley, all of whom are now deceased.

John Plummer Baker, the father of Dr. Baker, was born at Alna, Maine, May 16, 1816. Like his father he engaged in business as a millwright,

and in later years removed to the city of Portland, where eventually he died in the month of November, 1885. He married Abby Williams Ford, a native of Marshfield, Massachusetts, born June 30, 1820, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Nabby (Simmons) Ford. Benjamin Franklin Ford was a prominent resident of Marshfield, who lated moved to the State of Maine, where he settled at Bristol Mills, and there died at the age of eighty-six. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Abby Williams, who became Mrs. John Plummer Baker; Ann, Augustus, Frank, Elizabeth, Charles, Harriett, Josephine and Eugene, all of whom are now deceased. The Ford family is of Irish origin and was founded in this country by Mrs. Ford, a widow, and her two sons, who settled in Marshfield at an early date. To Mr. and Mrs. John Plummer Baker the following children were born: Augusta, who died at the age of fifty years; Edward L., who resides at Somerville, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in business as a carpenter; Clarence Atwood, of whom further; Charles W., of Needham, Massachusetts, who is engaged in business as a broker in Boston; and Annie H., who resides at Portland.

Born on January 3, 1852, at Newcastle, Maine, Dr. Clarence Atwood Baker, third child of John Plummer and Abby Williams (Ford) Baker, spent but the first two years of his life in his native place. At that age he accompanied his parents who moved to Bristol Mills, Maine, and it was at the latter place that he formed his early associations and was educated, insofar as his preliminary schooling went. At the local public schools he was fitted for entrance at Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, and matriculated at Bowdoin College, in the year 1874. Here he took the usual classical course and was graduated with the class of 1878, leaving behind him an excellent record for character and good scholarship. The year 1874 also marked the end of his residence at Bristol Mills. After graduating from Bowdoin College, with the degree of A.B., three years later receiving his degree of A.M., he began at once the study of medicine at the same institution. After a four years' course he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M.D. and at once made his way to Portland, where he began active practice. This he continued with a high degree of success for a period of some five years, and then decided to supplement his studies with post-graduate work in Europe. Accordingly, he went to that country and for a time made his home in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took his post-graduate work in the famous University there, and he spent in all about eighteen months in Europe. He then returned to the United States and once more resumed his practice at Portland. In this he has been extremely successful, and is now one of the best known and most popular physicians in the city, enjoying an equal reputation among his professional colleagues and with the community-at-large. At the present time (1917) he is on the Exemption Board, Division One, of the United States.

Dr. Baker has not allowed his professional duties to interfere with what he considers his obligations as a citizen, and has taken during his entire life in Portland, a keen and active interest in its affairs. He served for two years, namely, 1882 and 1883, on the school board, after which he resigned from duties which were too exacting in their character to be reconciled with his professional work. Dr. Baker is a very prominent Free Mason and has attained his thirty-second degree in that order. He is affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Lodge No. 74, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On June 4, 1884, Dr. Baker was united in marriage with Mary Augusta Whitman, born at Anthony, Rhode Island, near Providence, September 26, 1854. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of Thomas Arnold Whitman, who was a prominent resident of Providence, engaged in the banking business there, who died there many years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Baker are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Portland, Maine, and he is at present senior warden.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something, that is, concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that today there has been a certain lowering of the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects in-



Louis A. Cyr

stead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also, who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations lose themselves, either in the interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellow-men. This type of man can be found in Dr. Baker, whose work in the city of Portland, Maine, in the interests of its health, both as a private practitioner and in his capacity as a health officer has done the public and continues to do them an invaluable service.

LOUIS A. CYR—In 1912 Mr. Cyr saw his store and stock of general merchandise at Limestone, Aroostook county, Maine, totally destroyed by fire. He had but a few years before become sole owner of the business through the purchase of his partners' interest, and in one night he saw his hopes sadly shattered, but he began at the bottom again, rebuilt, and has regained the place in the business world from which he was temporarily dispossessed. Mr. Cyr is a son of Alexis and Julienne (Sirois) Cyr, his father a farmer, a member of the Maine Legislature, and for twenty-six years postmaster of Grand Isle, Maine, a Democrat and a man of high character.

Louis A. Cyr was born in Grand Isle (now Lille), Maine, June 18, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, Normal School, and St. Joseph's College (New Brunswick), and for a time after graduation was a teacher. Later he became clerk in the general store of Henry Gagnon at Van Buren, Maine, there remaining four years. At the end of that period he located at Limestone, Maine, in the employ of the same firm, opening a branch store there. He was admitted a partner in 1900, the firm reorganizing as H. A. Gagnon & Company. In 1904 he bought his partner's interest, and since that year he has conducted business under his own name. In 1912 he was burned out, but at once rebuilt and has a large and well established general merchandising business. He is vice-president of the Limestone Trust Company; town treasurer; notary public; and formerly a selectman of the town. Mr. Cyr is a Democrat in politics; a member of Van Buren Lodge, Knights of Columbus; and is a prominent member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Cyr married in Frenchville, Maine, July 24, 1897, Laura A. Franck, daughter of Joseph and Hortense (Saucier) Franck. Mr. and Mrs. Cyr are the parents of nine children: Cecile M., born August 2, 1899; Esther M., born October 4, 1901; Louis E., born May 7, 1903; Emile J., born January 19, 1905; Lauretta R., born October 7, 1906; Leo George, born July 25, 1909; Sylvio, born March 23, 1911; Annette, born March 25, 1914, and Lucille, born May 20, 1916.

WALTER BENSON MOORE—Although a resident of Portland, Maine, for a comparatively brief period, Walter Benson Moore, the popular and energetic secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, has in that time grown to be most closely identified with the life and affairs of the community and now occupies a prominent place both in the notice and regard of his fellow-citizens. He is a native of Ohio, and is the son of Louis Jackson and Cora Belle (Hackett) Moore, of Dayton, Ohio, where his father was successfully engaged in business as a miller for many years. Mr. Moore, Sr., was a man of some prominence in his neighborhood and enjoyed an enviable reputation for probity and straightforward dealing among his fellow-citizens, and he gave his son the advantages of an excellent education.

Born Febraury 22, 1875, at Dayton, Ohio, Walter Benson Moore attended the public schools of his native city for his education. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, he took a business course offered to young men by the Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton, where he well proved his capacity as a student and from which he profited highly. He then secured a position with the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, and remained for ten years with that concern, during which time he was associated with executive, selling and manufacturing departments. He proved his ability and value to his employers by his readiness and aptness in grasping the details and principles of the business, and was rapidly promoted to positions of greater and greater responsibility. After severing his relations with this company, he was associated for five years with the Commercial Dayton Receivers' & Shippers' Association, and also served for a similar period as secretary of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce. At the end of the latter period he left Dayton and went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where for two years he was secretary of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He spent the following

three years in organizing a number of commercial associations and then came to Portland, Maine, where he took the position of secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, a post which he continues to hold at the present time. In this capacity he has done a great deal to assist in the business and commercial development of the city, and is now recognized as a factor of importance in this aspect of the community's life. While still a resident of Dayton, Mr. Moore took a very active part in public affairs and was an influential figure on the political situation there. He served for four years as chairman of the finance committee of the city and in that office was responsible for many important reforms in the fiscal situation there. He was also active in the military life of the community and was a member of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Troop F, and served as a corporal during the Spanish-American War. He is a conspicuous figure in social, fraternal and club life of Portland, and is a member of the Economic and Rotary clubs there and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also prominent in the Masonic order and is affiliated with Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Commandery, Knights Templar; Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, of McAllister, Oklahoma; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City; and Indian Consistory, No. 2, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; of the Scottish Rite Bodies, South McAllister, Oklahoma. In his religious belief Mr. Moore is a Congregationalist and both he and his family attend the State Street Church of that denomination at Portland, Maine.

Walter Benson Moore was united in marriage, January 31, 1906, at Dayton, Ohio, with Julia Stuart Cowan, a daughter of Hugh Chambers and Anna Lorraine (Laystroth) Cowan, old and highly respected residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore two children have been born, as follows: Marjory Anne, February 2, 1907, and Virginia Elsie, January 17, 1911.

It is only of comparatively recent times that the inestimable benefits conferred upon the community by the sober business man and merchant are coming to be given their due share of recognition, and that the records of these men are being set down alongside of those more showy ones connected with military service and the affairs of State, as most truly representative of human life on the average and most largely contributive to the sum of human happiness in the aggregate. This growing appreciation of the part played by those concerned with the commercial and financial interests of the community has been coincident with a profound change in the organization of society itself, a change that has involved the shifting of its base from war to industry. Before this change had taken place, although the value of the merchant was realized in a dim sort of way by the warlike lords of creation, it was tinged with scarcely more consideration than that accorded to the creatures of the chase, that were thought valuable, indeed, but merely valuable as a prey for their fierce and insatiable desires, a consideration typified by that of the robber barons of medieval Germany for the traders whose caravans they helped to plunder. In the gradual emergence into popular notice and respect of a mode of life essentially far more noble than that which originally despised it, this country, with its republican institutions, its democratic ideals and independent defiance of old formulae, has played a prominent, perhaps the most prominent part. In the United States of America, while we have amply honored those who have sacrificed themselves in war in the common weal, as we have honored those who sacrificed themselves in any calling, we have refused to accept the dictum of a past age and foreign clime and that there is anything intrinsically honorable in the warlike calling, giving our admiration instead to pursuits which, in their very nature, tend to upbuild, not to destroy, which would give and preserve life, not take it. It therefore becomes our appropriate function to set down the records of such men as have established themselves in the regard of the community as examples of ability in these occupations which, more than any other, are typical of life as we find it here in our midst today. There is probably no other region which has been, and still is, more productive of such records than that of New England, the development of whose great commercial interests is associated with a host of names recognized by all as those of the leaders and captains in this wholly beneficient campaign for the conquest of the realms of inanimate nature, and the spread of human power and comfort. Among these names there is one that holds a high place in the records of the people of Maine, especially those of Portland, in which city it is most closely identified with the lives of his fellows, and this name is that of Walter Benson Moore.



George A. Phair

GEORGE A. PHAIR—For twenty-one years Mr. Phair has been in the United States customs service at Limestone, Maine, and there has formed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a son of Andrew and Anna (Benneman) Phair, who came to Maine from Ireland, settling in Aroostook county, where he engaged in lumbering the remainder of his life, and died in 1858.

George A. Phair was born in Limestone, Aroostook county, Maine, March 17, 1855. He was but three years of age when his father died, and at quite an early age he began providing for his own maintenance. He attended the public schools, and was for several years engaged in farming and in lumbering. In 1897 he entered the employ of the United States Government in the department of customs, and has since been continuously connected with that branch of the public service, twenty-one years having elapsed. In May, 1918, he was appointed immigration inspector, Department of Labor, in conjunction with the customs service. He is a director of the Limestone Trust Company, and a member of the executive committee of the board; in politics a Republican, formerly a member of the Board of Selectmen, and of the Limestone School Board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and interested in the work of that church and kindred societies.

Mr. Phair married (first) in Andover, New Brunswick, Canada, in May, 1880, Anna Kelly, daughter of Henry N. and Mary (Dyer) Kelly. She died in February, 1888. He married (second) in Limestone, Maine, in 1890, Minnie M. Thompson, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Bradbury) Thompson. Children of George A. and Anna (Kelly) Phair: James Henry, Lizzie E., Mark T., Maud, and Mary Phair, the two last named dying in infancy. Children of George A. and Minnie M. (Thompson) Phair: Philip A., Edward C., Sarah L., Hallie M., Benjamin and Burns, twin boys; Mariel M., Marjorie O. and Gladys A., making a total of twelve living, all residing in Limestone, Aroostook county, Maine.

HANNO WHEELOCK GAGE—A prominent and able member of the Portland bar, which always recognized his worth, Hanno W. Gage was a man whose death, in 1907, was a severe loss to the community. Endowed with great intellectual gifts, he had also achieved a character which was a combination of strength and gentleness, and of a knowledge of men and a knowledge of books rarely united in the same person. His sympathy, his simplicity, his charm of manner, and his forceful directness all combined to make him one of the most revered and the most profoundly loved men in that section of the State.

Mr. Gage was born in Bridgton, Maine, January 28, 1843, and was educated at the local schools and at the North Bridgton Academy. Like many other young men who have not yet found the course for which they are to steer, he taught school for a time, most of his engagements being in and about Bridgton. About the time he was twenty he decided that he would take up the profession of law for a life work, and in 1863 came to Portland and entered upon his studies in the office of Sewall C. Strout. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and a partnership was formed with his former preceptor under the style of Strout & Gage. In 1880 Frederic S. Strout joined the association, and the firm became known thereafter as Strout, Gage & Strout. The name remained the same when eight years afterward Charles A. Strout took the place of Frederic S. Strout, who had left a vacancy by death. In 1894 Sewall C. Strout was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and withdrew from the partnership, the remaining partners continuing in their practice under the name of Gage & Strout, this association being finally dissolved by the death of Hanno W. Gage, January 4, 1907.

The ability and high character of Mr. Gage were recognized by his brethren of the court and bar, and he was appointed one of the board of examiners of Cumberland county. January 26, 1895, he was elected vice-president of the Cumberland Bar Association, and January 24, 1905, was elected the president of the same association, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Greenleaf Law Library, the Cumberland Club, Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Beacon Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Gage married, May 27, 1874, Addie M. Raymond, daughter of Samuel T. and Elizabeth Raymond, of Cumberland Mills, who survives him. They had one daughter, Louise (Gage) Camp, the wife of Paymaster Walter T. Camp, of the United States Navy.

The following resolutions were adopted by the committee of the Cumberland Bar at the time of his death. The committee consisted of William R. Anthoine, Augustus F. Moulton and Charles A. Strout:

Resolved, That the members of the Cumberland Bar

desire to record their sense of the loss that has come to the profession, and to the whole community, in the death of Hanno W. Gage, late a member of this Bar and a practitioner in all of our Courts. He was one of those rare characters in which learning is united with great activity and business capacity; acquainted with men as well as with books; practical as well as theoretical. He has passed away lamented by the Bar, the Bench, and all who were favored with his acquaintance. He had the esteem, respect and affection of his brethren at the Bar when living, for his ability, honor and integrity, and for his good fellowship. We desire to place upon the records of this Court an expression of our appreciation of his high qualities as a lawyer, citizen and friend.

GEORGE ALBERT COWAN—Although admitted to the Maine bar in 1906, Mr. Cowan did not begin the practice of law until 1910, when he located in Damariscotta, Lincoln county, where he has successfully practiced his profession until the present, 1919. Since coming to Damariscotta, he has thoroughly identified himself with the interest of that village, and has borne an important part in public affairs. He is a son of George Sawyer and Lydia Ann (Humphrey) Cowan, his father a carpenter and builder.

George Albert Cowan was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, April 16, 1882. He completed public school grammar courses, then entered Hampden Academy, whence he was graduated, class of June, 1903. He then entered the law department of the University of Maine, pursued a three years' course, and in June, 1906, was graduated LL.B., and was admitted to the Maine bar at the August term in Bangor. The next three years he spent in teaching, one year in Jackson, Maine, High School, and two years as principal of schools in St. George, Maine. In 1910 he located at Damariscotta, where he has won public favor and gained the law business of an important clientele, including the Newcastle National Bank of Damariscotta, which he serves as attorney.

Mr. Cowan is a Republican in politics, and in Hampden served as a member of the school board for three years. In Damariscotta he served three years as town clerk; was second selectman two years; and is the present chairman of the Board of Selectman. In 1917 he was appointed by Governor Milliken, county attorney for the county of Lincoln, Maine, and in November, 1918, he was regularly elected to succeed himself in that office. He is a member of Star of Progress Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Jackson; Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Damariscotta, and a past chancellor commander; past master of Alna Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Damariscotta; high priest of Ezra B. French Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Damariscotta; King Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Rockland; Chrystal Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Waldoboro Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Rockland Camp, Sons of Veterans; and is an associate member of Harlow Dunbar Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Cowan married (first) in 1905, Ora L. Emerson, who died in 1907, daughter of Wilbert W. Emerson, of Hampden, Maine. He married (second) in 1909, Emma M. Hall, who died in 1916, daughter of James Hall, of St. George, Maine. He married (third) January 1, 1918, Agnes M. Sproul, daughter of Captain Joseph D. Sproul, a retired master mariner. By his first marriage Mr. Cowan has a son, Otto, born November 13, 1906, and by his third a son, Theodore Fash, born November 11, 1918.

RICHARD WINSLOW HERSEY—The Hersey family is of that sturdy and capable New England stock which has given so many of her strongest men to this country and its representative in the last generation has well displayed in his own personality the virtues and qualities which have for so many generations distinguished his ancestors. Richard Winslow Hersey, one of the most substantial and successful of the business men of Portland, Maine, is that representative and has won through his own efforts the enviable position which he now holds in the esteem of the community. He is a son of Elias Hersey, a native of Portland, Maine, born in 1833, died October 20, 1897, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Hersey, Sr., during his youth was connected with the Casco Bank, but he later severed his connections with this institution and founded the roofing business which under his, and later under his son's management, has reached its present great proportions. Mr. Hersey, Sr., married Harriette Winslow, like himself a native of Portland, where she still continues to make her residence, having reached at the present time the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of the following children: Harry, who died in infancy; Elias Winslow, who died in the year 1909 at the age of fifty years; Annie, who is now the wife of Charles G. Allen, of Portland; Seth, who resides in Portland; Joseph W., who resides in Portland and is connected with the roofing business founded there by his father; Philip, who makes his home in Portland and is associated with the Canal Bank; Mabel, who is now the wife of Louis E. Legge, of Rockford,



Geo A Cowan





D. W. Gilman

Illinois; and Richard Winslow, with whose career we are here concerned primarily.

Born March 1, 1880, at Portland, Maine, Richard Winslow Hersey has made that city constantly his home up to the present time. He began his education at the local public schools, but was later sent to the Billerica Military School at Billerica, Massachusetts, where he studied for a number of years. Upon completing his course at this institution, Mr. Hersey returned at once to his native Portland, where he became connected with the Elias Hersey Roofing Company, the concern founded by his father, which has already been mentioned. The office of this company is situated at 123 Center street, Portland, where it was originally established as early as 1859. The elder Mr. Hersey died in the year 1897 and the control of the business passed into the hands of Elias Winslow Hersey. With his death the business passed once more to another brother, Robert W. Hersey, now deceased. Since that time the control of the great company has been in the hands of Richard Winslow Hersey of this sketch, who at the present time is directing most efficiently the affairs thereof. Its present great development has been due in no small degree to his talent as a manager, and it is now the largest concern of its kind in the State. Recently the company was incorporated, and it has started anew on what will doubtless prove an equally successful period of its career. Mr. Hersey is a man of strong religious beliefs and feelings and is affiliated with the Universalist church in Portland.

Richard Winslow Hersey was united in marriage at Boston, Massachusetts, with Elizabeth Lord, like himself a native of Portland, born October 20, 1880. One child has been born of this union, John Philip.

Although the influence of Mr. Hersey upon the community, due to the part he plays in the business world, is a great one, it is not by any means the sum-total of that which he exercises, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This is rather the result of his character as a man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as that possessed by Mr. Hersey, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he comes in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all worthy characters, are the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he adds not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner, which make him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend.

DANIEL W. GILMAN—Although a capable and prosperous farmer, owning one hundred and sixty-three acres of fine land at Easton, Maine, Mr. Gilman is largely interested in fire insurance, and is president of the Aroostook County Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, and there pursues the quiet life of a farmer. The outbreak of war between the North and the South broke the quiet of that Kennebec river lumber manufacturing town, and in 1861 Charles B. Gilman, father of Daniel W. Gilman, answered the call of President Lincoln, and with the First Maine Cavalry went to the front, where he performed a soldier's duty, then returned to his home. His wife, Lorean B. (Bennett) Gilman, was born in Brighton, Maine.

Daniel W. Gilman was born in the town of Bingham, Somerset county, Maine, fifty-two miles north of Augusta, on the Kennebec river, August 24, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life worked in the lumber mills and on the farm. He finally settled in Easton, Maine, his present home, where he owns a farm which he cultivates. He has other important business interests, being president of the Aroostook County Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director of the Northern Maine Patrons; director and local agent of the Oxford County Patrons; and has other business connections. Mr. Gilman has passed all chairs of Ridgeley Lodge, No. 108, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Encampment. He is a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons of Presque Isle; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Easton Grange, No. 159, Patrons of Husbandry; member of the State Grange Executive Committee, filling many State and county offices of the Grange, and is also a member of the National body of the order. He is active and prominent in the Methodist Episcopal church of Easton, and is interested in all good works.

Mr. Gilman married, in Easton, July 3, 1886, **Bertha Wight**, born May 30, 1859, daughter of Louis and Margaret (Whittaker) Wight. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman are the parents of four children: Margaret, born September 24, 1887, died February 2, 1889; Esther J., born February 10, 1891; Avis M., born April 23, 1892; and Elizabeth B., born October 23, 1896.

CHARLES SUMNER MORRILL—The Morrill family from which Mr. Morrill was descended was one of the oldest in New England, the

progenitor, having been Abraham Morrill, who was, according to the records, in Cambridge as early as 1632. He came in the famous ship, the *Lion*, with his brother, Isaac Morrill, who later settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Abraham Morrill was one of those versatile pioneer spirits who were able to turn their hand to almost anything. He was a proprietor at Cambridge, where he plied the trade of blacksmith. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1638, and was besides a planter, a millwright and an iron founder. He was among the original proprietors of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he received land in the first division. The descendants of this man are spread all over New England, where they have always held a high reputation for sterling characteristics, and have been men of force and enterprise. While there are many Morrills in New England there are members of the family found in the most remote parts of the country.

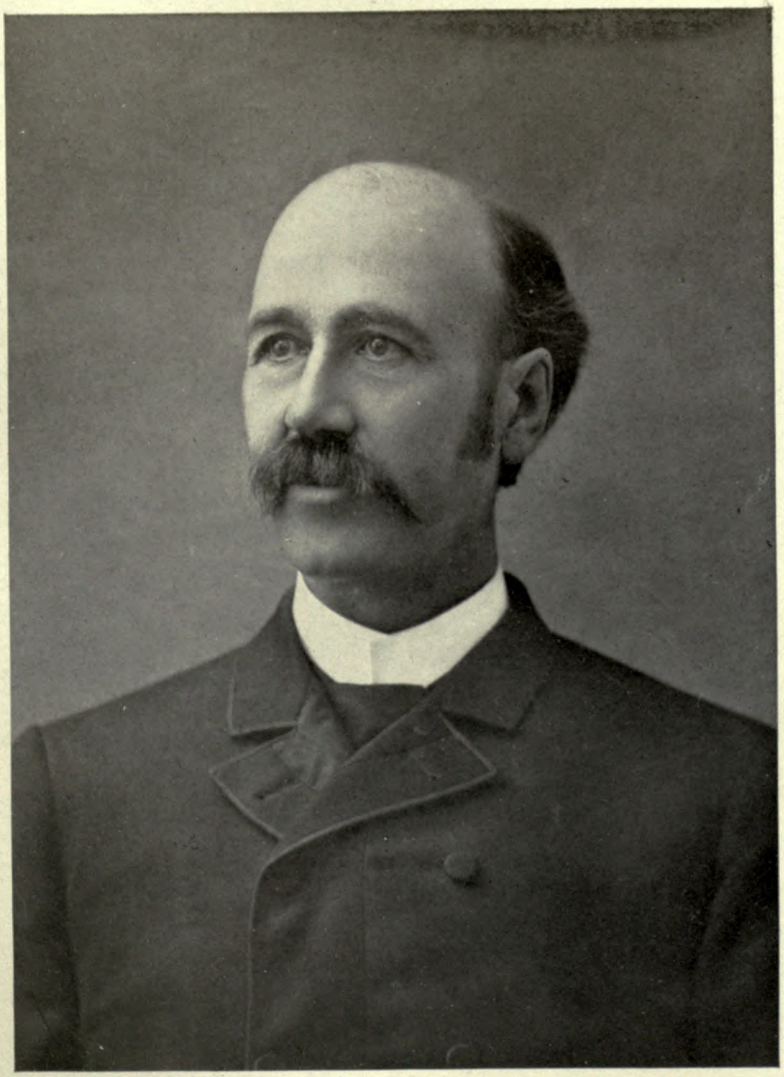
Charles S. Morrill fulfilled in his life the traditions of his honorable ancestry. He was born in Portland, in 1840, the son of Charles and Charlotte (Vose) Morrill. The public schools supplied the beginning of his education, which he supplemented throughout his life with reading and observation. He was self-made in the usual sense of the term, but his large and trained mind was much better equipped than that of the self-made man who has given his attention exclusively to business success. He was also self-trained and self-cultivated. He left school at the age of fifteen and obtained a position in the employ of the firm of Rumery & Burnham, who were pioneers in the packing of corn and other vegetables in hermetically sealed cans. Mr. Morrill early saw the great future of this industry, and in working zealously for his employers he realized that he was also gaining experience which would be of the greatest value to himself. In 1867 the original firm was dissolved and in the reorganization which followed, Mr. Morrill and associates in the former establishment formed a partnership under the style of Burnham & Morrill and continued the business. The young men associated together in the new enterprise had sound judgment, energy and much experience of the practical details of the work, and the venture was a success from the start. Its rapid growth called for a reorganization, and in April, 1892, it was incorporated under the name of the Burnham & Morrill Company. Although small in the beginning it has grown to be an industry giving employment to hundreds of Maine people, and sending its products to the remotest parts of the country. The brand known as Maine Corn is a standard wherever such goods are sold. From the outset the high standard of the product has been scrupulously maintained, and the most sanitary and modern methods and apparatus are used. He was a member of Portland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of the Cumberland Club.

Mr. Morrill married Calista Dobbins, daughter of William and Mary Miriam (Beales) Dobbins, of Jonesport. They had three children: 1. Clara V., married William C. Allen, and they have one son, Morrill Allen. 2. George B., who succeeded his father in the Burnham & Morrill Company, married Margaret Elwell, and they have three children: Catharine C., Charles S. and George B. (2); all reside in Portland. 3. Helen H., married William Leonard.

WINFIELD SCOTT HILL, M.D., physician and surgeon, has carried on the traditions of the Hill family for substantial worth and faithful service to his fellow men. His energy and ambition combined with his patriotism when a young man, took him into the service of the United States, where he did faithful and valuable work. His later career has been full of noteworthy success, and the honor and reputation he has gained has been fully earned. He is a son who has done honor to his State and this has received recognition in more than one quarter.

(I) The Hill family is one of the oldest in the State, the first settler of the name being Peter Hill, who came from Plymouth, England, in the *Huntress* with John Winter, and landed in this country late in March, 1632-33. The first landing was made at Richmond Island, but he settled with his son Roger, at Biddeford, near the mouth of what is now Little River. This was probably a few years previous to 1648. Described as a "planter and sailor" he was admitted as a freeman in 1653 at Saco, and was a member of the assembly of Lygonia, in 1648, and died in 1667. Peter Hill was among those notified to take the oath of allegiance in 1652, when the outlying regions of New Hampshire sought admission into Massachusetts.

(II) Roger Hill, the only son of Peter Hill, was born in 1635 and died in Wells in 1696. He was admitted as a freeman in 1653, at the same time as his father, and served as constable in 1661. He married in November, 1658, Mary, daughter of John Crosse, Sr., of Wells. She died June 24, 1696. Their children were: Sarah, Han-



W. Scott Hill M.D.

nah, John, Samuel, Joseph, of whom further; Mercy, Benjamin, and Ebenezer.

(III) Joseph, the fifth child of Roger and Mary (Crosse) Hill, was born at Saco, Maine, in 1670, and resided in Wells, where he died July 12, 1743. In the "History of Wells and Kennebunk" he is thus described: "He was a prominent man among the inhabitants, though he does not appear to have been much in public office. He served as justice of the peace for many years. He was a gentleman of the old school, and his intercourse was marked with that courteous and gentlemanly demeanor which the best civilization of the day inculcated. He had a good property and indulged in a style of life above that of the people of that period, and was anxious that the dignity of the name should be maintained through all coming time. He therefore made such an entail of his estate that from generation to generation it should 'bear up' the name of Hill. He was commissioned as a magistrate; he was representative in 1727; and collector of the excise in 1734. Various municipal offices were committed to him, and in the disposition of the pews in the meeting-house, the best appears to have been conceded to him as a matter of propriety. He had three slaves, Sharper, Plato, and 'the negro boy Tom.' In his will he gave the first and last to his wife, Plato to his son Nathaniel, and to the church and minister each ten pounds." His wife and the mother of his children was Hannah Littlefield, and their children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, of further mention; Hannah, and Peniniah. His first wife died October 10, 1738, and he married (second) April 10, 1739, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Sayer. Joseph Hill served as lieutenant under his brother, Captain John Hill at Saco Fort.

(IV) Nathaniel Hill, third son of Joseph and Hannah (Littlefield) Hill, was born in Wells, November 13, 1701, and he and his brothers received large estates by bequest from their father, among them being the negro slaves already mentioned. Nathaniel Hill was esteemed a prominent man and one of large property, as according to the records for one year he is shown to have raised one hundred and fifty bushels of corn and kept nine cows and six oxen. He married, December 11, 1729, Priscilla Littlefield. Their children were: Joseph, who died young; Joseph, Hannah, Benjamin, who died young; Nathaniel, Benjamin, and Jonathan, of further mention.

(V) Jonathan, youngest son of Nathaniel and Priscilla (Littlefield) Hill, was born in Wells, June 22, 1746, and died March 11, 1817, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of substance, high worth, and great repute in the community. In 1808 he was one of a committee of three deputed "to make a survey of the outlines of the proprietors' lands which remain undivided, and return a plan of the same." Jonathan Hill married, in 1766, Huldah, daughter of Samuel Littlefield. Their children were: Priscilla, Nathaniel, of further mention; Jonathan, Abraham, who was lost at sea; Japhet, Jacob, Samuel and Huldah.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Huldah (Littlefield) Hill, was born in Wells, March 19, 1769, and died in Greene, December 28, 1847, at the age of seventy-eight. When he was thirty-eight years old he removed his family to Greene and settled there buying a farm, and carrying on in addition a shoe-making business. He was thrifty and became very prosperous and increased his original holdings of one hundred and twenty-five by purchase to one hundred and sixty acres. He belonged to the Whig school of political opinion, and held the offices of constable and tax collector. He married, February 7, 1793, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas (Black) Littlefield. Their children were: Priscilla, Jane, Dorcas, Huldah, Jonas, and Tristram, of further mention.

(VII) Tristram, youngest of the children of Nathaniel (2) and Mary (Littlefield) Hill, was born in Wells, June 26, 1806, and died in Greene, December 2, 1877. His education was obtained in the public schools of Greene, but he early showed evidences of an unusual mind and of scholarly instincts, and these found play in his teaching for about fifteen years from the time he was twenty in the towns of Greene, Webster, and Harpswell. He became the owner of the Hill property, which is still in the possession of a member of the family. Always interested in the cause of public education he served the town faithfully for years, as a member of the school committee. He was also a selectman, justice of the peace, and represented the town in the Legislature. A progressive and thoughtful man, his interest in farming was thoroughly modern and scientific, and he was one of the founders of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society, serving also as an officer.

Tristram Hill married, May 28, 1837, Christina Brewster Sprague, born August 29, 1817, died October 7, 1887, daughter of William and Martha (Brewster) Sprague, of Greene, and of Leeds. Their children were: 1. Winfield Scott, a biographical sketch of whom appears below. 2.

Byron Gordon, born October 26, 1840; married June 20, 1865, Octavia Hannah Lowell, by whom he had six children. 3. Cedora Jane, born February 8, 1845; married November 16, 1872, Arthur Given Moulton, and has one child, Edith Sprague; married, September 14, 1901, Charles A. Knight. 4. Clara Acte, born October 9, 1848; married, December 27, 1868, Wilbur F. Mower, and died childless. 5. Mary Christina, born August 20, 1853; married, September 2, 1873, John W. Moulton, and has one child, Clara Ella. 6. Frederic Tristram, born July 15, 1861; married November 15, 1882, Stella Adelaide Washburn, of Greene. They have two children: Ada Louise and Royden Mellen.

(VIII) Winfield Scott Hill, M.D., eldest child of Tristram and Christina B. (Sprague) Hill, was born in Greene, January 19, 1839. He went as a young boy to the town school and later was sent to the Lewiston Academy, and the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, where he was prepared for college. In 1863 he entered Tufts College, but the following year he volunteered for service in the army hospital in Augusta and worked there for several months gaining valuable experience, and feeling the stimulus of doing patriotic work for his country. He then enlisted in the United States navy and for a time served as a surgeon's steward up and down the Atlantic coast. He had before this begun the study of medicine under Dr. Milan Graves, of Sabattus, Maine. At the close of the Civil War he received his discharge, and began on the formal study of his profession at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating from this March 1, 1867, and receiving at that time his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In April, 1867, he opened his office in Augusta, and there he has continued for over fifty years, practising with success and gaining a wide reputation as a physician and surgeon. In 1874, Prof. Esmarch, an eminent foreign surgeon, made known to the medical profession his remarkable procedure in making what he called a bloodless operation. Following a description of this method, Dr. Hill, in the latter part of the same year, in association with Dr. George W. Martin, performed the first bloodless amputation in this part of the State, removing a leg from William B. Small, of Augusta. The patient made a rapid recovery, and the operation was widely talked of in medical and other circles. In the memorial erected by Tufts College in commemoration of those students who had taken a part in the war, a place was given to the name of Dr. Hill.

He is a member of the National Association of United States Examining Surgeons, and is also a United States pension examiner, and a medical examiner of the New York Life, the Equitable Life, and the Etna Life Insurance companies. He is a member of the Maine Homoeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homoeopathy. In 1888, Dr. Hill became a member of the oldest fraternal organization of this country and is now a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons; Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, Alpha Council, No. 3, and Trinity Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Abenaki Club.

Dr. Hill married, August 30, 1868, in Gardiner, Catherine Ward, born in Gardiner, October 9, 1843, daughter of Eliakim and Caroline (Nelson) Norton. She died August 2, 1877. He married (second) at Augusta, October 16, 1889, Lydia Estelle, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Treat) Park, of Searsport. She died September 4, 1911.

ELMER GRANT BUYSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the lumbering industry, and a prosperous farmer of Houlton, Maine, is a native of the town of Haynesville, Aroostook county, in this State, where he was born, April 15, 1865. Mr. Buyson is a son of James F. and May Ellen (Whittier) Buyson, old and highly-respected residents of this region, where his father was engaged in farming for many years. The elder Mr. Buyson was a prominent man in this region, and enjoyed the highest esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens.

The early life of Elmer Grant Buyson was passed in his native place, where he attended the local public schools, including the high school there, and displayed marked talent as a student and the same industrious character that has marked his subsequent career. Upon completing his studies at Haynesville, Mr. Buyson took up farming and lumbering as an occupation, and has continued in this line uninterruptedly up to the present time. He is now the owner of two fine farms near Houlton, and about twenty-five miles from his native town of Haynesville. Mr. Buyson also became interested early in life in the great lumber industry of the northern part of the State, and has engaged extensively in this line of business. He is now the owner of a sawmill at Houlton, where he cuts and shapes the rough timbers of the forest into various marketable sizes. But Mr. Buyson is perhaps better known in connection with his service as a



E G Bruyon



L. E. Tuttle

public officer than as a business man, and has taken a very active part in public affairs for many years. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has been elected to a number of public ofces on the ticket of his party. For six years he served as selectman of the town of Haynesville, and was elected sheriff of Aroostook county January 1, 1912. He served in that office continuously for six years and is the only man who was ever elected to three consecutive terms as sheriff in this county. Mr. Buyson is a well-known figure in fraternal circles herabouts, and is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Order of Foresters, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Grange, and has been active in the affairs of these several organizations. In his religious belief Mr. Buyson is a Baptist, and attends the church of that denomination at Houlton.

Elmer Grant Buyson was united in marriage, August 20, 1881, at Woodstock, New Brunswick, with Exie Faulkner ,a native of the western part of Aroostook county, and a daughter of Patrick and Eunice Faulkner, old and highly-respected residents of that region. One child has been born of this union, namely: Cana Winnona.

LEANDER E. TUTTLE, a prominent real estate and insurance agent at Caribou, is a member of a very distinguished New England family, and a son of John H. and Ruth (Libby) Tuttle, old and highly-respected residents of Pownal, Cumberland county, Maine, where the former was engaged in business as a ship carpenter, and also carried on extensive farm operations.

Leander E. Tuttle was born at his father's home at Pownal, November 11, 1854, and as a lad attended the common schools of his native place. Upon completing his studies he engaged in operating his father's farm in connection with a marketing business, the operation of which he continued until the year 1878. He then disposed of all of his interests at Pownal, and moved to Washburn, Aroostook county, Maine, where he purchased a tract of wild land, and started in at the arduous task of clearing a farm. After thirty-five years of hard labor he found himself in possession of one of the most desirable and profitable farms in the town. During this time he not only carried on extensive farm operations but he became interested in several business enterprises in his own and the adjoining town of Caribou. In 1913 he sold his farm and moved into the thriving village of Caribou, where he opened a real estate and insurance office. He also became interested in the Tuttle & Thomas Company, dealers in potatoes.

In politics Mr. Tuttle is a Republican, being a staunch supporter of the principles of the party, and has been elected to a number of important offices on its ticket. He was selectman of Washburn township in the year 1900, and in 1914 was elected to represent his town in the State Legislature for the two year term of 1915-16, and was re-elected for the term of 1918-19. He was then elected to the Maine Senate, and is still a member of that body at the present time. Mr. Tuttle's record as a capable and interested legislator is an enviable one, and he has earned a reputation for propriety, sagacity and efficiency second to none in this community. Mr. Tuttle is also very prominent in social and fraternal circles, and is an active member of a number of important organizations here. He is affiliated with the Aroostook Valley Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Tuttle is also active in the local Grange, and held the master's chair therein for seven years. He has also been master for two years of Pomona Grange, treasurer of the county Grange, a position which he holds at the present time. He held office in the Maine State Grange for twelve years, serving on the executive board for eight years. He was also very active in many of the Grange co-operative business enterprises, for which the county is noted, and was for several years on the executive board of the State Grange, besides holding the position of gate keeper of the same for eight years. Mr. Tuttle is a Universalist in his religious belief, and is very prominent in the church of that denomination at Caribou.

Leander E. Tuttle was united in marriage, November 11, 1875, at North Pownal, Maine, with Margaret J. Tuttle, a native of that place, and a daughter of Joseph and Dorcas W. (Davis) Tuttle. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle the following children have been born: Edna Estella, born July 29, 1876; Elsie Ruth, born March 3, 1878; Elnora Dorcas, born December 13, 1879; Emery Howell, born December 10, 1881; Evie Blanche, born September 18, 1883; Annie Eula, born January 31, 1888; Sadie Frances, born March 22, 1890; and Ruby Margaret, born August 16, 1895.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON WHITMAN, A.B., Ph.D.—Upon receiving his Ph.D., Yale University, 1900, Professor Whitman became an instructor at Lehigh University, and has since that year been continuously engaged as an educator,

filling the chair of English Language and Literature at Rutgers College, and since 1918 has also been professor of English at the Women's College of New Jersey. He is an author of note and a valued contributor to the literature of his profession. Professor Whitman is a son of Nathan Whitman, a merchant of Bangor, Maine, a grandson of Gilbert Whitman, a farmer of Waterville, Maine, and a great-grandson of Nathan Whitman, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and a descendant in direct line from John Whitman, the founder of the Whitman family in New England.

John Whitman came from England to this country prior to December, 1638, for, according to Governor Winthrop's *Journal,* he was on that date admitted to the rights and privlieges of a citizen of Weymouth, Massachusetts. In 1645 he was appointed an ensign of the Weymouth Military Company, and he served the Weymouth church as a deacon from its establishment until his death. It is believed that his wife was Ruth Reed, daughter of William Reed. Deacon John Whitman had nine children, five of them sons, and through these sons descend nearly all of the name in this country. John Whitman was one of the worthy and exemplary planters of the Massachusetts Colony, and his upright life seems to have left its impress upon the lives of his children and children's children, even to the present. All of his children survived him, and six of them lived to be over eighty. He was truly blessed with material prosperity, children, and length of days. He fulfilled every obligation, civil, religious, or moral, and left to posterity an example worthy of emulation.

On maternal lines Professor Whitman descends from Thomas Penney, who came from England to Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1652. Professor Whitman's great-grandmother, Sally Penney, married, in 1809, at New Gloucester, Maine, Isaac B. Wharff, of Litchfield, Maine. In 1813 they removed with their three children to the town of Guilford, making the journey on foot and horseback over the "spotted" trail. They made a clearing in the forest, erected a log cabin, and there reared a family of twelve, all of whom grew to years of maturity. The mother did the cooking for the family over an open fire, carded and spun wool from which she wove the cloth that later she made into clothing for them to wear, and then, at the age of seventy-seven, she passed to her reward. Her husband died aged eighty-eight.

Nathan Whitman, great-grandfather of Professor Whitman, was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1766, died in 1829. He married Mercy Byram, born in 1770, died in 1829, in East Bridgewater, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to mature years, including a son, Gilbert Whitman, born in East Bridgewater, October 10, 1788, died at Waterville, Maine, December 5, 1868. He was a farmer of Waterville, a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious faith. During the Civil War he was captain of the Waterville Light Infantry. He married, in December, 1813, Syrenia Fobes, born in 1788, died December 11, 1863, daughter of Ezra Fobes, of East Bridgewater. They were the parents of seven children: Syrenia Fobes, Eliza Jane, Gilbert, Celia Fobes, Ezra Fobes, Edson Fobes, and Nathan Whitman. This review traces the career of the last named child, Nathan Whitman, father of Professor Whitman.

Nathan Whitman was born in Waterville, Maine, April 29, 1829, died at Bangor, Maine, February 17, 1917. He was for years a farmer of Waterville and Sangerville, Maine, but later became a merchant, conducting business successfully in Sangerville, Abbott, and Bangor, Maine. He was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics a Republican. Nathan Whitman married Helen Augusta Thoms, born in Augusta, Maine, December 17, 1840, died in Bangor, Maine, May 4, 1916, daughter of Benjamin N. and Lydia Penney (Wharff) Thoms. Benjamin N. Thoms, son of Benjamin Thoms, was born in Falmouth, Maine, January 5, 1816, died in Bangor, Maine, February 16, 1895. He learned the trade of carriage smith in Portland, and afterwards conducted a carriage manufacturing business, first in Augusta, then in Bangor, Maine. He was active in politics, and a member of the city government for several terms. Lydia Penney (Wharff) Thoms, his wife, was born in Litchfield, Maine, February 26, 1813, died in Bangor, in 1899, daughter of Isaac B. and Sally (Penney) Wharff, the pioneer settlers of Guilford, previously referred to. Nathan and Helen Augusta (Thoms) Whitman were the parents of three sons: William Norris, born December 15, 1862; Henry Fobes, born April 14, 1864; and Charles Huntington, of further mention.

Charles Huntington Whitman, youngest son of Nathan and Helen Augusta (Thoms) Whitman, was born in Abbott, Maine, November 24, 1873. He completed the public school education with graduation from Bangor high school, class of 1892, then entered Colby College, whence he

was graduated Bachelor of Arts, 1897. He was a fellow in English, Yale University, 1898-1900, and received his degree, Doctor of Philosophy, from that institution in 1900. During 1905-06 he was a student at the University of Munich. From 1900 until 1906 he was instructor in English at Lehigh University, and assistant professor 1904-06. He then transferred to Rutgers College (New Jersey), as associate professor of English, 1906-11; professor and head of the department of English from 1911 until the present. Since 1918 he has also filled the chair of English at the Women's College of New Jersey. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; American Association of University Professors; The Concordance Society; Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Phi Beta Kappa, vice-president Colby College chapter; Delta Kappa Epsilon; also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City; and vice-president of the Association of Teachers of English of New Jersey. He is known to the literary world as author of "A Subject-Index to the Poems of Edmund Spenser" (1919); of "The Bird Names of Old English Literature" (1899); translator of "The Christ of Cynewulf" (1900), and as a contributor to the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology, Anglia,* and *Modern Language Notes.* His club is the Alumni and Faculty of Rutgers College; his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Professor Whitman married, in Portland, Maine, May 29, 1902, Rachel Jones Foster, born July 14, 1877, daughter of Doctor Charles Wilbut and Esther Bennett (Parker) Foster, her father a physician of Portland, and a member of the city school committee. Children: Hilda Trull, born August 31, 1908; Alan Foster, born December 31, 1909; Dunbar, born July 6, 1912; and Esther Huntington, born August 19, 1917.

ROBERT JOSEPH CURRAN is a member of a family which is of Irish origin and has made its home in this country for three generations. His paternal grandfather was Patrick Curran who, with his brother, Thomas Curran, served both in the Mexican and Civil wars. He married Ann Burns, and they were the parents of a large family of children, three of their sons serving with the father in the Civil War.

John J. Curran, father of Robert Joseph Curran, was born at Portland, Maine, is now living in Lewiston, Maine, more than seventy years of age. He served in the Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, in which he enlisted when under fifteen years of age, and he served in the field throughout the Civil War. He belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was engaged in business as a general contractor for a time in Portland and afterwards in Lewiston. Mr. Curran married Margaret A. Connors, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, who removed to Bangor, Maine, as a child, and later to Lewiston, where she met Mr. Curran. She was a daughter of Michael Connors, a native of Ireland, and of Margaret (Welch) Connors, his wife, both of whom resided in Lewiston for many years. John J. Curran and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are living at the present time (1917), as follows: Annie, unmarried, who enjoys an enviable reputation as a singer; Margaret E., widow of Frank J. Lange, and resides in Lewiston; Edith G., who became the wife of John P. Breen, of Lewiston, one child, Mary Edith Breen; and Robert Joseph, with whose career we are particularly concerned.

Born May 22, 1879, at Lewiston, Maine, Robert Joseph Curran passed his childhood and early youth in his native city. He attended the local public schools for the elementary portion of his education, and was prepared for college at the Lewiston High School, from which he graduated in 1897. He then entered Georgetown University, and took the course in law at the well known law school of that institution. He graduated with the class of 1911, taking the degree of LL.B. He supplemented his course in law at this place by studying the same subject for some three years in the office of McGillicuddy & Morey, eminent attorneys of Lewiston, and finally, in the month of September, 1911, was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county. He at once opened an office at No. 171 Lisbon street, Lewiston, Maine, and has since remained at that place, practicing his profession by himself. Mr. Curan has made success of his chosen profession, and is regarded as one of the leading young attorneys. In the year 1912 he was appointed a recorder for four years of the Lewiston Municipal Court, and on March 1, 1916, was appointed judge of the Municipal Court for the period of four years, and is at present occupying this responsible position. For a time Judge Curran was employed as a civilian clerk by the Federal Government in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, D. C., and for three years worked for the War Department in Portland as chief clerk to the constructing quartermaster. Mr. Curran, while attending the law school of Georgetown University, formed many associations which he has ever

since kept up, and one of the mediums through which he has been able to accomplish this has been his membership in the Georgetown University Club of New England, with headquarters at Boston. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus. In his religious belief Mr. Curran is a staunch Catholic, as his ancestors on both sides of the house have been for many years, and he attends with the members of his family St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Lewiston.

Mr. Curran's career is one of great usefulness to his community and one, there seems every reason to believe, that will be extended indefinitely. A man of vigorous personality and energetic ways, he seems fit to carry on for many a year the activities by which his city as well as himself are benefitted.

ALFRED L. NOYES, one of the principal mill-owners, lumberman and farmers of Limestone, Maine, where he was born, September 11, 1877, is a member of an old and distinguished family in this State, and a son of Josiah M. and Sybil B. (Davis) Noyes, old and highly-respected residents of Limestone, where his father was engaged in business as a farmer and mill-owner for many years before his death. The childhood of Alfred L. Noyes was passed in his native town, and he attended there the local common schools, where he distinguished himself as a bright and industrious pupil. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. Noyes took up farming as an occupation, and has continued in that line up to the present time. He also engaged in the lumber business and became the owner of a saw mill in this vicinity. Besides carrying on an extensive business in this line Mr. Noyes has also become interested in various other industrial enterprises hereabouts, and is now the owner of a large grist mill and starch factory at Limestone. He has also been exceedingly interested in financial operations here and is at the present time a director in the Limestone Trust Company. Mr. Noyes is one of the leaders of the Republican party in this region, but, although he has held the office of selectman for a single term in this township, he is nevertheless, quite unambitious for political preferment of any kind, preferring to exert such influence as he is capable of in his capacity as private citizen. He is a well known figure in fraternal circles, however, and is a member of Limestone Lodge, No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and holds the office of treasurer in the same. Although not a formal member of any church, Mr. Noyes attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Limestone, and is a liberal supporter of the work of the church society, especially in connection with its various benevolent and philanthropic undertakings.

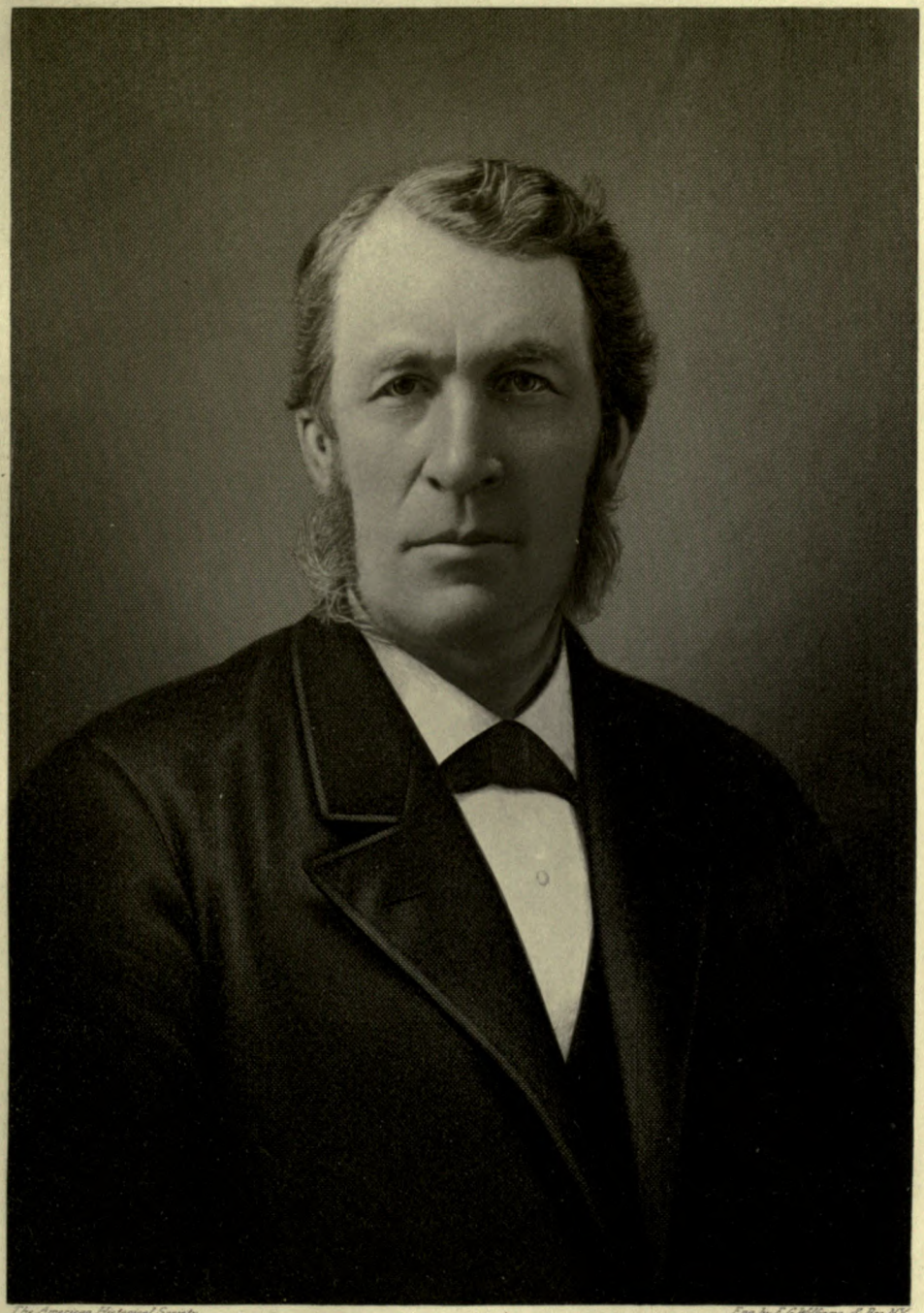
Alfred L. Noyes was united in marriage, July 20, 1898, with Ethel M. Long, a daughter of Warren A. and Nellie C. (Chase) Long, and they are the parents of the following children: Warren M., born March 12, 1900; Linwood E., born March 25, 1902; Josiah M., born December 12, 1905; Dora E., born May 30, 1909; Philip D., born October 2, 1911; Gerald G., born March 31, 1913.

GEORGE EGERTON RYERSON BURPEE, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, an engineer of recognized standing, and one of the most successful and largest operators in lumbering enterprises in Northern Maine, was a native of Canada, having been born at Sheffield, New Brunswick, in that country, in November, 1834. His death, which occurred on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1904, at St. Margaret's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, was felt as a severe loss by the city of Bangor, of which he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens. Mr. Burpee, in the services which he rendered in connection with the upbuilding and development of this region, gave a fair exchange for the title of "American citizen," which he assumed upon coming to live in this region, and which he was always proud to bear, although his heart continued warm and true to his native Canadian province. He won much fame as an engineer and builder of railroads, and as one of those men who developed the lumber interests of Maine to its present great importance. Mr. Burpee was also an Egyptologist of note, but for none of these things will he be remembered so long and with such affection as for his Christian philanthropy. He was a man of deep and true Christian character, and was always helpful to those about him, contributing constantly through many channels to the relief of suffering and distress. Large of body and mind, his heart was in proportion, and he was readily touched by human misfortune of any kind. A member of the Central Congregational Church from the time of his coming to Bangor, it was largely through his devotion that the beautiful church edifice which stood on French street, and has since been burned, became a reality, he being the largest contributor towards its erection. Force of character, allied with brilliant talents, brought him an eminence in his profession in the East, and success in the business world he entered.

George Egerton Ryerson Burpee was a son of



Alfred L. Noyes



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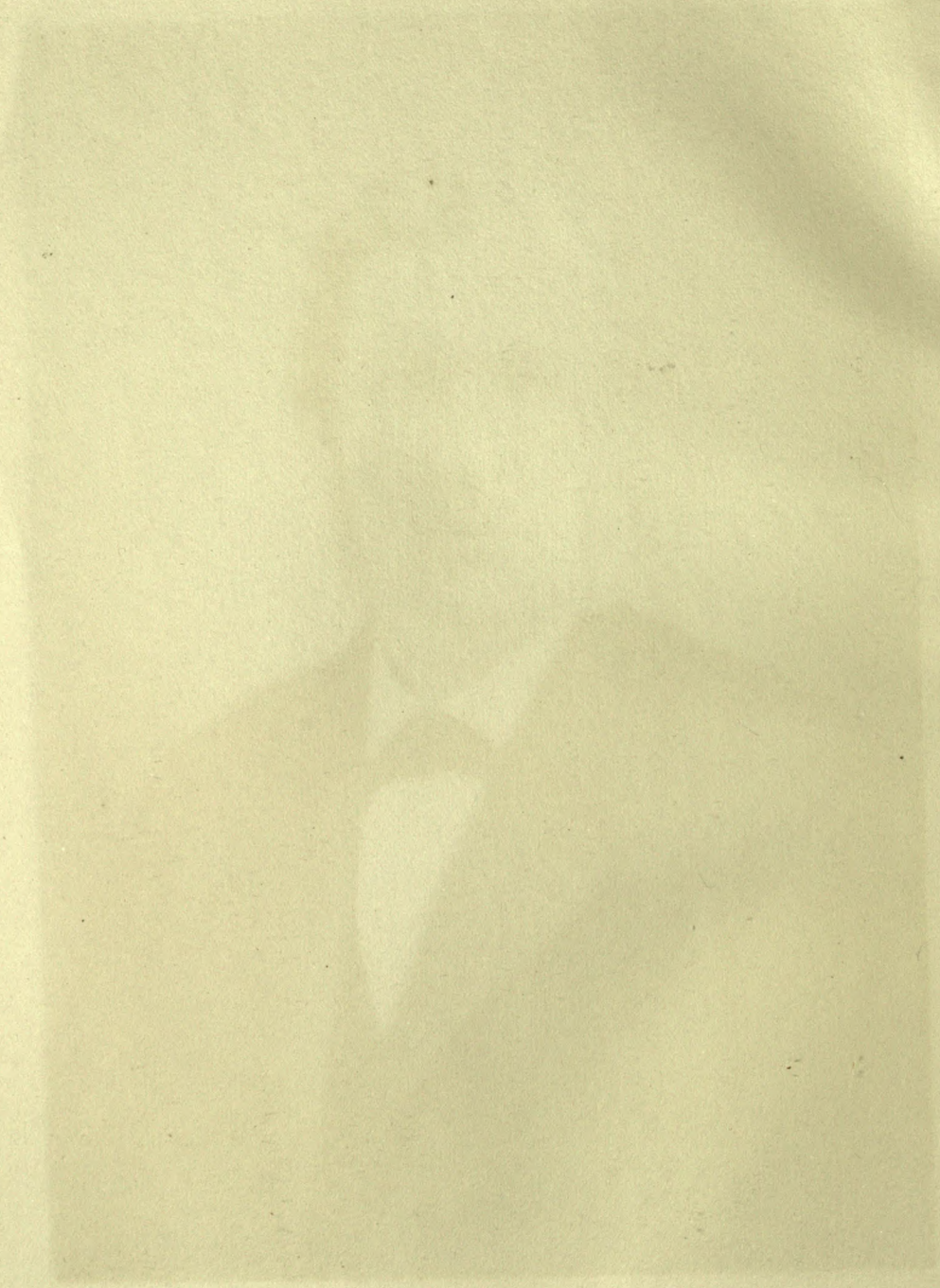
G. Egerton Ryerson Burpee





Allen Quimby

Isaac and Phoebe (Coburn) Burpee, the former a native of Massachusetts. Isaac Burpee was taken very early in life to New Brunswick, Canada, by his parents, where he married, and where his six children were born. He passed the remainder of his life in New Brunswick, and both his death and that of his wife occurred in that country. George Egerton Ryerson Burpee, or as he was always called, Egerton R. Burpee, was given all the advantages of an education in good intermediate and preparatory schools, and later entered the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericksto. He had already determined upon an engineering course, and after pursuing this line of study was graduated as a civil engineer. He at once plunged into active professional work and in a few years had attained a high reputation as an engineer and builder of railroads in the Dominion of Canada. His first important work was the construction of a railroad from St. Andrews to Quebec Junction, near Houlton, Maine, the planning and superintendence of its construction being his own work. His next notable achievement was the construction of the present line of railroad between St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Bangor, Maine. As already stated, he was a large operator in lumber interests in the northern part of the State, and finally made his home at Bangor, where his death occurred. Mr. Burpee was a member of the Central Congregational Church of Bangor, which is now known as All Soul's Church, and was deeply interested in its welfare. During his entire life he was by nature a student, and became deeply interested in Egyptian history and the learning of the ancients. He and Mrs. Burpee visited Egypt on several occasions, and on one of these spent several months there, but during this time Mr. Burpee was unfortunately very ill and unable to do much in the way of exploration.

George Egerton Ryerson Burpee was united in marriage, in January, 1870, shortly after locating at Bangor, with Louise Godfrey Thissell, daughter of James and Louise (Godfrey) Thissell, a descendant on both sides of the house from old and distinguished Maine families. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee were the parents of one daughter, Louise, who became the wife of Professor William Otis Sawtelle. Professor and Mrs. Sawtelle are the parents of five children, as follows: Egerton, Louise, Eleanor, Janet and Margery.

ALLEN QUIMBY—The year following graduation from Bowdoin College, Allen Quimby began teaching in Augusta, Maine, and during the four years he spent as an educator he also pursued a regular course of law study. Although he was duly admitted to the Maine bar he did not practice, but since 1901 has been engaged in the manufacture of birch veneer, at Stockholm, a plantation of Aroostook county, Maine. Allen Quimby is a son of Joseph H. and Nancy Jane (Fogg) Quimby, his father a successful contractor and builder of North Sandwich, New Hampshire, a member of the State Legislature, and for several years first assessor of the town.

Allen Quimby was born in North Sandwich, Carroll county, New Hampshire, April 12, 1873. He was graduated from Phillips Andover Academy, class of 1892, and from Bowdoin College, A.B., class of 1895. In the fall of 1896 he began teaching in Cony High School, Augusta, Maine, continuing until 1901. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Maine, having studied law in the office of Heath & Andrews, attorneys of Augusta, during the preceding four years. After admisison to the bar he taught school for another year, then abandoned professional work and entered the commercial field as a manufacturer of birch veneer, a business which he has successfully followed from that year until the present, 1919. He is treasurer of the Standard Veneer Company and Standard Box Company, of Stockholm, Maine, also vice-president and director. It is around these industries, developed by Mr. Quimby, and with the Millikens of Augusta, that the prosperous village of Stockholm, Aroostook county, Maine, has grown up, and to that section the coming of these men named has been a veritable blessing.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Quimby has been for several years first assessor of Stockholm, but he is essentially a business man, with little liking for political office. He is a member of the Economic Club of Portland; an attendant of the Congregational church; member of the fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Masons, and the Knights of Maccabees. While in college he was prominent in athletics, making the Varsity football team, upon which he played for three years. He also ranked high in scholarship, and was an associate editor of the Bowdoin College paper, *The Bugle*.

Mr. Quimby married, December 21, 1897, Millie Launder Smith, daughter of John Tyng and Julia Katherine (Forsaith) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby are the parents of three children: Allen, Jr., born March 5, 1908; Jeanette Launder, born June 15, 1912; and Langdon Christie, born June 1, 1913. The family home is in Portland, Maine.

JOHN WASHBURN—The surname Washburn is derived from the name of two small villages, Little Washbourne in Overbury, in Southern Worcestershire, and Great Washbourne in Gloucestershire, England. The word itself is from two Saxon words, meaning swift flowing brook. The family, however, is of Norman ancestry, and the founder in England was knighted on the field of battle at the time of the Conquest, and endowed by William the Conqueror with the lands and manors of Little and Great Washbourne. The English lineage is traced to Sir Roger de Washbourne, of record, as early as 1259.

The American ancestor, John Washburn, a son of John Washburn, and of the eleventh generation from Sir Roger de Washbourne, was baptized at Bengeworth, England, July 2, 1597. He came to New England in 1632, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He and his son John, in 1645, were among the fifty-four original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He is the progenitor of all the Washburn families in New England, and his descendants are scattered throughout the United States. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1670.

In the seventh generation from this hardy pioneer of the family is Israel Washburn, born in Raynham, Masachusetts, in November, 1784, came to Maine in 1806, and taught school, locating in 1809 at Livermore, in that province. He was the father of Elihu B. Washburne, who always clung to the final "e" on his name. Elihu B. Washburne removed to Galena, Illinois, practiced law, and was elected continuously to Congress for sixteen years, and was known by the sobriquet as the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Another son, Israel Washburn, was also a congressman from Maine and governor of the State. Another son, Cadwallader Colden Washburn, was governor of Wisconsin, a member of Congress and a major-general in the Civil War.

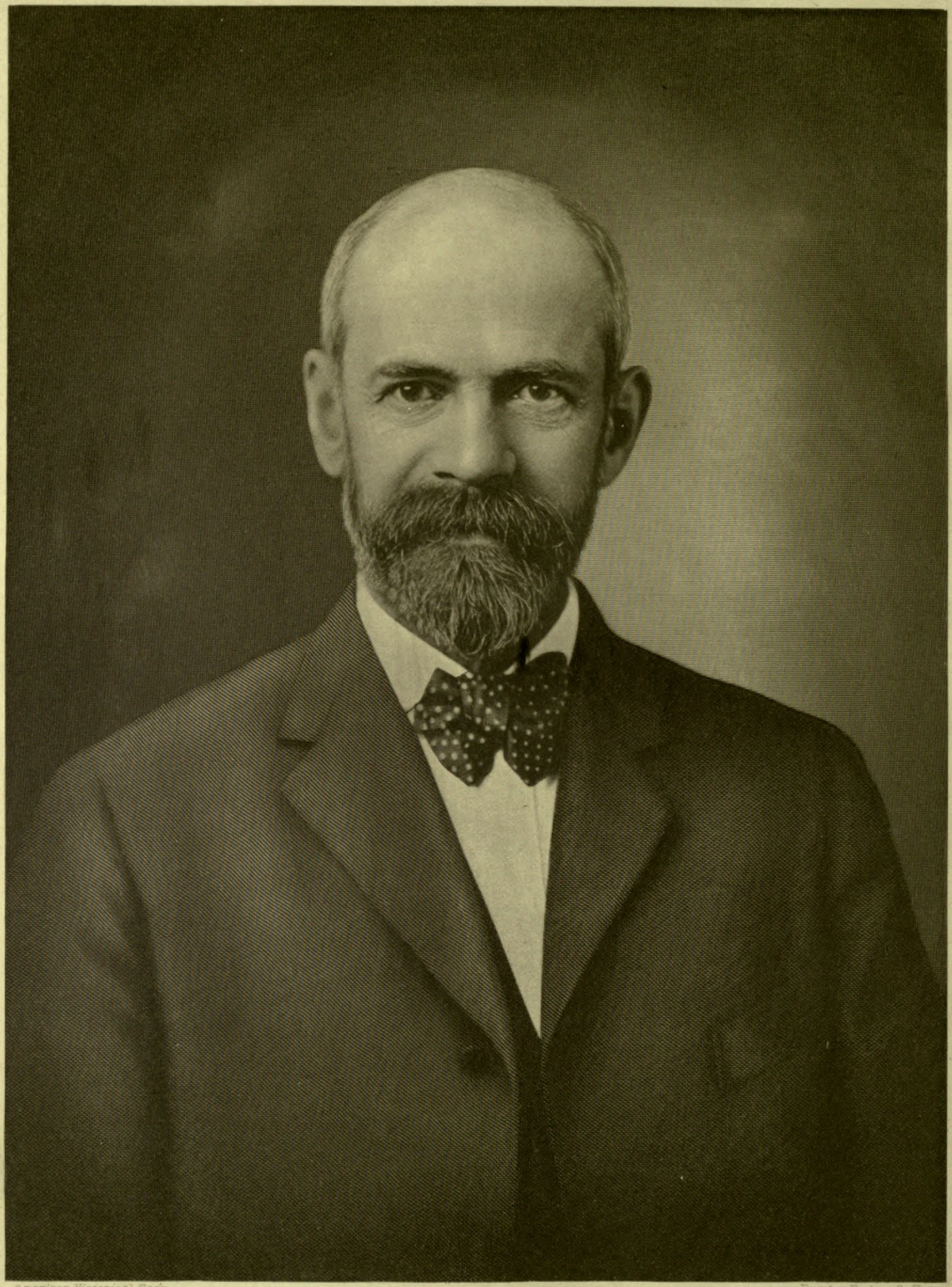
The western immigration seems to have an attraction for members of this noted family, and in the early pioneer days of Minnesota, William Drew Washburn came from Livermore, Maine, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, became interested in the flour mills, water power and railroad interests of that locality, represented his district in Congress for a number of terms, and served in the United States Senate from 1889 to 1895.

Another member of the family, John Washburn, found his way to Minnesota. He was born at Hallowell, Maine, August 1, 1858. He is the son of Algernon S. and Anna Sarah (Moore) Washburn, and was educated at private schools and Bowdoin College. He removed in 1880 to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the Washburn Mills, and was advanced to the position of buyer of wheat, finally becoming a member of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and is now president of that corporation. In the financial circles of his adopted residential city he is prominently identified; he is a director of the First National Bank; the Security National Bank; and the Minneapolis Trust Company; also is a member of the directorate of the Chicago & Great Western Railway Company; of the Brown Grain Company; the Barnum Grain Company; and president of several milling and elevator corporations. Mr. Washburn is an ex-president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Universalist church. His social clubs are Minneapolis, Minikahda, La Fayette, and he is a member of the college fraternity Psi Upsilon.

Mr. Washburn married, July 28, 1884, Elizabeth Pope Harding, of Hallowell, Maine.

ROGERS PATTEN KELLEY—Comprehensive study and research, with close application and deep professional interest in one's work, will eventually bring success and advancement in any chosen calling, and along these lines Rogers P. Kelley has risen to a position of prominence in connection with the practice of law. For more than seventeen years he has followed his profession in Auburn, where a liberal patronage is accorded him.

Robert R. Kelley, father of Rogers P. Kelley, was a native of Phippsburg, Maine. He was reared and educated in his native town, and upon arriving at a suitable age devoted his attention to the lumber business, which he followed successfully for many years, at first in his native town and later in Bath, Maine, in which city he spent the greater part of his active life, and where his death occurred, in his seventy-seventh year. He was highly respected in his community, and his business carreer was characterized by unfaltering determination and by marked diligence. He married Annie Edgecombe, a native of Bath, Maine, who was born July 5, 1824, and who died when but thirty-six years of age. She was a direct descendant of Sir Piers Edgecumbe, of the House of Mount Edgecumbe (or Edgecombe) of Cornwall, England. G. T. Ridlon in his book, "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," refers to the Edgecombe family as "one of the most ancient and distinguished families in Devonshire, England." Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were the parents of



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two children: Charles S., who now resides in Massachusetts, and Rogers Patten, of this review.

Rogers Patten Kelley was born at Phippsburg, Maine, January 22, 1858, and was deprived, by death, of his mother's care when only six months old. Immediately after the death of his mother, the responsibility of his care and training was assumed by his aunt, Miss Elizabeth S. Edgecombe, of North Bath, Maine, where his early associations were formed and his education begun. He there entered school at the early age of four years, and without interruption pursued his studies, entering the upper grammar school in the city of Bath, at the age of fourteen years. He was an apt and diligent pupil, but at the age of fifteen years, he was compelled by circumstances to discontinue his studies and take up the serious business of life. He therefore secured a position in a hardware and ship chandlery store in Bath, where he was employed for four years and four months. He was possessed of a great ambition to gain a more thorough education, and accordingly, when the opportunity arose, he resumed his interrupted studies, matriculating in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, now known as Kents Hill Seminary, and graduated from that institution in 1885. He then became a salesman, representing leading houses, handling anatomical and other educational specialties, for use in high schools and colleges, in which vocation he met with extraordinary success, and in which he continued until 1891. By this time he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account, and he established himself in Kennebec county, Maine, in a mercantile line, and there conducted for three years a general store, meeting with well merited success. In 1894 he sold out this business in order that he might fulfill a long cherished ambition to pursue the study of law. Accordingly, at the age of thirty-seven having an unusual degree of courage, he commenced the study of his chosen profession. In January, 1895, he entered the law offices of Savage & Oakes, in Auburn, Maine, and there continued his law studies until his admission to the Androscoggin bar in 1898. On account of a severe illness, Mr. Kelley did not begin practice on his own account until 1900, but thereafter he rapidly worked his way up to the position which he now holds among the leading members of his profession in Auburn. His offices are located at No. 53 Court street, Auburn, and much important litigation is there handled. Mr. Kelley has not confined his attention entirely to his professional practice, but has taken a leading part in many departments of the community's life. In politics he is a Republican, and although in no sense of the word a politician, he nevertheless is looked upon as a factor in public affairs. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Such is the brief review of the career of one who has achieved not only honorable success and high standing among men, but whose life record demonstrates the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environment, but upon the man; and the prosperous citizen is he who is able to recognize and improve his opportunities.

EUGENE LESTER TEBBETS — One of Maine's prominent citizens, manufacturers, and business men, Eugene Lester Tebbets, was a man whose energy, vision and sound judgment won him a place in the front ranks of the State's native sons. Not only was he a success in the business world, but there was a quality to his success that does not accompany the rewarded efforts of all men. He cultivated high ideals, and the standard of integrity he fixed was never lowered in his business intercourse with individuals. Considerate, courteous, and just, he was so actuated by that fine sense of integrity that his employees esteemed, respected, and faithfully served him. He was a man of education, learning, and broad views, ever ready to promote that which tended to the best interests of his fellows or his community, and his consideration and kindliness won him hosts of friends in business and social life. His father, John G. Tebbets, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of Maine, and at Locke Mills was engaged in the manufacture of wooden spools and wood turnings, building up a business that was continued by his son upon the death of the elder Tebbets. His grandfather, Paul C. Tebbets, was one of the settlers of Lisbon, Maine, and was a leading merchant of that place.

Eugene Lester Tebbets, son of John G. and Clara A. (Buckman) Tebbets, was born in Lisbon, Maine, June 6, 1849, died at his home in Auburn, Maine, May 28, 1909. He was educated at the Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Maine, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, of the class of 1809, making a special study of civil engineering. For about six years after leaving school he was attached to the engineering department of the Maine Central Railroad as a civil engineer, then for six years longer he was connected with the accounting department as assistant treasurer of the general offices of the

road at Portland. The close confinement of office work affected his health, and he returned to his out-of-door profession, civil engineering, and for six months he was with the engineering corps of a railroad in California, then, in 1882, returned home with his health restored.

That same year he formed an association with his father, John G. Tebbets, and for ten years father and son engaged in the manufacture of wooden spools at their plant at Locke Mills, Oxford county, Maine. The death of his father threw the burden of management upon the son, and until his own death, fourteen years later, Eugene L. Tebbets continued the business with great success. By the introduction of exact business methods, prudence, and foresight, he developed and gradually enlarged his manufacturing operations, until the plant of his company became one of the best equipped in the State, standing without a superior in modern and efficient appointments. He gave freely of his time to the public service, and held many town offices in Greenwood, of which Locke Mills is a part. He placed the financial affairs of his town upon a substantial basis, and proved in every way the value of his citizenship.

Mr. Tebbets married, September 4, 1873, Elizabeth C. Morton, of Augusta, Maine, who survives him, residing at Auburn, Maine. In 1897 Mr. Tebbets purchased a residence at No. 17 Prospect street, Auburn, which is still the family home, and while living there he commuted between his home and his business. Mr. and Mrs. Tebbets were the parents of the following children, of whom further: Charles B., Lawrence, Eugene L. and Donald H.

Charles B. Tebbets was born at Locke Mills, Maine, March 19, 1886, and died there, January 4, 1919. He attended the Edward Little High School, at Auburn, Maine, and was graduated from the University of Maine with the degree of C.E. in 1907. After completing his education, he became associated with his father, and upon the latter's death he succeeded to the presidency of the company, remaining at the head of the business until his death in 1919. His incumbency of this office was marked by the ability and sterling qualities that distinguished his honored father, and his sudden death from pneumonia was a great shock and loss to the community in which he was so well known. He was a director of the South Paris Trust Company, affiliated with the Masonic order, and, from his college days, the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and was a member of the High Street Congregational Church, of Auburn. He married Elsie Engelmann, of Auburn, Maine, and they were the parents of Lawrence M. and Gertrude D.

Lawrence Tebbets was born at Locke Mills, Maine, April 19, 1887, and died there, February 29, 1908. He was educated in the Auburn schools and the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He worked for his father in different departments of the spool mill. At the time of his sudden death at the Locke Mills summer home he had charge of the men and accounts at their Rumford Point saw mill. A capable young man, a loving son, a sincere friend, his early death was deeply felt by all who knew him.

Eugene L. Tebbets, Jr., was born at Locke Mills, March 22, 1892, and was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and Hebron Academy, graduating with honors from the latter institution, and completing his studies with a course in a Boston business college. He also entered his father's business when he had finished his scholastic work, and was so engaged when the United States entered the European War. He was one of the first of his town to enlist in the army, becoming a member of the 101st Trench Mortar Battery, serving with this organization in its strenuous service on the western front in France. His battery participated in the fighting on the Marne and Meuse rivers, and went into action along the Chemin des Dames, at Appremont, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel. When the armistice was signed, he was stationed at Verdun, and after receiving his honorable discharge from the army he resumed his work at Locke Mills, filling the position of president of the company. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and belongs to the High Street Congregational Church of Auburn. He married Marion McFarland, of Auburn.

Donald H. Tebbets was born at Locke Mills, Maine, July 26, 1896. He attended the Edward Little High School, of Auburn, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1919 with the degree of B.S. Since the death of his brother, Charles, in 1919, he has filled the post of treasurer of the company, capably discharging its important duties. His college fraternity is the Delta Upsilon.

WILLIAM GLEASON BUNKER—One of the active men of Augusta, Maine, at the present time, and one whose activities are having a most direct effect upon the character and appearance of this place, is William G. Bunker, architect, man of affairs and public spirited citizen, who, since

coming to Augusta about five years ago, has made an enviable reputation for himself in his profession, and has identified himself most closely with the community's life. Mr. Bunker is a member of a good old Maine family, and is the son of Josiah B., now a retired sea captain, and Roxie (Stevens) Bunker, both natives of the State, the former having been born at Gouldsboro, and the latter at Steuben. The younger Mr. Bunker is a well known architect, and has been for many years actively engaged in this profession, many well known buildings having been designed by him, including model school buildings for the State Educational Department, the Elks Home, Smith School and Lincoln School buildings of Augusta, the second and third wings of the Augusta State Hospital, the Central building of the State School for Girls at Hallowell, and was associated with Edward F. Stevens, a specialist in hospital architecture, in planning the Augusta General Hospital. Besides, many handsome buildings elsewhere were designed by him, such as the high school buildings at Livermore Falls and Hallowell, Maine, and the grade school building at Jay.

It was in Hancock county that the birth of William Gleason Bunker occurred, November 12, 1872, but as a small boy he accompanied his parents to Millbridge, Washington county, and it was at the latter place that most of his childhood was spent. It was at Millbridge, also, that he attended school and gained the greater part of his education, studying one winter at the high school. Later he took a course at a business college at Bangor, Maine, with money saved by following the sea. Indeed, at an early age he had sailed before the mast, his purpose, to earn and save sufficient funds to pay for his education. It was this independence of spirit and energy of character that soon forced a way upward for the young man when he finally came face to face with the serious business of life and began to make his own way in the world.

Upon attaining his majority Mr. Bunker went to Bar Harbor, Maine, where he followed the building trades for a time, and then went to Boston. In the latter city he attended the evening schools, and there took up the study of designing, especially architectural designing. From the outset he exhibited great aptitude and talent for the work which his tastes had prompted him to take up, and it was not long before he became a proficient draftsman. In the year 1908, he entered the employ of Fred L. Savage, a well known architect at Bar Harbor, and worked in that gentleman's office for a term of years, gaining the necessary practical experience and otherwise fitting himself to carry on an independent business. He left in order to accept a position with the State Highway Commission which, of course, gave another entirely different kind of experience, but one of equal value. Eighteen months he remained with the commission and then, on May 1, 1915, opened an office for himself in Augusta, and for the last five years has been practicising his profession on his own account. During this period he has met with a most gratifying success, and has won for himself an enviable reputation throughout the community.

Mr. Bunker is active in many different departments of the city's affairs besides that of his business, and takes a great interest in the general life of the place. He has been a prominent figure in local politics, but is not really identified with any party, being an independent man in all things. He was cartoonist for the Democratic State Committee, however, the first year of his association with Mr. Savage, which he claims helped to keep the wolf from the door, and has always held himself ready to aid in any cause in which he believed with ardor and enthusiasm. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Bar Harbor, and also a charter member of the Order of Red Men, also of Bar Harbor; Knights of Pythias, of Millbridge, Maine; the Royal Arch Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Order of Maccabees, all of Augusta. His club is the Rotary, of Augusta.

On December 19, 1897, at Millbridge, Maine William Gleason Bunker was united in marriage with Gertrude Roberts, daughter of Oscar B. and Belle (Foren) Roberts, both natives and life-long residents of that place, where Mr. Roberts is now engaged in business as a manufacturer of sails. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, as follows: Theodore R., and Roxie B., now pupils at the Cony High School, and Gladys J., now employed as a bookkeeper by the State Trust Company of Augusta.

LESLIE LEE MASON—Among the successful figures in the industrial and business world of Maine is that of Leslie Lee Mason, who has come to be most closely identified with the affairs of Portland and now (1919) of South Paris, Maine. He springs from good old Maine stock, and is a son of Oliver Hale and Olive M. (Lee) Mason, old and highly honored residents of Bethel, Maine, where Mr. Mason, Sr., was engaged for

many years in the hardware business, and was one of the founders of the Bethel Savings Bank, in which he held the offices of treasurer and president successively.

Leslie Lee Mason was a native of Bethel, born there, July 4, 1868. His childhood was spent in his native town, and he there gained the preliminary portion of his education in attendance at the local public schools. He later entered Gould's Academy, and after graduation from this institution took a commercial course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He then entered the industrial world and began the manufacture of dowels, which he has continued uninterruptedly for twenty-seven years. In 1904 he engaged in the manufacture of toys at South Paris, continuing in the same at the present time, there having made his residence since June, 1917. His enterprises have been uniformly successful and he now occupies a position of importance and influence in the industrial world of Portland and South Paris. Besides his private business ventures, Mr. Mason is influential in the financial circles of his locality, and is a director of the Forest City Trust Company and the Paris Trust Company of South Paris. He is a prominent citizen in the general life of the community, and keenly interested in political issues of both local and national bearing. The demands made upon his time and energies, however, by the business enterprises with which he is connected, are of such a nature that he has been unable to participate actively in public affairs, and he has never held political office of any kind. He is, however, a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fulfills adequately all the obligations of citizenship. He is affiliated with numerous organizations, social and fraternal, particularly those of the Masonic order. He is a member of Deering Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Oxford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Portland Club. In his religious belief Mr. Mason is a Universalist.

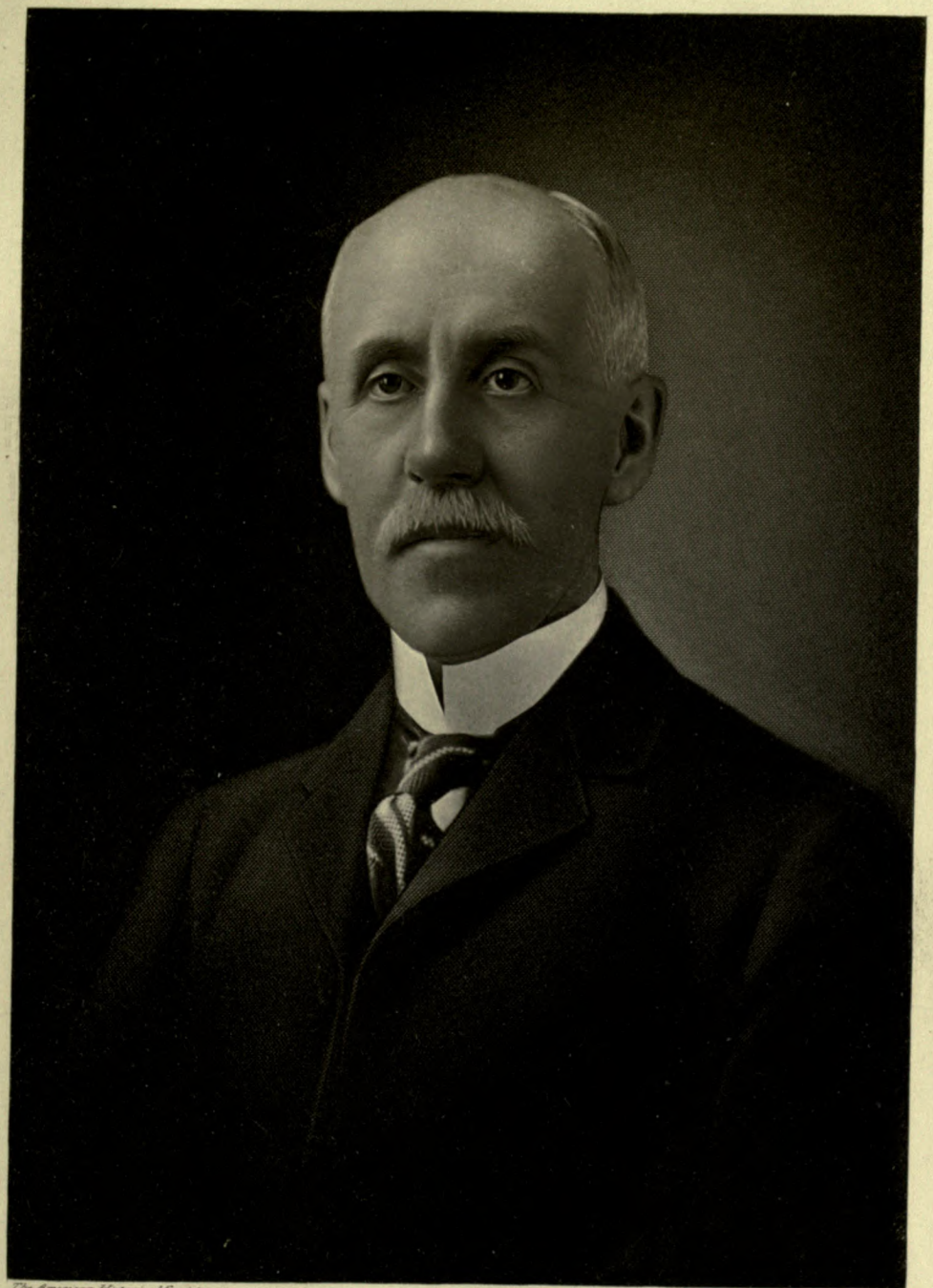
Leslie Lee Mason married (first) October 17, 1894, at Bethel, Maine, Maude E. Kimball, of Bangor, a daughter of John H. and Flora (Derry) Kimball, old and highly honored residents. Mr. Kimball still resides in Bangor, but Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Mason are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason two children were born, as follows: Dorothea, born May 6, 1896, and Donald Kimball, born January 24, 1903. Mr. Mason married (second) March 4, 1918, Lucia Colcord, of Portland.

Mr. Mason's life is an active one. He is typical of the energetic man of affairs, whose united labors have built up Maine's industrial development. In him, as in this type so characteristic of Maine, this energy and industry is based upon a foundation of moral strength, which renders it doubly effective with the power forbearance always gives. His honor and integrity are unimpeachable, his sense of justice sure, and his charity and tolerance broad and far-reaching. His successes are made permanent, founded as they are on the confidence of his associates, and he has built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men.

HENRY ALLEN APPLETON, deceased, whose death at Bangor, Maine, October 5, 1903, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, occupied a distinguished place in the life of this city, and so acquitted himself in all the walks of life that he was justly regarded as a most valuable citizen and as one of the representative business men and a leader of social life here. Mr. Appleton was widely esteemed for his kindness and liberality, while his genial temperament and simple, unaffected manner endeared him to a large circle of personal friends. His deeds of charity, though performed in such a manner as to be known only to the recipient of his bounty, served during the course of his life to relieve and soften a great many cases of actual suffering and distress among the poor of the city, and his career may well be described as one of usefulness and benefit to mankind.

Henry A. Appleton was born January 7, 1848, at Bangor, Maine, son of the Hon. John and Sarah N. (Allen) Appleton, and a grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Peabody) Appleton, the latter residents of Ipswich, New Hampshire. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Peabody) Appleton were also parents of a daughter, Eliza, who became the wife of George Gibson, to whom she bore one child, Charles A. Gibson, late of Bangor.

The Hon. John Appleton, father of Henry A. Appleton, was born at Ipswich, New Hampshire, July 12, 1804, and after completing his studies at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1822, he began a course of study in law with George F. Farley, of Groton, Massachusetts. He later studied with the celebrated Nathan Dane Appleton, of Alfred, Maine, who was a relative of his, and was admit-



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Henry A. Appleton

ted to the bar of his native State at Amherst, in 1826. In the same year, however, he removed to Dixmont, Penobscot county, Maine, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Shortly afterwards, however, he removed to Quebec, and six years later, in 1832, came to Bangor, where he formed a partnership with Elisha H. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Appleton. This association was dissolved in 1841, when Mr. Allen was elected to a seat in the Federal Congress, Mr. Appleton then forming a partnership with John B. Hill, late of Bangor. In the same year Mr. Appleton was himself appointed reporter of decisions for the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, and served in that capacity for about one year, during which time he compiled and edited Volumes XIX and XX of the State report, now highly esteemed by his profession. On May 11, 1852, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and served on that body for many years, being re-appointed at the expiration of his first term. On October 24, 1862, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Tenney, he was elevated to that, the highest judicial position in the State, and was re-appointed to the same office September 17, 1869, and again on September 20, 1876. Justice Appleton assisted in compiling a treatise on "Evidence," which was published in Philadelphia, in 1860, and had a wide circulation. He married (first) February 6, 1834, Sarah N. Allen, who died August 12, 1874. They were the parents of four sons, as follows: Colonel John F., deceased, an officer of the Civil War; Edward P., deceased; Frederick H., of Bangor, Maine, and Henry Allen, of whom further. Justice Appleton married (second) March 30, 1876, Anne V. Greeley. His death occured at Bangor, at an advanced age.

Henry Allen Appleton spent his entire life in his native city of Bangor, where he obtained an excellent education in the local public schools and the Bangor Academy. During his active business career he was identified with various lines of business, but took a more prominent interest in the land and lumber enterprises with which the majority of the old families in the State were identified than in any other. Because of his honorable business methods, his perseverance and progressiveness, coupled with an ability and judgment of a superior order, Mr. Appleton was enabled to build up a business which brought him large returns for the labor expended. He retired from active life several years prior to his death, being at that time regarded as one of the most substantial and influential citizens of this place. After his retirement Mr. Appleton devoted most of his time to promoting such measures and undertakings as were calculated to advance the general welfare and, whether in his capacity of business man or philanthropist, he was always found faithful to his associates and to the task in hand, never betraying a trust reposed in him. Mr. Appleton was an influential member of the Democratic party, and was a staunch supporter of its principles, in which he had the greatest faith. For many years he exerted a beneficient influence upon local affairs, but through his vote and through his voice, which was always a powerful one in the interests of of right. He was an active and influential member of the Tarratine Club.

Henry Allen Appleton was united in marriage, March 14, 1878, with Maria S. Sanborn, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Abraham and Maria (Sawtelle) Sanborn. Mrs. Appleton was one of a family of five children, the others being as follows: Emily, deceased, who became the wife of General S. F. Hersey, now deceased; Helen, Richard, and Henry, the last two also deceased. Abraham Sanborn was born at Laconia, New Hampshire, and was prepared for college at the Bangor Academy. He later entered Waterville College (now Colby College) from which he was graduated with high honors, and then read law with Jacob McGraw, of Bangor. He was admitted to the bar of this State after a successful competitive examination, and established himself in the active practice of his profession in that portion of Levant, later known as Kenduskeag. About the year 1840 he removed to Bangor, being the third attorney in that town, and rapidly became one of the leading members of the bar, and an eloquent and forceful advocate. He developed in course of time a large and representative clientele, the greater part of his work being carried on in Penobscot and Piscataquis counties. Although his time and attention were almost entirely devoted to his profession, he yet took an active interest in politics, and was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, serving on that body several times, and making a wide reputation for himself as a capable and disinterested public servant.

JAMES WILEY PARKER—The more than half a century that Mr. Parker has spent in the lumber industry has witnessed his progress from a clerkship in one of the largest lumber concerns in the East to a conspicuous position in the lumber trade as president of the St. John Lumber Com-

pany, operating the largest saw mill plant in New England and the largest shingle mill in the United States. His business headquarters are in Portland, where he is well known socially and fraternally, and where he is an active participant in all civic movements, and, as a supporter of Republican principles, interested in public affairs.

James W. Parker is a son of John and Abbie (Brown) Parker, of Hampden, Maine, grandson of Nathaniel and Matilda (Young) Parker, and great-grandson of Chase Parker, of Buxton, Maine. Matilda (Young) Parker was a daughter of Captain Young, of Wellfleet, Massachusetts, a sea captain who sailed around the world.

John Parker, son of Nathaniel, and father of James Wiley Parker, was a farmer of Hampden, a Baptist in religion, and a strong antagonist of slavery. His wife, Abbie Parker, was a daughter of David and Letitia (Hunter) Brown, of Clinton, Maine. David Brown was an explorer and expert lumberman, owning considerable timber land, following lumbering all of his long life. John and Abbie (Brown) Parker were the parents of: James Wiley, of whom further; and Letitia, deceased.

James Wiley Parker was born in Hampden, Maine, July 30, 1850. He attended the little red district school, afterwards Hampden Academy, for two terms in the fall of the year subsequently entering the Bangor Business College, whence he was graduated, March 19, 1869. His business career began October 19, 1869, when he became a clerk in the employ of the Berlin Mills Company, of Berlin, New Hampshire, the largest lumber concern in the East. He was advanced to the position of head clerk in 1872, also serving as paymaster, and in 1879 his abilities were recognized by his admission to the firm, which was then a partnership, and upon the incorporation of the business in 1888 he became its vice-president. Two years after his admission to the firm, in 1881, he was placed in active charge of the business as local manager, and in 1886 his department became the woods operations and log driving. In his various capacities with the Berlin Mills Company, Mr. Parker gained a knowledge and experienced valuable in the extreme and which stood him in good stead in his subsequent independent operations. He sold his interest in the corporation in 1896, then purchasing the controlling interest in the South Gardiner Lumber Company, on the Kennebec river, South Gardiner, Maine. In the following year Mr. Parker became the owner of the controlling interest in the Rufus Deering Company, lumber manufacturers, of Portland, and in 1902 he organized the St. John Lumber Company, building, at Van Buren, Maine, the largest saw mill plant in New England and the largest shingle mill in the United States. The plant of this company has a daily capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet of long lumber, one hundred an dsixty thousand laths, and five hundred and fifty thousand cedar shingles. Mr. Parker is a leading figure in lumber dealings and operations in Maine and is an authority in his line, equally well versed in the practical side of lumber as he is in the financial and executive direction of the important concerns he controls.

Mr. Parker has had extensive shipping interests, some of which he retains at the present time. He made a departure from the lumber business in 1898, when he organized Parker & Thomes Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and fancy goods throughout all of New England. He is president of the United States Trust Company, and a trustee of the Portland Savings Bank. He belongs to lodge, chapter, and commandery in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is (1919) president of the Portland Club and a member of the Portland Country Club.

Mr. Parker married, at Gorham, New Hampshire, March 15, 1875, Elizabeth Tasker Jewell, of Bangor, Maine, daughter of William and Emily (Bates) Jewell. They are the parents of Walter Brown Parker, born March 31, 1882, a graduate of the Portland High School, associated with his father in business.

ARTHUR OWEN WHITE—Among the prominent and successful business men of Lisbon Falls, Maine, is Arthur Owen White, a member of an old and distinguished family, and descended on the paternal side of the house from Irish ancestors, while on his mother's side his descendants can be traced back to the famous "Mayflower." His father, Owen White, was born at Bowdoin, Maine, September 20, 1828, and was one of the "forty-niners," having spent ten years in the West, after which period he returned to Litchfield, in his native State, where he followed the occupation of farming all his life. He conducted the Lisbon town farm for ten and a half years and engaged in many other similar occupations connected with farm life. He was a very prominent and successful man, and a highly respected and intelligent citizen. He married Mary Jane Flanders, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, a member of a distinguished Virginian family. Owen White died at Lisbon Falls, in 1900, and his wife three years prior, in the same town. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, as follows: 1. Margaret Lucy, who is now the wife of Frank C.



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D. R. Campbell

Coombs, of Lisbon, and the mother of three children: Frank, Robert and Jennie. 2. Dexter Smith, a resident of East Auburn, where he conducts a prosperous farm. 3. Arthur Owen, of whom further.

Born September 17, 1871, Arthur Owen White, a son of Owen and Mary Jane (Flanders) White, had but little association with his native birthplace, Litchfield Corners, Kennebec county, Maine, but at the age of seven removed with his parents to Lisbon, a picturesque town of the "Pine Tree State." It was here that he attended the local public schools, and later graduated from the high school of the region, during which time he had established a record for probity and scholarship. He then matriculated at Grey's Business College of Portland, Maine, and in 1889 completed a thorough course of general business training. He obtained a position with the Tibbetts Manufacturing Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, and remained with this establishment for a period of about two years. However, Mr. White did not find this place one which lived up to the ideals which he had set for himself, and his next step was to associate himself with S. E. King, of Welchville, Maine, where he remained for one year, and at the end of this time secured a position in a grocery store at Winthrop, Maine. He subsequently came to Lisbon Falls, in 1893, having received an offer from a Lisbon Falls store to take charge of the meat department there. With this concern he remained for nine years, at the end of which period he had saved up enough capital to cherish his life-long ambition, that is, to some day become the proprietor of a store of his own. With this end in view, Mr. White, in 1904, started a grocery and meat store of his own, this being the same establishment that he is at present conducting on Main street, Lisbon Falls, Maine. Here Mr. White conducts a successful business, and, in fact, one of the largest of its kind in that region of the State.

It is not only in the business life of Lisbon Falls that Mr. White takes so prominent a part. In 1906 he was elected on the staff of the board of selectmen, and served in this capacity for about three years. In 1909 he was elected chairman of this board, a post which he still holds, having served on the board of selectmen for twelve years in all, the last nine years as chairman. Mr. White is a devotee of out-door sports in general, and is what is called a "baseball fan," having played on a team while a young man. He is an athlete of some note ,and takes a keen interest in all sorts of athletic sports. He is identified with a number of important clubs in the region, being a prominent Mason, a member of the Order of Red Men, of the Foresters, and of the Order of the Eastern Star, in the latter organization of which he was patron for four years. Mr. White is also a member of the Grangers, and is now serving his second year as master.

In 1891, at Lewiston, Maine, Arthur Owen White married Gertrude A. Webber, a native of Lisbon Center, Maine, where she was born September 15, 1872, a daughter of Alfred C. and Beulah (Lancaster) Webber. Mr. Webber was the postmaster of Lisbon for a number of years, a position which he held up to the time of his death. To Mr. and Mrs. White the following children have been born: 1. Florence M., born January 6, 1892, and died October 28, 1909; she had just graduated from the Lisbon Falls High School with the highest rank of any pupil up to that time, having attained an average of ninety-six per cent. 2. Alva Leslie, born April 21, 1894, and now assists his father in his business. 3. Freeman Owen, born May 7, 1896, and works in the paper mills here, but has enlisted in the Nelson Dingley Heavy Artillery. 4. Alfred Carlton, born May 14, 1898, and is now a member of the class of 1918 in the high school at Lisbon Falls.

DAVID RAE CAMPBELL—David Rae Campbell, who for many years had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the industrial life of Dexter and Sangerville, Maine, where he has been intimately identified with the development of the woolen industry, is a native of Scotland, having been born in the city of Glasgow in that country, July 30, 1830. He passed his childhood and early youth in his native land, and received his education at the local and public schools there. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. Campbell served a seven year apprenticeship in the woolen mills of Scotland and learned in that excellent school every detail of the manufacture of these goods. At the expiration of that time, believing that a greater opportunity awaited him in the new world, he came to the United States and here engaged in the woolen manufacturing business. Indeed he was one of those who contributed most largely to the building up of this most important industry in Maine, and became affiliated with a number of the largest concerns in this region. He was president of the Campbell Manufacturing Company of Sangerville, Maine, of the Dunbarton Woolen Company, of Dexter, Maine, in which position he had been succeeded by his son, Angus Osgood Campbell, and of the Niantic Manufacturing Company of East Lyme, Connecticut. For

many years he was regarded as an authority on woolen goods, and is one of the most capable organizers and efficient executives hereabouts. Mr. Campbell, upon coming to this country, became a citizen thereof and affiliated himself with the Republican party, of which he has always been a staunch supporter. Concerned as he was, however, with the large interests that he was developing, he was quite without ambition for political preferment of any kind, and although a prominent figure in the general life of the community refused to accept any public office. He is a member of the Maine Woolen Manufacturers Club, and has always devoted much time and energy to the improvement of the conditions surrounding this industry in America. In his religious belief Mr. Campbell is a Methodist and for many years has attended Campbell Memorial Church of that denomination at Sangerville, Maine.

David Rae Campbell married (first), in the year 1858, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, Betsey S. Springer, deceased. Two children were born of this union, as follows: Angus Osgood, January 25, 1860, whose sketch follows; and Willie A., born January 23, 1862. Mr. Campbell married (second), in the year 1868, at Dexter, Maine, Eleanor (Ellen) (Lovejoy) Curtis, by whom he had three children, as follows: Grace E., born July 28, 1869; David O., born in 1874, and Louisa E., born in 1878.

ANGUS OSGOOD CAMPBELL.—One of the prominent figures in the industrial life of Dexter and Sangerville, Maine, and an influential citizen of that community is Angus Osgood Campbell, a member of an old and distinguished New England family of Scotish origin, and a son of David Rae and Betsey S. (Springer) Campbell, who for many years resided at this place.

Angus Osgood Campbell was born at Dexter, January 25, 1860, and as a lad attended the local public schools. He was graduated from the Dexter High School, and later took a commercial course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Having thus prepared himself for a business career, Mr. Campbell, following in the footsteps of his father, became interested in the manufacture of woolen goods and has remained in that line ever since. Mr. Campbell has met with a notable success as a woolen manufacturer, and at the present time holds the office of president of the Dumbarton Woolen Company of Dexter, Maine. He is also clerk of the Niantic Manufacturing Company of East Lyme, Connecticut, and is prominent in industrial circles in both states. Mr. Campbell has not confined his activities to the manufacture of woolen goods, however, but has become interested in financial operations in this region and is now a director of the Dexter Trust and Banking Company of this town. Mr. Campbell has always been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has been elected to a number of important public offices on its ticket. He has served as selectman and treasurer of the town, and in 1907 and 1908 was a member of the Governor's Council. Mr. Campbell is also a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles hereabouts, and is a member of Abner Wade Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonary. He is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protected Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Tarratine of Bangor, and the Piscataquis of Foxcroft, Maine.

Angus Osgood Campbell was united in marriage, September 15, 1882, at Guilford, Maine, with Bertha Alice Wade, a daughter of Abner P. and Sarah (Ayer) Wade, old and highly-respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell one son has been born, Angus Wade, February 14, 1884, now a lieutenant in the American Red Cross and in active duty overseas.

DAVID OSGOOD CAMPBELL—Among the prominent figures in the industrial life of Sangerville, Maine, with whose affairs he has been actively identified for many years, is David Osgood Campbell, who now lives retired from active life at Sangerville. Mr. Campbell is a son of David Rae and Eleanor (Ellen) (Lovejoy) Campbell, and a member of an old Maine family. His father, like himself, was active in the industrial life of the community, and was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for many years in this region.

David Osgood Campbell was born at Sangerville, July 28, 1874, and as a lad attended the common schools of his native town. Later he entered the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine, from which he graduated, class of 1891. After completing his studies at the latter institution, Mr. Campbell began his successful career, and became treasurer of the firm of D. R. Campbell & Sons, woolen manufacturers, at Sangerville, of which his father was the head. Later this concern was incorporated under the name of the Campbell Manufacturing Company, and David Osgood Campbell remained treasurer thereof for several

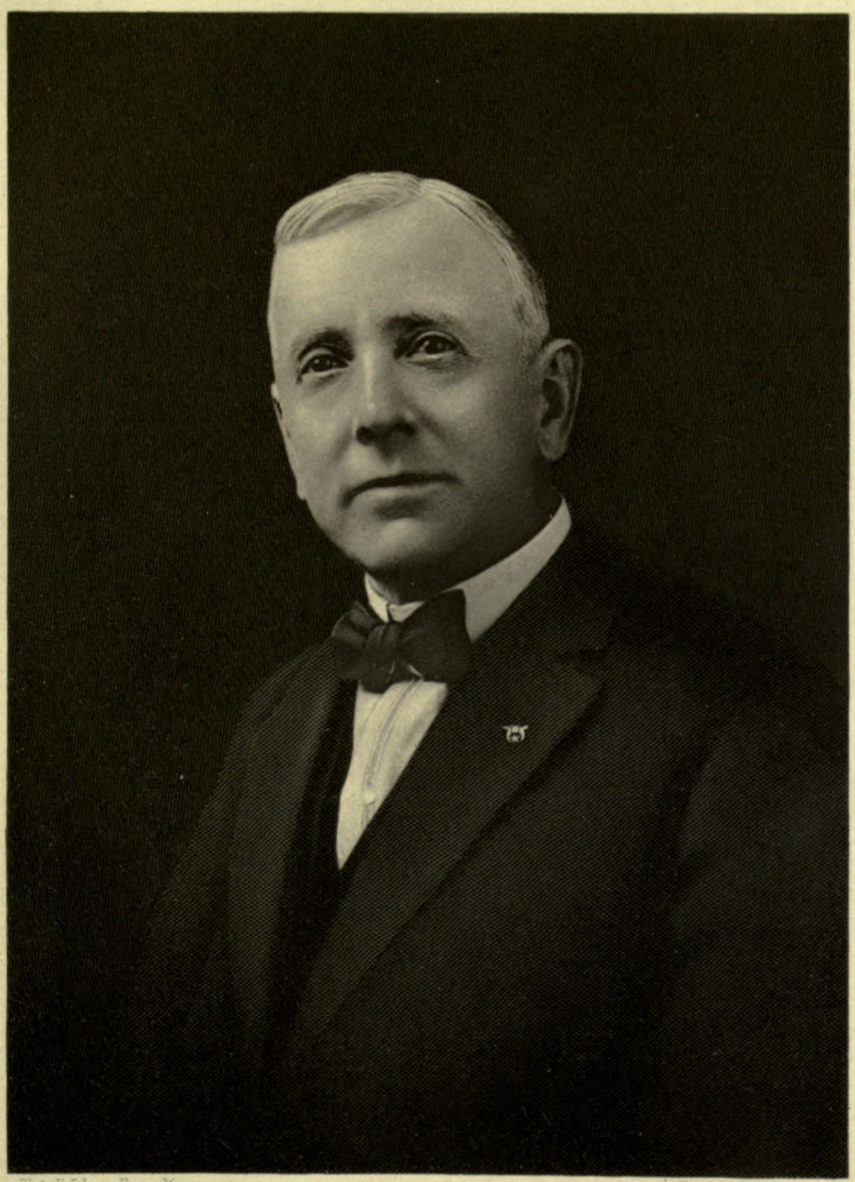

Photo F. Johnson Bangor Me. Eng by W. T. Bather N.Y.

August O. Campbell

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D. B. Campbell.

years, the last two years as general manager, also was a director in the business until it was sold to the Dumbarton Mills Company. He then was elected director of the new company, also, for a few years, secretary. Mr. Campbell early became interested in western affairs, and for a time made his home at Seattle, Washington, where he came as assistant treasurer and a director of the Seattle & Yukon Steamship Company. He was also connected in the capacity of manager with the steamship *Elishu Thompson* of San Francisco and Seattle. After two years in that region, Mr. Campbell returned to the East, and was for a time a director of the Guilford Trust Company, of Guilford, Maine. Since that time, however, he has withdrawn from these various business interests and now enjoys a well-earned leisure. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics, and although much interested in all questions and issues of the day, has never been ambitions to hold public office. He is exceedingly active in social and fraternal circles here, and is a member of various orders and associations, among which should be mentioned: the Knights of Pythias, in which he has been through all the chairs, and was at one time chancellor of Sir Godfrey Lodge, of Sangerville, and is now past chancellor thereof; the Abner Wade Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sangerville; Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Dover, Maine; and Court Kinhoe, Independent Order of Foresters, of Sangerville. Mr. Campbell is also a member of the Tarrantine Club, of Bangor, Maine, also being reëlected to membership in the National Geographic Society, of Washington, D. C., and is active in the life of all these associations. While not a formal member of any church, Mr. Campbell attends the Methodist Episcopal church (Campbell Memorial Church) of Sangerville, Maine, and is exceedingly liberal in his support of the same.

David Osgood Campbell married (first) September 25, 1900, Virginia M. Ring, now deceased, of Orono, Maine, a daughter of Charles B. and Abbie Ring, both deceased. Mr. Campbell married (second) Mrs. Genevieve (West) Collins, of Franklin, Maine, a daughter of Hon. Joseph H. and Mary (Brackett) West, of that place. One child was born to Mr. Campbell by his first marriage, David Rae Campbell, born November 7, 1901.

ARTHUR E. BAKER was born in Beaver Falls, Lewis county, New York, September 20, 1877. After completing his course of study in the public schools of Potsdam, New York, he turned his attention to business pursuits, familiarizing himself with the details of the construction business, which line of work he followed until the year 1906, achieving a large degree of success therein. In the following year he took up his residence in Biddeford, Maine, and there engaged in the hardware business, and after the death of his father-in-law, Carlos Heard, which occurred July 31, 1917, he assumed charge of his hardware business and so contiues, a well merited success attending his efforts. Mr. Baker is a director of the Pepperell Trust Company, the duties of which he performs in an efficient manner. He holds membership in Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Ada Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star and the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Baker married, December 12, 1906, Edna Heard, daughter of Carlos and Harriet A. (Lunt) Heard, and they are the parents of two children: Carlos, born May 6, 1909, and Harriet Anita, born February 25, 1911.

Carlos Heard, father of Edna (Heard) Baker, was born in Porter, Oxford county, Maine, July 26, 1844, the son of James and Eunice (McKenney) Heard. He was reared in his native town, and educated in the common schools thereof, thus obtaining a practical education. In 1865 he removed to Biddeford, Maine, and six years later, in company with the late Simeon P. McKenney, purchased the hardware establishment of Barnabas E. Cutter & Son, then and for years afterwards located in the old City building. The legal papers transferring this business were of date June 8, 1871, and the firm of McKenney & Heard continued until the death of its senior member, after which Mr. Heard conducted it on his own account. In 1894 the City building was destroyed by fire, but with characteristic energy, Mr. Heard quickly removed what was left of his stock, and, adding to it, opened a new store in the Quinby & Sweetser block, and within a very short period of time was again conducting business as usual. In the following year, 1895, Mr. Heard completed the erection of the three-story brick building known as the Heard block, on Main street, where, under the old name of McKenney & Heard, he conducted business until his death. By this time the trade of the concern had made great strides, both in the retail and jobbing lines, and its customers were found in all parts of York county. From the occupancy of a single store of moderate dimensions

in the old City building, the house now has nine thousand square feet or nearly one-fourth of an acre of floor space, making it one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the State. Mr. Heard was fortunate in having as assistants men of his own choosing, who worked side by side with him and grew up with the business, Mr. Tristram Hanson having been associated with him from almost the beginning of the business, Mr. Waterhouse for many years, and Mr. Baker, his son-in-law, who has been connected with the business for many years. In addition to the management of his immense business, Mr. Heard served as president of the Biddeford Savings Bank, as director of the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company, and in local financial circles his knowledge and judgment were rated high and he was often consulted by those having funds to be invested. He had been a close student for many years of financial problems, and there was perhaps no man in the community better posted as to the earning power and real and prospective value of securities. His particular hobby in this line was mill stocks, he keeping close track of what the leading cotton mill corporations of New England were doing. He could tell, off-hand, the surplus of a given concern, its approximate earnings, its rate of dividends, its general physical condition.

Mr. Heard was a Democrat in politics. In 1877 he was elected an alderman, and was reelected in 1878 and 1879, serving as presiding officer of the board in the last mentioned year. He represented Biddeford in the Legislature in 1879 and 1880; was an assessor of taxes from 1883 to 1890, inclusive; street commissioner in 1885-1886, and in 1896 was the first nominee of the Citizens' party for mayor. His administration was so successful that he was reelected in the following year without a struggle and by a largely increased majority. He was the first non-partisan mayor ever chosen in Biddeford. For some time, after the retirement of Hon. John M. Goodwin, Mr. Heard was president of the Citizens' Association. Although holding no office in recent years and considering himself as out of active politics, Mr. Heard was to the last greatly interested in public affairs and was a staunch supporter and great admirer of President Wilson. Mr. Heard also served as president of the McArthur Library Association.

Mr. Heard married, September 30, 1874, Harriet A. Lunt, now deceased, daughter of Cyrus K. and Harriet (Graves) Lunt, and sister of the late Hon. Wilbur F. Lunt. Three children were born of this marriage: Carlos Clayton, of whom further; Ethel, married, May 15, 1918, John Fred Hill, of Kennebunkport, Maine; Edna, aforementioned as the wife of Arthur E. Baker.

Mr. Heard passed away at his summer home on South Point, Biddeford Pool, July 31, 1917, and interment was in the family plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Heard was a lineal descendant of John Heard, who came from England in 1636 and settled in what is now Dover, New Hampshire.

Carlos Clayton Heard, only son of Carlos and Harriet A. (Lunt) Heard, was born in Biddeford, Maine, July 5, 1875. He attended the public schools of Biddeford, graduating from its high school, and then entered Yale College, from which he also graduated. The following two years were spent in the wholesale and retail hardware business in his native town, and in 1898 he took up the study of law with Nathaniel B. Walker (LL.B., 1877), and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He was for a long time associated with Mr. Walker in practice, under the name of Heard & Walker, but for several years had practiced independently. He was counsel for the Biddeford Savings Bank, of which his father was president, and local counsel for several large companies. In 1914 he was elected city solicitor of Biddeford on the Democratic ticket, and held that office until his death. He served for nearly sixteen years, beginning March, 1899, as a member of the Board of Assessors of Taxes, for ten years being chairman of the board. In 1900 he was chosen secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee, and served in that capacity for one year. He was a member of the York County Bar Association, was president of the Association of the Descendants of John Heard, was prominent in the Masonic order, and attended the Foss Street Methodist Church of Biddeford. In 1908 he received from the University of Maine the degree of LL.M.

Mr. Heard married, in Biddeford, July 15, 1903, Mrs. Isabella Falconer (Paterson) Bardsley, of Saco, Maine, daughter of George F. and Jeannette (MacGregor) Paterson, and widow of William T. Bardsley. The death of Mr. Heard occurred in Biddeford, January 31, 1915, and his remains were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery at Saco.

WILBUR FISK DRESSER is a member of those fine old families rare perhaps in other lands, but which abound in the history of our own, which seem to combine within itself the virture at once of an aristocracy and a democracy, the graces of the former with the strong moral fiber of the latter. Mr. Dresser's ancestors were among the early pioneers of Scarboro, Maine, where indeed his great-great-uncle, Henry Dresser was killed by the

Indians. His great-grandfather, Richard Dresser, escaped the massacre and continued to live in Scarboro during his entire life and it was here that Wentworth Dresser, son of Richard and father of Josiah Carter Dresser, the father of the Mr. Dresser of this sketch, was born. Mr. Josiah Carter Dresser, born in 1817, made his home in Scarboro, and there died in 1868 at the age of fifty-one years. He married Lydia W. Junkins, a native of York, Maine, and they were the parents of three children as follows: Wilbur Fisk, with whose career, we are particularly concerned; Melville W., who died at the age of thirty years, an event which cut short a career which promised most brilliantly; and Emma N., who died when but eighteen years of age.

Wilbur Fisk Dresser was born August 8, 1848, at Scarboro, Maine. His education was received at the public schools, and upon completing this he began his active life by following in his father's footsteps and taking up farming as an occupation. He was very successful in this line and continued in Scarboro until he had reached the age of fifty years. In 1898 he came to South Portland, which has been his home and the scene of his busy and active career. While still a resident of Scarboro, Mr. Dresser had supplemented his farming operations by conducting a general store in the town and he also held the office of postmaster there during the administration of President Cleveland. Upon coming to South Portland he engaged in the real estate business, establishing an office at No. 80. Exchange street, where he has made his headquarters for twenty-two years. He has been highly successful in this line of business and is now regarded as one of the typical, substantial business men of the city. He is the owner of a very handsome residence in South Portland. In the year 1915, Mr. Dresser was appointed to the office of State assessor by Governor Curtis and still holds that responsible position and devotes almost his entire time and attention to its extremely onerous tasks and duties. In the meantime, his sons are carrying on the real estate business with admirable efficiency and success. Mr. Dresser has held many other important offices in the gift of his fellow citizens of South Portland: He is a Democrat in politics and has served as alderman of the city, while in the years 1911 and 1913 he was elected to represent the community in the State Legislature and served on that body for two terms. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religion Mr. Dresser is a Methodist.

On June 18, 1878, Mr. Dresser was married at Scarboro, Maine, to Sara McLaughlin of that town. Mrs. Dresser is a daughter of William and Catherine (Mitchell) McLaughlin, both of whom are now deceased, her father dying in 1880 at Scarboro and her mother in South Portland in 1911. To Mr. and Mrs. Dresser five children have been born as follows: Ira H., who married a Mildred Grover, and is now engaged in a trucking business in Portland, Maine; William W., who is associated with his father in his real estate business and who married Edith A. Skillin; Perley C. Dresser, who married Alice A. Barbour; Leon W., who resides in Portland and now holds the post of receiving teller in the Chapman National Bank, married Phyllis Trefethan; Helen M., who makes her home with her father, and is at the present time a student in the South Portland High School, Mrs. Sara Dresser passed away October 19, 1917.

There is of course, no such thing as a formula for success, one man accomplishing his ends by means that seem the opposite of those which are employed by others. One's strength seems to lie in self advertisement, and to make progress he must call to himself and claim the admiration and wonder of those he uses as his instruments, while with another, silence appears as essential as does noise with the first. There are, of course, a thousand variations to each of these general classifications, and we distinguish readily between him who needs silence and obscurity for his deeds and him who prefers them merely as the result of a modest and retiring nature. Perhaps we should refer to the latter class the subject of this article, Mr. Dresser, a man who does not try to proclaim his own merits, who is so assured that "good wine needs no bush" that he concerns himself solely with the performances of all his engagements in the very fullest sense of the term. The result fully justifies him in his policy: His success is great and no wide system of advertisement could have resulted in a more enviable reputation or an achievement more substantial. One of Mr. Dresser's strongest feelings is the domestic one and it is in the familiar intercourse of his family that he really takes the greatest delight. His mind never wearies of ways and means of increasing the happiness and pleasure of those who make up his household and in whose innocent delights he joins with a gusto and an enthusiasm that is infectious. This is a side of his character with which only the more intimate of his associates are entirely familiar, but there are none, even among the most casual acquaintances who do not realize the fundamental trustworthiness of his character, the high-minded citizen, the good neighbor, the true friend.

EDGAR LLEWELLYN PENNELL, M.D.—Not only residents of Auburn but many far beyond its limits will recognize Dr. Pennell's name as that of one of the physicians who have chosen to devote themselves to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Although Dr. Pennell has practiced in Auburn only a few years, he has achieved a measure of success which promises well for the future.

Jeremiah Pennell, father of Dr. Edgar Llewellyn Pennell, was born in Gray, Maine, and followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat and filled successively all the important political offices of a small town. Mr. Pennell married Elizabeth Doughty, and their children were: 1. Walter J., a physician of Auburn, Maine, now deceased. 2. Fannie, wife of William McConkey, of Gray. 3. Clara, wife of William Dow, of Gray. 4. George H., of Portland, Maine. 5. Edgar Llewellyn, mentioned below. 6. Cora B. True, graduate of Bates College, class of 1894, now secretary for her brother, George H. Pennell, on City Farm of Portland. 7. Steven R., a hardware merchant and contractor of Rumford, Maine. 8. Harriet, wife of William Ross, of North Yarmouth, Maine. 9. Percy, a machinist of Saco, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell are now both deceased. The former appears to have been descended from the Rev. John Pinel, who came to America from Normandy or, from Thomas, of the same name, who settled at an earlier period in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Edgar Llewellyn Pennell, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Doughty) Pennell, was born January 31, 1869, at Gray, Maine, and until reaching the age of fifteen attended the schools of his native town. He then entered the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, graduating in 1889, and matriculating at Bates College, from which institution he graduated in 1893. For one year thereafter he taught the grammar school at Eastport, Maine, and in 1894 became principal of the Greely Academy, retaining the position until 1898. During these changes the young man did not lose sight of his ultimate goal, which was that of the profession of medicine. Resigning his position as principal of the Greely Academy, he entered Bowdoin Medical School, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entering upon the practice of his profession at Kingfield, Maine. The twelve succeeding years brought a fair measure of accomplishment and much experience, but Dr. Pennell was ambitious and after his removal to Auburn. in 1913, took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College, New York, supplementing this by a second course at the same institution. The subject of his study was ailments of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has since practiced as a specialist in this branch of his profession and has met with gratifying results. In public affairs Dr. Pennell has always taken an active interest, but has never been induced to accept any office with the exception of that of school director, which he held while living in Kingfield. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His only club is the Waseca. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Pennell married (first) in 1892, at North Conway, New Hampshire, May B. Goff, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Walter J., graduated in 1913 from Bates College, and in 1917 from Harvard Medical School, and is now first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. 2. Gladys May, graduate of the Edward Little High School, post-graduate of Bates College, and now a pianist of standing. The mother of these children died in 1896, and in 1901 Dr. Pennell married (second) Annie E. Watson, born at Caribou, Maine, a graduate nurse from the Maine General Hospital, Portland, in 1901. Dr. and Mrs. Pennell are the parents of one child, Edgar Llewellyn, Jr., born April 8, 1914.

As a general practitioner, Dr. Pennell was successful, but in his new field, that of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and skin, he will undoubtedly achieve more marked distinction. He shows himself to be a wise man in that he does not neglect the social, sporting, out-door side of life, nor has he ever done so. While a student at Bates College he was a member of the baseball team, and now, in his maturer years, it would be no exaggeration to say that if he has a hobby it is hunting and fishing.

CHARLES COBB HARMON—The business annals of Portland, Maine, contain the names of many capable and successful men but none worthy of more respect and honor than that of Charles Cobb Harmon, the prominent merchant of that place. Mr. Harmon is a member of an old and well known Maine family, and a son of Zebulon King Harmon, who was born at Durham, Maine, November 10, 1816, and died at the age of seventy-nine years.

Charles Cobb Harmon was born November 8, 1846, at Portland, and has made that city his



Edgar L. Pennell, M.D.

home and the scene of his active business life. It was at Portland that he received his education, attending for this purpose the public schools. Immediately upon completing his studies, he secured a clerical position with the firm of Davis Brothers, who dealt largely in books, and there remained for a period of some three years. After leaving Davis Brothers Mr. Harmon was employed for a similar period with Bailey & Noyes, the successful dealers, and then formed an association with George B. Loring and engaged in the business under the name of Loring, Short & Harmon. This firm was organized November 2, 1868, and from that time to the present (1917) has conducted a most successful business in Portland and enjoys a reputation for honorable dealing and progressive business methods second to none. It was for a time located under the Falmouth Hotel, but after fourteen years of success at this place it moved to its present location at No. 474 Congress street, and it has been established in all for forty-nine years. Of this concern Mr. Harmon is now president, and its great prosperity is due in no small degree to his business talents and executive ability. Besides his successful business career, Mr. Harmon is prominent in many other aspects of the city's life, and is a well known figure in social and fraternal circles there. He is a prominent Mason and takes a keen interest in the work and welfare of this great order. In his religious belief Mr. Harmon is a Congregationalist and attends the State Street Church of that denomination, in the life of which he is very active.

Mr. Harmon married (first) in 1879, Alice D. Dana, whose death occurred in the month of November, 1886. Of this union three children were born, as follows: Carrie Starr, now the wife of Edward A. Shaw, treasurer of the company of which Mr. Harmon is president; Charles Dana, who makes his home at Saratoga, California; and Harriet Borden, who resides with her parents in Portland. Mr. Harmon married (second) in September, 1901, Isabella Tyler Clark.

Success in life is the fruit of so many diverse conditions and circumstances, so opposed, it often seems to us that one may well be tempted to despair of finding any rule and criterion of the qualities which contributes to its achievements. There is one thing of which we may rest assured, however, and that is that despite appearances real success, success honestly worth counting as such, is never the result of fortuitous elements in the environment, but must depend upon some intrinsic quality of the man himself. Admitting this, however, and we still have a field, wide enough in all conscience, from which to select the possible factors of success and he is wise indeed who can adequately do so. It may be said in a general way that the qualities that make for success can be grouped as the result of native talent on the one hand and of high education and training on the other. Nor is this, as it seems at first sight in controversion of the former proposition that true success must depend upon the individual himself, for high education and training itself is only attainable by those able to master it. If we look about us we shall see successes in great numbers depending on both of these situations, some won by nothing but quick wits and cleverness and others the result of special training without any apparent gift beyond the average as a foundation. It is where these two elements are found in combination, however, that the most brilliant results follow, such as in the case of Mr. Harmon.

FRED G. HAMILTON—With the blood of many worthy ancestors in his veins, Mr. Hamilton takes place among the industrious and successful business men of Portland. From Scotland, whose sombre climate and rugged hills have developed one of the most energetic, industrious and thrifty nations on the globe, have come to these shores a people who, wherever found, have been a credit and a help to the community where they dwell. A colony settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and at a critical time contributed largely to the victory of the patriot arms of Bennington and the subsequent capture of Burgoyne. Other Scots settled in Maine and their descendants now constitute a considerable proportion of some of the thrifty towns of the coast region. Among these are many worthy citizens of Chebeague Island, whose progenitor was Ambrose Hamilton, who came from Scotland to the Province of Maine with his wife, Betsy (Franzy) Hamilton, from Ganzy. He had sons: Ambrose, of whom further; Roland, settled on Cousin's Island; and John, settled on Walnut Hill.

Ambrose Hamilton, eldest son of Ambrose and Betsy (Franzy) Hamilton, settled on Chebeague about 1760, being the third permanent settler on the island. He married Deborah Soule and had fourteen children and seventy-one grandchildren. All his children lived to be about ninety years of age, and some to even a greater age. They were: Betsy, Ann, John, Ambrose, Deborah, Jane, Jonathan, Roland, Dorcas, James, Reuben, Lydia, Lemuel and Lucy.

James Hamilton, fifth son of Ambrose and Deborah (Soule) Hamilton, was born on Chebeague Island, and lived and died there. The Christian name of his wife was Mary, and their children were: James, Isaac, John, Mary, Benjamin, Reuben, Simeon, Sarah, Eliza, Rebecca and Sophronia.

Benjamin Hamilton, fourth son of James and Mary Hamilton, was born September, 1811, on Chebeague, and died there in 1844. He followed the occupation of farmer and fisherman at Chebeague, where he resided thirty-three years. He married, in 1830, Eliza Ross, born 1812, in Cumberland, daughter of John and Dorcas Ross. Children: John R., Caroline A., Benjamin, Henry O., Royal T.

Henry O. Hamilton, third son of Benjamin and Eliza (Ross) Hamilton, was born November 7, 1843, at Chebeague, in whose schools he received his education. He learned the trade of mason and has been engaged all his life since that time in structural masonry. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and resides on Great Chebeague Island. He married, in January, 1864, Margery E. Jewett, born September 5, 1846, in Westport, daughter of John G. and Elizabeth Jewett, of that town. John G. Jewett was born February 14, 1819, in Westport, and died there February 12, 1848. He married Elizabeth Reed, born September 16, 1812, at Boothbay, Maine, and they were the parents of two children: Margery E. and Amasa. Henry O. and Margery E. (Jewett) Hamilton are the parents of three children: Helen J., who married Reuben H. Cleaves; Fred. G., mentioned below; and Harry (Henry) B., married Gertrude Crockett.

Fred G. Hamilton was born February 22, 1868, on Great Chebeague Island, where his early years were spent, and where he attended the public schools, was later a student of the public schools of Cumberland, the high school of Chebeague and Gray's Business College in Portland. At the age of twenty years he began his business life in Portland as assistant bookkeeper of the C. M. Rice Paper Company. He was industrious, capable and faithful, and in time won promotion to the position of bookkeeper, and since 1898 has held an interest in the business. He is a capable business man and his energy, enterprise and stability of character have contributed to the growth and progress of the establishment. Naturally he became popular, and because of his interest in the progress of affairs was soon called to the public service. As a sincere Republican he has endeavored to promote the interests of his party and its principles, and in 1904 was elected an alderman of South Portland, where his residence has been maintained since 1891. In 1908 and 1909 he was elected mayor. Mr. Hamilton is also active in the support of church work, and with his family acts with the People's Methodist Episcopal Church of South Portland. With broad mind and sympathetic nature, he early affiliated with the great fraternity of Free Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, affiliating with the following bodies of the order: Hiram Lodge, No. 180, of South Portland, of which he is a past master; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a past high priest; Portland Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is a past thrice illustrious master; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Forest City Castle Lodge, No. 22, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the United Order of the Golden Cross, Gorges Commandery, No. 313.

Mr. Hamilton married, in South Portland, September 23, 1891, Evelyn Frances Campbell, born March 26, 1867, in South Portland, daughter of Alexander and Harriet Elizabeth (York) Campbell. Alexander Campbell, deceased, was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Beal) Campbell, of Bowdoin. Harriet E. York was the daughter of Charles and Eleanor (Goodrich) York, of Yarmouth. Children of Fred G. and Evelyn F. (Campbell) Hamilton: Philip C., born January 19, 1896; Marguerite E., January 21, 1899; Frederick R., August 17, 1902.

EDWIN ALBERT PORTER—In the village of East Dixmont, Maine, no family can claim better descent than the Porter family. For generations they have owned and tilled the land upon which they lived, bringing up their children to be God-fearing, educated members of the community in which their lives have been placed. One of these was Edwin Albert Porter, son of Albert Obear and Susan Trask (Farnham) Porter.

Edwin A. Porter was born February 1, 1856, on his father's farm in Dixmont. The parents of the child were most desirous that he be given every opportunity to gain an education, sending him first to the common school in the town and later to the high school. Then he was sent to the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield for a year and a half. After this for a time he had a somewhat varied career, teaching school during the



Edwin A. Potter

winter months of 1874 and 1875, and acting as salesman in the store of Wood, Bishop & Company, stoves, tin and hardware, from April 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877. About this time he decided to study medicine, so passing the necessary matriculation examinations the embryo Aesculapius was enrolled as a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont, teaching in the common schools during the next three winters and attending lectures at the university and studying hard during the remainder of the time. All this meant concentrated application, but no man with such an ideal before him considers the sacrifices he is making. Wishing for a more metropolitan opportunity the young man became a student in the school of medicine of the University of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1881. Happy indeed and proud is the man who receives from his *alma mater* the hard-won roll of sheepskin which entitles him to write the magic letters M.D. after his name. Edwin Albert Porter, M.D., began the practice of medicine in Liberty, Maine, devoting his life to the finest of all professions, and there he practiced for fourteen and a half years. On February 13, 1896, he moved to Pittsfield, Maine, that his children might have better schooling opportunities, and has been in active practice there for the past twenty-three years.

Dr. Porter was chosen many times to fill local offices as a Republican; at one time on the town school committee; at another to act on the Republican town committee. He was also medical examiner on the United States pension board at Skowhegan, Maine, for the years from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. In Free Masonry Dr. Porter ranks very high, having gone through all of the York Rite; having held all the offices in the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter; was senior grand warden in the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1902; was grand king in 1905, deputy grand high priest in 1906, and grand high priest in 1907 in the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine. At the present time, 1919, Dr. Porter is secretary of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsfield, Maine, and generalissimo in St. Omer Commandery, No. 12, at Waterville, Maine. He is not only interested in Masonry, but has held the various offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a club man, being enrolled in the Waterville Masonic Club. In addition to all these interests he is a member of the Free Baptist church, being superintendent of the Free Baptist Sunday school for the past ten years, also for many years was chorister of the Free Baptist church choir.

Edwin Albert Porter, M.D., married at Plymouth, Maine, June 30, 1881, Amorette L. Emery, born in Monroe, Maine, June 21, 1858. She was the daughter of Nahum Emery, a farmer, and his wife, Maria (Dodge) Emery. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have two children: Minnie, born May 27, 1882, in Liberty, Maine; and Amorette, born May 26, 1887, in Liberty. The parents have every reason to be proud of their children, as both are unusually gifted and successful. The elder was educated in the town school and Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, where the father and mother had both been pupils many years before. She studied stenography and typewriting in Waterville, and is now librarian in the Public Library at Pittsfield. The younger daughter was a student at Maine Central Institute also, graduating from it to enter Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, of which she is an alumna. She was a teacher of English for one year in Foxcroft Academy and for two years taught English in Maine Central Institute. During the third year there she taught Greek and Latin. Miss Porter is at present a missionary in Balasore, India, having spent tbe last five years there. Dr. Edwin Albert Porter and his wife are living at the present time in Pittsfield, Maine.

In the matter of ancestry Dr. Porter may be justly proud. His father, Albert Obear Porter, born May 11, 1833, in Dixmont, was a farmer by occupation, a Calvinist Baptist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was the son of Joshua Porter and his wife, Jane (Whitney) Porter. Like Albert O., he also was born in Dixmont, October 13, 1801, being a farmer, a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, and a Republican. Jane (Whitney) Porter, his wife, died in 1857, aged forty-five. Besides the son Albert Obear, they had another child, Benjamin Franklin Porter. Joshua Porter died August 7, 1889. His parents were Isaiah and Nancy (Harmon) Porter. On his mother's side Dr. Porter is descended from the Farnham family, she being before her marriage Susan Trask Farnham, born in Jefferson, Maine, August 15, 1837, the daughter of Rev. Daniel Farnham, a Calvinist Baptist clergyman, and his wife, Mary (McCurdy) Farnham, who died at the age of ninety-one. Albert Obear Porter married Susan Trask Farnham, December 17, 1854. The Farnhams trace their family back to Ralph Farnham, who was born in 1756 and died in 1861, at the age of one hundred and five years.

MORRIS McDONALD—The admirable yield of intelligent initiative in this country includes the names of men from the State of Maine and Indiana, which have contributed worthy citizens of letters, business, science and art. Both of these states may claim Mr. Morris McDonald, one by right of his residence there and the other by right of his birthplace, and be proud to do so because of his intelligent and creative response to a well begun training, which has made him successful in the railroad and business world.

Morris McDonald was born August 20, 1865, in New Albany, Indiana, the son of Morris and Sarah A. McDonald. His father, who was a prominent merchant there, was associated with a number of different corporations and banks, and was for a period covering several terms mayor of the city. Morris McDonald, Jr., spent his boyhood in New Albany, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school. In 1883, he began work in the engineering corps of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company. In 1885, he came under the employ of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, where his resolute purpose and determined persistency caused him to be rapidly advanced from paymaster to assistant treasurer, to chief clerk, to trainmaster, and to superintendent of transportation. He remained with this company until 1892, following which time he became associated with the Central Railroad of Georgia, with headquarters at Savanah, Georgia. In 1896, he accepted an offer from the Maine Central Railroad Company, as secretary to the vice-president and general manager, and became general superintendent of that system in 1897. From 1908 to 1913, he served as vice-president and general manager, and at the latter date was made president of that road. The same year he was also elected president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which position he held until August, 1914. He is president of the Portland Terminal Company; the Bridgton & Saco River Railroad; the Sandy & Rangeley Lakes Railroad; and the Ricker Hotel Company, of Portland. His affiliations with these corporations bespeak the value of his work in the railroad and business world. Among the clubs of Portland and elsewhere of which Mr. McDonald is a member are the Cumberland of Portland, the Country Club of Portland, the Algonquin Club of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Bankers' Club of New York City.

CHARLES AVERILL PLUMMER — The Plummer family, which was founded in America at Newbury, State of Massachusetts, in the early Colonial period, was of English origin, the name being conspicuous in England since the period of the Baron's wars. The Plummers of the United States, which now include branches of the original family in many different parts of the country, are all descended from the original immigrant ancestor, Francis Plummer, whose descendants removed from their original New England home and settled in such widely separated communities as the two Carolinas, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and also Maine, New Hampshire, and the other New England States. The coat of arms of the Plummer family is as follows:

Arms—Azure, on a chevron wavy between three lions' heads erased or, guttee de sang, as many mullets of the field.

Crest—A demi-lion argent, holding in its dexter paw a branch of palm proper.

Motto—Consulto et audacter.

(I) Francis Plummer, the founder of the American family, was born in England in the year 1594, and came either from Woolwich, in that country, or Wales, about 1633, and settled at Newbury in 1635. The two intervening years were spent by him in Boston, where he took the oath of freeman, May 14, 1634. He was a descendant of the ancient English family, and was a man of some prominence in the colony of Newbury. The land upon which he settled, and where his death occurred in the year 1673, is still in the possession of his descendants, now of the eighth generation. He married (first) Ruth ——, who died August 18, 1647; (second) March 31, 1648-49, Ann Palmer, died October 18, 1665; (third) November 29, 1666, Beatrice, widow of William Cantlebury, of Salem, Massachusetts. Francis Plummer was the father of four children, all born to his first wife, as follows: Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, born in 1630, married Sarah Cheney; Hannah, born in 1632, married, May 3, 1653, Samuel Moores; Mary, born in 1634, married, May 20, 1660, John Cheney, and settled on the north side of Parker river.

(II) Samuel Plummer, eldest son of Francis and Ruth Plummer, was born in the year 1619, and died in 1702. He married, about 1646, Mary Bidfield, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel, born April 20, 1647, married Joanna Woodbury. 2. Mary, born February 3, 1650, married, December 6, 1670, John Swett. 3. John, born May 3, 1652, was killed at Bloody Creek while serving against the Indians with Captain Lathrop, September 8, 1675. 4. Ephraim, born September 16, 1655, married Hannah Jaques. 5. Hannah, born February 16, 1657, married David Bacheldor. 6. Sylvanus, mentioned below. 7. Ruth, born August 7, 1660, married, January 18, 1682,



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Richard Jaques. 8. Elizabeth, born October 19, 1662, married, June 26, 1682, Richard Jacqman. 9. Deborah, born March 16, 1665, married, May 13, 1684, Stephen Jaques. 10. Josiah, born July 2, 1668, married, November 16, 1699, Elizabeth Dole. 11. Lydia, a twin of Josiah, married Joseph Mors. 12. Bathshua, born July 31, 1670, died in early youth.

(III) Sylvanus Plummer, fourth son and sixth child of Samuel and Mary (Bidfield) Plummer, was born February 22, 1658. He married, January 18, 1682, Sarah Moody. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born October 22, 1683. 2. Samuel, born November 12, 1684, died August 2, 1685. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. Lydia, married, May 18, 1717, Timothy Noyes. 5. Sarah, married ——— Titcomb. 6. Benjamin, married, in 1720, Keziah Storer.

(IV) Samuel (2) Plummer, third child and second son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Moody) Plummer, was born in the year 1686. He married, August 1, 1717, Hannah Woodman. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Abigail, born February 7, 1718, married, in 1744, James Bailey. 2. Sylvanus, born April 13, 1720, married, December 7, 1749, Rebecca Plummer. 3. Samuel, born January 14, 1722, married Mary Dole. 4. Mary, born November 26, 1723, married Daniel Barbour. 5. Hannah, born October 25, 1725, married, November 27, 1753, John Chase. 6. Sarah, born March 30, 1727, married, March 6, 1746, John Dole. 7. Elizabeth, born May 10, 1729, married Thomas Merritt. 8. Jonathan, born April 9, 1731, married, November 27, 1760, Abigail Greenleaf. 9. Anna, born December 6, 1734, married Isaac Pearson. 10. Joseph, born December 25, 1735, married, in 1776, Mary Foster, and died September 30, 1812. 11. Eunice, born June 5, 1738, married June 30, 1771, William Alexander. 12. Moses, mentioned below.

(V) Moses Plummer, youngest child of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Woodman) Plummer, was born August 6, 1740. As a young man he came to Falmouth, the original name of Portland, Maine, and purchased the property on the corner of King (now India) and Fore streets. This was burnt by the British, October 18, 1776, and rebuilt in 1784. Moses Plummer was a dealer in shoes and leather. He died October 17, 1824. He married, September 9, 1765, at Boston, Esther Hersey, of the same place, who died July 29, 1815, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Dorcas, born June 20, 1766, married Asa Fickett. 2. Hannah, born September 29, 1767, married Theophilus Boynton. 3. Samuel, born June 28, 1769, died July 23, 1769. 4. Joseph, born September 10, 1770, died September 27, 1770. 5. Moses, born January 3, 1772, married Abigail Smith. 6. William, mentioned below. 7. John, born November 18, 1778, married Eleanor Haskell. 8. Samuel, born March 2, 1782, died October 13, 1782.

(VI) William Plummer, sixth child and fourth son of Moses and Esther (Hersey) Plummer, was born November 17, 1774, at Falmouth, Maine, and died February 1, 1808. He was a blacksmith in Portland. He married, April 12, 1798, Margaret Morrill. They were the parents of the following children: William, mentioned below. 2. Esther, married John Thomas. 3. Margaret, married William Coffin.

(VII) William (2) Plummer, son of William (1) and Margaret (Morrill) Plummer, was born February 5, 1801. He married, April 20, 1824, Abigail Tobin, of Gorham, Maine, where she was born October 2, 1800. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Sarah Tobin, born November 14, 1824, died March 28, 1827. 2. Mary Crockett, born June 17, 1826, married Thomas Osborn, and died September 3, 1870. 3. Charles Moulton, mentioned below. 4. Ellen Moulton, born January 9, 1837, became the wife of Charles H. Fickett. 5. Esther, born February 23, 1839, died September 11, 1839. 6. Hiram Tobin, mentioned below. 7. Esther Thomas, born March 16, 1843, married Joseph H. Steele.

(VIII) Charles Moulton Plummer, third child and oldest son of William (2) and Abigail (Tobin) Plummer, was born March 11, 1828, at the old family homestead on India street, Portland. His childhood was passed in his native place, and his education obtained at the local public schools, which he attended until he had completed the grammar grades. His father had established a plumbing, heating and gas fitting business in Portland many years before, and when he had completed his studies he entered this establishment and there learned the details of the work. He was an apt pupil and was soon capable of giving the elder man material aid, and with the latter's gradual withdrawal from active life the management of the concern devolved more and more upon the young man's shoulders, a responsibility that he quickly proved himself quite capable of handling. Under the management of Mr. Plummer, the business rapidly grew to great proportions and in the course of time became one of the largest and most successful concerns of its kind in the United States. Mr. Plummer during his business career handled

many contracts for the equipment of the largest and most important buildings in Portland and also did a large business in adjacent regions. One of his most successful undertakings was that in which he was associated with Mr. George P. Wescott, in the installation of the plant of the Portland Water Company. A number of capitalists from Haverhill had already attempted to accomplish this difficult matter and failed, but Mr. Plummer was entirely successful in his effort and still further increased his already great reputation as a man of high resourcefulness and ability. He was also one of the prime movers in the building of the Portland and Rochester Railroad and was associated with a number of other prominent enterprises in this section of the country. In the management of the great business his brother, Hiram T. Plummer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this sketch, was a partner, and the firm was known as C. M. & H. T. Plummer, with Charles Moulton Plummer as president. Later he admitted his son, Charles Averill Plummer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this sketch, into the concern. In politics Mr. Plummer was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but, although he was keenly interested in all public issues, whether local or national, he was quite without personal ambition in the matter and never took an active part in public affairs.

On June 18, 1848, at Saco, Maine, Charles Moulton Plummer was united in marriage with Miranda Snow Ridlou, a native of that place, and a daughter of Charles and Mehitable (Snow) Ridlou. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Isabel, born June 15, 1849. 2. William, born July 2, 1851, died November 1, 1851. 3. Charles Averill, mentioned below. 4. Minnie Snow, adopted, born December 19, 1866.

Charles Moulton Plummer deserves a place among the successful business men whose careers have contributed to the growth of the material interest of the State of Maine. Of this distinguished group he was a prominent figure, a man whose achievements were not only the instruments of his personal success, but an integral part of the life of the community and one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of the prosperity of this region of the State. Mr. Plummer's death removed from the city of Portland one who had reached a place high in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and one who throughout a long life had always attained the highest standard of ethics in his business as in every other relation with his fellows. He had reached the ripe old age of seventy-six years when his death occurred, August 16, 1904, yet so entirely had he retained his mental powers, as well as a certain fresh and youthful outlook upon life, that his friends and associates found his demise a matter for surprise as well as grief, as that of one whose work was yet in the being and for whom the future held out still other opportunities for achievement. Mr. Plummer resided for many years in the family homestead where he was born, but later removed to the property on which had stood the old Swan House, which had been destroyed in the great fire of Portland, but which he immediately rebuilt. From this property which stood on Middle street he finally removed to a house at No. 10 Deering street, where he continued to make his home until the close of his life. He was a man of very strong domestic instincts and unusually powerful affections for those with whom he was intimately related. There was an especially strong affinity between him and his brother. Hiram T. Plummer, and it is thought that the latter's death in Arizona, December 25, 1902, greatly hastened Mr. Plummer's own end. The energy and force of Mr. Plummer's character have already been commented upon, and these qualities he truly possessed in a marked degree. His business acumen was also of the highest type, and there were many other sides to his character which, though less conspicuous, were equally worthy of praise. He was a man of very broad sympathy, to whom the misfortunes of others made a strong appeal, and though his charities were unostentatious, they were none the less large. His many activities, based as they were upon the best and most disinterested motives, were a valuable factor in the life of Portland, and particularly in the matter of its business development. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized, his honor, candor, and the democratic attitude which he held towards all men won for him an enviable reputation, and the admiration and affection of a host of friends. The uniform happiness of his family relations and his life generally were the merited result of his own strong and fine personality.

(VIII) Hiram Tobin Plummer, sixth child and second son of William (2) and Abigail (Tobin) Plummer, was born July 26, 1840. His childhood was passed in his native city of Portland, and upon reaching man's estate he became associated with his brother, Charles Moulton Plum-

mer, in the conduct in his large contracting business. Mr. Plummer's health, however, suffered a serious failure and he went West to Arizona, where his death occurred December 25, 1902. He married, March 6, 1870, Louisa Sturgis Drew, who was born November 25, 1837, and they were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Edna Mabel, born December 14, 1872. 2. John Mussey, born July 3, 1875.

(IX) Charles Averill Plummer, third child and second son of Charles Moulton and Miranda Snow (Ridlou) Plummer, was born March 20, 1856, and died at Portland, Maine, January 14, 1919, where for a number of years he had been in active management and the president of the great plumbing and contracting concern of C. M. & H. T. Plummer, founded nearly a century ago by his grandfather. As a lad he attended the local public school and later became a student at the Westbrook Seminary. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution he entered the establishment of his father, and there worked in a clerical capacity for a number of years. This old firm, which was engaged in the plumbing, heating and gas fitting business, was established about ninety years ago by William Plummer, who began business on a small scale, but through patient, industrious work and good business judgment gradually built up a prosperous concern. Under the management of its next head, Charles Moulton Plummer, this development was carried on with increased rapidity until the company had grown to be one of the strongest of its kind in the United States. It was during the period of rapid growth that Charles Averill Plummer was employed as a clerk in its office, and there he quickly gained a wide knowledge of the particular trade as well as of business methods generally. After a few years thus spent he was admitted into partnership by his father, and from that time on gradually assumed a greater and greater share of the responsibility in the concern's management. His father and uncle, Hiram T. Plummer, who were at the head of the business, died, the latter in 1902, and the former in 1904, and the management of the entire establishment fell upon the young man's shoulders. From that time until the close of his life Mr. Plummer was its active head, holding the double office of president and treasurer, and showing himself the worthy successor to his predecessors. Under his leadership the company was reorganized, a new and larger building erected for its accommodation, and it was started upon a new career of growth and expansion. Throughout his active career Mr. Plummer mingled with his personal success a broad-minded and commendable public spirit that prevented him from ever embarking upon an enterprise likely to prove to the detriment of the community, and which won for him the warm and admiring praise of his fellow citizens. He kept the welfare of the community continually at heart and one of his greatest ambitions was the establishment of a plant which would insure the purification of the waters of Lake Sebago, from which Portland draws its water supply.

Mr. Plummer was a member of the Portland Board of Trade and in that and other capacities took an active part in promoting the general welfare of the city, particularly in its material aspect. In addition to the conduct of his own great business he was a director of the United States Trust Company of Portland, and was also interested in other business and financial enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, but although deeply interested in the issues of the day was quite without personal ambition, and with the exception of his candidacy as trustee of the Water District avoided rather than sought political preferment. He was, however, active in local military affairs, was a member of Portland Mechanic Blues, and served as quartermaster on the staff of Colonel John Marshall Brown, commanding officer of First Regiment Infantry, Maine National Guard. He was also affiliated with the Lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Portland Athletic Club, also Portland Yacht Club, and the Old Gymnasium. In his religious belief Mr. Plummer was a Universalist, and attended the Congress Square Church of that denomination.

Charles Averill Plummer was united in marriage, October 16, 1878, at Portland, with Mary Rosabel Brackett, a native of Portland, and a daughter of Seth Higgins Brackett (who is mentioned at length below) and Elizabeth Ann (Libby) Brackett, his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Plummer one child was born, Marion Snow, who became the wife of Clifford Coburn Emerson, of Boston. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, as follows: Charles, Alden Clifford and Mary Rosabel. Mrs. Charles A. Plummer is a delightful and entertaining hostess and a devoted mother. The married life of her husband and herself was an ideal one and their home, No. 148 State street, Portland, enjoyed an enviable reputation for open-handed hospitality, which was typical of the old school New England families.

Charles Averill Plummer was a typical man of business of the kind that has made New England famous and has placed this region so high among the industrial centers of the world. He should not be classed with the type that is becoming more and more dominant in contemporary business life, whose interests in their own achievements are so strong that they forget the general welfare of the community, but with that more gracious type that appear unfortunately to be growing less, whose operations never dulled their public spirit and who aimed at the advancement of the entire community quite as much as their own. He was the kind of man at whom the community can and does point with gratitude and admiration for the benefits which his activities have conferred on it. Not less conspicuous than these semi-public virtues were his private ones, which rendered him a beloved husband, father and friend, and won him a host of companions with whom his relations were of the warmest and most cordial. Through the many years which he and his wife have been conspicuous figures in the social life of the community, they have stood as types of cultivation and refinement as well as of those more fundamental and homely virtues that form the only stable foundation of domestic life.

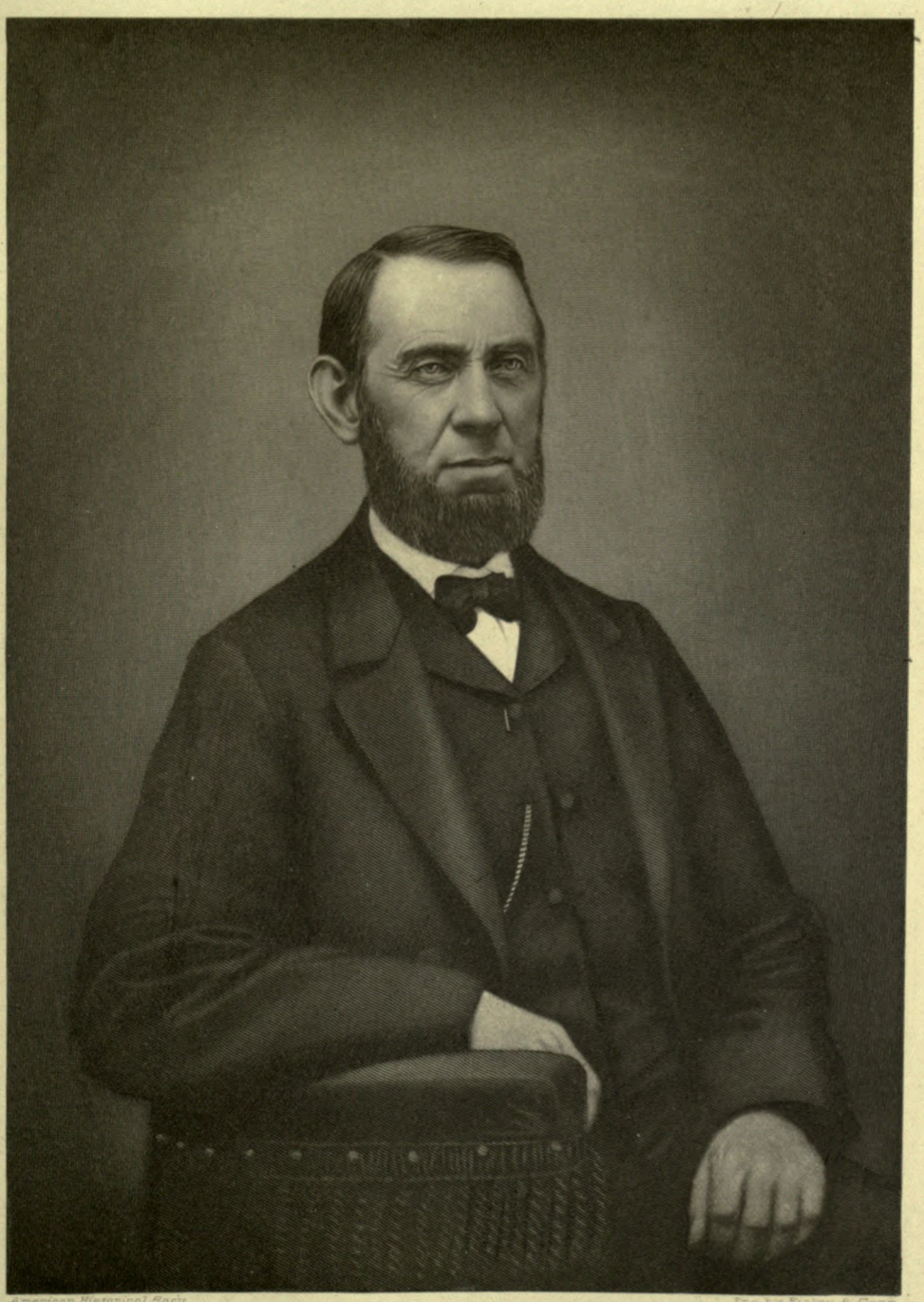
SETH HIGGINS BRACKETT, for many years a successful business man of Portland, Maine, and proprietor of the celebrated Peak's Island House on the island of that name, was until his death, November 10, 1877, a member of one of the oldest families in New England, which has been identified with the affairs of this State since the early period of its history. The coat-of-arms of the Brackett family is as follows:

Arms—Sable, three garbs or within a bordure argent.
Crest—A goat's head erased or.

(I) The Brackett family was founded in America by one Anthony Brackett, who according to tradition, may have been a Scotchman, but there is evidence also that he may have come from England, according to early records, as shown in the Brackett genealogy. He located at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, where it empties into the ocean and which now divides New Hampshire and Maine. He came in company with the Scot, David Thompson, as early as 1623. He is supposed to have made his home prior to 1649 in the vicinity of Little Harbor and the "Piscatawa" House on what is known as Odiorne's Point, and after that date is known to have resided about a mile south of the Harbor, west of Sandy Beach on Salt Water Brook, on Brackett Lane, now Brackett Road. He was the recipient of several grants of land in the community, and was the purchaser of other tracts, so that he became a large land owner and one of the wealthy members of the colony. He was also active in public affairs, and held a number of offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. He was an Episcopalian in his religion, and was remarkable for his charity and public spirit. He married, about 1635, but the name of his wife is not known. His children were as follows: Anthony, Eleanor, Thomas, mentioned below; Jane and John. Anthony Brackett met his death at the hands of the Indians.

(II) Thomas Brackett, son of Anthony Brackett, was born about 1635, near Sandy Beach, then a part of Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and now a part of the town of Rye. He removed from that place to Casco, now Portland, Maine, shortly after 1662. He became very prominent in the community, served in a number of public posts, and was a successful and active merchant. Like his father he met his death at the hands of Indians, August 11, 1676, who captured his wife and children and carried them away in captivity. This was, however, while his father was still living and the latter subsequently ransomed his son's wife and children. Thomas Brackett married Mary Milton, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Cleeves) Milton, and they were the parents of the following children: Josiah, mentioned below; Sarah; (Samuel probably) and Mary.

(III) Lieutenant Josiah Brackett, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Milton) Brackett, was born at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. He was left an orphan at an early age by the slaying of his father by the Indians and the death of his mother, while a captive in their hands. He was himself a prisoner of the Indians until redeemed by his grandfather, with whom he made his home for some time thereafter. The destruction of his father's property and other damages done by the savages left him in a state of poverty, yet so energetic was he and so excellent was his judgment that he eventually became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the province. When the trouble with the Indians began in 1688 he joined his uncle, Anthony Brackett, and was with him when he fell in battle. He took part in most of the fighting, that lasted in all somewhat more than a quarter of a century, and was chosen the leader of the military band with the commission of lieutenant. He



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Seth H. Beckett

was probably engaged in the coast trade and the lumber business, and was the owner of several saw mills in various places. He was a large land owner, and became the possessor of Peak's Island and other tracts originally forming parts of the Milton estate. He was also very prominent in the public affairs of the colony, and was universally regarded with respect and admiration. From an inscription on his gravestone we learn that he died June 19, 1749, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Mary Weeks, a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Haines) Weeks, and they were the parents of the following children: John, Josiah, Thomas, Samuel, Anthony, mentioned below; Mary, who died in infancy; Abigail, Eleanor, Jane, Mary, Keziah, Margaret and Nathaniel.

(IV) Anthony (2) Brackett, fifth son of Lieutenant Josiah and Mary (Weeks) Brackett, was born January 25, 1708, at Greenland, New Hampshire. He came to Maine when eleven years of age, and made his home at Falmouth. He and his brother Josiah took possession of a large tract of land claimed by their father on "the Neck" and this they divided between them, each taking a portioin for his own. Anthony Brackett, besides this property, also owned the greater and more valuable portion of Peak's Island, and was thus one of the largest landed proprietors in the entire region. He was prominent in the business and social affairs of Falmouth or Portland, and his house was built at the corner of Danforth and Brackett streets there. His death occurred September 10, 1784, at the age of seventy-seven years. Anthony Brackett married (first) February 14, 1734, Sarah Knight; (second) in 1756, Karen Happuck Hicks. By the first union six children were born, as follows: John, Sarah, Thomas, mentioned below; James, Elizabeth and Anthony. The following children were born of the second union: Meribah, Josiah, Keziah, Samuel and Nathaniel.

(V) Thomas (2) Brackett, son of Anthony (2) and Sarah (Knight) Brackett, was born in May, 1744, at Falmouth and died December 13, 1815. He inherited from his father much valuable property in and about Portland, including a large proportion of the Peak's Island tract, where he made his home, probably from before the Revolution to the close of his life. When Thomas Brackett first went to that place, there were but three houses on the entire island, and when, on October 16, 1775, Captain Henry Mowatt, with the British fleet, anchored in Hog's Roads, it was in sight of Mr. Brackett's house. Thomas Brackett married, December 9, 1762, Jane Hall, born in 1740, died May 10, 1810, a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (White) Hall, of Cherryfield. They were the parents of the following children: John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Sally, Patience and Mary.

(VI) John Brackett, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Jane (Hall) Brackett, was born at Falmouth, January 12, 1764. His father gave him two hundred and sixty acres of land on Peak's Island, well stocked with cattle, etc., and there, in 1796, he erected a large two-story house, now the Peak's Island House. He was interested in a number of enterprises and one of his principal occupations was the curing of fish for the West India market. He married, May 7, 1789, Lucy Snow, born in 1767, died June 14, 1842, daughter of Major David Snow, of Orleans, Massachusetts, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

(VII) John (2) Brackett, son of John (1) and Lucy (Snow) Brackett, and father of Seth Higgins Brackett, was born January 2, 1794, at Peak's Island, and at an early age went to sea. He became a master of a vessel engaged in the coast trade out of Portland, and for many years followed this life. He married, June 10, 1817, Mary Andrew Haddlock, born in 1800, died May 18, 1880, a daughter of Captain Samuel Haddlock, of Cranberry Island, Maine, who died May 21, 1859.

(VIII) Seth Higgins Brackett, son of John (2) and Mary Andrew (Haddlock) Brackett, was born July 31, 1818, on Cranberry Island, Maine, and throughout his entire life was associated with the interests and affairs of this region. Here he secured his education, and upon reaching maturity engaged in several different lines of business. He developed a large trade in paints and oil and similiar material and was one of the successful merchants of Portland. He also foresaw the possibilities in the development of Peak's Island, and set himself to the task of using the natural advantages and resources of the place. In 1853 he built about the old house of his grandfather as a nucleus the Peak's Island House, the first hostelry on the island, and this became a very popular resort with those seeking the beauties of the Maine coast during the summer months. He also constructed a fine landing on the south side of the island, and gradually organized a system of communication between this point and Portland, until he had eventually a regular line of steamers making the trip. He was a very active man, and continually devolved new ideas for the carrying out of his activities,

and showed considerable genius in the overcoming of obstacles and difficulties. He always maintained his keen interest in local affairs and political issues, but although consistently performing his duties as a citizen, he never took a more active part, and avoided, rather than sought, anything in the nature of political office. He was a Democrat in political faith, and for many years was a staunch supporter of the principles with which the name of that party is associated. In his religious belief Mr. Brackett was a Baptist, and attended for many years service at the Fren Street Church of that denomination.

Seth Higgins Brackett was united in marriage, September 7, 1833, at Portland, with Elizabeth Ann Libby, born at Portland, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Lakeman) Libby, and a granddaughter on the maternal side of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Lakeman. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, as follows: Caroline, who became the wife of Captain William H. Lang; George Albert, who served in Company S, Twelfth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, married Lizzie G. Clark; and Mary Rosabel, who became the wife of Charles Averill Plummer, mentioned above.

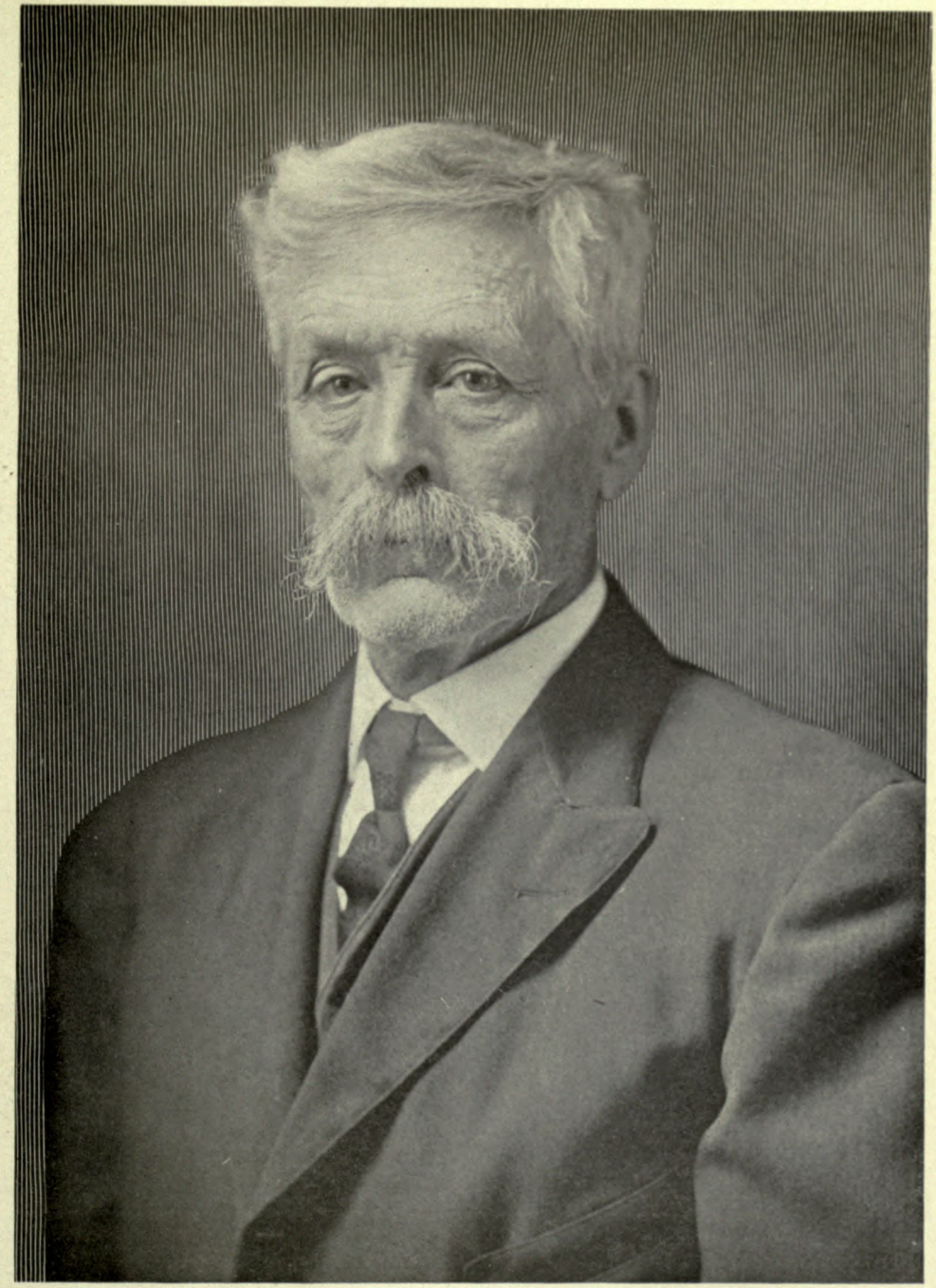
Undoubtedly one of the strongest impulses in the life of Mr. Brackett was his fondness for his home and family. For these he had the warmest affection and delighted to stay in the former during his leisure hours. Not a little of such time was spent by him in planning the happiness and pleasure of the various members of his household, and this warmness of hearth extended beyond his immediate family to a host of good friends, whom his personal attractions and virtues had gathered about him, so that there were few pleasures he relished so greatly as that of receiving a group of these about his hospitable hearth, and indulge in the informal intercourse of intimate friendship. The attractions that won so many friends were by no means of the surface only, but had their places in the strong and sterling virtues of the typical New England character, a fact well proven by the firmness with which those friendships were retained through a course of years. Integrity, courage, and wisdom were all his, and he may well stand as a model for the growing generation of the devoted husband and father, the worthy citizen, the upright man.

NORMAN TAPLEY, of Robinson, Maine, was born October 16, 1855, in Blaine, the son of Sherman and Esther (Kinny) Tapley, his father having been a lumberman for many years and later a farmer.

Norman Tapley was educated in the common schools of his region and after finishing his school courses, went into teaching and was occupied in this profession for twelve years. He then settled on his farm which comprised 200 acres and was occupied in improving and working it. A Republican in his political affiliations, he served as town selectman for 35 years. For three years he was on the board of trustees of the Aroostook Central Institute. He has always been keenly interested in all matters pertaining to education and holds that the whole future of the country is involved in its success. Mr. Tapley has had oversight of the school work from the time he became of age, acting as supervisor for many years until poor health forced him to resign all public work in 1917. As time passed a village grew up around him, and the necessity of a school was felt. The town would not vote for this expense as the children could get to a school at some distance, but this school was in a crowded condition. Mr. Tapley bought a lot in the village, erected a suitable building at his own expense, then rented it to the town, thus getting the much needed school started. The village grew as the years passed and the demand for more room and grade work was apparent. The town was slow to see and act. Mr. Tapley again repeated what he had done years before. He bought a lot near the other school, put up another building and placed the lower grades in this with another teacher. These buildings are now a matter of pride to the village of Robinson. In after years the town of Blaine purchased this property of Mr. Tapley. Mr. Tapley is a member of the Masonic Order, and is also a member of the Grange.

He married at Blaine, Maine, February 25, 1884, Bethia M. Doherty, daughter of William H. and Ann W. (Carvel) Doherty, the former of whom served in Company C, First Battalion of Maine Volunteers in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Tapley are the parents of the following children: 1. Sherman A., born January 10, 1890, and married March 26, 1913, Georgia A. McClellan, of Bloomfield, New Brunswick, and has one child, Glena G. 2. Howard S., born July 12, 1898, and married December 7, 1918, Vivian E. Noble, of Blaine, Maine.

ALFRED K. AMES, a well known figure in the lumbering and political circles of his State, was born in Machias, Maine, September 4, 1866, son of the Hon. John Keller Ames, State Senator, and of Sarah (Albee) Sanborn Ames. The Ames family



Norman Tapley



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Alfred L. Ames

has been one of note in this country and was of gentle origin in England. The escutcheon they bore was: argent on a bend sable, three roses in a field.

(I) Captain Anthony Eames (as the name was then spelled) was born in Dorsetshire, England, about 1595. He came to America and settled in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and there he died in 1686.

(II) Lieutenant Mark Eames, son of Captain Anthony and Margorie Eames, was born in England in 1620, and was brought by his parents while still a young child to the colony. He also resided at Marshfield, and died there in 1693.

(III) Jonathan Eames, son of Lieutenant Mark and Elizabeth Eames, was born at Marshfield in 1655, and died there in 1724. He married Hannah Trouant, of that town.

(IV) Jedediah Eames, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Trouant) Eames, was born in Marshfield, in 1685, and died there in 1738. He married Mary, daughter of Tobias Oakman.

(V) Jedediah (2) Eames, son of Jedediah (1) and Mary (Oakman) Eames, was born in Marshfield, and married in 1752, Bertha Tilden.

(VI) Mark Eames, son of Jedediah (2) and Bertha (Tilden) Eames, changed the spelling of the name to Ames. He removed to North Haven, Knox county, Maine, and took up a large tract of land, and died there. He married Priscilla Howland, and had eight children. Major-General Adelbert Ames, who was Governor of Mississippi, was a great-grandson of Mark Ames, and like another "down-east" man, Sergeant S. Prentiss, put New England energy and driving power into that land of cotton and canebrakes.

(VII) Isaac Ames, sixth son of Mark and Priscilla (Howland) Ames, was born in North Haven, July 6, 1784, and died March 10, 1854. He married Abigail Clark, and their children were: Captain Isaac, Captain Alfred, of further mention; Benjamin, Priscilla, Charles, Warren, and Susan.

(VIII) Captain Alfred Ames, second son of Isaac and Abigail (Clark) Ames, was born in North Haven, September 7, 1809, and came to Machias before 1836. He was one of the original founders of the Congregational church, donating twenty-five dollars towards the erection of the building known as the Union Meeting House. He followed the sea and was master of a ship. He married Mary Keller, and their children were: John K., of whom further; Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon Bonaparte, Martin Van Buren, and Maria Louisa.

(IX) Hon. John K. Ames, oldest child of Captain Alfred and Mary (Keller) Ames, was born in East Machias, November 2, 1831, and died March 22, 1901. He was a lumber operator on a large scale, and a merchant. He was selectman for thirty years, and chairman of the board of selectmen for half of that time; was a member of the Maine Senate 1893 to 1897, and collector of the port of Machias at the time of his death. He married Sarah (Albee) Sanborn, and their children were: 1. Edwin G., who lives in Seattle, and is manager of the Puget Lumber Company. 2. Anna M., married Fred H. Peavey, and lives in Machias. 3. Julia P., married R. C. Fuller, of the Fuller Iron Works, Providence. 4. Frank Sanborn. 5. Alfred Keller, of further mention. 6. Lucy T., died March 1, 1916.

(X) Captain Alfred K. Ames, yougest son of Hon. John K. and Sarah (Albee-Sanborn) Ames, was born at Machias, in 1866. After having passed through the Machias High School he went to the English and Classical School of Providence, and then entered upon business life. He became a clerk in the lumber firm of John K. Ames in 1886, and remained with him until the business was taken over by the Machias Lumber Company, of which corporation he is now the general manager, and vice-president, having been from the time of the incorporation the secretary. He is a trustee of the Machias Savings Bank, and has served his community as a member of the Second Regiment of the National Guard, in the capacity of captain of Company M, his commission having been given by Governor John F. Hill. From this post Captain Ames resigned in 1906. Captain Ames has served the State, as his father did before him, as a State Senator, in 1915-16, 1917-18, and has entered with the beginning of 1919 upon his third term. He is a Republican in political views, and is a Universalist in religion. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Harwood Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a Knight Templar.

Mr. Ames married, at Calais, September 4, 1899, Nellie E. Hill, daughter of J. Murray and Alma (Gordon) Hill, and they have a son, John Keller Ames, born May 20, 1907.

ETHER SHEPLEY—There is no name that has been more closely identified with the affairs of the State of Maine during the last two generations than that of Shepley, borne as it was by father and son, both of whom, as high public officials, rendered incalculable services to their State and Nation. Prior to the coming to Maine of the Hon. Ether Shepley, the family had resided in Massachusetts, where it was founded in early Colonial times.

(I) The Shepleys were undoubtedly of Eng-

lish origin and first appear in this country in the person of John Shepley, or Shipley, who was the recipient of a grant of land at Salem in the year 1637. He removed from that place somewhat later to Chelmsford in company with a Mr. Fiske, who is believed to have been his partner. He was the father of three children: John, mentioned below; Nathaniel and Lydia.

(II) John (2) Shepley, son of John (1) Shepley, was born, apparently at Salem, in 1637, the same year in which his father received a grant of land there. He removed with his parents to Chelmsford, but whether he remained there or went on to Groton is not positively known.

(III) John (3) Shepley, or Sheple, as he spelled his name, son of John (2) Shepley, was born either at Chelmsford or Groton, Massachusetts, and was of the latter place at least as early as 1700, when a child of his is recorded as born there. He is called Captain John Sheple in the records and appears to have been representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for the six terms between 1716 and 1728, while in 1718 he was a member of the board of selectmen of Groton. He married Lydia ———, and among their children was John, mentioned below.

(IV) John (4) Shepley, son of John (3) and Lydia Shepley, or Sheple, was a resident of Groton, and there married Abigail Green.

(V) John (5) Shepley, son of John (4) and Abigail (Green) Shepley, and father of the Hon. Ether Shepley, was born at Groton. He was the orderly sergeant and clerk of a company of volunteers in the Revolution, and was a prominent man in the affairs of Groton, where he held several town offices. He was by occupation a farmer, and is said of him that he was exceedingly fond of reading and a "man of general information." He married Mary (Gibson) Therlow, the widow of Captain Therlow, of the Revolutionary army, and a daughter of Deacon Gibson, of Stowel. They were the parents of three children: John; Ether, with whom we are especially concerned; and Stephen.

(VI) Ether Shepley, second son of John (5) and Mary (Gibson-Therlow) Shepley, was born November 2, 1789, at Groton, Massachusetts. His rather unusual given name was taken from the name of one of the villages of the Canaanites given to Simeon—Joshua XIX:7, and in Hebrew signifies "stone." The childhood of Ether Shepley was spent in his native town, where he attended the Groton Academy and studied under Caleb Butler, a well known educator of the day. There he was prepared for college and afterwards matriculated at Dartmouth, from which he was graduated with the class of 1811. Having determined upon the law as a career, he entered the office of Dudley Hubbard, a well known attorney of South Berwick, Maine, and there pursued his studies for a time. Mr. Hubbard found his new assistant a valuable one and desired him to stay in his office, but young Mr. Shepley felt that he should have a varied experience and left him to enter in succession the offices of Zabdiel B. Adams, of the Worcester county bar, and a Solomon Strong at Hampshire. He completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in July, 1814, after which he came immediately to Maine and began his practice at Saco. He had greatly profited by his experience in the several ofces where he had worked while reading the law, and had gained an amount of business experience not possessed by the average young man beginning his practice, advantages which, coupled to his own great ability, soon brought him into prominence as one of the rising attorneys at the bar of Maine. The first occasion upon which Mr. Shepley became identified with public affairs to any great extent was that of the proposed separation of Maine from Massachusetts in 1819, it having been a part of the older State until that time. In the discussions which were entered into he took a very prominent part and his great legal knowledge made his counsel of high value, to such an extent that he was elected to represent Saco in the General Court during that year. He was also elected a member of the convention chosen to draw up the constitution of the new State and played a conspicuous part in the deliberations of that body. He was appointed United States attorney for the District of Maine in 1821 as the successor to William P. Preble, when that eminent jurist was placed upon the Supreme Court of the State. This responsible post he continued to hold until 1833, when he was elected United States Senator from Maine as successor to John Holmes. He was a strong adherent to the policies of the Democratic party of that day and stoutly supported President Jackson during his administration. It was during the excited controversy concerning the removal of deposits from the United States Bank, that Mr. Shepley championed the President in his action and paid a great tribute to Amos Kendall, the government's agent in the matter, who happened to be one of his own classmates at college. Mr. Shepley would probably have remained in the Senate during a long period as he was still a comparatively young

man and one of great energy, but in September, 1836, a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of the State for which his high legal abilities and great learning made him the most fitting candidate. He was accordingly appointed an associate justice of that court by Governor Dunlap, and in 1848 became chief justice to succeed Chief Justice Whitman, an appointment that received the universal approval of the bench and bar of Maine. He held this high office during the seven years of the constitutional term, and then retired from the bench, terminating a judicial career which had done honor equally to himself and the great Commonwealth which he so faithfully served. During that time he refused a great number of offices tendered to him in connection with the national government, for which he was eminently qualified, but which would have necessitated the giving up of his judicial duties to which he was particularly devoted. After his retirement from the bench in 1855 it was the desire of Justice Shepley to remain in private life, but he could not refuse to serve his fellow citizens in the capacity to which he was appointed by resolve of April 1, 1856. This was the special office of sole commissioner to revise the public laws, an appointment which contained in itself an expression of the highest confidence and trust possible. Although there was an instruction to complete his task by the fifteenth day of the following November, a condition that would have made it appear practically impossible to most men, Justice Shepley cheerfully undertook it and actually accomplished it in the time set, and accomplished it in a manner that has given it a great and lasting value to Maine. The results of his labors were published in 1857 under the title of "Revised Statutes of Maine." His death occurred at his Portland home, January 14, 1877, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

The devotion of Justice Shepley to the law was different in type from that of most men who follow that exacting mistress. Doubtless the majority of lawyers feel an interest in their great profession, but very few there are who will not put it aside for the sake of great opportunities in the world of politics or business. To many, indeed, it serves as but a stepping stone to politics, which they take merely because it appears to lead there most directly. It was far otherwise with Justice Shepley, who consistently put behind him any such temptation, if, indeed, it was a temptation to him at all. His heart was single in its devotion and he would seem to have cared more to succeed in his chosen calling than for any other honor that the world might offer. In another sense, too, this devotion was of an unusual kind. Justice Shepley was as jealous of the fair renown of his mistress as of his own, and would never consent to turn her powers to any purpose but the noblest. He was possessed unquestionably of remarkable qualifications for the work he designed for himself, and added to a naturally clear and comprehensive mind the capacity for taking pains, which we have heard on good authority to be synonymous with genius. His powers of analysis were notable and he carried them to their limit in working out a case in detail. His forensic powers were also great, although not showy, his eloquence being of that most effective kind that springs from powerful convictions and not from art. Personally he was a man of very powerful character which was based on the fundamental virtues of courage and sincerity. His home life was an ideal one, and it may be truly said that in all the relations of his life his conduct was beyond reproach. In the course of an obituary article on Justice Shepley, the late William Gould wrote as follows:

> Judge Shepley became a communicant of the Congregational church at Saco in 1823. He removed from Saco to Portland in 1837, and joined the communion of the State Street Church, and was an exemplary Christian to the time of his death. For fifty years there were no doubts in his mind as to his duty to his Creator and his fellowmen. Within a few years of his death he wrote: "When strongly inclined to cast it from me as a painful and loathsome subject, it seemed to be mean and unworthy of a thinking man to avoid a full and impartial investigation of his relations to his Creator and to his fellow creatures and the manner in which he fulfilled them. . . . I desire to leave my testimony that a life of devotion resting upon repentance and faith in Christ is a life of higher enjoyment than can be found without it." The last time Judge Shepley spoke in public it was the privilege of the writer to hear him. . . . In February, 1874, the Historical Society held a meeting in the city building, Portland, at which Judge Shepley was present. During the forenoon the president alluded to the presence of the venerable judge, and invited him to address the society, which, after some hesitation, he concluded to do. While he was preparing to speak all eyes were turned to the patriarchal figure, which was most striking. On his commencing to speak, there was a general feeling of reverence, and from a common impulse the whole audience rose, and remained standing until he closed. He alluded to his associates of half a century before, to his long membership, and expressed regret that he had given to society so little assistance in their researches. He closed with an expression of interest in the objects aimed at. This was the last time he spoke in public and the scene will long be remembered by those present.

From "A History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine," published in 1863, the following extract concerning Justice Shepley is taken:

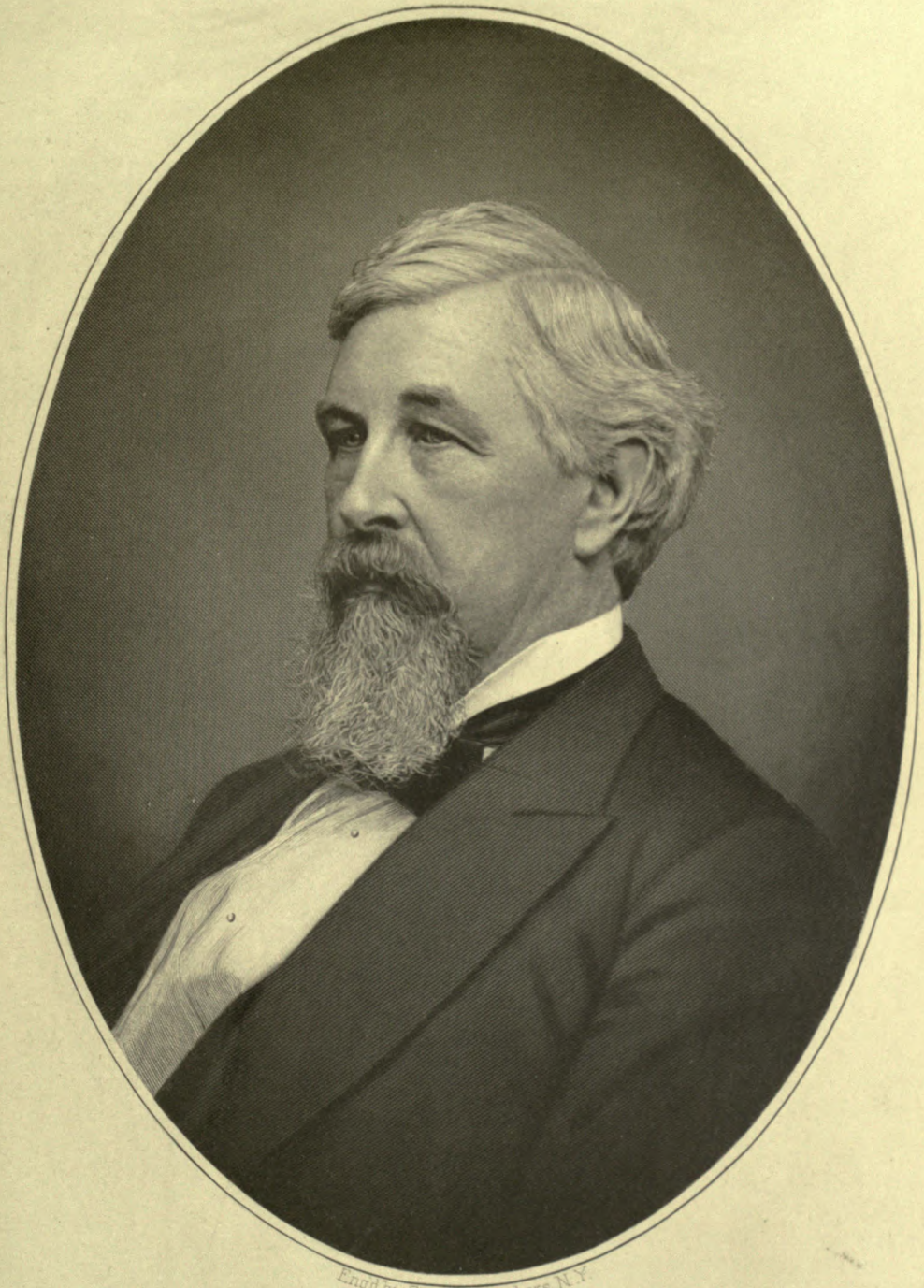
Judge Shepley has uniformally through his long life been the firm friend and supporter of good order, and a just administration of the law. He has given substantial aid to the cause of religion, good morals, and general education, and has himself practiced upon the rules he has prescribed for others. He has been thirty-three years a trustee of Bowdoin College, having been chosen in 1829, and has been a careful observer of its affairs and a faithful counsellor in its emergencies. He has filled all the numerous trusts, private and public, entrusted to him, uprightly, diligently, and well, for the good of the people and the individuals in whose service he has been employed. And after a well-filled public life of thirty-six years, and at the age of seventy-three years, he may very properly lay aside the armor, which he has worn worthily and with honor through the conflicts of political contention, the sharp strifes of the forum and the calmer struggles with the subtleties and nice discriminations of legal investigation, where the arms are reason and judgment, against the keen masters of rhetoric. He has received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of LL.D. . . . The Chief Justice, too far advanced to take part in active hostilities in support of the government of his country, sustains the cause by his words and co-operation in his efforts to put down the rebellion. And in order to enable his son to fight freely and unincumbered by his numerous engagements at home, he has taken his place anew in the courts, and burnished up the forensic armor for fresh contests on the field of his former stuggles. E'en in his ashes lives his wonted fires.

Ether Shepley was united in marriage in the year 1816 with Anna Foster, whom he knew while a student at Dartmouth. Her death occurred in 1867. They were the parents of the following children: John R., a student of Bowdoin College, from which he received the degree of LL.D. and afterwards became one of the most prominent attorneys of St. Louis, Missouri; George Foster, whose sketch follows; and Leonard D.

GEORGE FOSTER SHEPLEY—The career of George Foster Shepley is one of those of which the State of Maine has the greatest reason to feel proud and he is deservedly ranked by his fellow citizens with such men as James G. Blaine, Thomas Reed and others, the greatest of her sons. His service at the bar and on the bench, a service rendered particularly to his State, and that rendered by him during his brilliant career as a soldier and military governor during the Civil War and the difficult period of reconstruction that followed, were such as to awaken the spontaneous admiration of his fellow citizens, while his virtue and fidelity as a man and a Christian were well attested by his fruitfulness in good. His personal traits of character were such as to endear him to his great multitude of friends and professional associates, and the handsome memorial tablet erected in his honor in St. Luke's Cathedral at Portland, Maine, by a group of men who had known and come into constant relations with him is an eloquent if silent tribute to this most genuine veneration and affection.

General Shepley was a son of the Hon. Ether and Anna (Foster) Shepley and a member of a distinguished New England family, his descent being traced in the sketch of his father precedes this. That father was for many years one of the best known jurists of Maine and a man who stood for all that was best and noblest in the traditions of the American bar, while his mother was a woman of the highest type of New England gentlewoman, so that the home atmosphere in which the lad, and afterwards the youth, was reared, and where his impressionable character was formed, was well calculated to bring out and foster all that was purest and strongest in his nature.

He was born January 1, 1819, at Saco, Maine, and his childhood was spent in his native town and in attendance upon the local schools. His father had been a student at Dartmouth College, and had the strongest kind of associations with that great institution, so that when, at an unusually early age, the youth was ready for college it was there that he was sent. He was graduated after the usual academic course with the class of 1837, when only eighteen years of age. It was quite natural that the young man, brought up in the atmosphere of the law and with the shining example of his father before him, should desire to follow in the elder man's footsteps and adopt the law as his profession. This, indeed, was true and after his graduation from Dartmouth he entered the Harvard Law School, where he had the privilege of studying under such brilliant teachers and complete masters of the law as Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. He completed his law studies in two years, and upon graduating from Harvard in 1839 he was admitted to the bar of Maine, though but twenty years old at the time. He first made his headquarters at Bangor, Maine, where he commenced practice in association with Joshua W. Hathaway, afterwards associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. In 1844 Mr. Shepley came to Portland and there became a partner of the Hon. Joseph Howard, a distinguished member of the Portland bar. Judge Howard had already developed a large legal business which attained even greater proportions during the existence of the firm of Howard & Shepley. In the year 1848 Chief Justice Whitman died and Justice Ether Shepley, already an associate of the Supreme Court, was appointed to fill the highest judicial office within the gift of the State. This left a vacancy in the court and Mr. Howard was chosen to fill it. It



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George F. Shepley

thus happened that the whole weight and responsibility of the large practice of the firm fell upon the shoulders of young Mr. Shepley, who proved himself quite capable of managing it. Not long afterwards he associated with him John W. Dana, now deceased, and the firm of Shepley & Dana rapidly assumed a place in the front rank of the profession. The bar of Maine at that time numbered among its members such men as General Samuel Fessenden, William Pitt Fessenden, Edward Fox, Thomas Amory Deblois, R. H. L. Codman and others of like standing, yet among these brilliant attorneys young Mr. Shepley took his place as an equal, proving himself a worthy successor to his father. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce United States district attorney for Maine, and in 1857 was reappointed by President Buchanan. Until 1861 he continued in this office, trying many difficult cases for the government and acquitting himself with the utmost ability. At the same time he was engaged in his private practice, which increased from year to year until it was one of the largest in Maine.

The story of Mr. Shepley's participation in the political upheaval of the time is an interesting one. His father, Justice Ether Shepley, had always been a staunch Democrat in his affiliations, and the younger man had grown up with the same strong sympathies, founded on a very clear understanding of the great principles involved. In spite of his firm convictions, however, he was reluctant to take part in the political activities, preferring to devote his attention to his chosen mistress, the law, for which he had much the same pure devotion as his father. It was impossible for a man of his prominence and reputation to remain entirely aloof, however, for he was constantly being invited to support this or that candidate or policy, and he naturally felt a certain obligation to defend and urge his principles and beliefs. In 1850 he was the successful candidate of his party for the State Senate, and in his capacity as legislator he was irresistably drawn into the conflicts then raging. In each case where he appeared as an advocate for some purpose or aim of his party, he won further laurels as a sincere and eloquent speaker, and in the ranks of his opponents became an adversary to be feared. In the year 1860 he was a delegate-at-large for Maine at the Democratic National Convention at Charlestown, South Carolina, and afterwards at the postponed sessions of that body at Baltimore. He was a prominent figure there and his speech in reply to the call for the State of Maine won him national fame. The principal candidates at the convention were Judge Douglas and Mr. Guthrie, and it was for the latter that Mr. Shepley cast his vote, his being one of the three out of eight Maine delegates so cast. With the nomination of Judge Douglas he put aside his own preferences and lent his powerful aid in the campaign that followed, yet it was known that he was not in entire accord with a large faction of Douglas supporters. The Democratic party was very much split up into factions at the time, and many of its members were uniting with the new Republican party, organized on the issues of abolition anti-slavery and the preservation of the Union. While Mr. Shepley did not then leave the ranks of the Democratic party, he was wholly in accord with the Republicans upon both of these then paramount questions, and when Abraham Lincoln was elected was among the first of the leaders of his party to uphold the President's hands.

His support was of the practical kind of accepting a commission as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, September 27, 1861. His appointment to this responsible post was largely due to the representations of General B. F. Butler in command of the New England Division raised in this region and of which the Twelfth Regiment was designed to form a part. After spending a few months at Camp Chase, near Lowell, Massachusetts, he embarkd from Boston on the steamer *Constitution* in command of a detachment of General Butler's division consisting of his own regiment, the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, two companies of mounted rifles and one section of a battery. After other delays he finally arived at Ship Island, near New Orleans, having, in the meantime, joined his commanding officer, General Butler, with the rest of the division. So efficient had Colonel Shepley proved himself in the difficult matters of transporting and caring for the large body of troops so entrusted to him that on March 22, 1863, by general order No. 2, Department of the Gulf, he was placed in command of the Third Brigade, which consisted of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Maine Regiments, the Thirtieth Massachusetts, the First Maine Battery and Magee's cavalry. This was a preliminary step to an office which he was later to fill and in which he was destined to do a very great service to his country. Not long after his increased responsibilties, General Butler occupied New Orleans, and Colonel Shepley was made military commander of the city in charge of the troops there and at Algiers. The difficulties and

responsibilities of this post were soon after materially increased, for, the confederate mayor being arrested by General Butler for disloyalty, he was ordered to assume the civic duties of administration. In this most delicate position, Colonel Shepley displayed the most praiseworthy combination of respect for the lives and rights of the civil population with the sternest determination to suppress any attempt at disorder or infraction of the military rule. He at once issued a proclamation assuring the people of protection, but warning against any interference with the soldiers in the discharge of their duty. He retained in force all the city ordinances that it was possible to do under the changed circumstances and endeavored to make the burden of military occupation as light as was consistent with security. He rightly believed that this policy was best calculated to serve the ends of his government and allay the bitter feeling entertained against it by those who had felt its force. The condition of the city was not only maintained at an equality with what it had previously been, but actually improved so that what had gained the name for a somewhat unhealthy community became under his rule, highly sanitary and clean. So great was his success that on June 3, 1862, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, President Lincoln appointed him military governor of the State of Louisiana with almost absolute powers, and on July 26 of the same year he was appointed brigadier-general. General Shepley at once put into force the same splendid regulations obtaining in New Orleans throughout the entire State, appointed acting mayors to administer the affairs of cities, reopened the courts under loyal judges appointed by himself, and in general brought order out of confusion and restored the normal activities of the community in as great a degree as was possible in war time. He continued to administer the affairs of the State for nearly two years and then, upon the election of a civil governor elected by the people, he was, at his own request, relieved by the President and ordered to report to the adjutant-general for service in the field. How far General Shepley had overcome the prejudices of the people over whom he had been set to rule and how much he had done to restore confidence and trust in the purposes of the United States Government on the part of many of the Confederates, may be seen in the address signed by many of the leading men of New Orleans at the time of his retirement from office over them. It began in the following words and was an eloquent tribute to his firmness, his mercy and justice:

We, citizens of New Orleans, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the close of your official career among us, to give expression to the sentiments of regard and esteem with which your character and conduct have inspired us. For nearly two years you have performed the delicate and arduous duties of Military Governor of Louisiana in a manner beyond all praise, winning in your official capacity the respect of the whole community, and by your social virtues converting all who have enjoyed the pleasure of your acquaintance into warm personal friends.

General Shepley was next ordered to report for duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at the personal request of the general commanding, and was placed by him in command of the military district of Eastern Virginia in which were included the important posts of Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the line of defences known as Getty's Line, the eastern shore of Virginia and that portion of North Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. Later he once more engaged in field operation as chief of staff to Major-General Weitzel, and for a time during the absence of that officer commanded the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He continued with the Army of the James during the remainder of the war and was with General Weitzel's troops when they were the first to enter Richmond upon the fall of that city. He was then appointed the first military governor of Richmond, but upon the peace agreement becoming effective, he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. General Shepley, convinced by the facts of the situation as he had observed them throughout the desperate struggle from which the Nation had just emerged, had changed his political affiliations and was now staunchly Republican. In 1865 he was offered an appointment to the Supreme Court of Maine as associate justice, but declined, although in the year following he accepted the Republican nomination to the State Legislature. At the close of the session he once more took up the practice of his profession, in association with A. A. Strout, under the firm name of Shepley & Strout, but this association did not last long, for in 1869, when the judicial system of the United States was amended by an act providing for the appointment of circuit judges, he was honored by being selected for the first judge of the First Circuit. His commission was dated December 22, 1869, and from that time until his death, July 20, 1878, he continued to discharge the duties of that high office with a painstaking zeal and a brilliant comprehension of his function that made his interpretations of the law memorable to his associates. The contemporary estimate of him and his powers is to be found in the tributes paid him at the time of his death by

friends and professional colleagues with which this sketch closes.

While General Shepley was a man of strong religious beliefs and feelings, he did not join with any religious body or church until a short time before his death. In the spring of 1877, however, he became a member of the Episcopal church and from that time until his death, about fifteen months later, attended divine services at St. Luke's Church at Portland. A few weeks before his death he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of LL.D.

General Shepley married (first) Lucy Hayes while residing at Bangor, and they were the parents of four children. One of the daughters became the wife of Commander T. O. Selfridge, United States Navy, and another married a Mr. Tiffany, one of the leaders of the bar of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Shepley died in the year 1869, and in 1872 Judge Shepley married (second) Helen Merrill, a native of Portland, and a daughter of Eliphalet Merrill. Mrs. Shepley survives her husband.

The character and achievement of George Foster Shepley might well form the subject of a long and eulogistic article, for they were of so noteworthy a kind that he must indubitably be classed among the greatest of Maine's citizens, but the most convincing praise is that which springs from the men who are personally acquainted with the subject of it and who consequently speak with the authority of actual knowledge. It will, therefore, be appropriate to conclude this brief sketch with the words of some of Judge Shepley's associates of the bench and bar of Maine, who, at a meeting called to honor his memory at the time of his death, had an opportunity to express themselves concerning him. The lawyers of the Circuit Court of the United States over which Judge Shepley had presided for so many years passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public and private character of the late George F. Shepley commands the highest esteem and admiration. Endowed with the inspiration of genius for the law, he came early to the Bar, and acquired rare excellence as a counsellor, advocate and jurist. As a counsellor, he was judicious and wise; as an advocate, logical and eloquent; as a jurist, learned in the various branches of the law, and in some pre-eminent; as a judge, dignified, courteous, impartial and incorruptable. When his country was in peril he left the forum for the field, and as military governor of Louisiana displayed marked executive ability in the performance of his difficult duties, and by firmness mingled with kindness secured the confidence and high regard of the people of the State. Peace restored, he resumed the duties of his profession, and soon after was appointed to the high judicial position that he filled at the time of his decease. His domestic and social virtues are embalmed in the hearts of his family and friends.

Resolved, That the attorney of the United States be requested to present these resolutions to the Court, and ask to have them entered on the records of the Court:

In seconding these resolutions the late Judge Nathan Webb said:

The resolutions which have been read convey the sentiments of this Bar at his departure, and their high appreciation of his personal and judicial worth.

Fully impressed with the many relations in which he was conspicuous, and held in high esteem, this place and occasion admonish us that it is with his professional and judicial life and characteristics that our thoughts and words will most appropriately be occupied.

When he came to the Bar, at a very early age, he found the front ranks crowded with giants in the legal profession. In Penobscot county, where he first appeared, were Rogers, McCrillis, Kent and Cutting, Hathaway and Appleton, four of whom have since illustrated the judiciary of Maine. In Cumberland, whither in a few years he moved, were the Fessendens, and Preble, and Davies, Deblois and Codman; in the central part of the State, Boutelle and Williams, and Paine and Evans. The profession in York was learned and well disciplined, counting among its members many a distinguished lawyer, with the foremost of whom stood one whose long continued labors on the bench of the highest national Court almost make us forget the power he wielded at the Bar.

Turn which way he would, enter any Court in Maine, State or National, he was sure to encounter formidable adversaries, whose fame alone would discourage feeble spirits.

But this youthful counsellor knew his own strength, and was confident that he was well prepared for the struggle before him, and that he was able to make good his claim against any opposition. But few essays of his power were required before his position and success were assured. While in years hardly more than a boy, he was the admitted peer of the most mature and wisest of the profession. From the beginning he was entrusted with business of difficulty, magnitude and responsibility. This manifestation of belief in him called upon him for his best effort, and he performed an amount of labor that few young men are willing to attempt and fewer still can sustain.

A description of Judge Shepley's methods and manner in court and in professional relations with his clients and opponents is furnished in the speech of Mr. A. A. Strout, on the same occasion. He said:

Possessed of physical endurance, which enabled him to withstand severe and protracted labor and anxiety in the trial of causes, he was able to give to his client and his case the benefit of his great learning and splendid abilities in unstinted measure. He possessed a memory so tenacious and ready, that he rarely lost sight of any material part of the evidence in the case on trial, however complicated and protracted it might be. His great powers of analysis and exact comparison enabled him to determine, with a rapidity and certainty which seemed like intuition, the controlling facts developed by the testimony, and the rules to be applied in their just decision. Although he availed himself of all his learning, whether acquired from books or observation, he did not trust to this alone, but before he entered upon a trial in matters of difficulty or novel impression, he carefully examined each proposition of law and fact, and fortified his positions

with the authority of decided cases. And while he recognized and availed himself of the reported decisions, he knew that their conclusions were frequently dependent upon the provisions of local law and the fact peculiar to the causes in which the opinions were rendered, and he was accustomed to invoke those rules of human conduct which, founded in justice, and recognized as the common law of society, were adapted to its varying wants and conditions.

To the discussion of these fundamental principles he brought a clearness of statement, a cogency of argument, a breadth and wealth of thought and suggestion, and an earnestness born of conviction, which at times rose to the loftiest heights of the purest eloquence, and which, while he was at the Bar, always delighted and instructed those who gathered to hear him speak. In the general conduct of a trial he observed the unvarying fairness and kindness which charcterized all his relations with the Bar and Court.

He was particularly successful in the examination of witnesses, and with skillful hand stripped falsehood of its disguises, and exposed fraud and wrong doing. He was at times impetuous, and his spirit kindled with aggressive energy at the discovery of attempted fraud, or deceitful practice, or in the vindication of the rights of those whom it was his duty to defend. But never—even in the sharpest rigor of forensic conflict—did he forget the duty of respect which he owed to the Court, or the courtesy which he felt to be due to his opponent.

It was left to the Hon. Nathan Clifford, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States ,to speak wtih most authority and eloquence concerning Judge Shepley's qualifications in the high office that he held at the time of his death. Mr. Justice Clifford remarked:

. . . Delicate and responsible duties were devolved upon him in all these situations, and it is only simple justice to say that in every position he occupied he performed his duty with integrity and ability, and met the highest expectations of his most ardent friends. Admit all that, and still the position in which Judge Shepley's faculties were called into their exercise, was in the judicial position which he filled at the time of his lamented death. Soon after the close of the war the business in some of the circuits had so immensely increased, that it became no longer possible that the duties should be performed by a single Judge, who was also charged with the performance of the duties devolved upon a Justice of the Supreme Court. Congress interposed and provided for the appointment of one Circuit Judge for each of the nine circuits, and Judge Shepley, with the full concurrence of the Bar, was accordingly appointed to fill that important position in the First Circuit. Even judicial appointments are frequently the subject of contests, but it is not going too far to say that the appointment of the late incumbent was considered by all who knew him, as it was in fact, only a just and proper recognition of his abilities and acquirements as a lawyer. Since his first entrance into the laborious and complicated duties of the responsible office to the day of his sudden and lamented death, we all know how faithfully, impartially and ably he met all the requirements of duty, and how satisfactorily he presided over the administration of Justice in the several Districts of the Circuit. None who ever saw him presiding in the Court will deny that the clear nd penetrating qualities of his mind, and his quick and powerful comprehension, fitted him in a remarkable degree for promptly approaching and grasping the vital and esential points of a case when presented for his adjudication, and for formulating the inquiry upon which the decision would depend in cases where the issue was to be submitted to the jury. . . .

In speaking of Judge Shepley, my mind is, by force of association, irresistably borne back to a far earlier period than that of his active life, and memory recalls the form of his venerable father, for many years the Chief Justice of our highest Court, whom I knew from my first arrival here from my native State. When I first came to Maine, young and without acquaintance, I received words of counsel and advice from the elder Judge Shepley, the following of which exercised a most important and favorable influence upon all the subsequent years of my life. Neither these nor the author will ever be forgotten. Called upon, therefore, today, to speak of the life and character of the son, the image of the father rises also in the mind. Thus father and son have passed through the period of their temporal labors, duties and trials, and together, as we trust and believe, look out upon that new and nobler life which all humanity has ever, in some form, regarded as one of freedom from trouble, sorrow and pain. Let us cherish their memories and profit by their eminent examples.

CLINTON LEWIS BAXTER, the third child of James Phinney and Sarah K. (Lewis) Baxter, whose biography appears on other pages in these volumes, was born in Portland, Maine, June 29, 1859. His early education was received in the local schools of his native city. From there he went to the high school, and was graduated with honor with the class of 1877. He then attended Bowdoin College and graduated from that institution in 1881. The faculty conferred upon him both the degrees Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts. Immediately after graduation he entered the business world by associating himself with the Portland Packing Company, which had been established by his father in 1861, and under his able management the business has continued to grow until it is now one of the most important enterprises in the New England states. Mr. Baxter is a director of the Canal National Bank. In proof of the confidence imposed in him, and recognizing his mastery of business principles, in 1917 he was elected overseer of Bowdoin College.

In local affairs of import he votes for the men and measures he thinks is to the best interest of all the people. But in national elections he supports the principles of the Republican party. However, he has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his time to the extensive business interests. His life is guided by the tenants of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Portland, Cumberland and Country clubs, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies, and a consistant member of the State Street Congregational Church.

Mr. Baxter married (first) Cora Paulina Dana, born September 1, 1858. Her death occurred April 21, 1888, and on October 14, 1891, he married (second) Ethel Fox. One child was born of the first union: Cora Dana, born April 21, 1888; and there



CLINTON L. BAXTER

are two children of the second union: Anna Fox, born November 8, 1892, died August 12, 1894, and Ellen Fessenden, born May 7, 1894.

As a man and citizen Mr. Baxter is of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise, and lends his influence to all that he thinks will advance the interests of his city, State and nation.

MORSE FAMILY—Among the great New England families which have been asosciated with this region since the very earliest Colonial period, one of the most prominent is unquestionably that of Morse, which for many years resided at Newbury, Massachusetts, and later in Maine. The men of this family have all displayed a marked talent for practical affairs, a talent which found its culmination in the persons of Wyman Morse, Benjamin Wyman Morse, his son, and Charles Wyman Morse, his grandson. Even in that early day, when it first came to the New World to seek opportunities which were denied it in the home country, the Morse family was an old one and its representatives in England during the Middle Ages were scarcely, if any, less notable than these capable men who have borne its name here. The origin of the name was a very early one, being derived, according to genealogists, from the earlief form of De Mors, the prefix "De" being gradually dropped by English usage and the final "E" added. It was known as early as 1200 A. D., in England, and we have a record of one Hugo de Mors in 1358, during the reign of Edward III., while the early New England records gives us the names of Anthony, William, Joseph and Samuel Morse as settlers in this country. The home branch of the family with which we are concerned is not surely known, but we do know from the records that Anthony Morse sailed from England with his brother William, on the good ship *James*, from Southampton, in 1635. They arrived at Boston, June 3, of that year, and Anthony Morse was made freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 25, 1636. It was he who founded the family in Newbury, where his death occurred October 12, 1686. He is spoken of as of Marlborough, England, and it is probable that he resided there, but there is no record as to the place of his birth.

(II) Joseph Morse, third son of Anthony Morse, also resided in Newbury, although the place of his birth is not known. He died there January 15, 1686, some months before his father. He married Mary ——, and they were the parents of the following children: Benjamin, Joseph, Jr., mentioned below; Joshua, Sarah and Mary.

(III) Joseph (2) Morse, son of Joseph (1) and Mary Morse, was born about 1673, at Newbury, and resided in that place during his entire life. He was one of the constituent members of the Third Church of Newbury, in 1726, and was chosen a member of the "Monthly Meeting" of that church, December 7, 1727. He married Elizabeth Poor, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Tipcomb) Poor, and they were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Daniel, mentioned below; John, Mary, Elizabeth, Judith, Edmund, Jonathan, Enoch and Sarah.

(IV) Daniel Morse, second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Poor) Morse, was born March 8, 1695, at Newbury, where he always resided. He married, in 1727, Sarah Swain, of Reading, and they were the parents of the following children: Joshua, Sarah, Daniel, mentioned below; and Elizabeth.

(V) Daniel (2) Morse, second son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Swain) Morse, was born at Newbury, and baptized in the Third Church of what is now Newburyport, February 25, 1723. It was he that founded the Morse family of Maine, removing to Georgetown in that State, probably before 1750. He was a carpenter by trade and built the first frame house at Bath. He afterwards made his home at Phippsburg, Maine, where his death occurred about 1790. He married Mrs. Margaret Crane, whose first husband was killed by Indians at Topsham, Maine, and who was the daughter of ——— McNeill. They were the parents of the following children: Daniel, David, Jonathan, mentioned below; and Margaret.

(VI) Jonathan Morse, third son of Daniel (2) and Margaret (McNeill-Crane) Morse, was born July 7, 1755 ,at Phippsburg, Maine, and died July, 1836. He made his home at Phippsburg and there married, about 1778, Sarah Wyman, a member of an old Maine family and daughter of Francis and Sarah (Bliphen or Blethen) Wyman, and they were the parents of: William, Frances, Richard, Jonathan, Esedas, Frank, David and Wyman, mentioned below.

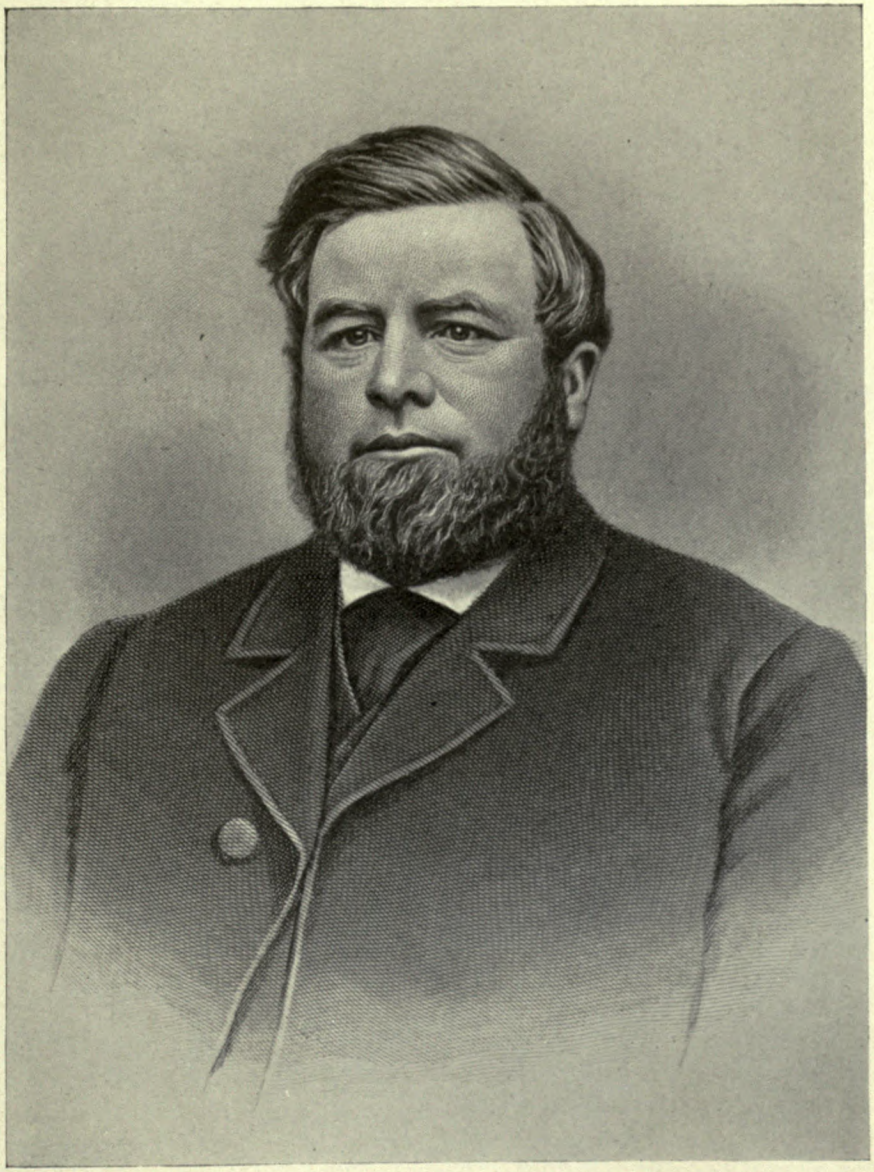
(VII) Wyman Morse, youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Wyman) Morse, was born June 8, 1801, at Phippsburg, Maine, and died at Bath, Maine, August 6, 1844. He was a man of unusual ability, and early in manhood removed from his native Phippsburg to Bath, where he became interested in the great shipping industry of that city. It was he who founded the first towboat line on the Kennebec river, which afterwards reached such large proportions under the management of his son, and which already in his own life had become an important enterprise. The

first boat operated in this manner was the steamer *Bellingham,* which for many years he operated most successfully. He was a man of prominence in the community and was well known and highly respected by his fellow citizens. At that time the great shipping industry of the State was centered at Bath, as was also that of the building of ships, the city having great ship yards and ways extending for a mile on either side on the banks of the Kennebec. With this early prosperity, which would undoubtedly have grown to still greater proportions had not the tide set in against the American merchant marine in a manner which practically destroyed that activity in the United States, Mr. Morse was associated.

Wyman Morse was united in marriage, November 18, 1824, with Eliza Anna Donnell, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Todd-Woodwell) Donnell, old and highly respected residents of this place, where her birth occurred November 4, 1805. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Benjamin Wyman, whose sketch follows. 2. Samuel Thomas, born March 4, 1828, at Bath, Maine, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 18, 1831. 3. Charles Henry, born June 17, 1830, at Charlestown, Masaschusetts, and later became captain of a river steamboat and was associated with his brother, Benjamin Wyman, in the great business at Bath; he was a member of the Universalist church; married (first) February 5, 1862, Emily A. Boner, of Somerville, Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Clark; the first Mrs. Morse's death occurred July 28, 1862, and he married (second) June 27, 1875, Jennie R. Larrabee, of Bath, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Dyke. 4. Eliza Ann, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 26, 1832; married, October 31, 1876, at Bath, Maine, B. W. Hawthorne, of Woolwich, Maine, the Rev. Mr. Nutting officiating; she now resides at Bath. 5. Frances May, born December 21, 1834, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died in Bath, December 21, 1866. 6. Samuel Ralph, born May 16, 1837, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, died July 10, 1845. 7. George William, born April 4, 1839, at Bath, Maine, and died October 16, 1881, at sea in the Indian ocean; he was a master mariner, married, December 19, 1874, Jane Parker, his second cousin and daughter of Alden Parker and Louise (Lee) Morse, of Winnegance, Maine, the ceremony performed by the Rev. Mr. Houghton; they were the parents of one child, Louise E. Morse, who married, September 25, 1907, Maurice M. Miller. 8. James Thomas, born April 25, 1841, at Bath, Maine, and now a member of Morse & Company, shipping merchants of Boston. 9. John Gilman, born March 19, 1843, at Bath, Maine, and died there May 11, 1849.

BENJAMIN WYMAN MORSE—The name of Captain Benjamin Wyman Morse, whose death occurred May 30, 1887, at his home in Bath, Maine, is undoubtedly one of the best known in this city as well as along the Kennebec river and the costal region hereabouts as being one of those who did most to build up and develop the present great prosperity of this region. Captain Morse was the eldest child of Wyman and Eliza Anna (Donnell) Morse, and a member of the old and distinguished Morse family, of which there is extended mention above.

He was born September 1, 1825, at Bath, and there gained his education at the local public schools. While yet little more than a lad, he was employed by his father on the old side wheel steamer *Bellingham,* of which the latter was in command, and very soon became familiar with all the details of that work. When the elder Mr. Morse died, he was himeslf placed in command of the *Bellingham* which, however, was very soon displaced by larger and more powerful side wheel steamers, one of which was the *Ellen Morse,* the first steam engine side wheeler built on the river. For a number of years he continued to use these vessels, which were then the only type of steamer in use, but he was quick to perceive the advantages of the screw propeller type when that epoch making discovery first came into use and it was not long before he had replaced his old type steamboats with the new. With his usual enterprise, Captain Morse owned the first one of these that appeared on the Kennebec, and it was not long before he possessed a fleet of them. In the meantime, his business had been growing by leaps and bounds, and in association with his brother he organized the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company, which was incorporated by act of the Maine Legislature, and which soon became the most important business of its kind in the region. At first Captain Morse took the position of treasurer of this great concern, but afterwards was elected president and held that office until the time of his death. In addition to the tow boat business which he built up he extended his enterprise into other fields of activity, and was soon engaged in general coastwise navigation and also in the building of ships. He was the owner of shares in a great many vessels and also built



B. W. Morse



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many of his own in his shipyards after 1879, among which were seventeen of the largest class of coastwise vessels. He also purchased a number of schooners from other builders in the neighborhood, so that he soon became the owner of the largest coastwise fleet operating from any one port. Yet another venture of Mr. Morse was in connection with the ice business and it was in the winter of 1876 that he first began the process of cutting and storing ice on the upper Kennebec, he being the pioneer in this line. This ice was shipped by him to southern cities and proved so successful that he soon extended his business to Boothbay and later to the Hudson river. His own vessels were largely employed in the transportation of this ice and returned from their destination with cargoes of coal for the northern ports. This introduced him into a new line and he gradually developed the coal business to very large proportions, using barges as colliers, with which he transported this essential commodity. It was his custom to purchase small ships which he would convert into barges and which answered his purpose admirably. Since the death of Mr. Morse, this business has been continued by his successors, the Morse Company. Mr. Morse was a director of the Lincoln Bank of Bath, and also a member of the Board of Trade. In his religious belief he was a Universalist and attended the church of that denomination at this place.

Captain Benjamin Wyman Morse was united in marriage, July 19, 1853, at New York City, with Anna E. J. Rodbird, who was born April 10, 1830, a daughter of William and Jane A. (Pritchard) Rodbird. William Rodbird was born in Alna, Maine, April 11, 1799, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 11, 1854. Jane A. Pritchard was born in Warwick, Virginia, July 13, 1802, and died in Bath, December 11, 1849. They had been married in Richmond, Virginia, September 25, 1834. The ceremony of Captain Morse and Miss Rodbird was performed by the Rev. Mr. E. H. Chapin, and two children were born to them, as follows: Jennie Rodbird, and Charles Wyman, whose sketch follows. Mrs. Morse's death occurred December 4, 1898, at Bath. Jennie Rodbird Morse is a lady of great cultivation and talent and has much ability in both music and art. She is now the owner of the beautiful old mansion of General McClellan, in Bath, and there makes her home.

Mr. Morse was a man of unusually strong and virtuous character, but for all that a gentle and willing personality. He was exceedingly domestic in his tastes and his greatest happiness was to remain in his own home where he had a charming library of rare books, of which he was a consistent reader. He is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, with his wife, and there has been erected a magnificent granite monument to his memory, representing an oak tree, broken off twenty feet from the ground.

CHARLES WYMAN MORSE, son of Captain Benjamin Wyman and Anna E. J. (Rodbird) Morse, was born in Bath, Maine, October 21, 1856. After preparatory education he entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A.B. in the class of 1877. He had secured a bookkeeping position paying fifteen hundred dollars, and subletting the work for a third of this sum defrayed his expenses with the remainder, also beginning dealings in ice while a student at Bowdoin. Upon his graduation from college he was possessed of a considerable sum earned during his college years, and at once engaged in the ice business with his father and cousin. Until moving to Brooklyn in 1880 he was absorbed in the organization of the production end of the business, obtaining long term options on the ice crops of the Maine district and gaining control of several Maine companies, and in New York, acquiring controlling interests along the Hudson river, began the major development of this enterprise. Until the manufacture of artificial ice won the southern field, Mr. Morse's companies were the principal factor in ice cutting and distribution along the Atlantic coast, an operation of great magnitude that resulted in the incorporation, March 11, 1899, of the American Ice Company, under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

During this period Mr. Morse had entered the banking field with the energetic zeal that had already made him a leader in large affairs in New York City and a figure of national prominence, and rapidly ascended to a commanding position in the financial world. He was the dominating force in many institutions of importance and magnitude, including the National Bank of North America, the New Amsterdam National Bank, and the Title Insurance Company, of New York, his control extending to about sixteen banks. Mr. Morse, in a remarkably short time, conducted financial opertions of such stupendous scale that he became known as one of the greatest financial geniuses of his time.

Ships and shipping were a natural interest of his family and he had steadily increased his interests in this line from his first cargo carrying ships used in ice transportation to the organiza-

tion, in 1905, of the Consolidated Steamship Company, capitalized at sixty millions. His was the outstanding figure in maritime affairs in the United States, among his interests the Clyde Steamship Company, the Eastern Steamship Company, the Hudson Navigation Company, the Mallory Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. As in the ice business and in banking, so in steamship operating, he became the conspicuous leader, planning and consummating operations that staggered imagination and set new limits to the achievements of modern business.

This was his position when the panic of 1907 broke upon the country. In his rise to power he had scorned the traditions of the financial circles, for his aspirations and accomplishments had far transcended the beaten path, and, as his was the vision of the pioneer, his was the course of path-maker. He had offended and embittered many interests and, along with staunch friends, had many enemies whose enmity in Wall street was stronger than personal feeling could ever become. Finding him at this strategic time with plans of expansion in full swing and his resources taxed to the utmost, a concerted attack was made upon his varied interests, which fell helpless before the force of the onslaught. The panic of 1907, the collapse of vast combinations of capital, and the governmental inquiry which followed is written into history. Mr. Morse bore his losses with the fortitude and lack of complaint that is a distinguishing mark of the real fighter and at once applied himself to the repayment of his debts, which he accomplished in sums totalling many millions.

Since the panic of 1907, Mr. Morse has not only paid off every cent of his many millions of indebtedness, but has recouped his affairs and fortune to such an extent that he is president and chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steamship Company, a $25,000,000 corporation. This company owns outright the Groton Iron Works with its ten million dollar steel plant and two and one-half million dollar wooden shipbuilding plant, both located near New London, Connecticut, and the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, a ten million dollar shipbuilding plant at Alexandria, Virginia. The company also owns the controlling interest in the Hudson Navigation Company, which operates the largest river steamers in the world, between New York and Albany, and several ocean going freight steamers. Mr. Morse is chairman of the board of directors and the moving spirit in each of these companies. Mr. Morse has constantly retained his interest in his native city, and Bath received as a token of his public spirited attachment a handsome high school building which was named in his honor. His clubs are the Union League, University, Metropolitan, Lawyers and Riding, all of New York, and he also belongs to the New England Society and the New York Historical Society.

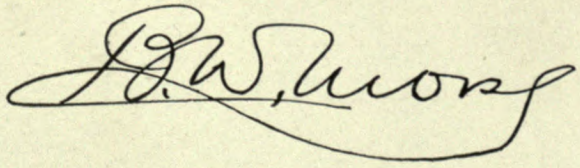
Charles W. Morse married (first) April 14, 1884, Hattie Bishop Hussey, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1862, died July 30, 1897, daughter of Erwin A. and Harriet (Southard) Hussey. He married (second) June 18, 1901, Mrs. Clemence Cowles Dodge. There were four children of his first marriage, three sons, Benjamin Wyman, Erwin Albert, and Harry Franklin, all of whom are mentioned more extensively, and Ann Elsie, born February 28, 1897.

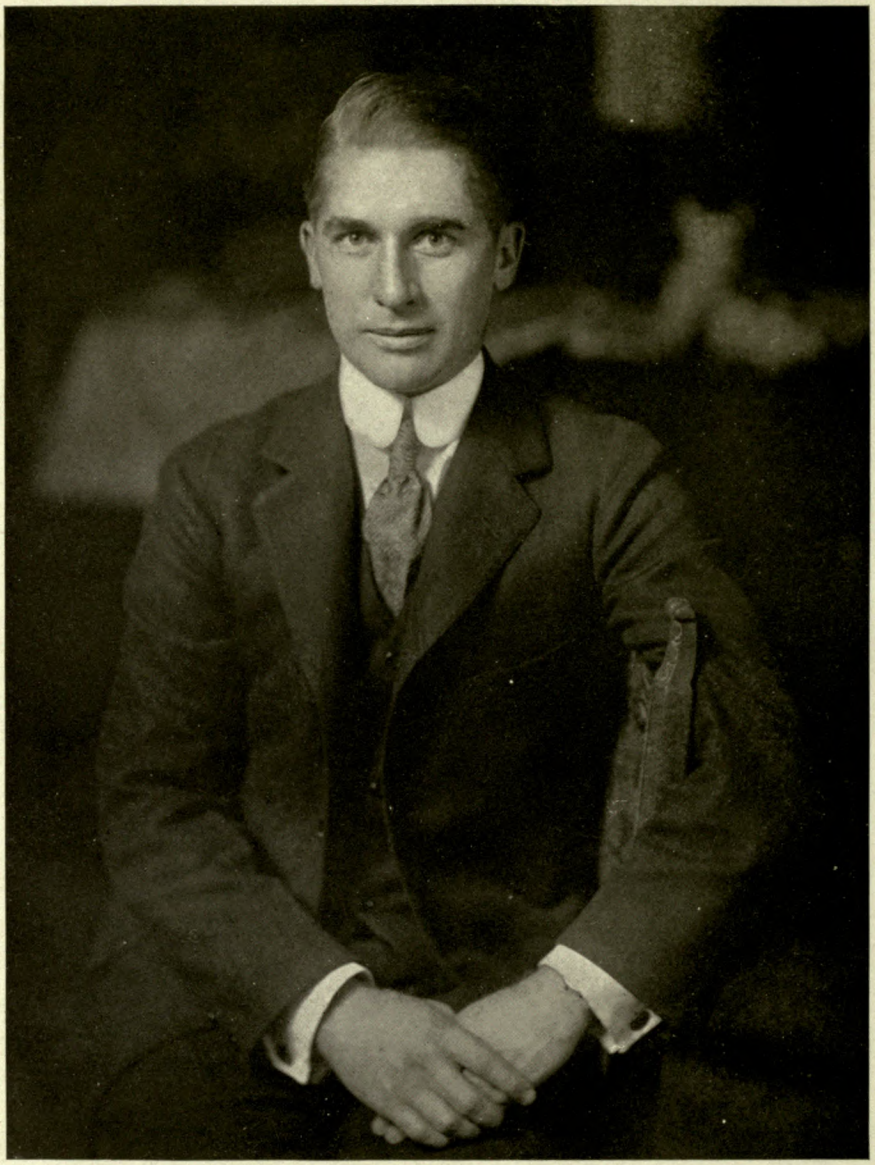
BENJAMIN WYMAN MORSE—The business career of Mr. Morse has been in connection with the important shipping and navigating interests of the eastern coast, interrupted by a short period in ice manufacturing, and now continued as an official of the Hudson Navigation Company and executive officer of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation. He is a son of Charles Wyman Morse, the noted steamship operator, and Hattie Bishop (Hussey) Morse.

Benjamin Wyman Morse was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 17, 1886, and after attending the Brooklyn and New York public schools was for a time a student in the grammar schools of Bath, Maine, He graduated from the Morse High School, of Bath, a member of the first class to graduate from that institution, which was a gift to the city of Bath from his father, and after a year at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, he entered Harvard University. He completed his college course at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1908, and at once began business life.

During two summers, while a student in high school, he served as reporter for the *Bath Daily Times,* and for three summers thereafter was agent in Bath of the Kennebec Division of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, plying between Boston and the Kennebec river. Upon graduating from college he entered the employ of the Citizens' Line of the Hudson Navigation Company in New York, whose boats ran between New York City and Troy, New York, and after a year with this line purchased an interest in the







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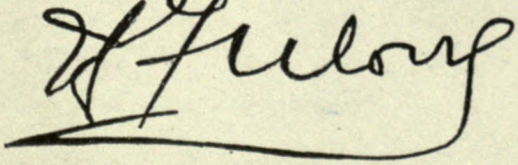


Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. He became secretary of this concern, which he held for three years, then for two years was secretary and treasurer of the company, and in April, 1914, sold his interest in the Knickerbocker Ice Company and changed his residence from Baltimore to New York City.

In partnership with Captain Mark L. Gilbert he established in the ship brokerage and shipping business under the style of the Continental Trading Company, which successfully operated for a period of two or three years, during the latter part of which Mr. Morse purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business independently. Soon after the organization of the United States Steamship Company he sold this business and became vice-president and general manager of the United States Steamship Company, owning and operating a fleet of twelve ocean steamships. This company, shortly prior to the entrance of the United States into the European War, sold most of its steamers and invested in shipyard properties, first purchasing a wooden shipyard at Noank, Connecticut, and later constructing a large steel shipyard at Groton, Connecticut, then, late in 1917 and early in 1918, building another large steel shipyard at Alexandria, Virginia. In addition to these interests, the United States Steamship Company, from its inception, held a controlling interest in the Hudson Navigation Company, operating the well-known night lines between New York and Albany and Troy.

Mr. Morse was the first secretary, then the vice-president of the Hudson Navigation Company, then secretary of the Groton Iron Works, controlling the shipyards at Noank and Groton, Connecticut. Subsequently he became vice-president and general manager of the Virginia Shipbuilding Company, which constructed the steel shipyard at Alexandria, Virginia, of which he was in full charge from its establishment. His interests and connections are large and influential and he is numbered among the leaders in his line of endeavor. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, to which he was elected while a student at Bowdoin College, and is a communicant of the Universalist Church.

Mr. Morse married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 24, 1908, Elva May, daughter of Gilbert A. A. and Mary E. Pevey, and they are the parents of Elva Wyman, born September 2, 1910.

ERWIN ALBERT MORSE, prominent in shipbuilding and steamship circles in the East, came to his present responsible place from executive position in a widely separated line, manager of a western ranch. Since 1913 he has been identified with the steamship business and since 1915 with shipbuilding, his activities wide and important.

Erwin Albert Morse is a son of Charles Wyman and Hattie Bishop (Hussey) Morse, grandson of Benjamin Wyman Morse, of Bath, Maine. Mr. Morse was born on St. John's Place, Brooklyn, New York, January 28, 1888, and was educated in New England institutions, including the public schools of Bath, Maine, where he was graduated from the Morse High School, his father's gift to the city, in the class of 1905. In 1905-06 he attended the Andover Preparatory School, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated in 1910. In July following his graduation he went to California, and until 1913 was manager of a forty thousand acre ranch owned by the Miller & Lux Company. In the latter year he left the West, entering the steamship business in New York City. He became general superintendent of the Hudson Navigation Company, operating between New York City and Albany and Troy, and in 1915 assumed the direction of the Robert Palmer Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company for the United States Steamship Company. In the same year he was elected president of the Groton Iron Works, which absorbed the Palmer plant, building a new ten million dollar steel shipbuilding yard at Groton, Connecticut. This office Mr. Morse successfully fills to the present time (1919), having directed its vast operations throughout the war period, which was so severe a test of the efficiency of the nation's shipyards. He is vice-president of the Hudson Navigation Company and serves the Virginia Shipbuilding Company as director.

From his school and college days Mr. Morse retains membership in the Phi Rho Society, of the Morse High School, of Bath, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, of Yale. His social affiliations are with the Thames Club, of New London, Connecticut, the Yale Club, of New York, the Shenecossett Country Club, of Eastern Point, Connecticut, the Knickerbocker Country Club of Englewood, New Jersey, and the Kennebec Yacht Club, of Bath, Maine. He is a supporter of Republican principles of government, but in each campaign gave his aid and ballot to President Wilson.

HARRY FRANKLIN MORSE—The Hudson Navigation Company, of which he is president, is the major interest of Harry F. Morse in the

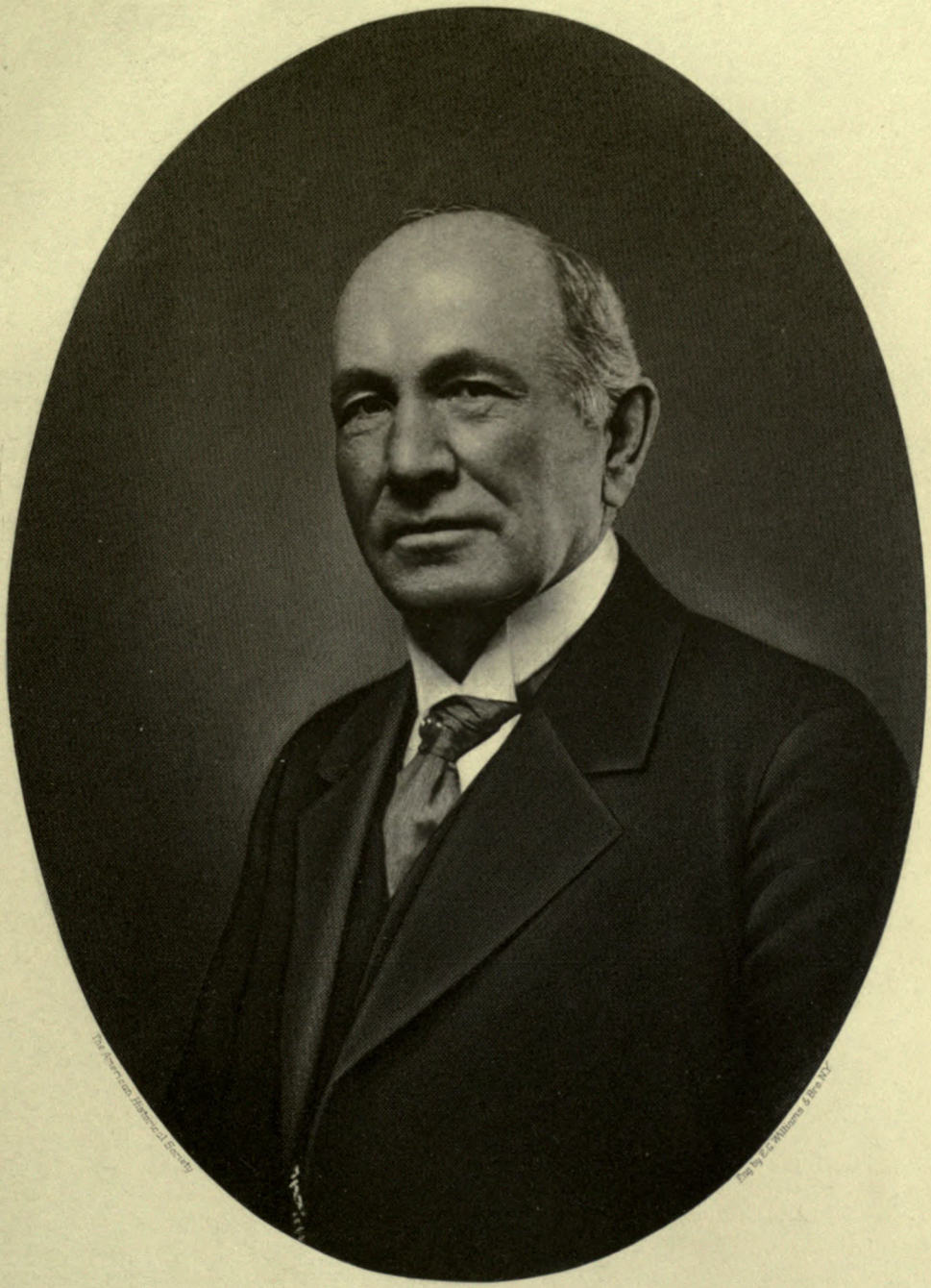
steamship business, while he is associated with his brothers in large shipbuilding affairs on the Atlantic seaboard. He is a son of Charles Wyman and Hattie Bishop (Hussey) Morse, his father the noted steamship operator.

Harry Franklin Morse was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 15, 1890, and after attendance in the public schools of Bath, Maine, where he was graduated from the Morse High School, named in honor of his father, who donated it to the city, in the class of 1907, he matriculated at Princeton University. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1911, and in that year and the following was engaged as manufacturer's agent in Baltimore, Maryland. Following this period and until 1914 he dealt in securities in New York City, then became an executive of the Hudson Navigation Company, of which he is now president and director. There is probably no more popular avenue of water travel in the country than this line, which has consulted so thoroughly the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and its large affairs are ably administered by Mr. Morse. He is vice-president, treasurer, and director of the Groton Iron Works, and is a director of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation. Mr. Morse is a communicant of the Universalist church. His social organizations are the Princeton Club, of New York, the Railroad Club, of New York, the Greenwich Country Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut, the University Club, of Albany, New York, and the Albany Country Club, the Princeton Charter Club, the Union Club, of Troy, New York, the Thames Club, of New London, Connecticut, the Economic Club, of New York, and the Kennebec Yacht Club, of Bath, Maine. He has been a constant adherent to Republican principles, but in each candidacy of President Wilson has yielded him hearty support.

Mr. Morse married, at St, Thomas' Church, New York City, Marion Wyckoff Vanderhoef, daughter of N. W. Vanderhoef, April 6, 1918.

EBEN SHAW KILBORN, one of the most successful business men of Bethel, Maine, where he now lives practically retired, is a member of a very old and distinguished family which for many years has been identified with the life of this State, its members having served with distinction in many different occupations and callings. The early records contain many spellings of the name, such as Kilbon, Kilburn, Kilbourn, and Kilbourne, as well as Kilborn. Several of these modifications have been preserved to the present time in other branches of the family. The founder of the Kilborn family in this country was Thomas Kilbourn, of Cambridgeshire, England, where he was baptized, May 8, 1578, at Wood Ditton. He was a warden of the church there in 1632. He and his wife, Frances, were the parents of a large family of children. They were probably preceded to America by their second son, George, who was baptized at Wood Ditton, February 12, 1612. George Kilbourn came to the New England colonies prior to 1638, and settled at Roxbury, and in 1640 was admitted as a freeman to the town of Rowley, where he was then residing. His parents followed him in 1638 and made their home with the rest of the family at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Thomas Kilbourn died there before 1639. George Kilbourn's wife was named Elizabeth, and it was through Samuel, one of the sons of their large family, that the branch of the family with which we are concerned is descended. The great-grandson was Captain John Kilborn of Revolutionary fame. Captain Kilborn was born June 28, 1750, at Rowley, and he was only twenty years old when the Lexington Alarm was sounded and the patriots of Middlesex and Essex counties rushed to obey the summons. According to tradition, he was one of those who marched on Concord and Lexington on that historic occasion. He saw very much active service in the war that followed, and was a member of several military organizations during the course of the war. He was present at a number of the more important engagements of the Revolution, including the storming of Stony Point on the Hudson. Captain Kilborn worked up from the ranks and received his rank as captain in 1780. At the close of his military career he moved to Bridgeton, Maine, and made his home there until his death, September 8, 1842. Captain Kilborn was the great-grandfather of Eben Shaw Kilborn of this sketch.

Eben Shaw Kilborn was born July 1, 1846, at Harrison, Maine, a son of Enos W. and Rhoda (Shaw) Kilborn. His father also was a native of Harrison, and for many years was a farmer there. He was a Democrat, but never sought office of any kind in politics. His wife was born at Standish, Maine, and was a staunch Methodist. The childhood of Eben Shaw Kilborn was spent in his native Harrison, and later at Gilead and Bethel, where he attended the public schools. He did not have the advantage of a college education, for his father died when he was six months old, and at the early age of eighteen years he began to earn his own livelihood. He filled positions on neighboring farms for six years. He went to work at that time in a saw mill, but before many years had elapsed he



E S Kilborn



Engd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

A. MacMahon

purchased a grist and grain mill in Bethel, which he operated for several years. He then built a saw mill and added that to his former business. Gradually increasing prosperity extended the interests of Mr. Kilborn, until he was regarded as one of the most substantial business men in Bethel. Aside from his private business, and his extensive real estate dealings prior to 1909, Mr. Kilborn was for some years president of the Bethel Water Company, a trustee of the Bethel Savings Bank, a trustee of Gould's Academy, and the first president of the Bethel National Bank. Mr. Kilborn is a Republican, and for many years has been a leader in that party. He has held the principal offices in the government of the town, and was chief engineer of the Bethel Fire Department for a number of years. In 1899 he represented his district in the State Legislature. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is affiliated with Bethel Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being master of that lodge for five years. He is a member of Oxford Chapter, No. 290, Royal Arch Masons, and Oxford Council, No. 14, Royal and Select Masters, of Norway, Maine. He was high priest of the chapter, besides filling most of the other offices. Mr. Kilborn is a member of the Portland Club. He attends the Congregational church in Bethel.

At South Paris, Maine, February 10, 1904, Eben Shaw Kilborn married Joan Stearns, a native of Paris, and the daughter of S. Porter and Isabel (Partridge) Stearns. Both Mr. Stearns and his wife were born in Paris, Maine, and were descendents of the earliest settlers of the town. Mr. Stearns, who died in January, 1916, was one of the most successful farmers of Paris, and owner of extensive real estate in Paris and neighboring towns. He was a man of considerable prominence in the public affairs of his town, and for a time he served on the local board of selectmen. He was a staunch Republican, and one of the leading members of the Grange. He was a trustee of the South Paris Savings Bank, and for many years he attended the Universalist church. Mr. Stearns is survived by his wife, who now resides at Bethel.

ARCHIBALD MacNICHOL —Of ancient Scotch ancestry, tracing to the clans of Bruce and Campbell, Archibald MacNichol, son of John and grandson of John MacNichol, held closely to the traditions of his race, and in his life and deeds worthily upheld the honored name he bore. His wife, Delia Helen (Burrall) MacNichol, traces to four *Mayflower* passengers, Howland, Tilley, Chipman and Smith, through maternal lines, and on the paternal side to the Burrall, Ord, and other families, several of her ancestors holding important rank and office during the Revolution. John MacNichol, grandfather of Archibald, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. An ancestor organized the Black Watch, that famous Highland regiment, and John MacNichol, like many of his kin, served with that organization. He married and had children: John (2), Colin and Susan.

John (2) MacNichol was born in Scotland, and settled in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Janet Campbell MacDermott, a descendant of Sir Colin Campbell of the famed Campbell clan. They were the parents of three sons: Colin Campbell, who died in 1908; John (3), a physician; and Archibald, to whom this review is dedicated. These sons were of noble ancestry, the Bruce and Campbell clans being of Scotland's choicest blood. Colin C. MacNichol was a successful lawyer, and in politics a Democrat.

Archibald MacNichol was born in New Brunswick, Canada, died in Calais, Maine, December 9, 1875, aged fifty-five years. He was a man of education, learned in the law, and one of the strong men of the Washington county (Maine) bar. He continued in the practice of his profession for many years, and passed away deeply regretted. In politics he was a Democrat, in religious faith a Congregationalist. He married, in East Machias, Maine, Delia Helen Burrall, daughter of Ovid and Rebecca (Turner) Burrall, her father a banker and extensive owner of valuable timber lands. Children of Archibald and Delia Helen (Burrall) MacNichol: Doctor George Pope, educated in Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College and Harvard Medical School, now an eminent physician and surgeon; Elizabeth, married W. Forbes Conant; Frederick Pike, of further mention; Helen Burrall, died March 7, 1916; Church Gates, died in January, 1896.

FREDERICK PIKE MacNICHOL—Like his father, a man of genial nature and many excellent traits of character, Frederick P. MacNichol was well known and highly esteemed in the community in which his life was spent. He was born in Calais, Maine, but his home in his last years was on Union street, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, just across the river from Calais. After a life of sucessful activity Mr. MacNichol retired from all business participation, and gave himself up to a life of contented ease. The twin cities, Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, connected by several bridges crossing the St. Croix river, are both prosperous shipbuilding,

lumbering, manufacturing and shipping centers, and all during his active years Mr. MacNichol was closely connected with the commercial life of both towns.

Frederick Pike MacNichol, second son of Archibald and Delia H. MacNichol, was born in Calais, Maine, in 1871, and died in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, December 16, 1918. He has always been a man of robust health, seldom ill, and on the Sunday preceding his death, which occurred Monday afternoon, he attended services at his accustomed church. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard Law School, and upon arriving at a suitable age embarked upon his profession, which only terminated with his retirement. He was a member of Sussex Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in religious affiliations was connected with the Episcopal church of St. Stephen, New Brunswick. He was a man of strong character and marked abiltiy, distinguished for his manly, upright life and general usefulness.

Mr. MacNichol married, in January, 1896, Margaret Todd, daughter of Henry F. and Mary Todd, of St. Stephen. They were the parents of three daughters, Helen, Mary and Margaret, all of St. Stephen, and a son, Frank Todd. Mr. MacNichol is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Delia H. MacNichol, of Boston, and a sister, Mrs. W. Forbes Conant, of Boston, Massachusetts. He is buried in Rural Cemetery.

JUSTIN E. GOVE is descended from the old Colonial Gove family which has been for many generations identified with the development of New Hampshire and Maine. The progenitor of the family was a John Gove, who came to this country from England in 1647, accompanied by his two sons, John and Edward, and it was from these two that the two branches of the family are descended, those of the name in the northern States of New England tracing their descent from Edward, and the Massachusetts branch from John.

Justin Edward Gove, at present the agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians in Maine, was born in Perry, Maine, August 21, 1865. He went to the public schools of Perry, and later completed the course at the high school of Pembroke, Maine. He was only seventeen when he left school and entered upon the world of work, obtaining a position to teach in an ungraded school at Lubec, Maine. He taught in Lubec for a year and at Perry for two years, and then went to Boston, where he obtained a position as a traveling salesman for Marr Brothers. Until 1892 he sold goods on the road as a commercial traveler, and then received the appointment as a sub-agent for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians with headquarters at Perry, Maine. Here Mr. Gove has continued in business ever since, opening in 1906 a branch store at Eastport, and 1907 one in Calais, and 1908 one in Lubec. When Mr. Gove was taken ill three years ago (1916), he was operating seven cash stores and employing a force of thirty-five men, and doing $250,000 worth of business a year. Mr. Gove has continued as sub-agent, or agent, for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians since 1892, excepting two years when Frederic Plaisted, the Democratic governor, removed him, and also for two years when the Democratic governor, Mr. Curtis, removed him. But when the Republicans came into office again at the election of Governor Milliken, at the request of nearly all the members of the Passamaquoddy tribe, Governor Milliken reappointed him as agent for four years. Mr. Gove is also a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Washington county, and was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, besides having held other offices. He has been clerk and treasurer of the town of Perry. He is a Republican in his political preferences.

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Order of the Eastern Star; the Quarter of a Century Traveling Men's Association; and the Patrons of Husbandry.

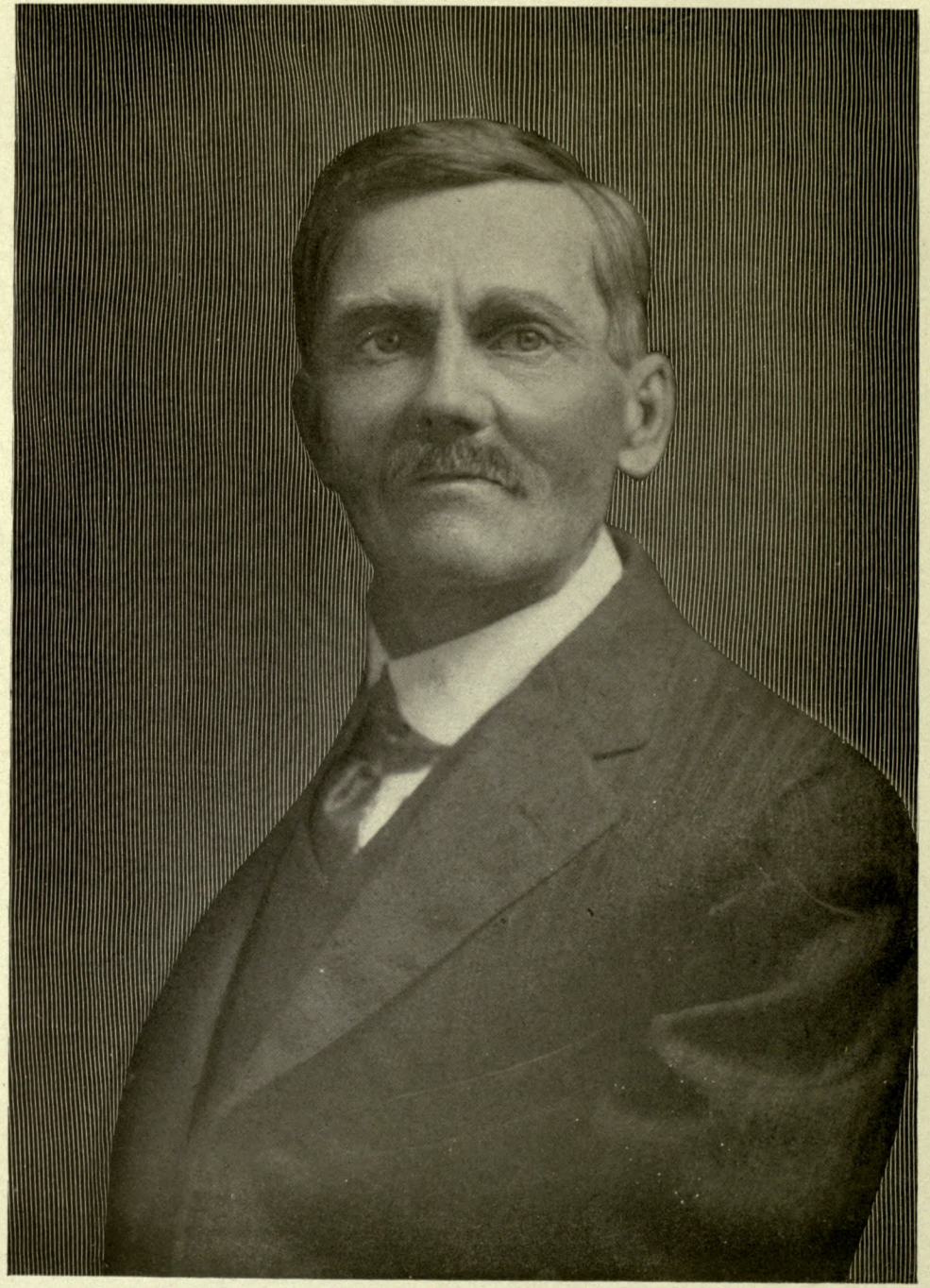
Mr. Gove married, at Eastport, Maine, June 2, 1897, Annie Margaret Gray, daughter of George and Margaret Gray, of Robbinston, Maine. They are the parents of three children: Doris Christine, born March 7, 1898; Helen Louise, born December 12, 1899; Frances Rolfe, born March 4, 1904.

Mr. Gove's parents were Jacob Foster and Olivia Jane Gove, Jacob F. Gove having been a sea captain until his health failed, after which he served as a selectman, collector of taxes, postmaster, and had a general store.

ERNEST ROLISTON WOODBURY—Head of the Thornton Academy since 1905, and identified with educational work in New England during all of his active life, Professor Woodbury holds worthy place among the educators of the State of Maine. He is a native of Maine, a graduate of her public schools and Bowdoin College, and with the exception of a five year period spent in New Hampshire, his native State has been the scene of his professional labors. The fifteen years of his association with Thornton Academy have



Justin E. Goos



L. F. Adams

been busy and fruitful years, filled with much of improvement and benefit for the academy, which ranks among the leading preparatory schools of Maine.

Professor Woodbury is the second of his name to attain prominence in educational circles in his State, his father, Roliston Woodbury, having for a number of years been principal of the Castine Normal School. Roliston Woodbury was a veteran of the Civil War, serving through that conflict as a member of the Fifth Maine Battery. He married Maria Billings.

Ernest Roliston Woodbury, son of Roliston and Maria (Billings) Woodbury, was born in Farmington, Maine, July 3, 1871. He obtained his education in the schools of his native State, being graduated from the Castine Normal School, at Castine, in 1889, and the Deering High School at Deering, in 1891. Entering Bowdoin College, he was graduated A.B. in 1895, subsequently, in 1909, receiving the Masters' degree from the same institution. Immediately upon graduation from college he began his life work along educational lines, and from 1895 to 1900 was principal of Fryeburg Academy, at Fryeburg, Maine, a period of service followed by a like term of five years, from 1900 to 1905, as principal of the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hempshire. In the latter year he became head of the Thornton Academy, at Saco, and has since that time directed the work of that institution, which has grown and enlarged its quarters until it has assumed position among the best known college preparatory schools of Maine. Professor Woodbury's work has been along broad, progressive lines, whose effectiveness is testified by the development and prosperity of the academy. He has kept constantly abreast of the best thought along educational lines, adopting such modern methods as apply to his particular problem and institution, and has spent the summers from 1912 to 1915 in European travel, visiting the centers of art and education in the leading European countries.

Professor Woodbury's work with boys and young men has given him a keen appreciation of the merit and value of the Boy Scout System, and he does everything within his power as president of the Saco Council of Boy Scouts to further its interests. He is a firm friend of charitable and social service activities and serves as clerk of the York County Children's Aid Society. He is an ex-president of the York County Teachers' Association, and a trustee of the Dyer Library Association. In political faith he is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, his membership in Saco Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar. His college fraternity is the Eta Chapter of the Theta Delta Chi. Professor Woodbury is a deacon of the Congregational church.

Professor Woodbury married Fannie Louise, daughter of James L. and Addie (Dow) Gibson, of North Conway, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of: Roliston Gibson, a graduate of Thornton Academy, class of 1917, a student of Bowdoin College, where he was a member of the naval unit during the great war; Wendell De Witt, a student of Thornton Academy; Darthea, a student of Thornton Academy.

CHARLES FREMONT ADAMS—A landowner and resident of Easton, Maine, Mr. Adams has long been engaged in farming in that neighborhood, having in later years curtailed his operations in that line to some extent. Mr. Adams is a grandson of Captain Solomon Adams, a farmer and sailor of Maine, born June 15, 1796, died February 12, 1856. Captain Adams married Sarah Butterfield, born March 16, 1798, died May 8, 1883, and they were parents of: Solomon, Jr., of whom further; Jonas B., born in January, 1821, died October 19, 1859; Sarah, born February 4, 1823, died September 6, 1905.

Solomon Adams, Jr., son of Captain Solomon and Sarah (Butterfield) Adams, was born at Anson, Maine, July 30, 1819, and died October 30, 1859. He was a farmer all his life, prospered in his calling, and married, in 1856, Harriet, daughter of Emmons and Lydia (Smith) Whitcomb, who was born in Norridgewock, Maine, June 25, 1831. Solomon and Harriet (Whitcomb) Adams were the parents of: Charles Fremont, of whom further, and Ella F., born July 24, 1859, married Martin Towle.

Charles Fremont Adams, son of Solomon, Jr., and Harriet (Whitcomb) Adams, was born at Presque Isle, Maine, February 22, 1857, and as a youth attended the public schools of Easton. Early in life he engaged in farming and has followed that occupation all his life, becoming owner of eleven hundred acres and subsequently disposing of a large part thereof until at the present time (1919) he has three hundred acres under profitable cultivation. Mr. Adams is a well known member of the community in which he has spent his entire life, and is a member of the local Grange and the Farm-

ers' Union. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Adams married, at Easton, Maine, December 19, 1880, Frances H. Davis, born at Exeter, Maine, September 2, 1854, daughter of Thomas Granville and Eliza Ann (Hubbard) Davis, her father a farmer and prominent citizen of Easton, postmaster for ten years, first selectman, treasurer, and tax collector of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of eight children: 1. Clarence L., born August 21, 1882; a graduate of high school; engages in farming; married Etta Lamoreau, and has one child. 2. Harry L., born December 8, 1883; a farmer; married Gertrude Cass, and has three children. 3. Lura N., born May 11, 1886; a graduate of business college; married James Foren, and has two children. 4. Nina F., born January 19, 1888; a graduate of high school; now a dressmaker. 5 Granville A., born February 15, 1890; a graduate of business college; served in France with the American Expeditionary Force; married Edith Myers. 6. Lorin G., born November 28, 1891; a graduate of high school; an electrician in calling; served in France with the American Expeditionary Force. 7. Charles H., born October 17, 1893; a graduate of high school; served in France with the American Expeditionary Force. 8. Glenn D., born May 23, 1898; a graduate of high school; now a farmer.

RUE T. SNOW was born at Bridgewater, Maine, July 11, 1879, a son of Cyrus and Lydia (Elliott) Snow, both of them now deceased. The family is of old New England stock, the name being found almost from the time of the landing of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

Mr. Snow went to the common schools for a year, and then attended Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. He then taught school for about six years, and afterwards worked in a mill. Seven years ago he established at Westfield his present mercantile business. In July, 1918, he offered himself to the service of the Young Men's Christian Association and having been accepted was sent to France, where he is at present. Mr. Snow is a Republican in his political views, and up to the time of his leaving for France he served as town clerk and on the school committee. He was a member of the company raised in Houlton to serve in the Spanish War, and served in Cuba. He is a member of Aroostook Lodge, of Blaine, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Foresters, of Bridgewater, Maine. He is a charter member of the Grange, and attends the Baptist church.

Mr. Snow married, at Blaine, January 11, 1902, Lou M. Pierce, daughter of Benjamin F. and Nellie E. (Jewell) Pierce, the former the postmaster at Mars Hill and formerly a merchant. They have had three children: Paul E., born June 4, 1903; Ralph A., born August 20, 1905; and Winston Rue, born October 2, 1912, deceased.

GEORGE RICHARD HUNNEWELL, prominent head of the G. R. Hunnewell Fur Company, of Lewiston, Maine, and owner of the family farm and homestead which is a source of pride to all who live in the country nearby, as well as throughout the State, is not only abundantly endowed with material wealth, but rich in character, resoluteness of purpose, sagacity, enterprise, constructive executive ability, and bigness of heart and mind. He is widely known in his State, and very keenly appreciated by those who are familiar with his contribution to the personality, charm, and distinctive beauty of Maine as a place in which to live.

(I) Benjamin Hunnewell, the first of the family to settle in Maine, and the original owner of the farm in the suburbs of Auburn, seven and a half miles south of Auburn City, of which his grandson, George R. Hunnewell, is the present owner and occupant, was a remarkable and unusual example of human strength and physical endurance. He was about six feet, eight inches in height, a giant of energy, and lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years, the most of which were spent on his farm.

(II) George W. Hunnewell, son of Benjamin Hunnewell, was born on the farm of his father, where he spent his entire life as a successful and prosperous agriculturist. He married Rachel Sawyer, born in Pownal, Maine, who died in her fifty-fourth year. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Winfield Scott, who was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1915 at the age of sixty-four years; William Rinaldo, who died in 1914, aged fifty-eight years, at Pittsfield, Maine, where he had been an extensive real estate owner; George Richard, of whom further; and Edna Florence, now the wife of Samuel J. Foster, of Gray, Maine, and the mother of one child, Rachel Foster. The father of this family lived to the age of eighty-seven years.

(III) George Richard Hunnewell, third son of George W. and Rachel (Sawyer) Hunnewell, was born on the family farm near Auburn, Maine, March 27, 1856. There he was brought up, and during the school months acquired his education in the public schools of Auburn. The estate to



R. T. Sroll



G. R. Munnewell



Melville P. Millikan

which he eventually became heir and owner has been one of the essential pleasures of his entire life. Since coming into the possession of this home and its surroundings, seven hundred acres of land, he has made a study of the most effective improvements which he has actually carried out. In 1907 he erected a house and added to the general melioration of the farm at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. The resources of the land have been so developed and cared for, and such a scientific management has there been carried on that nowhere in the State of Maine may be found a more productive, and at the same time, a more beautiful estate than that of Mr. Hunnewell's. Not only has he distinguished himself as a success in the field of agriculture, but in that of business as well, in conducting the affairs of the G. R. Hunnewell Fur Company. He has placed buyers throughout the Dominion of Canada and in New Brunswick, who travel in certain sections purchasing furs. The amount spent last year in this field of the business alone amounted to over $350,000. The company also handles a complete line of sporting goods, buying directly from all of the large manufacturers of this line of merchandise.

Mr. Hunnewell, true to the generations of the family which have preceded him, as a citizen of loyalty, with the best interests of the community, State and country at heart. He has a large circle of friends, and a vast number of admiring and respecting acquaintances, though none have ever succeeded in persuading him to run for any political office. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MELVILLE P. MILLIKEN was born at Gardner, Maine, October 21, 1848, son of Peletiah and Elizabeth (Clay) Milliken. His educational opportunities were limited, but being ambitious he secured himself a practical education through his experience with business and affairs. Mr. Milliken does not, however underrate the help of an academical training even for a business career, and has always taken a keen interest in popular education and has done all he could to foster the cause and bring it to a still greater efficiency.

He began his business life by buying an interest in a store in the town of Burnham, Waldo county, Maine, he being twenty-two years old at the time, and the funds for this venture having represented several years of hard work. After a time he sold his interest to his partner and went to Portland, and there obtained a position as a traveling salesman for a boot and shoe firm, and this work occupied his time for about fifteen years. A favorable opportunity then offered for him to go into the boot and shoe business on his own account, and he established himself in association with a friend at Skowhegan, Maine. After two years, in 1885, he sold out his interest to his partner and took up the lumber business at Richmond, Maine, and remained in the manufacture of lumber until 1902. In that year he entered the employ of the Stockholm Lumber Company at Stockholm, Maine, and continued for about seven years in this work. About 1909 he became identified in the business as a director, assistant treasurer and resident manager. In his political faith Mr. Milliken is a Democrat, and he has served the state in the Lower House of the Legislature, and as an alternate delegate was sent to the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, and while there was made full delegate. He is a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 200, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of the Elks of Houlton, Maine. Mr. Milliken attends the Universalist church, although he is not himself a member.

Mr. Milliken married (first) at Burnham, Sarah K. Cook, daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Adams) Cook, June, 1869; she died in 1879. He married (second) H. Jennie Fowler, daughter of Jedediah P. and Nuribah Hall (Scribner) Fowler. Mr. Milliken had only one child, a son, Frank C., who was a child of the first marriage and died when he was an infant.

CHARLES EDWARD JONES, the popular and capable director of Fort Kent, Maine, and for many years a successful merchant in this region, and the owner of a large mill, is a native of St. John Plantation, born April 3, 1855, and a son of John J. and Eunice (West) Jones, old and highly respected residents of that place, who both now are deceased. The elder Mr. Jones was for many years engaged in the occupation of farming and lumbering at St. John, New Brunswick, where he was a well known figure in the general life.

The childhood and early life of Charles Edward Jones was passed in his father's home near St. John, New Brunswick, and it was there that he obtained his education, attending for this purpose the public schools of that region. Upon completing his studies Mr. Jones came to the United States, where he engaged in business as a lumberer, and opened a large mill which he operates at the present time. In the year 1889 he also founded a general mercantile establishment and has been engaged in this line for upwards of forty years and has met

with a marked success. He is well known throughout this region, at the present time one of the most successful and active business men hereabouts, and is connected with a number of important interests, financial and otherwise, being a director of the Fort Kent Trust Company. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, and was elected director of Fort-Kent in the year 1903. This post he has held ever since and has attended to its responsible duties with a high degree of efficiency. He also served as postmaster of St. Francis for some seventeen years, and has held the office of selectman as well as several other positions of trust. Mr. Jones is a member of Fort Kent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a well known figure in the general social life of the community. In his religious belief Mr. Jones is a Presbyterian, and attends the church of that denomination at St. Francis.

Charles Edward Jones was united in marriage, September 24, 1882, at Fort Kent, with Mary Connors, a daughter of John and Helen (Henderson) Connors, the former a prominent lumberman of this region. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones the following children have been born: George Medly, born July 20, 1883, married ——, by whom he has had three children; Bertha Helen, born February 27, 1886, and died December 31, 1889; Robert Holmes, born May 2, 1890, married ——, and has had two children; Frances Myrtle, April 13, 1892, became the wife of Harold P. Bailey; Charles Elmer, born May 13, 1894, a sergeant in Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pioneer Infantry, and served in the Machine Gun Battalion with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

WILLIAM MOULTON INGRAHAM—The record of the five generations of the family of Ingraham in this country is one of service of unusual merit and distinction, the members of the family resident in Maine since its founding by Edward Ingraham. (I) Edward Ingraham was born in England about 1721, and when a young man made his home in York, Maine, dying at Kittery, March 6, 1807. He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Holt, of York. The records of York of that time show that he was the proprietor of the village inn, was a highly respected citizen, and took an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the town, being prominent in the affairs of the local church. Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham were the parents of seven children.

(II) Joseph Holt Ingraham, son of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, was born in York, February 10. 1752, died October 30, 1841. His early youth was spent in his native town, and when only sixteen years of age he moved to Portland, establishing in the silversmith's trade. In 1775 the comfortable home he had erected was laid in ashes during the bombardment of the town by Captain Mowatt. He was a large landholder and made numerous gifts of land for various civic purposes. For eleven years he served as one of the selectmen, and for ten years represented Portland in the General Court of Massachusetts when Maine was a part of that Commonwealth. He was three times married, first to Abigail, daughter of James Milk, second to Lydia Stone, and third to Ann Tate.

(III) Samuel Parkham Ingraham, son of Joseph Holt and Ann (Tate) Ingraham, was born November 22, 1796, died June 26, 1863. He was a successful merchant, operating in Hallowell and Camden. He married, June 15, 1825, Mary Adams, born in Thomaston, October 15, 1798, died in Portland, February 4, 1876, and they were the parents of three children.

(IV) Darius Holbrook Ingraham, third child and second son of Samuel Parkham and Mary (Adams) Ingraham, was born in Camden, Maine, October 14, 1837. He was educated at Bridgeton Academy, and in 1853 received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, ill health compelling him to resign in the middle of his second year. After regaining his health he studied law for one year in the office of John Neal and completed his legal preparation in the office of Deblois & Jackson, being admitted to the Cumberland bar at Portland during the April term, 1859. His public career began early in his professional life. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the Common Council, and a member of the School Committee, a position he held for three years. In 1876 he was secretary of the Democratic State Committee, later serving on the Congressional Committee, and in 1879 he was one of Portland's representatives in the State Legislature. In July, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul at Cadiz, Spain, a position he held until September, 1889. He was commissioned by the State Department to investigate the affairs of the American Cousulate at Tangier, and received the thanks of the department upon the submission of his report. During 1892 and 1893 Mr. Ingraham filled the office of mayor of Portland, during which time he was the nominee of his party for Congress, and in June, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul-general to Halifax, Nova Scotia, serving until August, 1897. In 1899 and 1903 he was the Demo-



L. E. Jones



L. F. Bradbury

cratic nominee for mayor of his city, and in 1908 was one of the nominees for presidential elector. He is a member and ex-president of the Cumberland Club, of Portland, and also belongs to the Maine Historical Society. His professional and public career has been long, useful and honorable, and he is held in high and affectionate regard in Portland, the scene of his activities.

Darius Holbrook Ingraham married, June 25, 1868, Ella Moulton, born January 27, 1842, died March 18, 1919, daughter of William and Nancy (Cumston) Moulton, descendant in the seventh generation of William Moulton, of Ormsby, England, founder in New England of his line in 1637. Darius Holbrook and Ella (Moulton) Ingraham were the parents of one son and one daughter.

(V) William Moulton Ingraham, son of Darius Holbrook and Ella (Moulton) Ingraham, was born in Portland, November 2, 1870. He attended the public schools and prepared for college in the Portland High School, then entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A.B. in the class of 1895, fifteen years afterward having the Master's degree in Arts conferred upon him by the same institution. Upon the completion of his scholastic studies he attended the Harvard Law School for one year, finishing his legal work in the office of the Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar, October 19, 1897. His legal practice has been large and he has been conspicuously successful in his profession, which he has pursued closely with the exception of time given to the public service. On September 10, 1906, he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Cumberland county, and held his seat upon the bench from January 1, 1907, to January 1, 1915. He was mayor of Portland in 1915, an office his honored father held before him, and during 1916 and 1917 he filled the important post of assistant secretary of war. Upon his retirement from the War Department he became surveyor of customs at Portland, assuming the duties of the office December 1, 1917, and at this time (1919) administering its important functions. Mr. Ingraham is a member of the Cumberland Club, the Portland Country, Yacht and Athletic clubs, and in addition to his memberships in the various professional associations belongs to the Maine Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the High Street Congregational Parish.

Mr. Ingraham married, in Evanston, Illinois, June 1, 1901, Jessamine Phipps Damsel, born in Mansfield, Ohio, April 1, 1877, daughter of William Hudson and Susan Rose (Nace) Damsel, her father a veteran of President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in 1861, retired vice-president and general manager of the Adams Express Company.

LESTER F. BRADBURY, late of Fort Kent, Maine, where he lived until his death occurred May 5, 1913, and where for may years he was engaged in business as a dealer in lumber and as a general merchant, was a native of New Limerick, Maine, his birth having occurred there October 29, 1862. Mr. Bradbury was a son of Samuel and Julia (True) Bradbury, the former for many years a farmer at New Limerick.

The childhood and early youth of Mr. Bradbury was passed at his native town of New Limerick and he there attended the local public schools for a number of years. After five years as school teacher, clerk and bookkeeper in Houlton and New Limerick, he became interested in the great lumber industry of Northern Maine and eventually developed a large business in this line. He, with his brothers and John Mullen, opened a mercantile establishment at Fort Kent, which under his skillful management became one of the most important of its kind in this region. Mr. Bradbury was indeed exceedingly successful in both of his enterprises and conducted them for a period of a quarter of a century, remaining active until the time of his death. Both of his establishments are now carried on by a corporation known as the Fort Kent Mill Company (the name of the old firm). At one time Mr. Bradbury was a director of the Fort Kent Trust Company, and was a prominent figure in the financial life of this region. He was a man of great enterprise and organizing ability, and among his many ventures was the founding and development of the Fort Kent Telephone Company, of which he held the office of president until his death. In politics Mr. Bradbury was an ardent Republican, but although he took a keen interest in local and national issues and the great questions of the day, he never engaged actively in political life and avoided rather than sought public office of any kind. He was however a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of this region and was particularly interested in Free Masonry, being affiliated with Fort Kent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Aroostook Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; Presque Isle Council, Royal and Select Masters; —— Commandery, Houlton, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he had taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry and was one

of the best known members of the order in this region. Mr. Bradbury was also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Order of Woodmen, and held various chairs in these two fraternal bodies. In religious belief Mr. Bradbury was a non-sectarian, but attended the Presbyterian church at Fort Kent.

Lester F. Bradbury was united in marriage, June 1, 1887, at Houlton, Maine, with Dora A. Small, a native of that place, born September 17, 1866, and a daughter of David W. and Martha (Bradbury) Small. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury the following children were born: Dora, September 27, 1891, who became the wife of Niles Pinkham, of Fort Kent; Winifred, born May 10, 1896; Lester True, born September 25, 1906; and David S., born October 31, 1910.

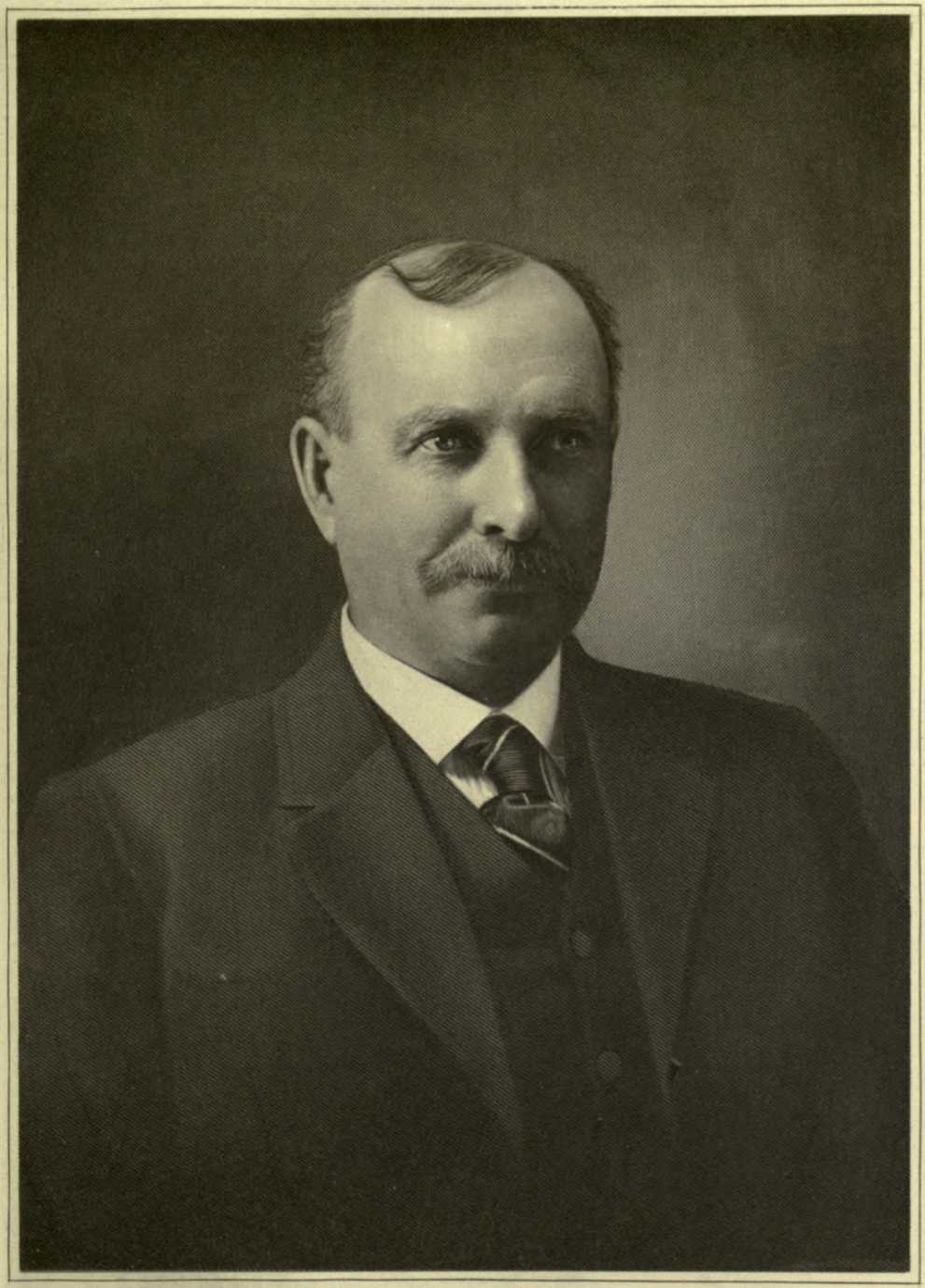
JAMES J. McCURDY—Lubec, a village and summer resort of Washington county, Maine, is situated on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, four miles south of Eastport, with which it is connected by steamer. A strait about half a mile wide separates Lubec Village from the island of Canpsbello, and it is this fortunate proximity to ocean and fishing grounds that Lubec gains its importance as a sardine packing center and canning point. It is with these, the principal business enterprises of his native village, that James J. McCurdy is connected as president and treasurer. He is a native son of Lubec, son of John and Mary (Morrison) McCurdy, his father a farmer, dying in 1868.

James J. McCurdy was born in Lubec, Maine, October 29, 1856. He spent the first thirty-six years of his life at the homestead. He attended the public schools of Lubec, but losing his father when a lad of twelve he was obliged to forego a part of his natural school opportunities and aid in the cultivation of the home farm. As he grew in years he adopted farming as his business, and until 1892 continued in the management of the home farm. He then retired from agriculture and entered commercial life. His first entrance into business life was as one of the organizers of the Columbia Packing Company of Lubec, a company of which he has long been president and director. From the successful management of that company he turned to the packing of sardines through the medium of the Columbia Canning Company of Lubec. After that company was in successful operation, Mr. McCurdy organized the Union Sardine Company, of Lubec, a successful corporation of which he is president and director, his brother, John P. McCurdy, its treasurer. That he has made these three corporations models of business management and operation is but to say that he gives them his personal attention, and that there is no detail too trivial to command his attention, if it is a part of his duty. The industries named are prosperous and employ about 250 hands, this contributing largely to Lubec's prosperity. Mr. McCurdy is a Democrat in politics, and in 1915-16 represented his district in the Maine Legislature. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Lubec, which village has long been his home. He still owns the old farm, and is a man universally respected.

Mr. McCurdy married, in 1900, at Lubec, Elizabeth S. Murry, daughter of James Murry.

JOSEPH NADEAU, late of Fort Kent, Maine, where he was engaged in the successful mercantile business for many years and where his death occurred in November, 1885, was a native of Acadia, Nova Scotia, Canada, his birth occurring there in 1805.

As a lad he worked on his father's farm and never had the advantages of schooling of any kind. He was, however, gifted with an unusually bright and alert intelligence, and was one of those who learn most readily in the school of experience, so that as a man he was possessed of an excellent general education which he had gained from intercourse with other men and from independent reading. He continued to work as a farmer for some years after he had grown to manhood, and also did considerable boating on the St. John river. While still a young man, however, he came to the United States and was the first settler at Fort Kent, being at that place seven years before the soldiers came. Here also he farmed for a time but later, as the settlement began to grow, opened a small store which kept pace with the development of the community so that eventually it became an important mercantile establishment. Mr. Nadeau also interested himself greatly in the general life of the community, and was an active participant in the political affairs thereof. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, being one of its leaders in that time, and held a number of important offiices in the gift of the community. He served as the representative of Fort Kent in the State Legislature for one term, and it was during that time that the first bridge was constructed across Fish River at Fort Kent, he being one of the chief promoters of the scheme. In his religious belief Mr. Nadeau



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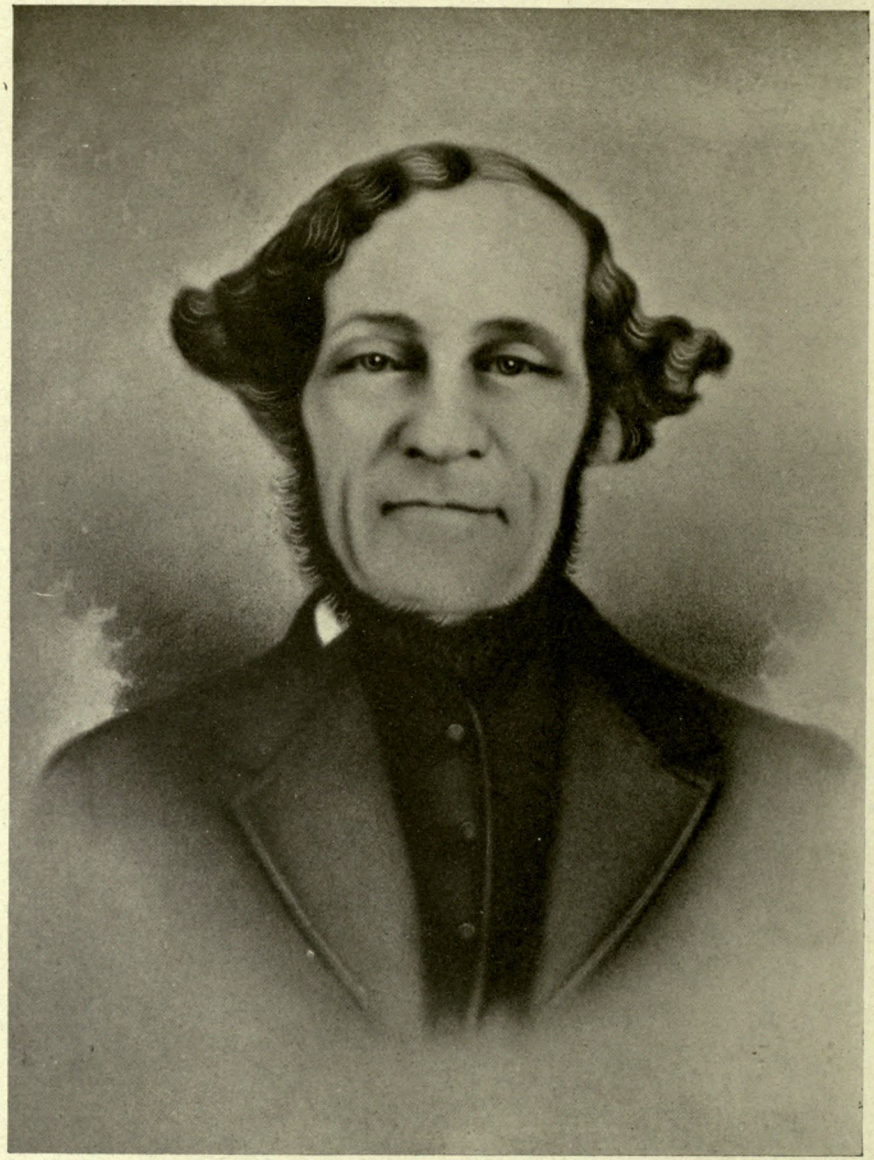

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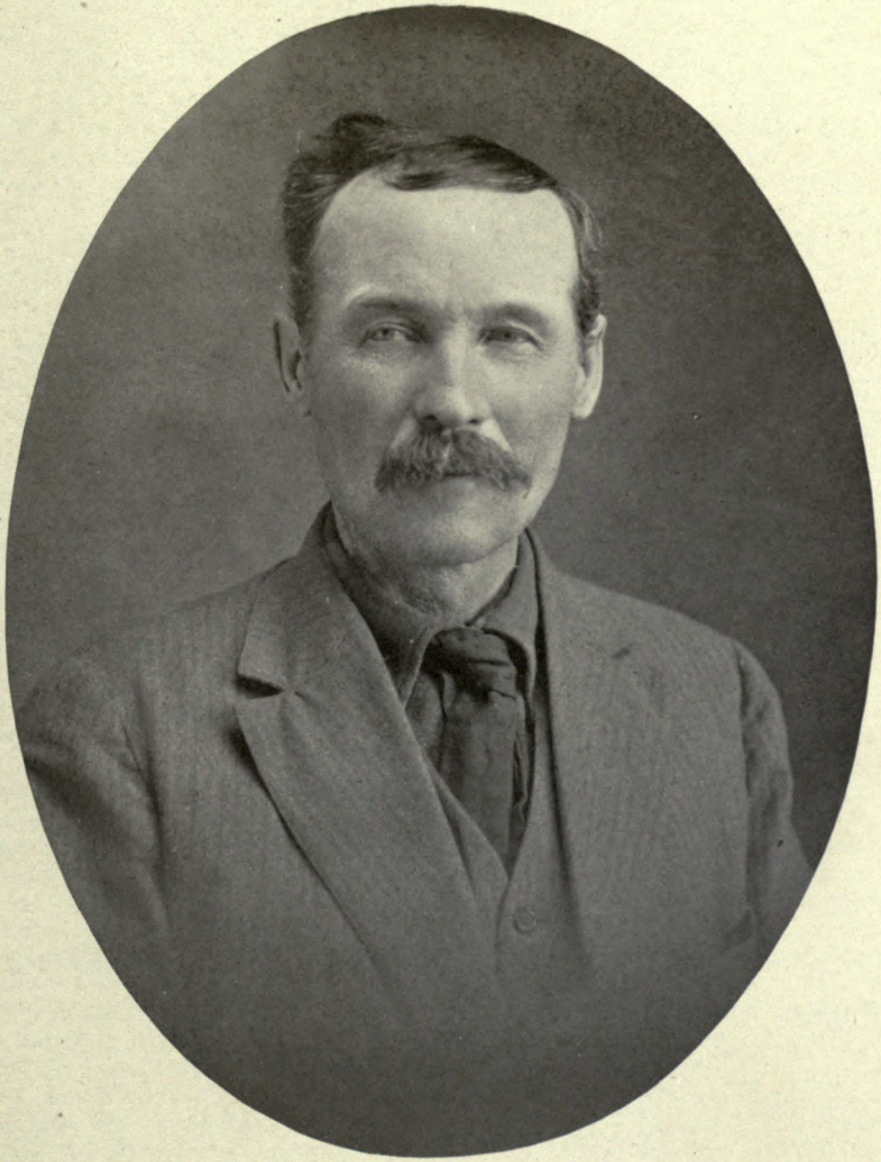


Henry W. Nadeau

was a Roman Catholic, and attended the church of this denomination at Fort Kent from the time of its foundation until his death.

Joseph Nadeau married (first) in 1831, at St. Bazile, Canada, Flavie Martin, a daughter of Thomas and Mary L. Martin, by whom he was the father of six children, all of them daughters. After the death of his first wife Mr. Nadeau married (second) Alice E. White, a daughter of John White, of Ireland, and they were the parents of six children, as follows: Joseph, Richard, John A., Henry W., Alice E., and Cynthia M. Henry W. is the only one who survives, all the others being deceased, as are also the six children by the former marriage.

HENRY W. NADEAU, the well known and popular postmaster of Fort Kent, Maine, and the owner of the general store and a blacksmith's shop at this place, is a son of Joseph and Alice E. (White) Nadeau, the former a native of Canada.

Henry W. Nadeau was born February 2, 1856, at Fort Kent, Maine, where his father was in business as a merchant at the time, and attended the local public school of this place. Upon completing his studies Mr. Nadeau entered his father's mercantile establishment, and remained as his father's assistant until the death of the elder man. He then assumed the management of the concern and has operated it with a notable degree of success for the past twenty-four years. He was also interested in farming in this region and has carried on successful agricultural operations here for a long period. Mr. Nadeau opened a blacksmith's shop at Fort Kent, and added this to his other activities, meeting with success in this enterprise as in the others. Mr. Nadeau is a man of wide interests and enterprising nature and has become prominent in almost every aspect of the business life of this community. In addition to his private ventures, he is also a stockholder in the Fort Kent Trust Company, and is justly regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the town. In politics Mr. Nadeau, like his father, is a Democrat and has taken a leading part in politics hereabouts for many years. For twelve years he has served as postmaster at Fort Kent, and has also held the offices of assessor of the village, and selectman of the township, the latter office being filled by him for nearly a quarter of a century. In religious belief Mr. Nadeau is a Roman Catholic and attends St. Louis Church of this denomination here.

Henry W. Nadeau was united in marriage, January 7, 1882, at Fort Kent, Maine, with Zeline Audibert, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Martin) Audibert, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau the following children have been born: Alice May, November 8, 1882; Mattie Edna, November 14, 1883; May Jane, December 11, 1884; Gertrude T., March 14, 1886; Joseph Henry, June 6, 1890; Eveline R., January 7, 1892; and Alma Rose, October 10, 1894.

JOHN CLAIR MINOT was born at Belgrade, Maine, November 30, 1872, the son of George Evans and Effie (Parcher) Minot. He is of the tenth generation from George Minot, who came from Saffron Walden, County of Essex, England, and admitted 1634 a freeman at Dorchester, Masaschusetts.

Mr. Minot received his primary education at the public schools, and graduated in 1896 from Bowdoin College with the degree of A.B. He early turned his attention to a journalistic career, and from 1907 to 1909 was associate editor of the *Kennebec Journal,* published at Augusta, Maine. In the latter year he came to Boston, Massachusetts, and became associated with the *Youth's Companion.* In the literary world Mr. Minot is well known for his historical work, his poems, stories, articles and lectures. He is the author of the "History of Belgrade," "Centennial History of Augusta," "History of the Theta and Delta Kappa Epsilon," 1844-1894, "The Stag of Bowdoin," 1896; "Tales of Bowdoin," 1901; "Bowdoin Verse," 1907; "Under the Bowdoin Pines," 1907. He is a treasurer of the Theta Chapter House Association; a member of the fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Maine Historical Society, the Press Association, and the Dorchester Historical Society. In fraternal circles he has been the presiding officer of his Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has served his *alma mater* in its board of overseers. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Minot married (first) July 23, 1903, Sophia A. Howe, of Dixfield, Maine. His second marriage took place February 20, 1912, to Marion Bowman.

ERNEST ARTHUR RANDALL—The name Randall appears early and often in the records of New England towns. Phillip Randall was a pioneer settler of Dorchester, Massachusetts, before May 14, 1634, for he was made a freeman on that day. Richard Randall was in Saco, Maine, as early as 1659. The names of a score of other

Randalls are recorded in the annals of New England, who were heads of families before 1700. The Randalls of this article may be descended from Richard Randall, of Saco.

(I) Isaac Randall resided in Freeport, in which city his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Cummings, who died in Portland, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Cummings, of Freeport, the former of whom was born May 15, 1774. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Randall: Amanda, Ascenath, Malleville, Mary, Clara E., Joseph Perley, John Freeman and Albert Isaac.

(II) John Freeman Randall, seventh child and second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cummings) Randall, was born in Freeport, May 20, 1839, and died in Portland, Maine, November 7, 1894. He attended the public schools of Freeport, and after completing his studies went to Portland to learn the trade of ship-carpenter with his uncle, John Cummings. After completing his apprenticeship he shipped on board a vessel and made a voyage to Mobile, Alabama, and was there employed on the city water works, of which he had charge during the winter of 1859-60. Returning to Portland he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the slave-holders rebellion. He was then about twenty-two years old, strong, brave and patriotic, and offered his services for the defence of the Union. He became a private in the Portland Rifle Guards, which organization became Company E of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into the service for a period of three months, May 3, 1861, and was stationed at Meriden Hill; he was mustered out the same year. He soon formed a partnership with Henry McAllister, under the firm name, Randall & McAllister, and was engaged in the coal trade. Subsequently Edward H. Sargent took an interest for a short time, but in 1884 Mr. Randall became sole proprietor of the business which has always been conducted under the old name of Randall & McAllister. The management and development of what was probably and is the largest business of the kind in New England illustrated the splendid ability of Mr. Randall as a merchant. Beginning with a very limited capital, he built up a business that gave employment to a number of vessels, varying from eight hundred to one thousand, requiring from eight thousand to ten thousand men to navigate them, and gave him the well-merited title of the "coal king of New England." When he began business the coal trade was in its infancy—a small and insignificant trade—which he fostered and developed until it became one of the leading industries of the New England country. The coal he dealt in embraced both anthracite and bituminous, and was shipped from Norfolk, Baltimore, Phialdelphia and New York to Portland and other parts of Maine, and to a limited extent to St. John, New Brunswick. The cargoes received at Portland were deposited in two great pockets, one on his own wharf, the other, built and owned by him, on the wharf of the New York and Boston steamers. From these pockets he not only supplied the local trade, but sent large quantities by rail into the interior towns of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. About one-half of Mr. Randall's shipments were bituminous coal, and among his largest customers in that line was the Maine Central and Grand Trunk railways and the various steamer lines sailing from Portland.

The building up of this great business in thirty-three years proved conclusively that Mr. Randall, though not born to riches nor trained in mercantile pursuits, was a person of self-confidence, resolution, energy, tenacity of purpose, tact, sagacity, unsullied integrity and superior business ability, which secured and retained the entire confidence of the business world. Besides his private business, he was associated with some other enterprises. He was a director in the Casco National Bank, the Eastern Forge and the Portland Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and was a trustee of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the last named institution he was much interested, and to it he left a legacy at his death, which he intended to be of lasting benefit. He was a Republican in political sentiment, but confined himself chiefly to his special field of activity, though he did fill a place in the City Council in 1872 and 1873. He took more interest in the fraternal orders, and was a member of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Beacon Lodge, No. 67, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Michigonne Encampment.

Mr. Randall married, January 1, 1862, Elvira Small, born in Portland, February 19, 1839, daughter of Eli and Elmira K. (Hood) Sargent, of Anisquam, formerly Cape Ann, Massachusetts (see Sargent). Children: Mabel Ascenath, born May 9, 1863, married Henry F. Merrill; Clifford Stowers, mentioned below; John Howard, mentioned below; Maude Havens, born March 1, 1870, married William L. Taylor; Grace Ethel, born January 3, 1874, unmarried; Ernest Arthur, mentioned below; Marion Stanwood, born October



John F. Randall



P. E. Higgins.

3, 1879, married John D. Baile, of Montreal, Canada, two children, Marion and Elizabeth; Claire Elizabeth, born November 24, 1881, married Harry W. Lothrop.

(III) Clifford Stowers Randall, second child and eldest son of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, May 8, 1865. He obtained his primary education in the public schools of Portland, and at an early age went West on account of ill health, spending some years there and continuing his studies in private schools. On his return to his native city to took a position in his father's business which he filled until the incorporation of the business, Randall & McAllister. He was then elected vice-president of the Randall & McAllister Coal Company, and has since performed the duties of that position. He is a Republican, but has no political ambition. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist. He takes an active interest in athletic sports and outdoor events, and is a member of the Country, Portland Athletic, and the Portland Yacht clubs, and the Portland Power Boat and the Great Pond associations. He married Rena Foster Merrill, daughter of Clinton Merrill. They have one child, John Freeman, born March 25, 1905.

(III) John Howard Randall, second son and third child of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, June 12, 1867. He attended the schools of Portland, and is living on a farm at Harrison, Maine, of five hundred acres of land, and gives his time to its management. He has an interest in the Randall-McAllister Coal Company of Portland. He married Lida A. Trafton, in 1897.

(III) Ernest Arthur Randall, sixth child and third son of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, January 3, 1876. He attended the Portland public schools and later the Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. He entered the services of his father in the coal business, in which he has ever since been employed. When the firm was incorporated, Ernest A. Randall became president of the concern. He shares the religious and political predelections of the family, votes the Republican ticket, and worships with the Congregationalists. He has no affiliation with secret societies, but is a member of the following named clubs: Country, Portland Athletic, Portland Gun, Portland Canoe, Portland Power Boat, Portland Yacht, and the Boston Athletic Association of Boston. He married Edna M. Mills, born in 1878, daughter of William G. and Georgiana Mills. Children: Elizabeth Mills, born November 7, 1903; and Eleanor M., born November 17, 1906.

PERCY ELMER HIGGINS was born December 28, 1885, the son of Andrew J. and Addie C. Higgins. He was educated at the district schools and then went to the Ellsworth High School, and later to the University of Maine Law School. Since he was admitted to the bar he has practiced law at Limestone, Maine. Since 1913 he has been the tax collector for the town of Limestone, Maine. He is a member of the firm of Blair & Higgins, and is connected with the Limestone Trust Company. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Odd Fellows. He holds membership in Diego Club, Ellsworth, Maine. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Higgins married at Caribou, Maine, in 1913, Hattie O. Boulter, and they have had three children: Ralph P., born December, 1914; Charles Jackson, born in June, 1916; and Ella May, born in December, 1917.

CARL FOLSOM GETCHELL—In that section of the State of Maine in which Monmouth is situated, the name Getchell stands for success, because all of the family have made a great success of their life work. One of them, Carl Folsom Getchell, is one of the rising men of the community, though still in his thirties, having been born at Monmouth, May 17, 1883. His father was Mark L. Getchell, the founder and sole owner of the large moccasin manufacturing plant of that name. The product of the M. L. Getchell Manufacturing Company is known all over the State of Maine as the "Monmouth Moccasin," a high grade foot covering.

Though the son, Carl F. Getchell, grew up in a business atmosphere, his inclinations did not lead him toward following in his father's footsteps, he preferring a college training and professional life. He attended the local schools, but soon grew beyond them; so after the usual preparatory measures he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated when only twenty-two years old with a degree of A.B. in the class of 1905. Choosing the legal profession as the goal to which he aspired, Carl Folsom Getchell became a student in the School of Law, University of Maine. Here was bestowed upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1910; from this time to the present he has led what might be termed in the language of the day a "hustling" life. He is the senior member of the

firm of Getchell & Hosmer, attorneys at law, with offices at No. 64 Lisbon street, Lewiston, his partner being Charles B. Hosmer, now holding the office of vice-consul of the United States to Havana, Cuba. Mr. Getchell is at the present time, and has been for the past four years, solicitor for the city of Auburn, the county seat of Androscoggin county. With his usual progressive ideas, Mr. Getchell points with civic pride to the fact that in 1918 Auburn, with its population of 17,000, was the first city in Maine to adopt the city manager form of municipal government, the new idea of applying business methods to the running of a city. In addition to these occupations Mr. Getchell is attorney for and a director of the Central Maine Loan and Building Association of Lewiston-Auburn, in the organization of which he was instrumental. Its directorate includes many of the leading men of both cities, and it is regarded as a foremost enterprise of the "Twin Cities" as they are so often called, the Androscoggin river only marking the dividing line.

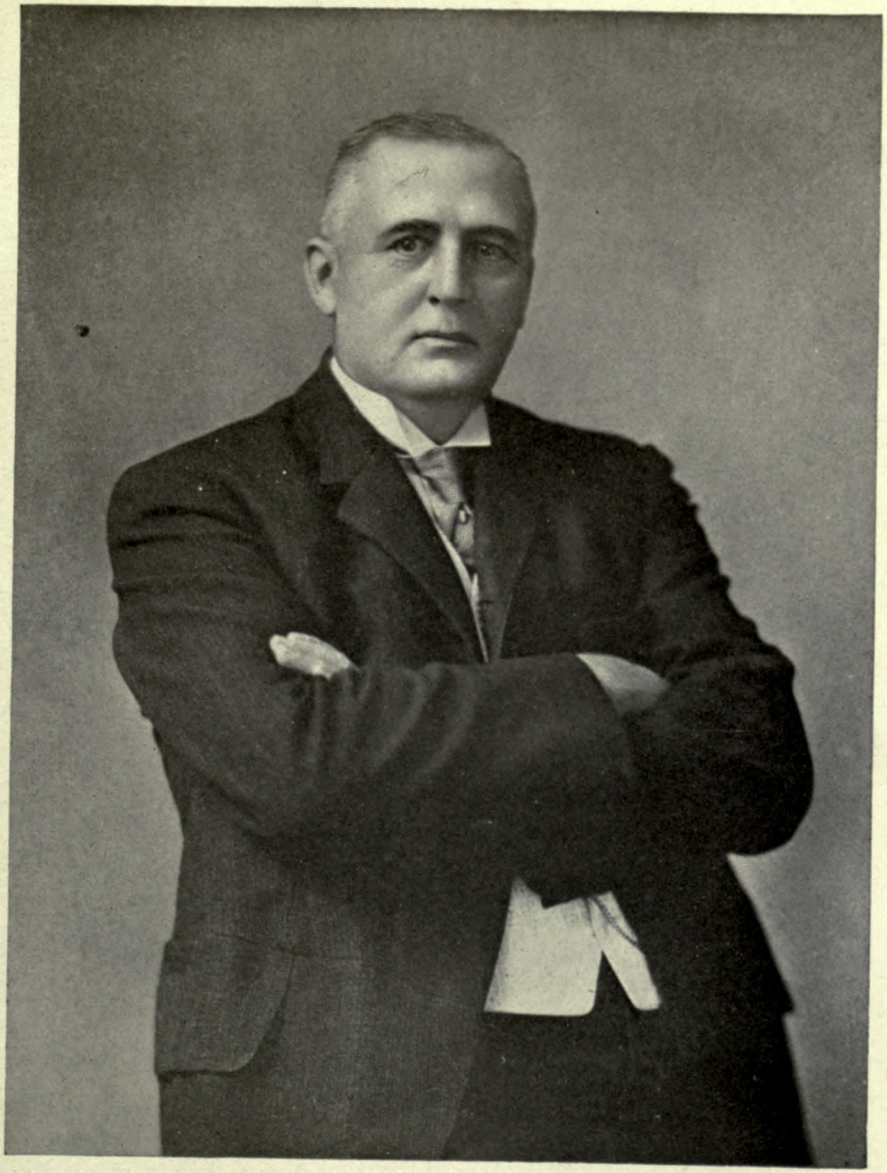
In politics Mr. Getchell is a Republican, having represented that party in the City Council in 1906 and 1907; he is also a member of the Republican City Committee, of which he has been chairman for many years. While at Dartmouth College and during his career at the University of Maine, Mr. Getchell joined several Greek letter societies, and still retains an interest in his fraternities. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being connected with Augusta Lodge, and of the Rotary Club of Lewiston-Auburn. He is an ex-president of the last mentioned body. With the same thoroughness which he has given to other things, Mr. Getchell has gone through the various degrees of Free Masonry from the Blue Lodge up to the thirty-second degree, and is now a member of the Shrine. Lastly, he and his family are members of the Elm Street Universalist Church of Auburn.

In the city of Auburn, October 6, 1909, Carl Folsom Getchell was married to Lillian Bearce, by whom he has one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Getchell is the daughter of W. Chandler Bearce, for many years a leading manufacturer of shoes, operating two large plants, one in Lewiston and the other across the river in Auburn, he being a director and secretary of the National Shoemakers' Association. The mother of Mrs. Getchell was Julia (Wood) Bearce, whose father owned the site of Mr. Bearce's present home. Mrs. Bearce died in 1914.

The mother of Carl Folsom Getchell was Augusta (Woodbury) Getchell, daughter of Hugh Woodbury, of Litchfield, Maine.. The family to which she belonged was unusually large, being comprised of twelve children, each one holding a high place in their day and generation. The elder Mrs. Getchell had two children: Mary M., wife of Harrie E. Merrill, of Monmouth, born June 15, 1875; and Carl Folsom Getchell. The son paid a high tribute to his mothers' character when he said "she was much beloved by all who knew her, and she was always happiest when doing something for others." Mrs. Getchell was actively engaged in church work as well as in the social life of the community where she resided. She died at her home in Auburn, September 15, 1915.

The dominant characteristics of Carl Folsom Getchell are energy and devotion to business; these he inherits largely from his father, Mark L. Getchell, whose business career was successful beyond the average. Though the son is a Universalist, his father was a Congregationalist in religious faith, and his grandfather, Elder Mark Getchell, was a Baptist clergyman. Elder Getchell's wife, Sara, survived him by several years, her death not taking place until the latter part of the last century. Elder Getchell and his wife had four children: Mark L., Amiziah, George H., and Sarah Jacques. The Getchell family is reputed to be of Scotch-Irish descent, with an added strain of English blood. The first known of them is the arrival in America of two brothers, one locating in New England and the other in Chicago, where he became a beef packer in the early days of that city. The mother of these two brothers was supposed to be of English descent, according to early data in the possession of the family.

FRED HERBERT CARR—One of the most conspicuous figures in the industrial life of Sangerville, Maine, was the late Fred Herbert Carr, whose death on June 7, 1918, at his home in Sangerville, left a gap in the life of this community which it will be difficult to fill. Mr. Carr was a native of Abbot, Maine, born March 27, 1857, and he was a member of an old and highly respected family which had made its home in Maine for a number of generations. He was a grandson of Moses Carr, who was born at Mt. Vernon in this State, in the year 1810, and who was for many years a prominent lumberman and woolen manufacturer and the president of the Sangerville Woolen Company. Moses Carr was one of the pioneers of Sangerville,



F. H. Carr



MOSES CARR, 100 yrs. FRANK S. CARR, 76 yrs.

FRED H. CARR, 53 yrs. OMAR F. CARR, 25 yrs.

OGDEN MOSES CARR, 2 yrs. 8 mos.

and his career was an important factor in the development of this town. He was a strong Democrat in politics and took an active part in public life. His death occurred in 1911, at the venerable age of one hundred and one years. One of his children was Frank S. Carr, who was born at Sangerville in 1834, and was educated at this place. He succeeded to the various business enterprises of his father and was a merchant, lumberman and wool manufacturer for many years. He was a stockholder in the Kineo Trust Company of Dover, Maine, and the Guilford Trust Company of Guilford, and a prominent man in the community. He married Sarah Mudgett, and one of their children was Fred Herbert Carr, of this sketch.

Fred Herbert Carr, like his father and grandfather, began the serious business of life at a very youthful age, his educational advantages in childhood being very meagre. For a time, as a youth, he worked on a farm, and assisted his father with his lumbering activities, working in the woods of Maine, cutting down and shaving the rough timbers for transportation He later became interested, in association with his father, in a general store in the village of Sangerville. Still later, he became connected with the Sangerville Woolen Company, of which his grandfather and father were respectively the president and vice-president, and soon rose to the position of secretary and treasurer of that concern. It was mainly through his efforts that the company purchased the old mill which stands on the site of the present Glencoe Mill No. 1 at Sangerville from Mr. D. R. Campbell, this mill being for many years the plant in which the Sangerville Woolen Company manufactured its product. In 1890 the mill was burned, but Mr. Carr would not be discouraged, and at once set to work to erect another structure, which is now owned and operated by the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company. Mr. Carr was one of the chief organizers of this concern, held the office of assistant treasurer, and was a member of its board of directors until the close of his life. Circumstances beyond the control of any individual brought ill fortune to this concern, and some years ago, on account of tariff changes, and an alteration in the methods of the commission merchants of New York, the Sangerville Woolen Company was obliged to close its doors, and it was decided by Mr. Carr and his associates to re-organize on a new and solid financial foundation. Mr. Carr was untiring in his efforts and worked for several years, until in April, 1916, he had gathered about him a number of capitalists and industrial leaders who formed a new company. Conditions at that time were very difficult, but Mr. Carr devoted himself to overcoming all obstacles and lived to see the mills for which he had given so much of his time and energy an assured success. The new company also owned a mill at Rochester, New Hampshire, which it is also successfully operating. In addition to his private business interests, Mr. Carr always took a public-spirited part in the affairs of the community of which he was a member, and it is perhaps due to him, more than to any other individual, that Sangerville now possesses a modern and first class lighting and power system, and one of the best water systems in the State. Other improvements in which he was largely instrumental was the building of the Universalist church, a large portion of which was paid for by him, although this was not commonly known until after his death. All the Carr ancestors have been Universalists in religious belief and in this matter Fred Herbert Carr followed their lead and was one of the most prominent workers in the Universalist church of this place. He was also a trustee of the Kineo Trust Company of Dover, Maine, as his father and grandfather had been before him. A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Carr was well known in party circles, and was for many years a member of the Republican town committee. He was also a member of Abner Wade Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; —— Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Ancient Independent Order of United Workmen; and the Order of Foresters.

Fred Herbert Carr was united in marriage at Sangerville, Maine, in August, 1877, with Susie Maria Oakes, a daughter of Abel and Mary Oakes, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Carr were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Harold Malcolm, born May 22, 1879; was educated at the Sangerville High School, Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Maine, and the University of Maine, Orono, Maine, from which he graduated with the class of 1902; he became associated with his father in the Sangerville Woolen Company, of which concern he was superintendent for a number of years, and when the company reorganized and purchased a mill at Rochester, New Hampshire, he was elected superintendent, agent and assistant treasurer of the Rochester Mill of the Old Colony Woolen Mill Company, which positions he still holds; he ranks with the best in the woolen industry in New England; he married, March 30, 1910, Maude Isabelle, daughter of William and Isabelle (Bentley) Dexter; they are the parents of three children: Malcolm Frederick, born February 21, 1911; Kenneth William, born November 27, 1914; Douglass Harold, born April 1, 1916. 2. Ethel Mae, born January 4, 1882; educated at Sangerville High

School, Shaw Business College, Portland, Maine, and a graduate of a Domestic Science School in Massachusetts; she is now teaching Domestic Science in a city school in Quincy, Massachusetts.

3 Omar Frank, born October 8, 1884; educated at the Higgins Classical Institute of Charleston, Maine, from which he graduated with the class of 1904, and became assistant superintendent of the Sangerville Woolen Company; he is now superintendent of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company of Sangerville, and one of the most active of the younger business men of this place; he married, August 1, 1906, Josephine Emma, daughter of Sylvester and Josephine (Coombs) Phinney; they are the parents of one child, Ogden M., born September 10, 1907, and now a student at the public schools of Sangerville.

CLAPP FAMILY—The records of those who have worthily served and represented their day and generation in the State of Maine contain no chapter that chronicles more consecrated devotion to the public weal or greater achievement in private enterprise than that which sets forth the lives and works of the Clapps, father and son, Asa and Asa William Henry Clapp. Descendants in the fifth and sixth generations of Thomas Clapp, American founder of an ancient English line, their lives and activities extended well over the first century of the history of the United States, the city of Portland their home. They were men of distinguished accomplishment and position, citizens who led in those projects which make for a city's permanence and greatness, men to whom their fellows looked for leadership and guidance in times of stress. Never seeking personal preference, never evading responsibility that came as duty, never deviating from lofty principles, they lived to serve, and though years have passed since they were called from labor to reward their influence is seen and felt in many institutions they helped to found.

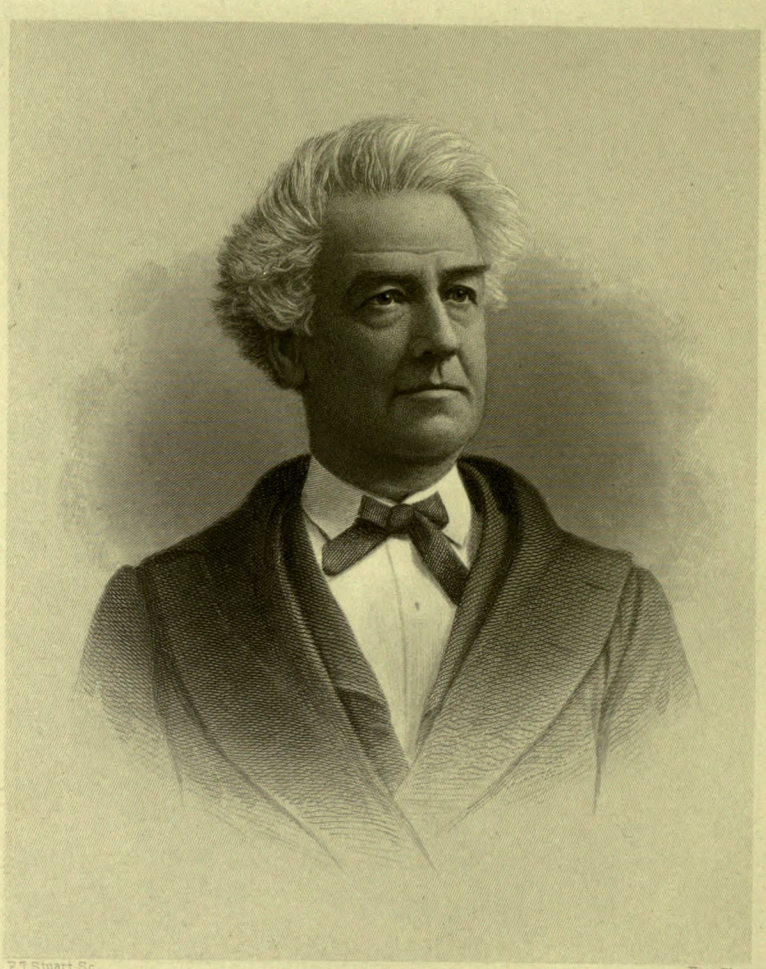
Asa Clapp, son of Abiel Clapp, grandson of Samuel Clapp, great-grandson of Thomas Clapp, who was a son of Thomas Clapp, the founder of the family in America in 1633, was born in Mansfield, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 15, 1762. The death of his parents when he was but a boy threw him upon his own resources. He secured a public school education, and at the age of sixteen years volunteered to substitute for a young man who had been drafted to serve in the Colonial forces under General Sullivan for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island in 1778. Later he entered the naval service, his fidelity and intrepidity in action gaining him a promotion to a first lieutenancy, and on one occasion he effected the capture of a British vessel mounting eight guns, with a crew three times as large as that of his vessel. With Joseph Peabody, of Salem, he was at Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, during the negro uprising, and they were able to render valuable and timely aid to the white population. During the French blockade in 1793 by England and her allies, when neutral ships were brought into English ports whenever they were suspected of being engaged in French trade, his vessel was captured by Sir Sydney Smith and was carried to England. After a six months' delay his ship was released by a decree of the courts of admiralty and the cargo paid for by the British government, Mr. Clapp managing the entire affair so ably and tactfully that the complete value of the cargo was realized by the owners.

He left the sea in 1796, although his business interests until his death were mainly in ships and shipping, his vessels sailing to the ports of Europe, the East and West Indies, and South America. His home and offices were in Portland, and he gained wide reputation as a reliable and highly successful merchant, known for exactness and fairness in all of his dealings wherever his ships carried the flag of his country.

With his permanent establishment in Portland he grew into the life and activity of the community rapidly, his talents and abilities finding abundant opportunity for expression in civic enterprises, in public office, and in whole-hearted, earnest support of the national government during the Second War with Great Britain. His personal fortunes suffered heavily when American shipping was practically driven from the seas, yet he subscribed one-half of his entire resources when the national finances were straitened and used his strong influence in persuading his acquaintances to similar sacrifice. He was a soldier in the Portland corps organized to protect the city from the fleets which were committing destructive depredations between the Penobscott river and Eastport. His home was open to the officers of the army and navy, who made it a place of general resort, and there enjoyed the most generous of bountiful New England hospitality. He was appointed one of the commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the United States Bank, to which corporation he was the largest subscriber in Maine. Prior to the separation of Maine and Massachusetts, he was a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts,



Asa Clapp



P T Stuart Sc. King Phot.

A. W. H. Clapp

and in 1819 he was one of the delegates to the convention for framing the State Constitution, then for several years representing Portland in the State Legislature.

The Clapp mansion, which has been occupied by the family for three generations, was one of the most imposing and splendidly appointed of the homes of early Portland, and there many of the leading national figures of the day were entertained. The following is a news paper record of a reception tendered President Monroe:

> The President honored by his presence in the evening a large and elegant party given by the Honorable A. Clapp. About three hundred persons were present. The house was handsomely illuminated in honor of his venerable guest. We feel ourselves incompetent to do justice to the brilliant assemblage of beauty that filled the elegant apartments of our hospitable fellow-townsman. It was a source of regret that Mrs. Clapp was absent on a visit to distant friends, but our regret would have been much enhanced had not her accomplished daughters compelled us to forget that anything could be wanting which good taste, ease and gracefulness of manners could supply. A band of music playing through the evening gave a zest to the festivity. At the time the President retired, the younger part of the company had formed a party and were enjoying a dance under the piazza. When it was announced that the President was retiring, the dancers immediately withdrew from the piazza and formed a double line from the door to the gate, through which he passed, and when he reached the gate he was received with three hearty cheers from the large concourse of citizens.

Mr. Clapp was a warm supporter of the Democratic party and received many of its prominent members at his home, President Polk and James Buchanan being there entertained when he was eighty-five years of age.

Mr. Clapp's death occurred in April, 1848, when he was eighty-six years of age. He retained all of his mental alertness and brilliance until the very end of his life and administered his large affairs with vigor and precision, arranging them with such minute care that there were no demands outstanding against his estate with the exception of the bill for the daily paper, the subscription for which had not yet expired. The flags of all the vessels in the harbor and on the signal staffs of the observatory were appropriately placed at half-mast.

Mr. Clapp married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Jacob Quincy, and a descendant of Edmund Quincy, deputy to the first General Court of Massachusetts, in May, 1634; of Colonel Edmund Quincy, deputy for six years to the Massachusetts General Court, and member of the Council for Safety of the People in 1689; of Judge Edmund Quincy, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, who was agent to the Court of St. James in 1737. Numbered among her other distinguished ancestors were: Rev. Henry Flynt, minister at Braintree from 1640 to 1668; Major-General Daniel Gookin, speaker of the Massachusetts General Court in 1651; Thomas Willet, first mayor of New York, 1665-67, who was an assistant of Plymouth Colony from 1651 to 1654; Evert Jansen Wendell, magistrate of Fort Orange in 1660; John Wendell, commissioner of Indian affairs in New York, 1690; and Johannes Pieterse Van Brugh, burgomeister of New Amsterdam, 1673-74. Mrs. Asa Clapp was a niece of Dorothy Quincy, who married John Hancock, and a grandniece of the earlier "Dorothy Q.," immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes, her great-great-grandson. Treasured in the Clapp family for years have been John Hancock's chariot, silver, and other objects of antiquarian and historic interest and value. Asa and Elizabeth (Quincy) Clapp were the parents of: Charles and Eliza W., died in childhood; Elizabeth, Francis Billings, Charles Quincy, Mary Jane Gray, and Asa William Henry.

Asa William Henry Clapp, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Quincy) Clapp, was born in Portland, March 6, 1805, and died March 22, 1891. Following his graduation from Norwich Academy, in Vermont, an institution founded by Captain Alden Partridge, he journeyed through the South and West, combining education with pleasure, and during this trip kept a careful diary, which included an account of a visit to the Hermitage, General Jackson's home in Tennessee. Upon his return he entered his father's establishment, where he received strict instruction in business principles and dealings. Until 1848 he was extensively engaged in foreign commerce independently, then becoming his father's assistant in the latter's varied interests. He was associated with his brother, Charles Q. Clapp, in many Portland enterprises, the honor and name of the family safe in their zealous keeping.

In the avenues of business he attained to the respected place of his revered father, and in his public service and his support of civic and philanthropic movements he was a successor whose works added fresh lustre to a worthy reputation. The Maine General Hospital, relief funds, charitable and educational institutions all beneted by his generous donations which were made almost in absolute secrecy, so little did he care for popular acclaim. Nor did he act only through organized agents. Frequently his was the aid that saved the day for a young business man, or gave another the opportunity to prepare for or to establish himself in a life work. His sympathy was boundless and his friendly impulses rarely

led him astray. Until his death he served as a director of the Maine General Hospital, the last meetings of the board which he attended being held in his library when he became too feeble to leave his home. He was also a director of the public library.

A lifelong Democrat and intensely interested in public and political affairs, he became one of the leaders of his party in the State. He participated in State and National campaigns with voice and pen, fearlessly and fairly fighting for the candidate supporting the cause he believed right. He attended the National Democratic Convention in 1848 at Baltimore, and in 1852 was a delegate-at-large to the convention in that city which nominated Franklin Pierce for president. He preferred that his influence be confined to the support of candidates of merit, but in 1847 it became imperative that he accept personal preference, and he yielded to the persuasion of his friends, becoming the Congressional candidate and filling a seat in the Thirtieth Congress. It is a remarkable tribute to his place in the regard of his fellows that his political opponents went on record in the following resolution:

Resolved: That Asa W. H. Clapp, by his integrity, ability, and undeviating devotion to the cause of Democracy merits the confidence of the Republicans of this Congressional district. The unanimous nomination by him received this day in convention is a sufficient guarantee that he will receive at the polls the undivided support of our constituents for the dignified and responsible station, which as their candidate he is expected to fill, September 13, 1847.

His promotion of the interests of his district particularly in the securing of an appropriation for the purchase of the Exchange building for a customs house and post office, won him the gratitude and commendation of his friends in both parties, the City Council passing resolutions of thanks for his valuable services. The pressure of private affairs forbade his continuance in office, but throughout his entire life he remained in intimate touch with the issues of the day and with the leaders of political thought and action. At the age of eighty-three he journeyed from Crawford's, New Hampshire, to cast his ballot for Judge Putnam, gubernatorial nominee.

When death called him from a life of well doing his loss called forth a chorus of regret from the many circles in which he moved and to which his gentle, uplifting influence extended. From business associates, from political colleagues, from the directorates of institutions he had befriended, and from individuals who valued their friendship and relation with this man of noble character, came testimonials of love and respect, addressed to his daughter, Mary J. E. Clapp, who survives him. The following is an extract from the record of a meeting of the directors of the Maine General Hospital, April 4, 1891:

MEMORIAL

On the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891, the Honorable A. W. H. Clapp ended a long and useful life. From its organization until his death he was an active, judicious and generous director and friend of the Maine General Hospital, taking deep interest in its prosperity and contributing to its success by wise counsel, by frequent and liberal aid to his resourses, and by an almost lavish use of his time and influence in its behalf. His associates in the direction have been cheered by his unstinted sympathy and strengthened by his hearty co-operation. They, better than all others, can appreciate the value of his service to the Hospital. They feel profoundly their own loss and that of the Hospital in his decease. It is appropriate for this Board, speaking officially, to regard him as was related to the great charity which he so early took into his affection, and so long aided to administer. But they would wrong their own feelings if they passed over in silence the many and striking graces of his character. They hold in reverent remembrance his unfailing kindness, his uniform courtesy, his spotless integrity, and his sense of honor, his sound judgment, his devotion to what he esteemed true and right, his charitable spirit, and his abstinence from censorious speech and unkindly criticism in respect to his fellowmen. Living long in all serenity and dignity, even after he had passed within the limits of old age, he seemed in the later years like a tradition of what was noble and fine in private, social, and public life at an earlier period of the State. The directors rejoice that so large a measure of life was granted to him, and, while they lamented his decease, are comforted by the recollection of his virtues and by the thought that the example of his life will continue to work for good long after his disappearance from their sight. To all most nearly and keenly touched by this dispensation of Providence the tender sympathy of this Board is afforded.

True Extract (Signed) Attest: F. R. Barrett, Secretary.

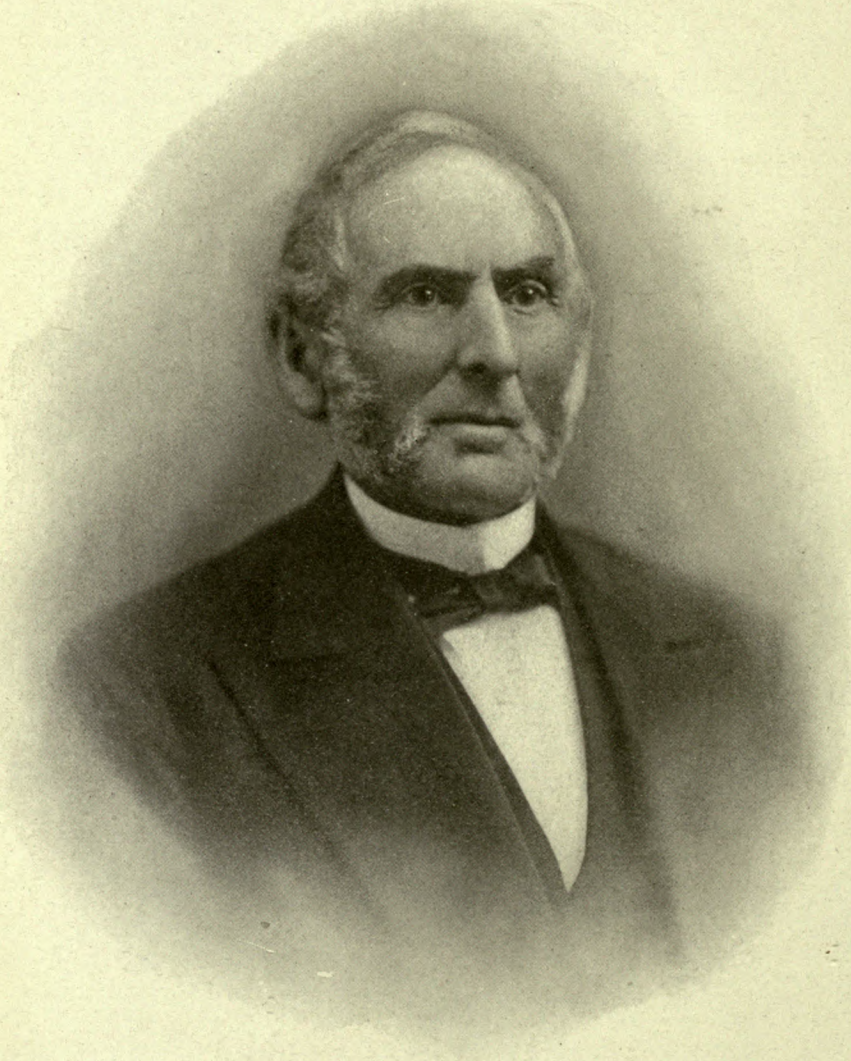
Mr. Clapp married, June 23, 1834, Julia Margaretta, only daughter of General Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary J. E., to whom has fallen the privilege of cherishing and perpetuating the memory of an illustrious ancestry.

JAMES EDWARD DRAKE, the present mayor of Bath, Maine, was born December 9, 1871, in Bath, the son of James Brainerd and Georgiana (Lincoln) Drake. The other members of his father's family are Georgie L., now the wife of Dr. James O'Lincoln, of Bath, and Frederick Ellis Drake, also of Bath.

James E. Drake obtained his education from the grade and high schools of Bath, and having graduated from the latter in 1889, entered Yale University. Serious illness prevented his completing his college work, and he entered into business life, becoming engaged in lumber and



J. Edw. Drake.



Asa Faunce

insurance work. He became assistant treasurer of the Kennebec Steamboat Company, and treasurer of the Eastern Steamboat Company. He is now the president of the James B. Drake & Sons' Lumber and Insurance Company, Inc.

Mr. Drake is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious affiliation is a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Sagadahoc and Colonial clubs, and of the Sagadahoc Board of Fire Underwriters, being president of the latter organization. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Bath. He was elected to the office of mayor of Bath, March, 1918, having been a member of the city government in 1895-97, being at that time the youngest official of the municipality.

Mr. Drake married, July 23, 1913, Eleanor Jane Dickson, of Bath, daughter of Captain George and Mercy (Hodgdon) Dickson, and they have a son, James Edward, Jr., born October 18, 1914.

JOHN ANDREW PETERS—Representative of the Third Maine District in the National House of Representatives, John Andrew Peters entered upon his career as a legislator after an extended period upon the bench of the Municipal Court of Ellsworth, Maine, where he bears worthy reputation in legal and business circles, the scene of his life activity. Mr. Peters is a son of William B. and Martha Elizabeth (Chute) Peters, and was born in Ellsworth, Maine, August 13, 1864.

After preparatory education he entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated A.B., with honors, in the class of 1885, winning election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. At the completion of a law course he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1887 and in the following year was awarded the Master's degree in Arts by Bowdoin College. He located in legal practice in Ellsworth, becoming a member of the law firm of Peters & Crabtree. From 1896 to 1908 Mr. Peters served as judge of the Municipal Court of Ellsworth, declining reappointment to this office, and from 1909 to 1913 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, filling the Speaker's chair in the last year of his service. He was elected in September, 1913, to fill a vacancy in the National House of Representatives from the Third Maine District, and as the Republican candidate was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth congresses. Mr. Peters is president of the Union Trust Company, of Ellsworth, the Ellsworth Foundry and Machine Works, and the Ellsworth Hardwood Company, also serving the Merrill Trust Company, of Bangor, as director. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and retains an active interest in his *alma mater* as a member of the board of overees of Bowdoin College. His club is the Tarratine, of Bangor, Maine.

John Andrew Peters married, November 20, 1889, Mary Frances Cushman, of Ellsworth, Maine.

ASA FAUNCE—The active life of Asa Faunce, which covered a period of three-quarters of a century, was mainly spent in Belfast, Maine, where he was for thirty years a well known and highly respected merchant and for many years an officer of two of the leading financial institutions of the city. Mr. Faunce was a descendant of John Faunce, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship *Ann* in 1633, the line tracing through his marriage with Patience Morton to Thomas Faunce, the elder, who married Jean Nelson; to Thomas Faunce, the younger, who married Lydia Barnaby; to James Faunce, who married Thankful Tobey; to Asa (1) Faunce, father of Asa Faunce, of this record. Asa (1) Faunce was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, September 11, 1776, and died in Waterville, Maine, December 10, 1824. He was a cabinetmaker in calling. He married Miriam Burrill, born May 30, 1787, died October 16, 1828, daughter of Ziba and Polly (Chase) Burrill, of Canaan, Massachusetts. They were the parents of: Jane, born August 11, 1807; Angelina, born January 17, 1809; Emily, born March 31, 1811; Asa, of whom further; Daniel, born in 1815; and George Burrill, born August 22, 1822.

Asa (2) Faunce, son of Asa (1) and Miriam (Burrill) Faunce, was born in Waterville, Maine, March 12, 1814, and died in Belfast, Maine, August 2, 1889, after a business career long and honorable, spent in busy endeavor, profitable to himself and to his community. After attending the public schools of Belfast he became a clerk in the employ of James P. White, a merchant of that place, in 1835 establishing in independent dealing as a general grocer and continuing in that line with successful result for about thirty years. He was active in the direction of the Bank of Commerce as trustee from 1854 to 1868, filling the position of president from 1857, and in 1869 he was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Belfast Savings Bank, of which he was the first president, serving as such until two years prior to his death, resigning his

office in 1887. The qualities that had won him prosperity in private enterprise ably safeguarded and advanced the interests of these institutions of which he was so long the head, and he enjoyed the trust and confidence of his fellows to an unusual degree. He was a banker of wise caution and yet so faithfully did he judge human nature that never was a worthy man or firm refused the aid of these institutions, which became instruments of wide usefulness in the locality. He was a member of the Club of Thirty and a member of the Unitarian church.

Asa Faunce married, October 8, 1838, Sarah A. Haraden, born in Belfast, Maine, March 18, 1814, died October 11, 1900, daughter of John and Hannah (Brown) Haraden, and they were the parents of: Abbie Haraden, born in 1840, married William Batchelder Swan (see on another page); William Asa, born 1843, engaged in real estate dealing; Mary Estelle, born 1858, a musician.

HARRISON OTIS HUSSEY—The Husseys of Mars Hill, Aroostook county, Maine, descend from the ancient English family which traces to Hugh Hoese, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror, the name in French being De Hosey, after anglicized to Hussey. The family in New England trace to Christopher Hussey, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who dates from 1530. The family appeared in Maine with Stephen Hussey, of the fourth American generation, who died in Berwick, Maine, May 8, 1770. Harrison O. Hussey, of Mars Hill, is a son of Sylvanus Harlow and Mary (Burbush) Hussey, his father a merchant of Mars Hill, Maine, for many years, member of the firm, S. H. Hussey & Sons.

Harrison O. Hussey was born in Houlton, Maine, April 17, 1864. He completed his education with graduation from Houlton Academy, and then became interested in mercantile life, and in 1881 became associated with his father and brother in the firm, S. H. Houlton & Sons, of Blaine, Maine, and continues a successful, highly esteemed man of business. In 1914 the business was transferred to Mars Hill, its present location. He is a director of the Houlton Trust Company, a Republican in politics, and prior to coming to Mars Hill had been a selectman of the town of Blaine for sixteen years. He is a member of the Unitarian church and helpful in all good causes.

Mr. Hussey married, in Blaine, a village of Aroostook county, Maine, twenty-six miles from Houlton, Lucy W. Lowell, daughter of Ruel W. and Sarah (Jones) Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey are the parents of Stutson Harlow, born June 10, 1887; May C., born August 13, 1892; and Morris L., born September 20, 1901.

ERASTUS EUGENE HOLT—There are few subjects more interesting than that of the origin of the family names which have grown so familiar to us that we think of them more as permanent things than as the results of a growth, which, so far as the northern nations of Europe are concerned, are scarcely older than the second half of the Christian era. Their roots, of course, extend back into an immemorial past, and we find in such primitive forms as the affix "son" or its equivalent in the different languages, attached to the first or Christian name, the origin of one of the largest groups among modern surnames. In the case of the Holt family, which is represented in Maine today by the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch, we find what is probably a very ancient derivation in the old meaning of the word "holt," which signified in early English a wood or grove. Doubtless it was from the proximity of his dwelling to some such wood that the early progentor of this family received his original designation which has descended during those many years to these, his modern progeny. Both in England and in America, the Holt family has spread itself pretty universally so that we find today a great many branches bearing the old name, and although in many cases there is no direct connection to be traced between them, this in no way militates against the reasonableness of presuming them to have had a common origin, a presumption which rests upon the opinions of antiquarians and historians and of students of philology and the derivation of names.

One of the most distinguished members of this family in England was Lord Chief Justice Holt, of whom the historian, MacIntosh, said: "His name can never be pronounced without veneration as long as wisdom and integrity are revered among men."

The probable founder of the family in this country and certainly of many of its branches, was Nicholas Holt, who sailed in the ship *James* of London, William Corper, Master, from Southampton, England, about April 16, 1635, and arrived at Boston on June 3rd following. He was one of the early settlers of Newbury, and later made his home at Andover, where his death occurred January 30, 1685, at the age of one hundred and four years, according to the record, although we have the authority of the historian Coffin that he was no more than eighty-three



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years of age. Many of his descendants remained in Andover, but one of them, named Amos, according to Durrie's "Genealogical History of the Holt Family in the United States," moved to Wilton, New Hampshire, and his son Abel moved from Wilton, New Hampshire, to Weld, Maine. By the same authority it will be found that Abel Holt was of the sixth generation from Nicholas Holt, hence his son, Erastus, was of the seventh, and Erastus Eugene Holt is of the eighth generation. Abel Holt was a farmer. He took a very active interest in public affairs in the town of Weld, Maine, holding during his life a number of town offices. His death occurred there. It was at Weld that he was twice married, and his first wife was Lydia Pratt, by whom he had seven children: Hubbard; Erastus, who is mentioned below; Abiah, a son who was lost at sea; Otis, Grace, and Isabel. By his second wife he had two children: Whitman, and a daughter, Lois. His son, Erastus Holt, the father of Dr. Erastus Eugene Holt of Portland, was born in the month of September, 1818, at Weld, Maine. Like his father, he was a farmer, but he added to this occupation that of the carpenter, and lived for a number of years in the city of Portland, where he worked at this trade. His death occurred on January 28, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was married to Miss Lucinda Packard, a daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Stiles) Packard, and they were the parents of the following children: Artemas C., who met his death in a railroad accident in 1905; Nellie A., who is now Mrs. Franklin Sanborn, and makes her home in Franklin, Massachusetts; Charles Otis, who married Miss Bicknell, of Canton, Maine, and who resides in Lewiston; Henrietta L., now Mrs. Charles Glover, of Canton, Maine; Emma L., deceased, who married M. T. Hatch, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and Erastus Eugene Holt.

Dr. Erastus Eugene Holt was born in Peru, Oxford county, Maine, June 1, 1849. We find that his childhood was spent among rural scenes. When he was four years old his parents moved to East Stoughton, Massachusetts, where his father had charge of the town farm and house of correction for four years, when they moved back to Peru. When his father went to California in 1859, he and his oldest brother Artemas carried on the farming, while his brother Otis worked out. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, both of his brothers went into the army, and he with his mother moved to Canton, —a village town adjoining Peru. His mother, while nursing typhoid fever patients, contracted the disease and died this year, just after his father's return from California.

It will be seen that Dr. Holt lost his mother just at the close of his childhood and at the beginning of the important period of youth. They had never been separated. His precocity had enabled him to be much of a companion to her in the absence of his father in California and in the stress incident to the brothers going to the war. She was an ideal Christian mother, well versed in the literature at her disposal, and knew how to do all kinds of work incident to pioneer life, such as weaving cloth from the raw materials and making garments of all kinds, thus practically supplying all the necessities of her household. The precepts inculcated during the important developments of childhood should have a far-reaching importance in the subsequent career of any person. With Dr. Holt they did have this effect for he kept constantly before him the teachings of his mother as a most precious heritage to guide him through all the vicissitudes of his life.

During youth, Dr. Holt was active in doing a variety of work on the farm, in the mill, and in the store,—all the time devoting his spare time to studying and going to school when he could. He taught his first district school in the Canton Mountain District when he was eighteen years of age. It was in this district that the winter before, the older boys made a brutal assault upon the teacher, injurying him so severely that he was taken to the village, where the doctor attended him. Notwithstanding, Dr. Holt knew all about this and knew that the teacher never fully recovered but died later, it did not deter him in the least from taking this school, and he taught it through the winter successfully.

It was during this period that he organized an amateur minstrel show, using the school house for a place for giving the exhibitions. There was seldom any local play staged without his active coöperation and participation in it. He secured the services of Dr. Major, a lecturer of repute, to give a course of lectures on psychology, illustrating all the features of what is now known as hypnotism. He served as secretary to many organizations, and his efficiency and adaptability to these duties were such that he was impressed into that service in a Grant Club in 1868, which caused his name to be put on the voting list two years before he was twenty-one. He served as local correspondent to the

Oxford *Democrat,* a Republican paper published at Paris, giving the happenings in the eastern part of Oxford county, many of which he was the means of bringing about, such as ball games, wrestling matches, and horse races, of which he wrote up before and after they came off. By his diligence he had mastered the Spencerian system of penmanship, and in actual practice had become proficient in bookkeeping, so that he taught these subjects to private classes while teaching district schools and when attending school at Hebron Academy, Westbrook Seminary and Gorham Seminary. Thus in all his activities he was acquiring one of the greatest lessons of life, of knowing the value of money and to be self-dependent in all his plans, so that when he actually began his manhood career he had saved money to carry him through a college course. He, however, decided to begin the study of medicine, and devoted much more time to it than was required at that time.

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relief of suffering, the degree of Doctor of Laws."

He was interested in many things aside from those pertaining strictly to his profession, as we find he was one of the incorporators of the Mercantile Trust Company in 1898. In 1916 this company purchased the Casco National Bank, one of the leading banks of the city, prefixing Casco to its name and thus becoming by this transaction one of the largest financial institutions of the State.

We find him as an honorary member of the Lincoln Club, giving an address before that organization in observance of the ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, in which he was the first to explain an "illusion" on rational grounds, which occurred to Lincoln just after his first election,—a ghostly counterpart of himself—due to a separation of his eyes from the fatigue incident to the duties connected with the campaign which resulted in his election to the presidency of the United States. The estimate given by Dr. Holt of Lincoln's character was pronounced classical by the papers and by those who heard it, or have read it, as one of the best ever delivered before that organization which has had for its speakers some of the most distinguished men of the country.

In observance of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Portland Medical Club, which he founded, Dr. Holt performed a feat in the statistics of that Club never before attempted in such work. They give at a glance the name of each member, when membership began, when it ceased,—if it had, length of membership, the offices held, the number of meetings each member had attended, the percentage of meetings attended, the number and title of papers read by each member of the club, the number that each member should have read as per average of the whole number of papers read during the existence of the club by its one hundred ten members, and finally, when another paper was or is due from each one who belongs to the club. This was published in the *Journal of Medicine and Science,* and assurances were given by many interested in such work in different parts of the country that the plan was unique and would serve as a standard for giving statistics of other clubs.

Dr. Holt was the first in the country to devise a book for making systematic records of cases of affections of the eye and ear. The forms he used at the time he went to Europe he took with him, and there was such a demand for the one used for recording affections of the eyes that Pickard and Curry, of London, published it and have continued its publication ever since. Dr. Holt has examined and made records of more than a hundred thousand patients suffering from diseases of the eye and ear. It was the careful records of cases that led Dr. Holt to study more closely physical economics, hence, when he was disabled from an accident received in 1903, he devoted his attention to physical economics, solved the problem of determining damages to the body from injury or disease for the first time, according to the natural science method, and prepared papers upon this subject which he read before different audiences, one of which was the Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons at Atlantic City, New Jersey, to which were invited members of the Bureau of Pensions of the United States. The inequalities and which were invited members of the Bureau of Pensions of the United States were pointed out, and it was shown how these defects could be remedied by the method proposed in physical economics. This led to the revision of the pensions which went into effect in 1905, giving an increase in ten of the principal pensions of $1,968, which, when multiplied by the number receiving these pensions, amounts to millions that is being paid to the soldiers and sailors in consequence of this work of Dr. Holt. In sending out reprints on physical economics, Dr. Holt asked for criticism and to be informed if any one had ever attempted to solve the problem in the manner there given. Professor Seaver, formerly director of the gymnasium of Yale University, replied: "I wish to thank you for a reprint on 'Physical Economics,' . . . which strikes me as a very valuable contribution on a subject to which I have given considerable thought without being able to arrive at definite conclusions, and so I have never published anything. You have hit on a practical method of rating a man's physical ability so far as the physical side of him is concerned, as mental rating is given by intellectual tests so that we may have a fairly accurate mathematical statement of his probable worth to society." Professor Seaver was a graduate in medicine, and, as he wrote, had spent a large part of his active professional life in studying the body to develop it to its best proportions and highest efficiency. From this experience he was able to write one of the best works on anthropometry and physical examinations in the English language, and therefore his opinion on this subject bears the weight of authority. It is, of course, difficult to give in a limited space how the problem is solved in physical economics, but a comprehensive view of it

may be obtained from an introduction to one of the articles written on the subject, as follows:

Physical Economics is based on an analysis of the human body which first resolves the earning ability into its component parts by selecting those parts which are so interdependent that each is needed to ensure the functions of the other, it being found necessary by this analysis to have three parts to satisfy all the conditions; the first and most important is the functional ability of the body, the second, the technical ability, and the third, the competing ability of the body, which when used as factors in mathematical formulas, according to the natural science method, determine by scientific and economic standards of measurement and other data, the true status of either the efficiency, or the earning ability of that person. In order, however, to accomplish this according to the actual existing condition of the most important factor, namely, the functional ability of the body, it must be resolved into its component parts, in the same manner as the earning ability was resolved into its component parts, by selecting those parts which are so interdependent that each is needed to ensure the functions of the other, it being found necessary by this analysis to divide the functional ability of the body first, into four units, according to the natural order of their development and associated functions, and each unit into three parts, making twelve indispensable parts to be used as factors, within which every disability of the body is included. Each of the three parts of a unit are to be used as a factor of the unit, the same as each of the four units are to be used as factors of the functional ability of the body, and thereby ascertain, by scientific and economic standards of measurement and other data, the actual existing condition of each of the factors of a unit, and thus of the unit itself, and with the units as factors, the functional ability of the entire body upon which the technical ability and the competing ability so largely depend, by which

First—From the status of the functional, and the technical ability, the efficiency of that person may be rated as to his technical standing at school or in any vocation.

Second—From the status of the functional and the competing ability, represented in the earning ability, the economic value of man may be obtained giving his bodily financial standing as a part of the wealth of the state and nation.

Third—From the status of the functional, and the competing ability, represented in the loss to the earning ability, an indemnity for any disability from damages to the functions of the body from injury or disease may be adjusted in a manner equitable to all concerned; in the courts of law, by insurance companies, in the Bureau of Pensions, in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the United States, and in the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureaus of the States and of the Nation.

It will be seen from this introduction that Physical Economics, provides first, a method for ranking a pupil at school and for rating a person for any vocation; second, one for obtaining the economic value of man; and third, one for the measurement of damages to the body from injury or disease in a manner equitable to all concerned. A chart showing the factors of F, the functional ability of the body, is herewith produced as follows:

F=	a= Osseous, articular and muscular systems, consisting of	h, the bones. i, the ligaments. k, the muscles.
	b= Circulatory and respiratory systems, consisting of.....	m, the vascular system. n, the blood. p, the lungs and their accessory organs.
	d= Digestive and genito-urinary systems, consisting of.....	q, the alimentary canal and its accessory organs. r, the kidneys, with the genital organs. s, the skin.
	g= Cerebro-spinal system, nerves and organs of special sense, consisting of	u, the brain, its membranes and its nerves. v, the spinal cord, its membrane and its nerves. w, nerves and organs of special sense.

As C, the competing ability, depends upon the same functions of the body for its existence and efficiency, it must have primarily the same values for its co-efficient. It may readily be seen that this analysis is correct and that F, the functional ability, and C, the competing ability, of the body, are the two indispensable factors of the earning ability of a person. They are, as it were, an equation: F x C = E, in which F is the multiplicand, C, the multiplier, and E, the product. The first difficult problem in physical economics was to analyze the body by resolving it into its component parts as factors which would include the function of every structure of the body so they could be handled in the multiplicand as though there were but one organ with which to deal. The chart shows how this was done. The second difficult problem was to grade C, the competing ability after damage to F, the functional ability of the body, so that E, the earning ability would correspond to its actual condition in the vocation the person followed. This was done in Computation Tables No. 1 and 2. The third difficult problem was to devise standards of measurement for the different systems and organs of the body in their relationship to the whole functional ability of the body. This has been done and formulated in a large number of tables by weighing, measuring and testing all the values ever given to a function of an organ, and then striking an average for the number considered for a scientific standard of measurement. This makes physical economics complete in itself so it can be used by any one competent to solve a problem involving damages to the body from injury or disease.

The truth has been sought for in every subject that Dr. Holt has had to consider. He is constantly collecting and compiling material upon different subjects, examining them critically and writing out his own views from time to time.

It is in this way that his views upon subjects develop and grow, so that he has been able to assemble in due course of time and write more than a hundred papers and addresses upon different subjects during the past forty-five years. These papers have been read before State or National organizations. Some of them have been read before lay audiences and some of them have been contributed to cyclopedias,—while others have been translated into foreign languages, and his name appears in some of the leading text books of Europe in connection with the methods he has devised and practiced and made known to the world.

A perusal of the papers written by Dr. Holt shows that he has been both aggressive and progressive, some announcing new methods, while others recorded the treatment of remarkable cases with comments upon the same. In the very first papers read upon the ear, Dr. Holt advocated a new method of inflating the middle ear by using air from the lungs to fill the mouth and pharynx or by forcing it through the lips as in blowing out a light and thereby cause the soft palate to shut off the upper from the lower pharyngical space, while at the same time air is forced into one nostril with the other closed, thus effectually inflating the middle ear, a remedy of paramount importance in the treatment of affections of that organ involving its sound conducting apparatus.

In his paper on strabismus, especially when the eyes are badly crossed and when the sight is very poor, he showed that he had devised a new method of operation for the cure of such cases and had successfully practiced it in scores of cases before he had ventured to present it to the New England Ophthalmological Society and the American Ophthalmological Society, accompanied with a model which he had made for showing the action of the muscles of the eyes and how the operation remedied the defect. Dr. Hay, the nestor of the former society, in referring to this paper the next year after it was read, told its members that while it was not favorably received by them, the method advocated and practiced when tried out in Europe had caused Dr. Holt's name to be listed among the distinguished ophthalmologists of the world. When it was read before the latter society, the learned Dr. Knapp of New York undertook to show by his statistics that it had no place in ophthalmology. However, the next year he read a paper upon the subject saying he had investigated the method, found them practicing it in Europe, and had practiced it himself, and spoke in the highest terms of it. The principles of the operation are in universal use now though the technique of the operation has been modified by many surgeons.

When Dr. Holt began the practice of medicine, it was taught in the schools and text books that when an eye was penetrated by steel near the margin of the cornea on either side of it called the "dangerous zone" and the steel remained in it, the eye should be removed, for the injury was likely to cause not only the loss of sight of that eye but the loss of the sight in the other eye by sympathetic inflammation. History of cases were given to show the necessity of following this advice in order to avoid such a disastrous result. Of course, it would be a terrible thing to have a person get blind in both eyes when from removing an eye injured in this way the other could be saved; nevertheless, Dr. Holt had eyes wounded in this way, in which he could look into the eye with the ophthalmoscope and see the steel and he reasoned on the other hand that it was a terrible sacrifice to remove such an eye. He therefore devised and practiced a method of removing the steel successfully from the interior of the eye by the electro-magnet. He reported the first series of cases treated in this way successfully to the American Ophthalmological Society. As other members of the society did not have any such number of cases of this kind, although living in the vicinity of greater numbers of men engaged in hazardous occupations, they did not see how so many cases came to Dr. Holt. Moreover, they were not disposed to break away from the teachings of that time and predicted later disastrous results from such operations, but they never came. The explanation of Dr. Holt's series of successful cases of the removal of steel from the interior of the eye with the saving of sight is made from the fact that when he saved the eye and sight of one man injured in this way, others from his locality knew of it and came immediately, while in other States, when a man got his eye injured in this way he went to his family physician, who, if a surgeon, removed the eye, or if not a surgeon he took his patient to a surgeon who removed the eye because that was what was taught and what was in the text books; hence the few specialists in the country at that time saw but a few of these cases. When, however, it became known that an eye wounded in this way could be saved with sight, the other specialists located in greater industrial centers began to have cases commensurate with this fact; so that it has long since

become the practice to remove the steel first and try and save the eye with sight. Failing in this, the eye could be removed as a last resort, but happily this is very seldom necessary. A careful following of these series of cases reported, with many others not reported, show disastrous results have not followed the practice inaugurated by Dr. Holt.

As a large percentage of the blindness in the world comes from inflammation of the eyes of the new born, Dr. Holt not only secured the passage of the law for the prevention of blindness, but he devised a method which has been the means of saving many eyes. Its discovery illustrates the old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention." One night after the last train from Bath had arrived, a mother with her only babe came to see Dr. Holt with a letter from the late Dr. E. M. Fuller, of Bath, in which he said that, in spite of everything he could do, the eyes of the baby had grown steadily worse and he feared blindness to be inevitable. In going to the Infirmary with the mother and baby, Dr. Holt said his mind reverted to the efficacy of hot water in reducing inflammation. He immediately put this treatment into operation, adding salt to the hot water to make it like the tears, and applying it beneath the lids in sufficient quantity to clear them of all discharge by the use of the smallest point of a Davidson's syringe and repeating it during the night, the object being to remove the discharge and to reduce the enormously swollen lids to a condition where an operation might be done early in the morning for the purpose of relieving the pressure of the lids on the eyeballs and better cleansing the discharge from beneath the eyelids. This treatment relieved the condition of the swollen lids, and the eyes could be freed of the discharge so readily that no operation was performed and they made an uninterrupted recovery with good sight. This result was achieved with such rapidity that the treatment was instituted in all succeeding cases, and a paper giving the details of this method was read before the New England Ophthalmological Society and the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. The meetings of the former society were held at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and it was customary to present cases and discuss all the clinical features of such cases which would come under the subject of the paper for the evening. On this occasion a most exhaustive consideration of the subject had been made previous to the reading of Dr. Holt's paper in which he had designated the "Douche in the Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorium," which was entirely new to all the members and an agreeable surprise that the desperate cases of this terrible scourge could be so effectually cured by such treatment.

Among the many papers written by Dr. Holt which attracted wide attention, might be mentioned the one on "Boiler Makers' Deafness and Hearing in a Noise," which included the statistics of an examination of the boiler-makers and employes of the Portland Company, which showed that all persons working in a noise sooner or later became deaf. He also indisputably proved that a noise never actually improved the hearing power of persons who are partially deaf. At the meeting of the American Otological Society where this paper was read in 1882, Dr. Roosa, of New York, contended that the hearing power was actually improved by a noise, in certain persons, as he had set forth in his book on diseases of the ear. He was so sure of this that he was to demonstrate it by such persons, but he never did, and finally admitted that the improvement in the hearing of some persons by a noise was only apparent, not real.

A paper entitled "Complete Closure of Both External Auditory Canals by Bone" in a patient having good hearing power with a previous history of having had an abscess in each ear followed by a chronic discharge, was read before the American Otological Society in 1889. This condition was so contrary to the prevailing ideas of members of that society that upon expressing a desire to see the patient, Dr. Holt had him visit them in different parts of the country at his own expense.

The paper, however, that attracted the greatest attention perhaps, was the one read at the Fifty-second Stated Meeting of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science held in April, 1902, entitled "Ablation of both mastoids for chronic suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, followed by extreme variations in the temperature of the different parts of the body at the same time, and of the whole body at different times, of more than twenty degrees Fahrenheit, there existed extreme high temperature in the mouth (114+°F., 45.5+°C.) with extreme low temperature in the rectum (94°—F., 34.4°—C.), then changing to low temperature in the mouth with extreme high temperature in the rectum, again changing to extreme high temperature in both the mouth and rectum, to be followed by extreme

low temperature in both the mouth and rectum, the extremes of temperature not being measured by any available thermometers that registered from 94°F. to 114°F., and four thermometers were broken by the intense heat. Later amblyopia developed in both eyes. Complete recovery."

This title gives a good idea of the nature of the case, the clinical features of which were carefully observed and recorded and verified by a large number of the members of the staff and consultants of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary where the case was treated.

The nomenclature and classification of diseases early engaged Dr. Holt's attention. As executive surgeon in compiling the statistics of the diseases treated at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary he had an opportunity to cultivate a knowledge of the subject, which he did with such discriminating care that an International Committee, organized for the special purpose of correcting existing defects and devising a standard for universal use, made special mention of the reports of this institution. Naturally one interested in the correct nomenclature and classification of diseases would be interested in the changes going on in the English language under the caption of simplified spelling. The World War brought out an astonishing amount of ignorance of our language existing among our foreign born population. Simplified spelling would do much towards removing this condition, for it would enable foreigners to more readily acquire our language, an essential condition for the assimilation and Americanization of all who dwell among us. The World War also showed the necessity for the adoption of the metric system which is in universal use in all the countries except those speaking the English language. Dr. Holt adopted the metric system at the very beginning of his professional life and he also used the centigrade thermometer which has been adopted in the countries referred to and which is quite as much an advance over the Fahrenheit thermometer as the metric system is an advance over the old system in use.

Dr. Holt has well matured views as to the subject of general and special medicine. The tendency to prescribe medicine and perform operations as a routine without due regard to hygiene, diet, exercise, baths, sleep, and the vocational conditions of life is deprecated by an overwhelming majority of the medical profession, but too often that overwhelming majority of the medical profession do not, for one reason or another, sustain this view in actual practice. The exigency of the conditions met in actual practice, too often give rise to the short cut of prescribing medicine, or performing an operation, which may meet the immediate urgent symptoms so well that this method of giving relief becomes an habitual practice without due regard for the underlying cause of the ailment. It is for this reason that Dr. Holt could never sanction the routine practice of cutting the muscles of the eyes for the relief of their disabilities, or the incision of the drum head for ear ache, or the removal of the tonsils and adenoids, for his experience, based upon his own cases and the observation of those treated by others, forced him to the conclusion that what might be called a more rational treatment did all that could be done for at least nine-tenths of such cases, and thus avoided the dangers and defects incident to such operations.

As a clerk and bookkeeper in a country store with such men as Albion Thorne, a graduate of Tufts College; John P. Swasey, who represented the Second District of Maine in Congress; and Otis Hayford, who was on the State Board of Assessors for eighteen years, Dr. Holt had a great opportunity to study and learn the ways of the world. The country store then kept everything to meet the demands of the community, and in the narcotic line, tea, coffee, snuff, tobacco, crude opium and alcohol, when it had the liquor agency. As a teacher in the district school and as teacher and principal of the City Reform School of Boston at Deer Island, where the house of correction for men and women is located, and finally in the treatment of thousands of those who came to dispensaries and clinics, Dr. Holt had an unusual opportunity to observe the conditions of the unfortunate and the causes which produced them. With the boy who has gone wrong, the first step in his downward course was when he began to practice deception to his parents or those whom he should hold in due respect, by denying he has been using tobacco and making false statements about it. Since the coming of the cigarette this now occurs, on an average, in mid-childhood or at about the age of ten. This leads to bad associations. After a time the stimulating effect of the drug is not so pronounced and for the feeling of depression that comes on, another drug is sought which is usually some form of alcohol. With both of these habits well established the boy is usually lost. He often acquires venereal diseases and goes from bad to

worse until he is taken into custody for some infraction of the law. Dr. Holt has traced so many such cases that he has come to look upon tobacco as more frequently the primary cause of lost boys than any other one thing. Then, too, it is notorious that it stunts the growth and detracts measureably from their mental efficiency. The child should be taught the truth about the harmful effects of tobacco upon the mind and body, just the same as he should continue to be taught the truth about alcohol and venereal diseases and for the same reason, because each one of these evils pollutes his system, lowers his efficiency, stunts his growth and prevents him from becoming that strong, healthy, manly man that should be the ambition of every boy. Dr. Holt's experience teaches him that there are a large number of men who if they were thoroughly convinced that the use of tobacco was detrimental to their health they would stop using it. He thinks it incumbent upon those who would persist in using it, notwithstanding this information, to keep its use from the gaze of the child as much as possible, who really has no desire to use it but reasons that if it is good for his father, or the deacon of the church, or the minister, to use tobacco, it must be good for him and he wants to just try it and see how it affects him. This fixes the habit upon him before he is really aware of it. As Dr. Holt's experience and observation have taught him that tobacco is by far the largest single factor in the downfall of boys and girls he feels that those who indulge in its use openly, on the street and public places, are contributing in no small degree to that downfall and should for the sake of humanity avoid this practice as much as possible. Dr. Holt has records of many persons who came to him on account of dizziness, who, when informed that it might be due to the use of tobacco, broke out into boisterous laughter. Upon making observations they found they were so much affected with dizziness by the smoking of one cigarette that they could not drive their automobile with safety. After leaving off the use of tobacco they had no dizziness, but upon resuming its use the old dizziness would return, thus proving beyond a doubt that it was due to the use of tobacco. As those who assayed to use a flying machine smoked cigarettes it is fair to assume that at least some of the mysterious fatal accidents were due to the use of tobacco.

On account of age, Dr. Holt was ineligible to enter the Medical Corps of the United States Army, but he was nominated by the Council of the National Defense and appointed by President Wilson a member of the Medical Corps and given the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to duty as Medical Aide to Governor Milliken in forming and supervising the Medical Advisory Boards which were to act, as their name implies, in an advisory capacity to the Local Boards which had been formed for the purpose of examining and classifying registrants for the army. The Selective Service Law and Regulations were drawn up hastily and contained imperfections, some of which Dr. Holt got amended. The efficiency of the examinations and classifications of the registrants was the means by which the work of one Local Board could be compared with that of another. Dr. Holt's efforts were directed towards standardizing this work, when he was assigned to duty to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in addition to duty as Medical Aide to the Governor. As the new draft was coming on when he was about to go to Washington he resigned as Medical Aide to Governor Milliken so he could nominate someone and have him appointed to attend to these duties. Dr. Holt was thus left free to proceed to Washington to fulfill the duties of his assignment "for the development and establishment of disability rating" at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance under the direction of Colonel Charles E. Banks, Chief Medical Advisor.

Dr. Holt demonstrated the principles and methods of rating disabilities as set forth in his work on "Physical Economics," and soon had the members of the Bureau rating by it. He developed tables and wrote a manual accompanied with a computation rating scale which he devised for the purpose of facilitating the work. He accompanied Colonel Banks to New York, where he gave addresses before the National Compensation Service Bureau on Physical Economics and the method therein advocated for the purpose of rating disabilities from injury or disease in a manner equitable to all concerned. On the completion of the duty assigned him, Dr. Holt had the satisfaction of being assured by the Government experts that he had performed a service for the Government of the United States that no one else was prepared to perform.

Dr. Holt married Mary Brooks Dyer, October 9, 1876, and they have six children: 1. Lucinda Maribel, who is a graduate of Smith College and Tufts College Medical School. She married Leon V. Walker, and they have three children:

Dorothy Page, Leon V., Jr., and Winthrop Brooks. 2. Clarence Blake, a graduate of Harvard University, who married Miss Stickney of Augusta, and they have one child, Erastus Eugene (3rd). 3. Roscoe Thorne, a graduate of Harvard University and of the Law School, who married Miss Thurston. 4. Erastus Eugene, Jr., a graduate of Bowdoin College and Bowdoin Medical School, who married Miss Munsey, and they have one child, Mary Sheppard. 5. Dorothy Kent, a graduate of Miss Marshall's School of Philadelphia. 6. Benjamin Bradstreet Dyer, a graduate of Bowdoin College and Harvard University Law School, who married Miss Payson. They reside in Cleveland, Ohio, where he practices law.

Of Dr. Holt's sons, Roscoe T. and Benjamin B. attended the Plattsburg camps. When war was declared the former went into the navy with the rank of lieutenant, and the latter, though he had obtained the rank of a captain at Plattsburg, resigned it and accepted the rank of second lieutenant in order to get to France earlier, where he was in active service in 1918.

In the sketch thus far we have referred to the papers written by Dr. Holt, and incidentally to their method of production. A quotation from "The President's Address" delivered at the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association will show that this paper must have had a gradual growth during his whole professional life.

Forty-two years ago I was elected a member of this Association. This makes my membership longer and my age greater than that of any former president, and I have the honor of being the first specialist ever elected to this office. I have attended every meeting since that time except three, two of which I was out of the state, and at the time of the other one, I was ill. Of the eighty-five papers that I have written upon medical subjects during these forty-two years, nine of them have been read before this Association and published in its transactions. I have also contributed to the discussion of a score of papers read before this Association.

Few of the men who were active at the meeting of the Association forty-two years ago are here with us today. Their number must necessarily grow less every year. Their places are being taken by men who have had greater advantages in the study of the science and art of medicine and therefore they should assume a greater responsibility for its advancement.

It would be impossible to consider in a few minutes the many things which have contributed to that revolution which has taken place in medicine during the past forty-two years. This retrospect will take us back to the time of laudable pus, pyaemia, erysipelas, gangrene and all the conditions prior to the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Lister. Nearly three-quarters of the nineteenth century had passed into history. If from this vantage ground we look across the space of time to see what had taken place to presage these phenomenal changes, we discern in the darkness of medical history one star of the first magnitude representing the discovery of vaccination by Edward Jenner in the closing years of the eighteenth century. In comparison to this discovery we must pass by all others to those of the fourth decade, namely, to the discovery of the method of perfecting the compound microscope by Lord Lister's father; to the discovery of the cause of itch conveyed to Paris by a medical student from Poland; to Paget's discovery of the trichina spiralis which comes from infected pork; and to the vegetable organisms which cause the disease of the scalp known as favus; to the fifth decade to Morton's great discovery of the anaesthetic properties of ether; to the sixth decade to the work of Louis Pasteur and the invention of the ophthalmoscope by Helmholz and the utilization of its principle in various other instruments; to the seventh decade to the continuation of the great work of Pasteur and the utilization of the same by Lister in antiseptic surgery; to the eighth decade to the continuation of the great discoveries of Pasteur and the acceptance of antiseptic surgery as taught by Lister; to the ninth decade to the crowning discovery of Pasteur of the cure for hydrophobia, in recognition for which he was presented with the Pasteur Institute; the complete adoption of Lister's antiseptic surgery with its consequent revolution in the practice of surgery throughout the world; Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus, his use of tuberculin, his contributions on cholera, typhoid, malaria, and sleeping sickness, together with his technique in culture media and the use of differential stains which were the making of bacteriology; to Roux's discovery of diphtheria antitoxin; to the tenth and last decade to some of the epoch-making discoveries, such as the X-ray, which founded an entirely new department in science, radium, which founded another; the law of osmosis with its fundamental explanation of the phenomena of liquids, ion chemistry, the electron (1) or the ion electrified, which is seventeen hundred times smaller than the hydrogen atom; the explanation of the cell activity of the brain, which underlies the process of thought and the analysis of the chemical properties of living matter which carries us closely to life itself.

The discovery of Jenner had stood as a challenge to the medical profession for four score years. If we look for the means which was destined to meet and answer this challenge, we find it was the perfecting of the compound microscope at the close of the third decade of the last century. Although the compound microscope was invented in the sixteenth century, yet it could not be called an instrument of precision. However, the perfecting of this instrument made it so and one of the greatest of any age.

The world is indebted to Joseph Jackson Lister (2), Lord Lister's father, who, as an amateur optician, combined mathematical knowledge with mechanical ingenuity so that he was able to devise formulas for the combination of lenses of crown glass with others of flint glass so adjusted that the refractive errors of one were corrected, or compensated by the other, thus producing lenses capable of showing an image highly magnified yet relatively free from spherical and chromatic aberrations which had so long baffled the profoundest physicists of that age.

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(1) An electron is approximately 6,800,000,000,000,000 times smaller than the smallest object that can be seen by the most powerful microscope made. After listening to an illuminating address by the late lamented Professor Robinson on this subject, I submitted a definition to him which he thought gave an approximate idea of this elucive body, namely: Electrons are so small that the distance between them relative to their size is as great as the distance between the fixed stars relative to their size, remembering that light from the nearest one traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second takes over four years to reach the earth.

See next page for reference No. 2.

With the perfection of the compound microscope the development of histology to the rank of an independent science was secured, and the development of the cell theory took its place at the pinnacle of the great central generalization in physiology of the nineteenth century. It demonstrated that the cell is in reality the essential structure of the living organism, that every function of the organism is really an expression of a chemical change and in itself a minute chemical laboratory.

It was this combined point of view of the pathologist and chemist, this union of hitherto dissociated forces, which made it possible to discard the old idea of digestion and respiration, and accept in a general way the view that the digestive apparatus and lungs act as channels of fuel supply, blood and lymph channels as the transportation system, and muscles and tissue cells as the consumption furnace where the fuel supply is burned and energy acquired for the purpose of the organism, supplemented by a set of excretory organs through which the waste products are eliminated from the system.

As the peasantry of England before Jenner had known of the curative value of cow-pox over small-pox, so the peasants of that now much distracted country—Poland—knew that the annoying skin disease, known as itch, from which they suffered, was caused by an insect which they had learned to dislodge with the point of a needle, and thereby cure themselves of this distressing malady. This fact was conveyed by a medical student from Poland to Paris near the close of the fourth decade at which time the itch, instead of being a most plebeian malady, was considered a court disease under the name of "gale répercutée." Indeed, the imaginative Dr. Hahnemann did not hesitate to assert as a positive maxim that three-fourths of all the ills that flesh is heir to were in reality nothing but various forms of "gale répercutée," or in English, "the itch struck in." What makes the discovery of the cause of itch of so much importance and worthy of being referred to here, is that it dropped a brand new idea into the medical profession of Paris, and hence into the world,—an idea destined, in the long run, to prove itself a veritable bomb, namely, that a minute and quite unsuspected animal parasite may be the cause of a widely prevalent and highly important human disease.

Coincident with the discovery of the cause of itch came another discovery of greater importance by an English medical student, James Paget, who became one of the most famous men of England. It was while he was dissecting the muscular tissue of a human subject that he found little specks of extraneous matter which, when examined under the microscope, were determined to be the cocoon of a minute insect, which was named Trichina Spiralis. Here the matter rested for more than ten years, when, in 1847, our greatest American anatomist, Joseph Leidy, discovered the cysts of trichina in the tissues of pork. It was, however, another ten years before it was demonstrated that this parasite gets into the human system through the ingestion of infected pork and that it causes a definite set of symptoms of disease which had been designated as those of rheumatism, gout, typhoid fever, and other affections. The medical profession was aroused as never before over this subject, the general public became alarmed, and American pork was excluded from some foreign markets. Important as the discovery of the trichina parasite became itself, its greatest importance to mankind was the part it played in directing attention to the subject of microscopic parasites as the cause of disease in general, because in consequence of this discovery the next succeeding years were a time of great activity in the study of microscopic organisms and microscopic tissues.

One of the crowning achievements of this period was the discovery that the very common and most distressing disease of the scalp, known as favus, was due to the presence and growth on the scalp of a vegetable organism. By these discoveries it was fully demonstrated to the medical profession that not only animal but also vegetable organisms directly caused diseases with which mankind is afflicted. This, it is needless to say, was a step forward in the progress of medicine of tremendous and far-reaching importance.

In the fifth decade of the last century there came a discovery wholly American of transcendent importance, when W. T. G. Morton administered sulphuric ether to a patient upon whom Dr. J. C. Warren performed a severe operation, causing the patient to sleep through the whole of it, and when the operation was over to awake to consciousness without realizing any pain whatever. As the greatest surgeons of the world were of one opinion and had so expressed themselves that such a thing would never be accomplished, the miraculous, the impossible, had been accomplished. This discovery was not only of the greatest importance to the patient and surgeon directly, but it was destined to be of the greatest importance to them from experimental studies carried out, in the most humane manner, on the lower animals.

Some of the earlier workers with the microscope held that the minute specks which make up the substance of yeast are living vegetable organisms and the growth of these organisms is the cause of fermentation. They also held tentatively the opinion that similar organisms to be found in all putrefying matter, animal or vegetable, were the cause of putrefaction. The great German authorities, Liebig and Helmholtz, stood out firmly against this view, claiming that the presence of micro-organisms in fermenting and putrefying substances was merely incidental.

The studies and experiments that Pasteur entered upon in the sixth decade were aimed at a solution of a controversy that had been raging for more than a quarter of a century. He proved that the minute specks which so largely make up the substance of yeast do all that his most imaginative predecessors had suspected, that without them there would be no fermentation (3). He showed that it was the microscopic yeast plant which, seizing an atom of the molecule, liberates the remaining atom in the form of carbonic acid and alcohol, thus constituting the process of fermentation; that another microscopic plant, designated by Devaine, a confrére of his, a bacterium, acted in a similar way to cause the destruction of organic molecules, thus producing the process called putrefaction.

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(2) In the life of Lister, the senior, we learn that he was near-sighted, that as a child he was accustomed to glue his eye to an air-bubble that had been imprisoned in window glass which acted as a concave lens and enabled him to see the country more distinctly. Only a genius would be able to make such a discovery. As he grew up to manhood he devoted all his spare time to the study of optics and thus he was able to overcome the obstacles which had baffled the profoundest physicists for nearly two hundred and fifty years, for which work he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, he being the first man known to establish a firm reputation upon an air bubble.

(3) It has been shown that fermentation may be effected apart from life and has the extraordinary importance in this sense that it promises to elucidate the nature of life itself which may depend upon the sequence of this fermentation. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the fermentation of sugar is the living yeast plant and fermentation in this sense is a vital phenomenon as distinguished from a chemical one. In 1897 Buckner extracted from yeast the very substance of its ferment, the zymaze, separable from the yeast-cells, yet formed within them, as ptyalin is formed within the cells of the salivary glands. The action of zymaze may be stated in terms of molecular physics, the formation of zymaze may be stated in terms of plant physiology.

Pasteur very early in his career distinguished himself in chemistry in studying tartaric acid and a rarer form of this acid named paratartaric, or racemic acid, the former rotating polarized light to the right, while the latter rotated it neither to the right nor to the left. It was known that a crystalline substance may be disymmetric, that is, may have two forms of crystals, one right-handed and the other left-handed. Ordinary tartaric acid is right-handed, that is, it rotates polarized light to the right; while paratartaric, or racemic acid is neither right-handed nor left-handed; that is, it does not rotate polarized light to the right nor to the left (4).

Pasteur had for his problem the solving of the meaning of this phenomenon. By careful study with the microscope he found on those crystals which turn polarized light to the right, a minute facet, not hitherto described, which led him to think that these crystals were disymmetric, or one of a pair, which caused him to search for a left-handed crystal, which no one had ever seen. He rightly surmised that it was locked up in those crystals which had no minute facet upon them and which turned polarized light neither to the right nor to the left. After many trials he finally prepared a solution of this acid and let it crystallize, in which crystals he found the two forms, each having a minute facet making a pair. When he separated these crystals and made a solution of them, one solution turned polarized light to the right while the other turned it to the left. He had thus discovered another secret of nature and had solved the phenomenon of the problem set before him and made one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Under certain conditions one of the two acids may be destroyed by the growth of a bacillus which does not touch the other one, so that polarized light passed through it will be diverted to the right or left, according to which one of the two acids has been destroyed. This remarkable discovery of Pasteur shows that the molecule of the acid exists in two forms, and this fact enables us to found chemistry in space, or stero-chemistry, or solid chemistry, which considers the molecule in three dimensions and is achieving results beyond the wildest dreams of man in synthetic compounds such as Ehrlich's invaluable compound of arsenic, called salvarsan, or 606. In studying this subject we are better able to appreciate, not only the nature but the possibilities of stero-chemistry as promulgated by Pasteur, to whom as a genius in making this discovery, we must accord the honor of having discovered the method of making discoveries.

In applying the principles of this discovery to help a grocer out of trouble, he found that a blue mold feeds upon the acid of the left hand, leaving the right hand behind, thus causing polarized light to rotate to the right. This gave him the key to the true nature of ferments. As the scope of his work widened he became at different times a doctor of wines, vines, silk-worm disease, chicken cholera, swine, sheep, cattle, and finally, of human beings.

It was his work on chicken cholera that led him to the greatest of all his discoveries and finally answered the challenge made by the discovery of Jenner in the last years of the eighteenth century. He had advanced from making cultures of all known germs in a test tube to the attenuation of cultures and to the supreme discovery that an attenuated culture is able to confer immunity against another culture at full strength.

Pasteur found in keeping the cultures of germs of chicken cholera that they lost strength and by this means he could prepare and stock a graduate series of cultures in every degree of strength from full virulence to non-virulence. With these attenuated cultures he could produce in a chicken a mild attack of cholera, which would render the chicken immune against an attack of the full virulent culture. This discovery was an explanation how cow-pox protected man against small-pox, and indicated that the method could be extended to other diseases of a similar nature.

This inference was soon to be verified, for in February of that memorable year of 1881, Pasteur again announced to the French Academy of Science that he had produced an attenuated virus of the germs of anthrax by which he could protect sheep and cattle against that disease. As this announcement meant the saving of millions of dollars to France, a president of an agricultural society immediately challenged it by proposing to furnish Pasteur fifty sheep for the test. The challenge was immediately accepted by Pasteur, who substituted two goats for two of the sheep and allowed ten cattle to be added. He divided the sixty animals into two lots of thirty each, and on the 5th and 17th of May he vaccinated one lot with an attenuated virus of anthrax as a protection against anthrax, and on the 31st he vaccinated both lots of thirty each with an extremely virulent culture of anthrax which had been in his laboratory for years. On the 2nd of June a vast crowd had assembled to witness the closing scenes of this test which had become world wide in interest. What they witnessed there on that farm in France was dramatic in the highest degree! All the animals not protected by the attenuated virus of anthrax were dead, while those which were protected on the 5th and 17th of May were moving about the farm as if nothing had happened to them. This was a scene that amazed the assembly, and it was heralded far and wide over the world that a new era had dawned in medicine.

This was not the only benefit to come from Pasteur's work on anthrax, for two years previous to this time he had proved by the mere examination of a drop of blood that a woman supposed to have died from puerperal fever had actually died of anthrax, and Sclavo, a worker with Pasteur, had developed a serum treatment for anthrax in man, so that not only animals but man had also been relieved of the scourge of this disease.

I was in Europe at that time, but missed witnessing this test on account of the sickness and death of one of our party, the lamented Dr. N. A. Hersom of this city. I did, however, have the pleasure of meeting Pasteur at the Seventh International Medical Congress, held in London in August, and witnessed one of the greatest ovations ever given to man. It was at the opening meeting of more than three thousand men from all parts of the civilized world, when the student of trichina fame, Sir James Paget, the president, in the course of his eloquent address referred in appropriate terms to the great work of Pasteur, to whom he had turned to his right to face. At the conclusion of this reference by the president the assembly rose, en masse, and gave cheer after cheer, with the greatest enthusiasm, for many minutes; all the time the modest Pasteur stood smiling and bowing in acknowledgment.

Pasteur, at this time, was already far along in his experimental studies of rabies, in which one complexity after another had to be unraveled. The microscope or the ultra-microscope had failed to reveal the living organism which causes it. Therefore, he finally adopted the theory that rabies must be studied, not in the saliva or blood, but in the brain and spinal cord. In this way he was able to obtain the cause of the disease and standardize it and its use upon animals in a similar manner to the method employed in chicken cholera and anthrax.

The revelations involved in this and similar researches has thrown much light upon the influences brought to bear upon the microbe, so that their virulence can be enhanced or attenuated by passage through bodies of highly susceptible or highly refractory host, from which have preceded the researches to which we

(4) We can perhaps better understand the formation of this acid by assuming that it is similar to one prism with its apex placed to the base of another of the same strength which would enable a ray of light to emerge on the same plane to which it entered.

owe the antitoxin of diphtheria, the inoculation against plague and typhoid fever, the serum treatment of tetanus, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the various microbic preparations now found to be of value in surgery.

After having treated successfully chicken cholera and anthrax, and having treated hundreds of animals successfully against the infection of rabies by a protective virus as obtained from the spinal cord of an animal which had died of rabies, the time had come to apply it to a human being, when an Alsatian boy, who had been badly bitten by a mad dog, came with his mother on July 6, 1885. The boy was successfully treated and became an employe at the Pasteur Institute (5). Then in October came a young shepherd who, in protecting others, got badly bitten by a mad dog. He, too, was cured and became an employe at the Institute. The cure of these two cases caused people, who had been bitten by mad dogs, or other animals, to rush to Paris from every part of the civilized world and thousands were rescued from the terrible death of hydrophobia.

It is a singular coincidence of life that it was Lord Lister's father who, as an amateur optician perfected the compound microscope which was absolutely necessary for Pasteur to make all his discoveries; while on the other hand the epoch-making discoveries of Pasteur were equally indispensable for Lister to develop antiseptic surgery.

It was Lister's father's skill with the microscope that engaged his attention early in life and made him so skilful in its use. Thus we see the great importance of the microscope and the indispensable part it played in the career of both of these men, and likewise the indispensable part it played in the revolution that took place in the practice of medicine in the nineteenth century.

It is impossible for anyone who did not live through these times to realize the condition which existed before this revolution in the practice of medicine took place, or to know that tremendous opposition to antiseptic surgery for more than a dozen years which had to be met and overcome by Pasteur and Lister. They were attacked by the foremost men, not only in medicine, but in the church; but they had found the truth and based their action upon it, and this gave them the power to overcome all opposition (6).

Lister's studies with the microscope with his father and Sharpey, and his long service with the ablest men in London and Edinburgh, had prepared him for the practice he was to encounter when he left Syme in Edinburgh and went to teach surgery in Glasgow. The wards of the Glasgow Infirmary, though recently built, were dirty and gloomy. The patients from the squalid alleys and factories had but little resistance to the encroachment of pyaemia, septicaemia, erysipelas, and gangrene, which were so rife in the Infirmary, and at times became alarmingly epidemic. This condition was common to all hospitals in those days, no matter how well they were ventilated. Those scenes of repulsive horror and sights of agony, in which two out of every five that had an open wound died, defeated the objects for which the Infirmary was founded, and stirred the tender nature of Lister profoundly. They were so familiar that they were met with that stoicism which men rightly assume toward that which is inevitable.

Lister had the faculty of making himself strange to the familiar. He was taught that putrefaction in wounds was due to the oxygen in the air, but he questioned it by the sole right of his genius and judged it by the measure of his own insight and power, when he saw Pasteur's work in the light of a first principal through the understanding of the vitality of tissues as a means of relief to humanity and the betterment of the science and art of surgery.

Clinicians and students with the microscope had been forging a chain of evidence connecting diseases of this world with the germs of an invisible world, the final links of which Pasteur, by his masterful discoveries and experiments, had so far completed that it remained for Lister to weld them all together and use the chain of evidence effectively to revolutionize the practice of surgery. Lister seems to have been the only man to have grasped the meaning of all this chain of evidence. Other men knew what had been done, and doubtless what Pasteur had done, but Lister had a genius for a father, who, possessing profound mathematical knowledge and great ingenuity in optics, was able not only to perfect the compound microscope, but to become an expert in its use and imbue his son with its great possibilities in his youth when his active mind was eager to grasp all that came within its range and make it his own. This undoubtedly was the secret of his success. He had been taught to use the microscope with that mathematical precision with which it is constructed at an age when such instructions became as fixed and as rigid in his mind as the pictures on a photographic plate. This acquisition became a standard for all his subsequent mental activities. He thus knew when examining a subject whether his vision was clear, and if he could not interpret the meaning of what he saw he was not content, and bent all his energies to find it out. It was this training of the mind with which he viewed the subject of simple and compound fractures of bones.

With an equal amount of injury, the one without the skin being broken went on to rapid recovery, while the other with the skin broken, there was apt to be pyaemia, septicaemia, gangrene, and death. What was the cause of this difference? If he examined the discharge under the microscope he found organisms of the invisible world. He was told that these were incidental to the inflammation which was caused by the oxygen of the air. He questioned it. His mind had been so trained that when he could not find an explanation for what took place, he considered it a mystery, but he did not accept the mystery and allow it to become familiar with him. He was in advance of the weight of authority in acknowledging the mystery, as they were indifferent to these diseases as mysteries. He searched the authorities for their philosophy as to the cause of these diseases, but he found none because they had none. His trained mind and philosophic temperament challenged these mysteries. He was discontented in making his reports to have to record deaths so often from these diseases, and so he inaugurated the most scrupulous cleanliness, because

(5) In 1888 many nations joined with France in showing their appreciation of the great services of Louis Pasteur, by presenting him the Pasteur Institute which typifies his career by having on its walls of rare marble the names of his great discoveries, interspersed with figures of dogs, fowl, sheep, and cattle, and intertwined with wreaths of vines and mulberry leaves. In the vaulted arch, beneath which he now rests, are four angels, representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Science.

(6) In accomplishing this revolution, Florence Nightingale performed a prodigious task when, as soon as the Crimean War broke out, she took a body of nurses to Scutari to take charge of the barracks hospital. Her ministrations and reforms became known throughout the world by her "Notes on Hospitals" and by her "Notes on Nursing." She perceived from the first that hospitals should furnish a training for nurses just as much as a training for doctors, and her life stands for the accomplishment of the trained nurse who has contributed much towards revolutionizing the practice of medicine. Her work was so unique in its inception and so humane in its execution that it has received the greatest attention of historians and poets, among whom was our Longfellow who immortalized it and her in verse.

in his work upon inflammation he had seen how various substances had diminished or destroyed the vitality of the tissues.

It may seem strange that cleanliness, which for thousands of years had been proclaimed as next to godliness, should not have been practiced by surgeons; but the facts are that doctors did not pay so much attention to cleanliness as other men because they allowed themselves to become familiar with unclean things. The conditions of the offices of physicians of repute would not be tolerated today,—bowls and towels were used so long that it was difficult to tell what was their natural color. In operating, but little preparation was made; sometimes the hands were not washed; and the silk that was used for sutures was hung over the surgeon's coat button, while the needles were stuck into his dirty coat. The instruments were washed with soap and water after the operation, but seldom before it was begun. This, in brief, is an outline of the conditions that existed forty-two years ago.

Notwithstanding, Lister introduced into the wards of the Glasgow Infirmary the most scrupulous cleanliness with every one connected with the service, with clean towels and dressings and a lavish use of deodorants, still there was no marked reduction in the occurrence of blood poisoning and deaths. The mystery increased, and still he felt the cause of it was something conveyed to the wound. When he read Pasteur's work he learned that the oxygen of the air was not a component part of putrefaction; that certain microbes causing putrefaction could actually live, like fish, without free oxygen, and died when exposed to it, while others lived upon the surface and took their oxygen directly from the air. This accounted for the existence of superficial and deep putrefaction, the only requirements being that the microbes should have access to the matter capable of producing it. This knowledge supplied the missing link of the chain of evidence he had at his command and gave him the working basis for eliminating the microbes from all wounds, whether accidental or operative. His long studies with the microscope, together with his clinical experience with diseases had prepared him to see this missing link of evidence through an understanding of the vital forces which play such an important part in health and disease. It revealed the uniqueness of his profound philosophy among all the medical men of his time, and was the turning point in his career which revolutionized the practice of surgery.

Lister found the question of ligatures in antiseptic surgery was one of the greatest importance, as the method introduced by Ambrose Paré was a source of annoyance and of infection. After making hundreds of experiments and careful observations, he finally devised the catgut which is in universal use today.

In 1881 it was my privilege to attend Lister's Clinic at King's College Hospital, watch his methods, and examine his cases. His method of preparing himself for an operation was simple. After removing his coat, he rolled up his sleeves, washed his hands with soap and water, and rinsed them off with boiled water. He put on an operating coat and an apron to protect his clothes. He then dipped his hands in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, bathing his wrists and arms with it. Lister's hands were clean and his finger nails were cut close and kept clean. He did not even scrub his hands nor use a nail brush in preparing for an operation, neither did he use gloves, cap, or muzzle. He regarded all these as superfluous. He said, "This same five per cent. solution of carbolic acid is what we use for purifying our instruments, our hands, and the skin of the patient. For instruments it is very much more convenient to be able to purify them by a solution like this than to boil them as is sometimes the fashion at present. For private practice it would be a most troublesome thing to boil your instruments."

* * * * *

The hope of the future depends upon the training of the child of today, and as the physician enters so largely into this service he should realize his responsibility and so act that his contribution may be for its highest development.

In the dawn of history the physician was the treasurer of philosophy and morals. As his knowledge of diseases increased he confined himself more and more to the practice of medicine, until within the years alluded to in this address, he has made it one of the greatest of the sciences, teaching people how to live and so care for themselves that they may dwell with immunity in any part of the world. With this all-prevailing capacity of the physician for advancement and doing good among men in all the activities of life, it will be seen that in the furious struggle that is now going on among the civilized nations of the earth, he alone, among all men, has not forsaken his ideals, but has gone forth on the field of battle in the midst of the hail of bullets and fragments of shells to bind up the wounds of the injured, relieve their suffering, and carry them to safety no matter where they may be found or to whom they may belong. The philanthropy of the physician knows no bounds. It should, therefore, be the rallying spirit of our future hope for the international relationship which must exist among all people ere we shall have peace on earth and good will toward all men.

ERASTUS EUGENE HOLT, JR.—In reply to a question as to what agent was absolutely indispensable in bringing about the revolution that took place in the practice of medicine in the nineteenth century, there probably would be more than one answer. A careful analysis shows there were many contributing agents, but one that was indispensable, namely—the compound microscope as perfected by Joseph Jackson Lister, Lord Lister's father. Lord Lister's father was a merchant, but being near-sighted, his attention was directed to optics at an early age, and he devoted much of his spare time to that subject as an amateur optician. He combined mathematical knowledge with mechanical ingenuity to such an extent that he was able to devise formulas for the combination of lenses of crown glass with others of flint glass so adjusted that the refractive error of one was corrected or compensated by the other, thus producing lenses capable of showing an image highly magnified, yet relatively free from spherical and chromatic aberrations, the correction of which had baffled the profoundist physicists ever since the invention of the microscope in the sixteenth century, a period of more than two hundred fifty years. Louis Pasteur was a man always with the microscope, examining the things of the invisible world. He was a chemist, but his researches in that field and with the microscope led him to investigate subjects whose elucidation contributed to the truth about the underlying causes of diseases, so that he was thought of as a physician, though he was not a graduate



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Erastus Eugene Holt Jr.

in medicine. It was Pasteur's researches with the microscope that enabled Lord Lister to develop antiseptic surgery. It was the microscope that developed histology to the rank of a science and caused the cell to take its place at the pinnacle of the great central generalization in physiology of the nineteenth century. It demonstrated that the cell is in reality the essential structure of the living organism, and that every function of the organism is really an expression of a chemical change and in itself a minute chemical laboratory. It demonstrated to the medical profession that not only animal but vegetable organisms directly cause disease with which mankind is afflicted. It demonstrated not only the status of the healthy cell, but the cause of its deterioration. In the hands of Pasteur, its master interpreter, the microscope brought to view the truth that specific germs are indeed the cause of specific diseases. Hence the microscope revealed the rationale of the earlier practitioners of their dependence on the *vis medicatrix naturae,* and showed that this was of much greater importance than the routine exhibition of drugs in the cure of diseases. These ideas were referred to in a comprehensive paper of Dr. Holt, Sr., in the "President's Address" at the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association, in June, 1916. This address gives a glimpse of some of the views that were ever present in the atmosphere that surrounded Dr. Holt, Jr., in his youth, and no doubt contributed largely in shaping his course and causing him to entertain the lofty ideals he has so constantly exhibited throughout his medical career.

Erastus Eugene Holt, Jr., is the son of Erastus Eugene and Mary Brooks (Dyer) Holt, and is the fourth in a family of six children, four boys and two girls. He was born on the 5th of September, 1885, at 723 Congress street, in a house planned and built by his father two years previous to that time. This event, together with the consummation of all the plans for the incorporation of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, are the outstanding events in the career of Dr. Holt, Sr., for that year. The earlier studies of Dr. Holt, Jr., were carried on in the excellent public schools of Portland. He graduated from the Portland High School in 1903, and immediately passed the examinations necessary to enter Bowdoin College, took the regular academic course, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1907. One year of this course, however, counted one year in the course in the Bowdoin Medical School, which he forthwith entered and from which he graduated at the head of a large class, the majority of whom were graduates of college. He was elected House Surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and served in that capacity one year. The advantages he had with his father in actively taking part in the dissections of the eye and ear, together with the practicing of operations on the mask and assisting him in operations, had given him an unusual preparation for the duties he had to perform in his internship at the Infirmary. His decision to study medicine came at the very beginning of his youth, at a time when the active mind seeks to grasp the meaning of all things which come within its range. He thus early became imbued with the course he had chosen for a life study and practice, and his mind was wide open to receive impressions, analyze them and make them his own. These impressions became as fixed and rigid in his mind as the pictures on a photographic plate, and thus became a standard for all his subsequent mental activities. To such opportunities, coming at such an age, have been ascribed the unusual sucess of many men who have adorned the medical profession. Upon the completion of his internship, he was elected an attending surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in the out-patient department, and also became associated with his father in the practice of Ophthalmology and Otology. He has kept up his anatomical dissections and operations upon pig's eyes in the mask, notwithstanding the number and variety of the operations performed by him would entitle him to be ranked among the large operators of the country. The technique of all his operations is carefully planned. He uses his left hand quite as well as his right, and both in such manner as to ensure confidence in accomplishing the objects for which an operation is made. The clinics of Dr. Holt, Jr., have afforded the students of Bowdoin Medical School an opportunity to observe a variety of diseases and operations which have been of assistance to them when they graduated and got into practice. Thus it will be seen that this institution not only provides a place for the better treatment of the poor, who are unable to pay, but in giving this treatment provides practitioners of medicine better qualified to treat people who may have accidents and diseases of these organs at their homes and will need special treatment in order to prevent disastrous results.

Dr. Holt, Jr., is a member of the Portland Medical Club; the Aegis Medical Club; the Cumber-

land County Medical Society, of which he is now secretary; the Maine Medical Association; and the Maine Eye and Ear Association, of which he is also secretary. He is a member of the New England Ophthalmological Society; the American Medical Association and its Section on Ophthalmology; the Clinical Surgeons' Congress of North America; and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

Dr. Holt, Jr., has read papers before these different societies, of which the one on "Iritis, with Special Reference to its Diagnosis and Treatment," brought out the causes of this disease and the essential points in its diagnosis with special reference to the early treatment in order to prevent disastrous results. Another paper read before the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology in 1914, at its Boston session, entitled "Sclero-Corneal Trephining for Glaucoma" and published in its *Transactions,* attracted attention for the number of cases treated according to the Eliot method and the careful statistics made of them. These statistics showed there was less inflammation after this operation when a portion of the iris was excised—thus agreeing with the results of the best operators who have practiced the Eliot operation, and making one more contribution to establish what has been observed in the operation for the removal of cataract, namely, that when a portion of the iris is excised there is less inflammation following this operation.

After many years of agitation by members of the several national organizations the American Board for Ophthalmic Examinations was established for the purpose of examining those who desire to have a certificate from a recognized authority asserting that they are competent to practise ophthalmology. Dr. Holt, Jr., embraced the opportunity of presenting himself at the first examination held by this board in New York and successfully passed this examination.

Outside of his professional associations, Dr. Holt, Jr., is a member of the Portland Club, and the Portland Country Club, and in a modest way takes part in the social life of the city.

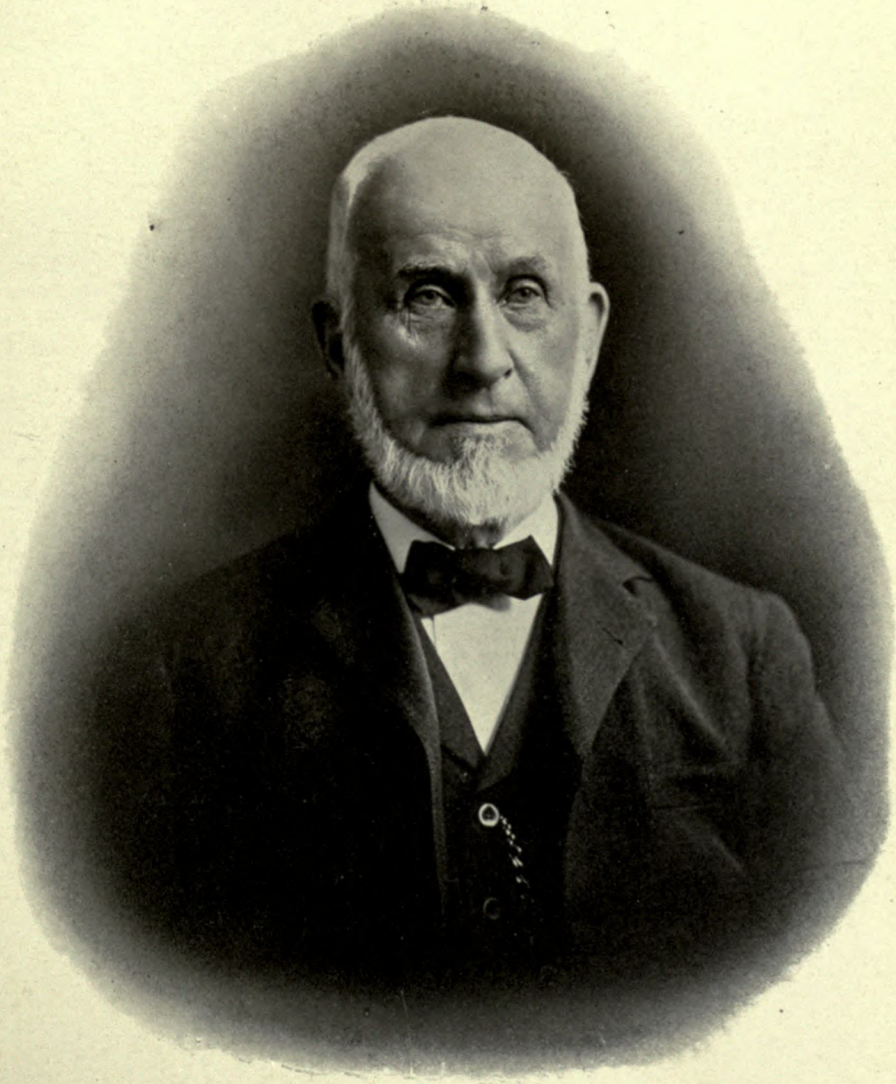
On the 5th of September, 1913, the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth, he was united in marriage at South Dresden with Miss Adelaide Frances Munsey, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret Lucretia (Costello) Munsey, who are highly honored residents of that town. Dr. and Mrs. Holt, Jr., have one child, Mary Sheppard, who was born on the 31st of July, 1914—a memorable time in the history of the world.

Dr. Holt, Jr., took a keen interest in the events which led to the World War and the entrance of the United States into this war. As he was planning to enter the Medical Corps of the United States Army, his father was impressed into the service of the Medical Corps as Medical Aide to Governor Milliken, in forming and supervising the Medical Advisory Boards, and later assigned to duty to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance "for the development and establishment of disability rating." This left Dr. Holt, Jr., as the only member of the staff of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, to carry on the work of that institution, and he felt that it was his duty to remain and perform this service, inasmuch as it was the desire of his father, who, as superintendent, had received letters from the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, urging him to prevent if possible all the members of the staff from going into the Medical Corps, implying that it might be possible for the government to want to use the institution on an emergency at any time. However, as his father anticipated the completion of his work at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Dr. Holt, Jr., had made definite arrangements to enter the Medical Corps just before the armistice was declared.

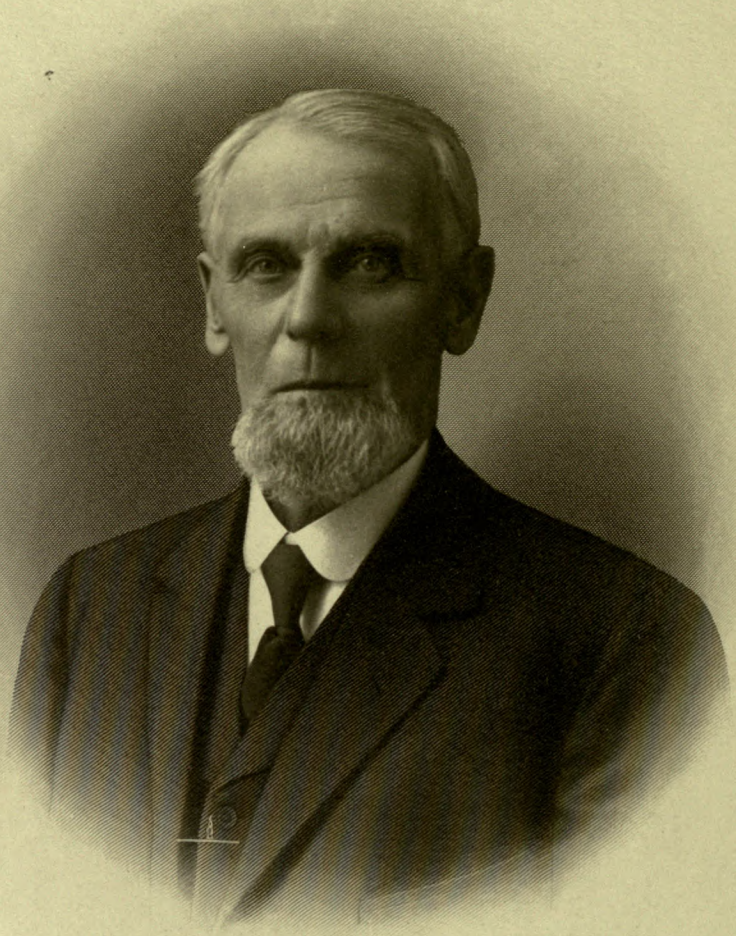
Although finally disappointed in not being able to take active service in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Dr. Holt, Jr., did have the satisfaction of serving on the Medical Advisory Board in the examination of registrants for the United States Army, and also for the Aviation Corps, both of which examinations took place at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, the headquarters of these organizations.

WILLIAM BATCHELDER SWAN—Granted a span of life much longer than usually falls to the lot of man, William Batchelder Swan derived from his length of years, ninety-one, larger opportunities for the service of his fellows in many channels. His death removed from his city a merchant of the highest standing, a financier strong and able, and a citizen who fulfilled to the letter every duty of good citizenship. Belfast knew many sides of his character and he stood in public notice for many years without cause for reproach or blame, living in the approval and regard of all who knew him.

William Batchelder Swan was a descendant of Richard Swan and his wife, Ann, who, with their son, Robert, joined the first church of Boston in 1639. From Richard Swan descent is through his son, Robert Swan, his son, Francis Swan,



Wm. B. Swan.



Elisha Emery Parkhurst.

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his son, Nathan Swan, his son, Nathan (2) Swan, to William B. Swan. Francis Swan served in Captain John Davis' company of minute-men, Colonel Frye's regiment and was promoted through the several ranks from private to lieutenant. He married Lydia Frye. Their son, Nathan (1) Swan, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, and was a farmer throughout his life. As a private in Captain John Davis' company of minute-men, Colonel Frye's regiment, he answered the Lexington alarm and was subsequently, during the winter at Valley Forge, an artificer in Captain Pollard's company. He and his wife, Lydia (Tyler) Swan, were the parents of seven children.

Nathan (2) Swan, father of William Batchelder Swan, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 15, 1780, and died June 30, 1835. He was a baker and merchant, and held various town and county offices, among them that of deputy sheriff. He captained a company during the Aroostook War. He married, at Belfast, Maine, April 13, 1812, Annabella B. Poor, born in New Salem, New Hampshire, December 13, 1788, died November 14, 1858, daughter of Benjamin and Joanna (Batchelder) Poor, and they were the parents of: Lydia Tyler, born September 25, 1814; Benjamin Poor, born December 2, 1816; Dorothy Joan, born September 28, 1819; Annabella, born March 17, 1821; William Batchelder, of whom further; and Francis, born September 10, 1835.

William Batchelder Swan, son of Nathan (2) and Annabella B. (Poor) Swan, was born in Belfast, Maine, May 2, 1825, and died there August 12, 1916, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, then studied for one term in the Belfast Academy, then entered business life as a clerk, in which capacity he served several merchants, establishing in business in 1856 as a partner in the firm of Marshall & Swan, wholesale grocers and grain dealers. This association continued until 1868, and from 1869 to 1877 he operated as William B. Swan & Company. From the latter year until 1891 the firm name was Swan & Sibley Brothers, from 1891 to 1911 Swan-Sibley Company, and from then until the death of Mr. Swan the style was Swan-Whitten-Bickford Company. Prosperity attended all of his mercantile ventures and he ranked among the leading merchants of the region. From 1879 he was a director of the Belfast National Bank, filling the office of president from 1904 and continuing in this position after its reorganization as the City National Bank. The strength and stability of the institution whose activity he directed is testimony to the wisdom and force of his executive powers. The utmost reliance was placed in his administration by the stockholders and directors of his bank, and the results obtained under his control were an ample justification of this trust. Mr. Swan served the Belfast Common Council as president in 1869, and from 1879 to 1881 was mayor of the city. He brought to the public business the zealous prosecution that had made his private interests prosperous enterprises and Belfast profited largely from his disinterested service. He was a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Swan married (first) Maria P. Gammans, who died in Belfast, August 29, 1876. He married (second) Abbie Haraden Faunce, daughter of Asa Faunce (q. v.). There was one child of his first marriage, Annabel, born July 27, 1873, married Walter B. Kelley.

ELISHA EMERY PARKHURST, son of Elisha Parkhurst, was born at Dresden, Maine, January 26, 1834. He was twelve years old when his father removed to Unity, and he completed his education in the Unity town and high schools. From 1850 to 1854 he assisted his father on the farm. He then became an itinerant merchant, traveling with his wares through Penobscot and Aroostook counties until 1858 when he bought a farm at Maysville, now a part of Presque Isle, Maine, where he was one of the pioneers. He cleared over two hundred acres of the three hundred and twenty acres on the farm. His son, Daniel Vincent Parkhurst, now has a half-interest in the homestead, and now cultivates about two hundred and sixty acres of the farm's three hundred and twenty acres. The father has now retired from active labor. From 1868 to 1912 he sold farm machinery at Maysville, now called Presque Isle. In 1883 he built a starch factory on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, at the place now called Parkhurst Siding, which he conducted for ten years. For twenty-five years he has been one of the largest shippers of potatoes in the country. For fifteen years he and his son have made a specialty of growing seed varieties and have shipped seed stock into nearly every State in the Union. Their shipments in some years have exceeded one hundred cars.

In politics Mr. Parkhurst is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Frémont in 1856, and has always been a Republican. For three years he was a member of the Board of Agriculture, and for four years served as chap-

lain of the Maine State Grange. During 1877 and 1878 he represented his district in the State Legislature. In 1880 he represented Aroostook county in the State Senate. At that time the population of Aroostook county was large enough to entitle it to more than one Senator, and he again represented the county in 1882, with A. L. Lambert, of Houlton, as a colleague, and he received appointment on important committees. He has been a deacon of the Congregational church for the past twenty years, and was one of the five original organizers of the church in 1865. He is a member of Maysville Center Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and was the first master of the North Aroostook County Pomona Grange. He is also a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, of Presque Isle.

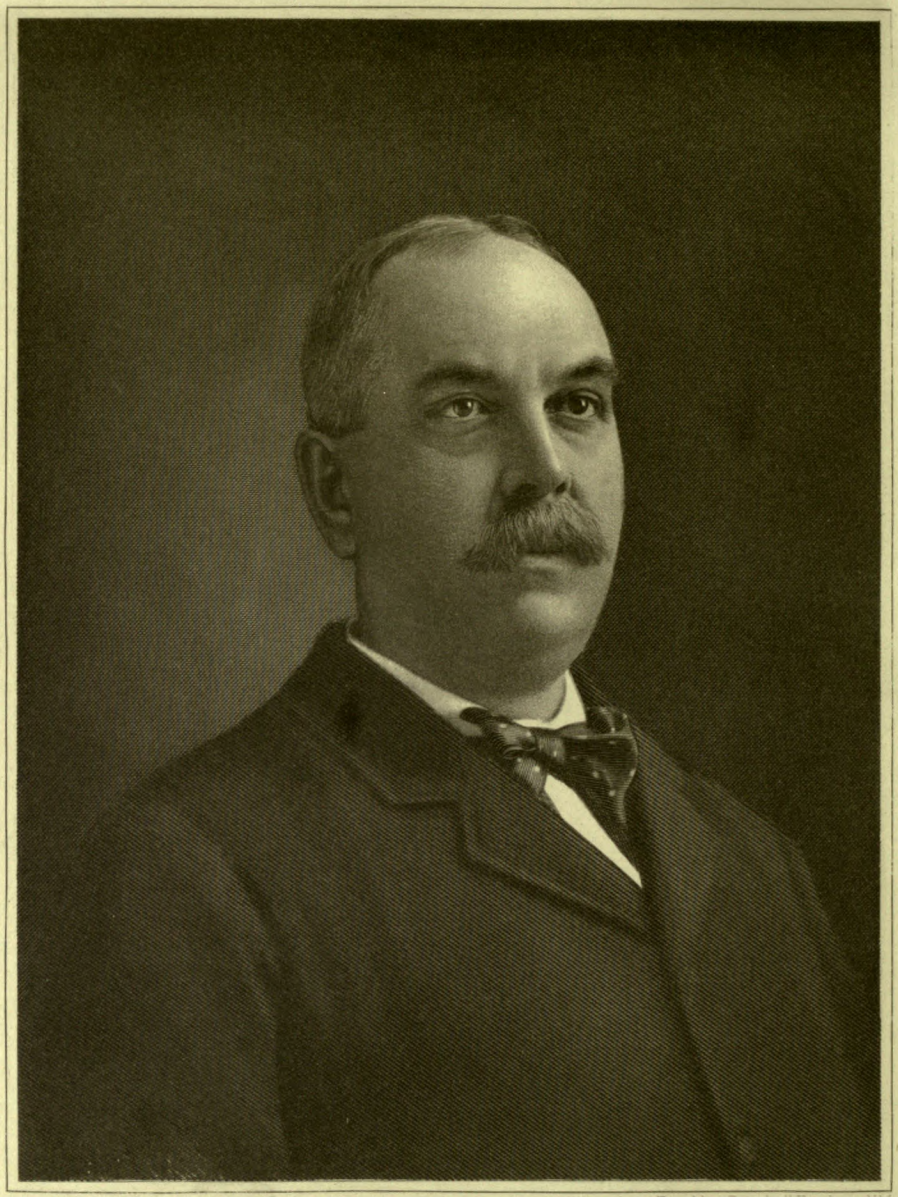
He married, November 6, 1853, at Unity, Maine, Sarah Chase Small, born at Unity, Maine, March 26, 1835, and died at Presque Isle, January 12, 1913. Mrs. Parkhurst was also a member of the Congregational church and of Maysville Center Grange. She was a daughter of Alonzo and Polly (Chase) Small, of Unity, Maine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst were: 1. Idella M., born at Unity, October 12, 1855, graduated at the Presque Isle High School, and at the Castine Normal School. 2. Daniel Vincent, born October 14, 1868, in Presque Isle; graduate of Presque Isle High School, and Augusta Commercial College. His children are: Albert E., graduate of Bowdoin College, 1913, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 1917, spent one year in Massachusetts General Hospital and is now practising medicine in Boston, Massachusetts; Edwin E., graduate of Presque Isle High School, now with his father on the Elisha E. Parkhurst's Old Homestead Farm; Eveline, and Mildreth, both now in high school. 3. Percy Elisha, born August 12, 1870; graduate of Presque Isle High School and of Augusta Commercial College. He was a farmer here, but later went West after having sold his farm and there bought real estate for himself and his father, and died in San Francisco, February 2, 1913.

Elisha Parkhurst, father of Elisha Emery Parkhurst, was born in New Hampshire, June 26, 1766, and died in Unity, Maine, September 30, 1859. He married (first) Mercy Patterson, who died in Dresden, leaving no children. He married (second) Lucy G. Emery, of Fairfield, Maine, who became the mother of Elisha Emery Parkhurst. Elisha Parkhurst was a son of George (4) Parkhurst, who was born in Weston, Massachusetts, in April, 1733, and who with his three sons, Samuel, Nathan and George served in the Revolutionary War. George (4) Parkhurst was the son of George (3) Parkhurst, who was a son of John Parkhurst, born January 3, 1685. John Parkhurst was a son of George (2) Parkhurst, who was born in England in 1618. George (2) Parkhurst was a son of George (1) Parkhurst, the immigrant ancestor, who came to this country in or about 1635, bringing with him at least two children, George (2) and Phebe. George (1) Parkhurst was living in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and was admitted a freeman in 1649. The name of Parkhurst originated in the Isle of Wight about 1038.

FREDERICK STURDIVANT VAILL—Until his retirement in 1915 from the firm of F. S. and E. G. Vaill, Mr. Vaill was one of the most active business men of Portland, and although he has largely curtailed his interests he has still connection with many of the principal enterprises of his city. Mr. Vaill is a son of Captain Edward Eugene and Charlotte Firth (Sturdivant) Vaill, his mother the daughter of Captain Isaac Fenton and Julia Boyde (Belden) Sturdivant, tracing her descent from thirteen of the passengers who came to America in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Charlotte Firth (Sturdivant) Vaill died in Portland, Maine, September 28, 1912.

Captain Edward Eugene Vaill was a son of Dr. Charles and Cornelia Ann (Griswold) Vaill, of Litchfield, Connecticut, his ancestral line connecting with the Bissell, Boardman, Wolcott, Phelps, and other prominent families of Connecticut. Captain Vaill held his rank in the United States navy and was commander of General Burnside's flagship, *Guide*, at the capture of Roanoke Island during the Civil War, being commended for his bravery.

Frederick Sturdivant Vaill was born at Claremont, New Jersey, December 9, 1866, and after attendance at the public schools he entered the celebrated "Gunnery School" at Washington, Connecticut. Later he was a student in the Friends New England Boarding School, at Providence, Rhode Island, now known as the Moses Brown School, which had been attended by his mother, an uncle, a brother, and six cousins. After a course in the Collegiate School of Duane & Everson, New Jork City, he began his business career in the employ of the wholesale dry goods house of Deering & Milliken, of Portland, then entering the dry goods commission field in New York City with the firm of Clarence Whitman & Company. For nearly ten years Mr.



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Charles Fuller Woodard

Vaill was associated with this firm and then, upon the death of his grandfather, Captain Isaac Fenton Sturdivant, of Portland, he returned to Portland and began real estate dealings with his brother, Edward Griswold Vaill, operating under the firm name of F. S. and E. G. Vaill. This firm conducted extensive operations in Portland and vicinity, and Mr. Vaill played a prominent part in the direction of its large affairs until his retirement in 1915. He was one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Portland Realty Trust Company.

He is a Republican in political belief, but independent in his action at the polls, influenced by men and measures much more than party dictates. He is a member of many organizations, membership in which is based upon family antiquity and service, and is governor of the Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants, of which he is a charter member through descent from both Captain Myles Standish and John and Priscilla Alden; junior vice-president of the Maine Society of American Wars; past president of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution; treasurer of the Maine Society of Colonial Wars; and a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Genealogical Society, and the Huguenot Society, of South Carolina. Mr. Vaill has long been keenly interested in genealogical and local historical subjects and has a unique and valuable collection of articles of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods at his country place, "Broad Acres," at Yarmouth Foreside, located upon the site of the first settlement of North Yarmouth, which was laid out by the five commissioners appointed by Governor Danforth, of Massachusetts, in 1685, one of the commissioners, John York, having been one of his ancestors. Mr. Vaill is a member of the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, serving on the income committee of that congregation, and also holds membership in the Portland, Portland Yacht, Portland Farmers and Portland Country clubs and the Church Club of Maine. Mr. Vaill is closely identified with many of the charitable organizations of his city and although retired from the firm bearing his name remains in close touch with all movements and enterprises affecting the welfare and prosperity of Portland.

HON. CHARLES F. WOODWARD—No man of the legal fraternity was more respected by the community which he served than Justice Charles F. Woodward, of the Supreme Bench of Maine. He was born in Bangor, April 19, 1848, a son of Abraham W. Woodward, for many years the proprietor of the Penobscot Exchange and a prominent citizen of Bangor and of Penobscot county.

Mr. Woodward attended the Bangor schools in his early youth, and in 1865 entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in the following year. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated with the class of 1870, and at the close of this course entered upon work in the law school of the University and completed his studies and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1872. He continued his law studies in the office of Peters & Wilson, the firm being composed of the Hon. John A. Peters and Franklin A. Wilson, Esq. In October, 1872, he was admitted to the Penobscot bar, and for a short time he practiced alone. Soon afterwards, however, he entered into partnership with Franklin A. Wilson, Esq., and this connection continued until 1890. About this time also he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit courts.

As a lawyer Mr. Woodward was careful, painstaking and learned, and no man could be found who held more conscientiously and loyally to the rights of his clients than did he. His reputation among his professional brethren was even greater than his popularity with the general public, and when he was elevated to the bench his appointment gave great satisfaction. He received his appointment as associate justice on the Supreme Bench from Governor William T. Cobb, December 7, 1906, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Justice Emery to be chief justice in place of the late Hon. Andrew Wiswell. This appointment was a source of gratification not only to his friends, of whom he had many, but to all the citizens of Penobscot county and to the bar of Maine in general. Before his appointment he had served in many important capacities, among which was that of attorney of the Maine Central Railroad. He was also attorney for the Great Northern Paper Company, the Canadian Pacific and many other great corporations, some of which he represented in Augusta in the legislative session. This important work and the pecuniary emoluments which attached to a large and successful practice he laid aside to undertake the service of the State. The appointment followed a severe illness and although he appeared to be convalescent he never entirely regained his health. Thus he was unable to sit at the two terms of court assigned to him after his appointment, and the

only occasion on which he occupied the bench was at the recent June term of the law court, before the close of which he was attacked by the illness which proved his last. Justice Woodward died June 17, 1907, at his home on Somerset street, Bangor.

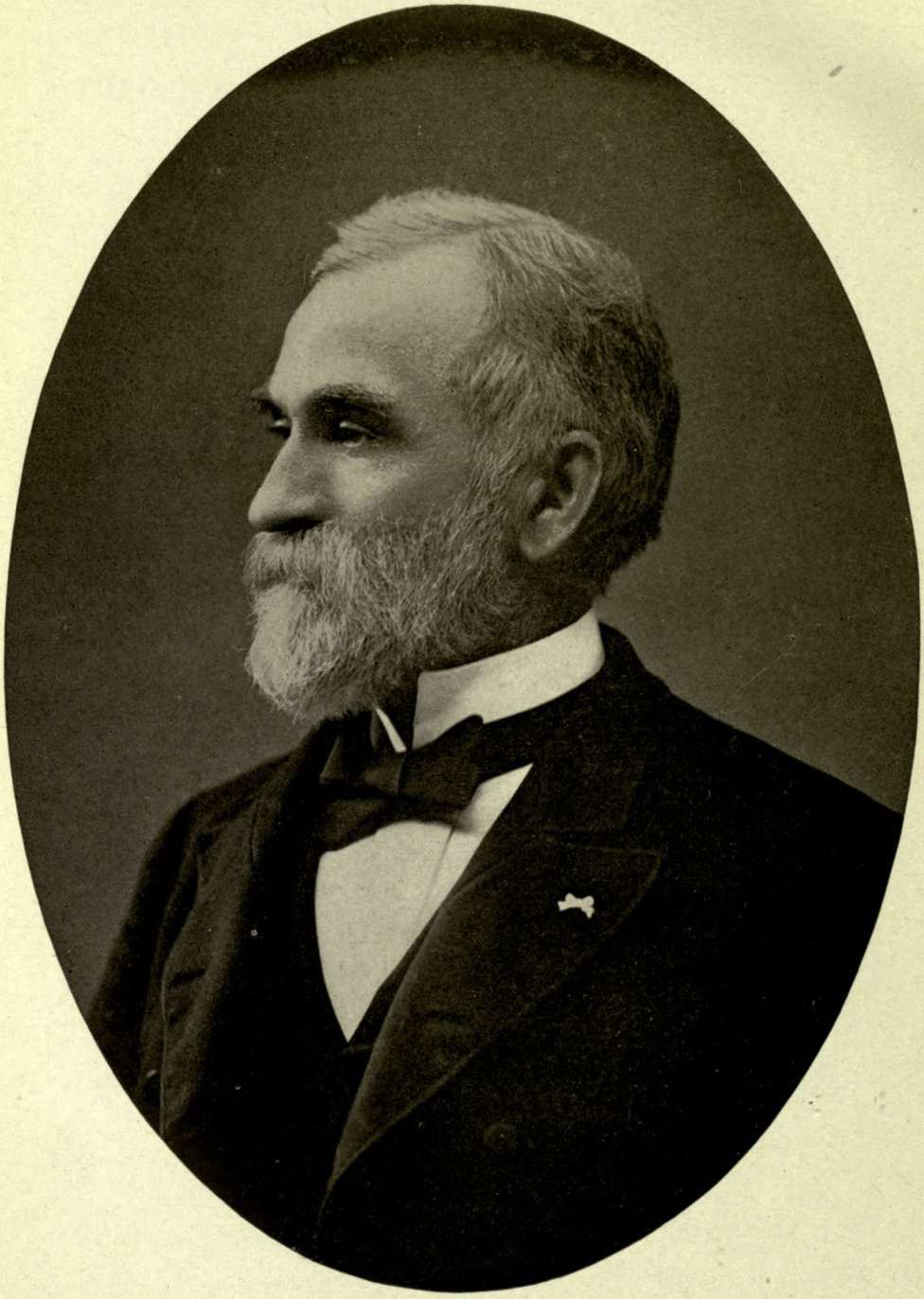
Justice Woodward married Carrie Varney, sister of General George Varney, and his widow and a son, John Woodward, survive him.

CHARLES DUNN, JR., representative of an old and honored family of the State of Maine, has never completed his education, for the reason that, since leaving academic institutions, he has never ceased in his endeavor to vigorously school himself by close study of, and thoughtful reaction on as many subjects as it has been possible for him to pursue, outside of his ordinary business. As a result he is a man of not only culture and refinement, but with a broad understanding of human beings, their shortcomings and infinite possibilities, which makes him especially well fit to assume the responsibilities attached to the position which he now holds as superintendent of the State Reform School for Boys. Many years ago the Dunn family settled in Maine, and there are records of several of its members who achieved distinction and prominence in their respective communities.

(I) Jonah Dunn was selectman during 1806-08-09-15, in Cornish, York county, Maine, where he lived for some time. During the winter of 1826 he removed with his family to Houlton, undertaking a hazardous journey up the frozen Baskehegan river to its source and thence through a Maine woods with nothing there to guide them but the trees. He was a Quaker of great strength of character, familiarly addressed as "Squire," having been a justice of the peace, whose legal services were frequently sought. Through his influence and activities, aroused by the offensive bullying attitude of certain British military authorities at Houlton, a petition was drawn up and many signatures attached thereto asking Congress to create a military post and establish a garrison there, in order to insure the comfort and safety of settlers. The petition was passed upon and the post established. The wife of Jonah Dunn, Lydia (Trafton) Dunn, died in Houlton, and he died later in Augusta, Maine.

(II) Charles Dunn, the youngest child of Jonah and Lydia (Trafton) Dunn, was born in Cornish, December 13, 1813. He was noted as a skilled horseman, and for twenty-eight years carried mails from Houlton to points north, incidently introducing a large express business and passenger service, continuing until 1868, when upon being underbid by another for carrying the mail, sold his outfit and retired from active life. His Democratic convictions did not keep him from enthusiastically supporting the measures of the Government during the Civil War. In 1859 he married Lydia Cloudman, born in St. David's Parish, New Brunswick, 1833, and died in Houlton, June 20, 1861. Her father, James Cloudman, of Wakefield, New Hampshire, was the son of Gilman Cloudman. Her mother, Hannah (Foster) Cloudman, was the daughter of George and Cynthia (Chase) Foster. Her great-grandfather, Colonel Benjamin Foster, received military distinction for his action with Pepperell's army in the capture of Louisburg, and as the companion of O'Brien in the capture of the *Margaretta* at Machias, at an early period in the Revolutionary War. James Cloudman was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. To Charles and Lydia (Cloudman) Dunn was born one child, Charles, Jr., of whom further.

(III) Charles (2) Dunn, son of Charles (1) and Lydia (Cloudman) Dunn, was born in Houlton, Maine, June 9, 1861. He attended the public schools there and later the Ricker Institute, where he received his preparation for college. At the age of twenty-two years he began the study of law in the office of General Charles P. Mattocks, and in 1855 was admitted to the Cumberland county bar. For the four following years he practiced his profession in Portland, after which he entered into the street sprinkling business for a period of four years. In about the year 1892, owing to a prolonged illness, he was more or less occupied in out-of-door work. For two years he served as a member of the City Council of Portland, and in 1901 received the appointment as sheriff, which office he filled for two years. Following this he became associated with the *Press* and *Sunday Times* of Portland. He was also employed for a while as special agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. In 1911 Mr. Dunn became superintendent of the State Reform School for Boys. In this responsible capacity he has been remarkably successful. The institution is a model one, situated about five miles outside of Portland. Mr. Dunn is a great student and as such has made a specialty of collecting books. As a result his is a very fine library. He is a past master of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, of which he has been an officer;



S. W. Cook

and of Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Club, and a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Dunn married in Portland, November 21, 1888, Grace Elizabeth Walton, born in Portland, November 2, 1862, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Pote) Walton. Mr. Walton before his death was a designer of furniture, and for over thirty years was associated with the firm of Walter Corey as such. He died in 1864, and his wife died in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have one child, Esther Cloudman, born May 6, 1891. She was graduated from Cornell College with the class of 1913, and at present is a teacher of English in Bryn Mawr College.

HON. SILAS WATSON COOK, for many years one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Lewiston, Maine, and a citizen of wide influence in the community, where his death occurred June 22, 1898, was a native of the town of Madrid, Maine. He was the son of Hanson and Nancy (Wheeler) Cook.

Silas W. Cook was one of a family of eleven children. He was born May 20, 1837, and as a lad attended the public schools of Madrid. At the age of twelve, however, he accompanied his parents to Lewiston, where he continued his schooling. At the age of twenty, he left his home in Lewiston and went South, settling in Alabama, where he worked in clerical capacities for two and a half years. At the end of that period, upon the outbreak of the war in 1861, he returned to his home in the North, and there entered into business.

On October 28, 1863, Silas W. Cook was united in marriage with Margaret A. Adams, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Riant) Adams, at Farmington, Maine. They made their home in Lewiston until 1864, when they moved to Farmington, where for seven years Mr. Cook managed the farm of his father-in-law. Upon his return to Lewiston, he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, O. G. Douglass, and established a business in books, stationery, wall-paper, etc. After carrying on this business for some twelve years, meeting with a high degree of success, he sold his interest and went to Philadelphia. For several years he spent his winters in that city, associated with the publishing house of Porter & Coates, but made his summer home in Lewiston. For two years before the close of his life he was engaged in business with John W. West, as a dealer in real estate and insurance, a line in which he was eminently successful.

Mr. Cook was prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of a number of orders. He was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Manufacturers and Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, on January 31, 1872. Later he withdrew from that lodge and became a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 73. He held many offices in connection with the Odd Fellows; was a member of the Grand Lodge, of which he was first vice-grand in 1874, and in 1882 was elected grand master. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the Maine Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of America. He was also affiliated with the Masonic order. Mr. Cook from early youth took a keen interest in public affairs, and was a member of the Republican party in his city. He served in various public capacities, including a membership on the school board and a few terms on the City Council. In 1880 he was elected to represent Lewiston in the State Legislature, and served on that body during that and the following year, making for himself a splendid reputation as a capable and disinterested public servant. In spite of the offices which he held, he was very far from being an office seeker, and rather avoided than sought after political preferment of any kind. He was essentially a business man, and was recognized as possessing an unusual grasp of practical affairs. In his religious belief Mr. Cook was a Baptist, and was a member of the Main Street Free Baptist Church of Lewiston, for more than forty years. He was active in church work, liberally supporting all its philanthropic undertakings, and he held the office of deacon for a considerable period. His business ability and practical judgment were greatly relied upon in church matters, and he devoted much time to the various departments of church work. His attractive personality and benevolence won for him a large circle of friends.

CHARLES HENRY McLELLAN, one of the prominent and successful business men of Bath, Maine, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-two years, October 23, 1910, was a son of James Henry and Emma (Fields) McLellan, both of whom were natives of this place, the latter being of English parentage. The father, James Henry McLellan, was a conspicuous figure in his day and was a major of militia in the War of 1812. He was a son of General Alexander McLellan. Major McLellan was engaged in the business of iron and steel at Bath and it was he who founded the company which his son after-

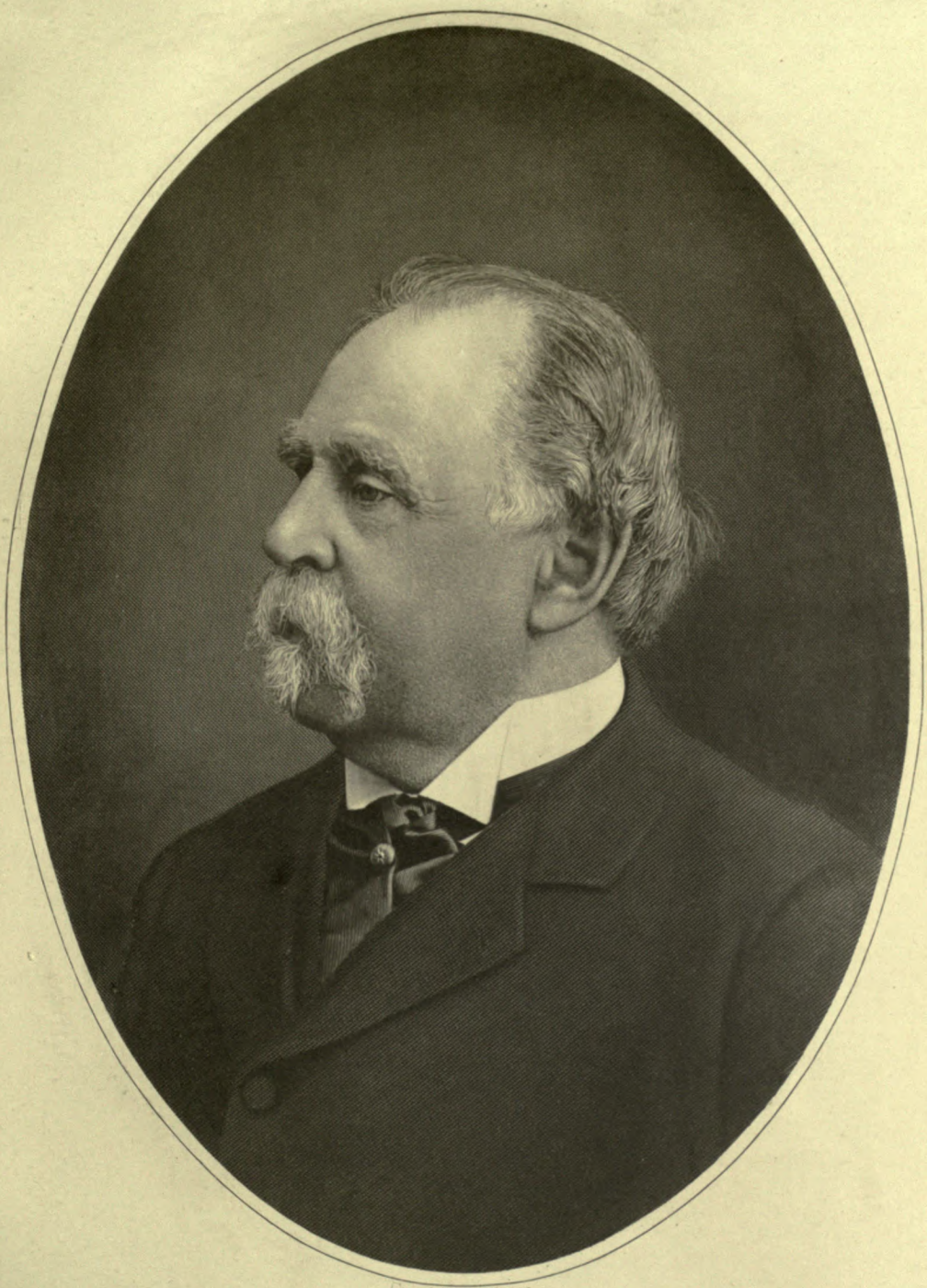
wards developed to such large proportions. His wife, who was Emma Fields before her marriage, was a daughter of Robert Fields, a prominent barrister in England, and a granddaughter of Alexander Lease, who was the secretary of the old Hudson Bay Company for many years.

Born December 29, 1828, Charles Henry McLellan was a native of Bath, Maine, and received the preliminary portion of his education at the old academy on High street in this city. He later attended an academy at Gorham, Maine, but at the age of twenty years abandoned his studies and went to the West, one of the great throng of adventurers whose destination were the gold mines of California during the agitation of 1849 and 1850. As in the case of many of those who thus sought their fortune in the West, Mr. McLellan found that there were other ways of gaining wealth more rapid than by washing sand for gold, and he became a merchant in San Francisco. He engaged there in the music business and remained for eight or ten years in the western city, meeting with very considerable success there. In the meantime, however, his father, who was engaged in the steel and iron business at Bath, was very anxious for his son to return and take a part in the large industry which he had developed, and so, at the earnest solicitation of the elder man, he finally came once more to the East, and at once became associated with his father. Upon the death of Mr. McLellan, Sr., Charles Henry McLellan, united with his brother, James A., and became managers of this great concern, which was, through their efforts, built up to even larger proportions than ever before. He was recognized as one of the most successful and substantial men in this community, and was associated with a number of important interests here. He was a director of the First National Bank, and a power in the financial world. Mr. McLellan was one of the founders of the Masonic order in Maine, and held the rank of grand commander of that order in this State. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, but although his talents well fitted him to take a prominent part in public affairs, he was quite without ambition in this direction and contented himself with duly performing the duties of a private citizen. Mr. McLellan was the possessor of a remarkably fine voice, and ranked with the great singers of his time. He was naturally a musician, and took a keen interest in all the musical organizations of this region and was a member of the Musical Oratorio Society of Portland. He was a member of the Sagadahoc Club and was a well known figure in the social circles there. A Unitarian in his religious belief, Mr. McLellan attended the church of that denomination at Bath and was a liberal supporter of the work of his congregation.

Charles Henry McLellan was united in marriage, in January, 1854, with Maria Louise Kendrick, a native of New York, and a daughter of Daniel and Jane (Burtnette) Kendrick, of that city. They were the parents of the following children: Emma Fields, who now resides with her mother at Bath; Jennie, who became the wife of George Duncan, and resides at Portland, Maine; James Henry, who married Harriett S. Johnson, of Portland, and now makes his home at Belmont, Massachusetts; Charles L., who died October 28, 1905.

JOHN STURGIS, M.D., one of the popular and successful physicians of Auburn, Maine, is a member of a very old New England family, his ancestors on both sides of the house dating back to pre-Revolutionary days. For a number of generations the family has resided in the "Pine Tree" State, and his paternal grandfather, John Sturgis, was born, lived and died near the town of Gorham, that State. He was a farmer by occupation and well known in the community. The first of the family to come to Maine was Jonathan Sturgis, who journeyed, in 1769, from Cape Cod to Gorham. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the early settlers of this town.

The father of Dr. Sturgis was Dr. Benjamin Franklin Sturgis, who was born in Gorham, Maine, then known as White Rock, October 28, 1837. He was a graduate of the Maine Medical College with the class of 1863, and served as a surgeon with the Nineteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry through the Civil War. In the year 1869 he came to Auburn, where he was in successful practice for nearly half a century. He was a very active and capable man, and was prominent in the political and public life of the community. A Republican in politics, he was twice elected to the State Legislature and filled most of the local public offices. He was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Ellen Hammond, who died March 11, 1868, leaving three children: Alfreda H., who died at the age of four years; Mary Purington, died in 1913, at the age of fifty-two years; and Alfred, born July 9, 1865, and now a traveling salesman, representing a drug concern in Portland. He married Emma Frances Twitchell, by whom he has had two children, William Alfred, born March 18, 1898,



Campbell Brothers
N.Y.

Charles H. McLellan



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Sturgis M. D.

The American Historical Society.

and Frances Freeland, born January 9, 1900. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Sturgis married (second) Priscilla Jane Brooks, a native of Lewiston, Maine, born October 31, 1837. She died July 10, 1904, at Auburn. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the Lewiston High School and at the Edward Little High School of Auburn. Of this union five children were born, as follows: John, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Margaret Ellen, who died at the age of eighteen years, April 1, 1891; Benjamin Franklin, Jr., born March 14, 1875, and is now a practicing physician at Salem, Massachusetts; Chester King, who died in infancy; Karl B., born April 11, 1881, and now a practicing physician at Winthrop, Maine. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Sturgis died March 31, 1915, at his home in Auburn, the house which is at present owned by his son, Dr. Sturgis.

Born September 6, 1871, in the house which he now owns, John Sturgis, M.D., received the elementary portion of his education at the local public school, graduating from the grammar grades in 1885. He then attended the Edward Little High School, from which he graduated in 1889, after being prepared for college. He matriculated at Bates College, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he spent a year at the Maine Medical School, and then went to New York City, where he studied for two years at the medical college in connection with Bellevue Hospital. He graduated from this institution in 1896, with the degree of M.D. Returning to his native city of Auburn, he began the practice of his profession, specializing to a certain extent in surgery. He has made for himself an enviable reputation in this line and holds a diploma from the American College of Surgeons and the title F.A.C.S. He is at the present time connected with the surgical department of the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston, in the capacity of surgeon of the staff. Dr. Sturgis is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in the community and enjoys a large and remunerative practice. Dr. Sturgis is a member of the County, Maine Medical and American Medical associations, and of the New England Alumni of the New York Medical Society.

Besides his professional activities, Dr. Sturgis is a well known figure in social and fraternal circles in Auburn, and is especially prominent in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Sturgis is also a member of the Androscoggin Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a member of the Universalist church.

John Sturgis, M.D., was united in marriage (first) in the year 1896, to Helen Louise Brickett, of Groveland, Massachusetts, whose death occurred in 1901. Of this union there was one son, Parker Brooks, born May 27, 1897, a student at Bowdoin College, class of 1919; enlisted in the United States army and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and was honorably discharged. Dr. Sturgis married (second) May 6, 1903, Annette Putnam Brickett, a sister of his first wife, and a native of Groveland, Massachusetts.

The profession of medicine has something admirable in it, something that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. It is something concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. The place held by Dr. Sturgis in the community is one that any man might desire, but it is one that he deserves in every particular, one that he has gained by no chance fortune, but by hard and industrious work, and a most liberal treatment of his fellowmen. He is a man who enjoys a great reputation and one whose clientele is large. His principle is to ask no questions as to the standing of those seeking his professional aid, and he responds as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous.

DONALD DEAN FRYE GARCELON is well known in Lewiston, Maine, both as an attorney and an educator, and has taken an active part in many departments of the city's life and proved himself a most valuable and public-spirited member of the community. He is a son of Arthur Alton Garcelon, and a grandson of Asa Garcelon, both of whom were, like himself, natives of Auburn, Maine. Asa Garcelon spent his entire life in that city and his death eventually occurred there at the age of fifty-eight years. He served through the Civil War as a member of

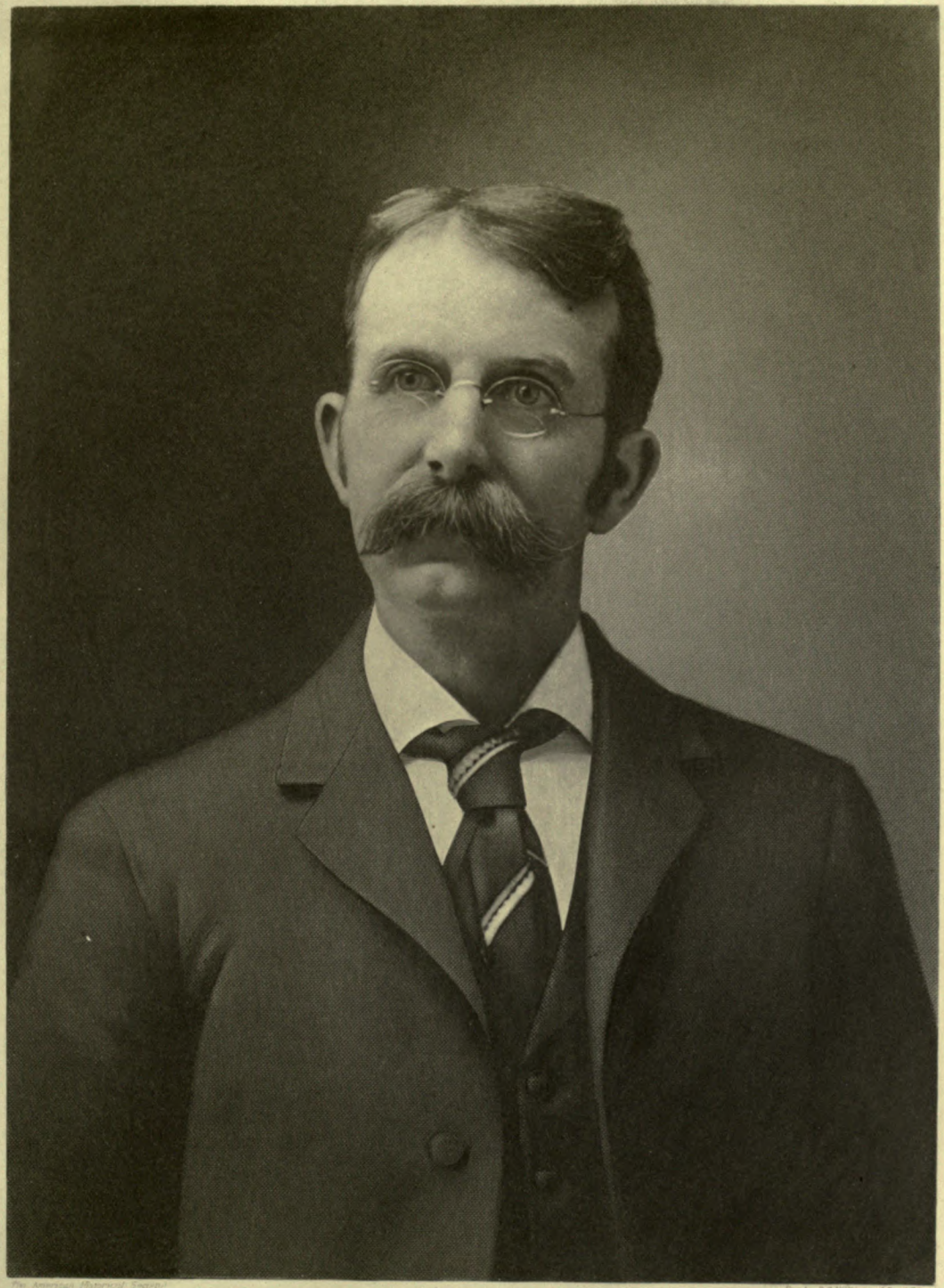
the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and during the major portion of his life followed farming as an occupation. He married Louisa V. Penley, also born in Auburn, and they were the parents of five children, all of whom are living at the present time in Auburn. They are as follows: Arthur Alton, mentioned below; John P., Albert M., Julia W., and Howard A.

Arthur Alton Garcelon, the eldest child of Asa and Louisa V. (Penley) Garcelon, was born December 12, 1858, at Auburn, Maine. He has made that city his home consistently up to the present time, and is now a member of the Board of Registration and clerk of the overseers of this board. He married Ada Florence Yeaton, a native of Auburn. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Donald Dean Frye, mentioned below; Arthur Alton, Jr., now a lieutenant in the United States Navy, who married a Miss Fiske, of Baltimore; Louise, who became the wife of Oscar D. Haskill. Arthur Alton Garcelon, the father of this family, has been for many years city marshal and tax collector and has also served several terms on the Common Council of the city and the Board of Aldermen. He is a Republican in politics, and has for many years been chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Born on May 18, 1880, at Auburn, Maine, Donald Dean Frye Garcelon passed his childhood and early youth in his native city. He attended the Edward Little High School, from which he was graduated in 1898 and where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Harvard University, taking the usual classical course and graduating with the class of 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took post-graduate work at the same institution, and in 1903 received the degree of Master of Arts. The following year he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1907. Upon completing his education, Mr. Garcelon returned as a teacher in the school in which he had studied a number of years before, and for a considerable period was head of the English department in the Edward Little High School. Eventually, however, he decided to make the law his career in life, and has now for several years been engaged in its practice in Lewiston. Mr. Garcelon is recognized as one of the prominent young attorneys of the bar in this part of the State. But though he has stepped from the profession of teaching into that of law, Mr. Garcelon has by no means given up his interest in the cause of education, nor abandoned his efforts in this department of activity. He was elected some years ago, and continues to hold at the present time, a membership on the board of directors of the Auburn Public Library and has in this capacity done much to increase the educational efficiency of this splendid institution. Mr Garcelon has always from early youth taken a keen interest in the course of public events, nor has he been backward in playing his part therein. Mr. Garcelon is a supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party, and in 1916 was elected a member of the State Legislature, a post which he held during the years 1917 and 1918. He is a man of marked literary tastes and talents and is an author of much merit, having contributed considerable to the field of poetry, and his abilities are well recognized among his friends. He is also a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles in the community and particularly so in the case of the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry and being affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Temple. Mr. Garcelon is also a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of, as well as the vice-president, of the Waseka Club of Auburn.

FRANK HORTON BUTLER—Educated in Portland, Maine, and a resident of this city in his young manhood, Frank Horton Butler's business activities carried him far from the home of his youth, and a quarter of a century of his life was passed in the West. But the final years of his business life, as the first, were spent in Portland, where he achieved business success and prosperity and standing in his community that is the reward only of irreproachable integrity and sterling uprightness in all things. He was a son of Thomas and Martha Butler, his father a silversmith, who made his home in Portland after the death of his wife in Malden, Massachusetts. Thomas Butler brought with him his five sons, William S., Thomas, George, Charles S., and Frank H. In Portland, Thomas Butler married (second) Sophronia Higgins.

Frank Horton Butler was born in Malden, Massachusetts, January 20, 1851, and died in Portland, May 8, 1812. He was but a boy when Portland became the family home and in this city he attended the public schools, completing his studies in Westbrook Seminary and the Portland Business College. His entry into business was in the employ of Sumner Winslow, a provision



Frank Horton Butler

merchant, and later, was for a year in partnership with his brother, Thomas, in provision dealings, their store being on Pearl street. At the end of this time Mr. Butler went West, eventually establishing in business in Chicago, where for twenty years he operated successfully as a dealer in tea, coffee and spices. Disposing of his interests in this city he moved to Colorado, where he pursued the same line for several years. He then returned to his early home and embarked in a new venture, millinery. He prospered in this line, extended his interests, and at his death was the head of large wholesale operations. Mr. Butler was a man of keen business instincts and tireless energy, thoroughgoing and industrious in all that he undertook, and basing his success and prosperity upon absolute knowledge of the project in hand. He earned and retained the sincere regard of his business and personal associates through his adherence to high-minded principles and his loyal advocacy of the causes he believed right. He was a firm and steadfast friend and of a nature so genial and cordial that men were instantly attracted to him, virtues of character far deeper than charm of personality holding them to him through life. Mr. Butler was a supporter of Republican principles, and was an attendant of Congress Square Universalist Church.

Mr. Butler married, in 1888, Velma F. Waite, born in Falmouth, Maine, daughter of John and Ann B. (Long) Waite, of Falmouth, both deceased, descendant of prominent New England ancestors. John Waite was a caulker by trade and also a ship contractor. John and Ann B. (Long) Waite were the parents of: Velma F., who survives her husband, a resident of Portland, and J. L. Waite, a grocer of Portland.

JAMES JOSEPH MEEHAN—The Meehan family of which James Joseph Meehan is a member, has made its home in the United States for the best part of three generations. The Meehans came originally from Donegal, Ireland, in the person of John Meehan, grandfather of Mr. Meehan of this sketch, who settled at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he lived for many years. Eventually, however, he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, where his death finally occurred. He and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom were born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, but Dennis J., and two of whom are alive today, namely: Thomas, who resides at Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Dennis Joseph, father of James J. Meehan. Dennis Joseph Meehan spending his childhood and youth in his native town, removed to Patchogue, Long Island, where he resides at the present time and is employed as overseer in the dyeing department of the Patchogue Lace Company. He married Annie Mahoney, a native of Dover, Maine, and they are the parents of six children, all of whom are living today, as follows: Catherine Elizabeth, Mary Estelle, James Joseph, with whose career we are here especially concerned; John Francis; Thomas and William.

James Joseph Meehan was born at Dover, New Hampshire, October 16, 1892. He remained in his native town, however, so short a time that even his earliest childish associations were formed in other towns. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to Jewett City, Connecticut, where they remained for two years, the lad attending the grammar school there for a short period. The family then removed to Passaic, New Jersey. Here they remained until he had reached the age of ten years, and during that time he attended the public schools, continuing the education which he had begun at Jewett City. In 1902 the family removed to Lewiston, where Mr. Meehan has resided ever since, and here in 1907 he graduated from the Lewiston Grammar School. He then entered the High School there, from which he graduated in 1911 and was prepared for college. He had in the meantime decided to take up law as a career in life, and with this end in view matriculated at Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1914. Immediately afterwards he was admitted to the bar in Maine, and opened an office in Lewiston in the Manufacturers' National Bank building. Here he has continued to do business on an ever increasing scale up to the present time, and is now regarded as one of the leaders of the young attorneys. Mr. Meehan is a staunch Democrat in politics, and has held a number of local offices to which he was elected as the candidate of that party. He served an unexpired term of one year as clerk of the Municipal Court, and is a very well known figure in legal circles here. Mr. Meehan also takes a very active part in the social and fraternal life of the community, and is a member of the local lodge of the Order of Knights of Columbus, of the Aerial Club, and of the Gamma Beta Gamma, college fraternity, which he joined while a student at Georgetown University. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief and attends St. Patrick's Church of that denomination in Lewis-

WILLIAM E. YOULAND, one of the foremost merchants of Biddeford, Maine, and before his death on March 7, 1917, head of the firm of W. E. Youland & Company, dealers in dry goods and similar commodities here, was a member of a family which for three generations before him had been identified with New England and its affairs. The Youland family is of Scottish origin, its ancestors having been old chieftains in that country during the early ages.

John Youland, great-grandfather of the present Mr. Youland, took part in one of the many uprisings of his countrymen against the English authorities during the eighteenth century, and upon the failure of the attempt was exiled to America. Here he took part in the American Revolution and cast in his fate with the youthful republic of the New World. Unfortunately, however, he afterwards returned to England, where he was apprehended, tried and executed for high treason. His son, Edmund Youland, grandfather of the present Mr. Youland, served in the War of 1812. He reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom Thomas S. Youland, father of William E Youland, was the seventh. Thomas S. Youland was born at Lisbon, Androscoggin county, Maine. Upon reaching manhood he settled at Durham in this State and there adopted agricultural pursuits. He remained there until 1861, when, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to Lisbon, his inherited patriotism being aroused, and enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry of Maine, as a private. He served until the close of the war, his regiment forming a part of the army under the command of General Sheridan, and fought under that great officer in his Shenandoah Valley campaign and in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, where General Sheridan saved the day by his famous ride from Winchester. After his discharge from service he returned to Lisbon, where he resumed farming, continuing in this occupation until his death. He married Hattie J. Beals, a native of Durham, Maine, and they were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in childhood.

William E. Youland, the second child of Thomas S. and Hattie J. (Beals) Youland, was born June 9, 1854, at Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine. He lived in his native place until seven years of age, and then came with his parents to Lisbon, where the remainder of his childhood was spent. He received his education at the local district schools, and in the meantime worked on his father's farm. He was a precocious child and learned so quickly that at the age of ten he took charge of the farm in his father's absence in the war. Two years later he entered the paper mill at Lisbon, and after two years of work there became a weaver at the Farnsworth Mills at Lisbon Center. He was fourteen years old when he entered the latter employment, and before a great while he had been advanced to the position of second hand there. Seven years he remained in this mill and then left it in order to take up a course of study with which he desired to supplement his early schooling. This course, which was pursued at the Dirigo Business College at Augusta, Maine, involved great sacrifice on his part, and he well proved the sincerity of his ambition by the strict economy practiced during its progress. After winning his diploma at this institution he returned to his father's home at Lisbon, and then re-entered the employ of the Farnsworth Company as a weaver. After a few months employment with this concern he left it once more and found employment with the Webster Woolen Company at Sabattus, Maine. His work at the new place was also that of weaver and he remained steadily employed for five years, working on an average from six in the morning to seven at night. The wages were not generous, yet in spite of this he managed to save up the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars during the five years and then, without a single thought of his own future or interest, he invested his savings for the benefit of his parents, an act of generosity and filial affection most characteristic of the man. Mr. Youland had a natural taste for mercantile pursuits, and determined to engage in that line of work. He tried in vain at twenty-eight different stores at Portland and Lewiston, but at length succeeded in pursuading J. W. Pitcher, of the latter place, to employ him in his establishment. He only received a salary of three dollars a week, however, upon which he had to support a wife, so that it required the greatest confidence in the future as well as sacrifice in the present to enable him to persevere. He did, nevertheless, and two months later secured a place as clerk in the dry goods store of Muttum & Farrar in Lewiston, at a salary of eight dollars a week. Though not exactly generous pay, this was a great improvement, and the next year it was increased to nine. After working there two years he was employed as head clerk by Oswald & Armstrong, with whom he remained for six months. He then was a salesman for R. H. White & Company of Bos-



W. L. Goulard

ton, and was later induced by Mr. Bradford Peck to return to Lewiston and accept a position in his new store there. Mr. Peck shortly after gave him the post of buyer for the cloak department and manager of that branch of the business. Eventually he became a stockholder and a director of the concern. Eight years later he severed his connection with that company, and on September 2, 1893, formed a partnership with Samuel Boothby, of Portland, and G. W. Richards, of Houlton, and they established themselves at Biddeford, Maine, under the firm name of W. E. Youland & Company. Mr. Youland was manager of this concern, which rapidly grew in size and importance until it reached its present great proportions. It deals in dry goods, fancy goods and cloaks, fur suits and carpets, and their large stock requires for its handling a force of twenty clerks and two spacious floors. Mr. Youland was interested in many other enterprises in Biddeford, and was a most active member of the Biddeford Board of Trade, of which he was president and director, a stockholder in the Masonic Building Association, and an instigator of the business movement known as "Merchants' Week." He was also interested in educational affairs, served three years on the Board of Education, and donated the land and fifteen hundred dollars to build the school house in Lakeview, North Carolina, also furnishing the electric light for same, and the dedication of the building took place on March 20, 1915. He also built seventeen hundred feet of cement dam at Lakeview. He built the Longwood Apartment and a number of houses.

Mr. Youland was a prominent Free Mason and a member of Dunlap Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar; and Ada Chapter, No. 1, Order of Eastern Star. He was a member of the Pilgrim Fathers, having all the chairs of the local colony and acted as representative to the Supreme Council. He was captain of the Francis Warren Chapter, Sons of Veterans; was a member of the State Historical Society; the National Geographic Society of Washington, District of Columbia; the Maine Club, of which he was president in 1913-14-15-16; the Pine Tree Club of Boston, and York Club. In politics Mr. Youland was a Republican and took an active part in local affairs. He was elected as alderman from Ward Seven in 1896, and was president of that body and a member of several important committees. One of his greatest interests was the moral welfare and general improvement of the community, and he was a man of strong religious feelings and beliefs. A Baptist in faith, he was very prominently identified with the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, having served on various committees and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was chairman of the committee to rebuild that edifice, and was chairman of the committee to build over Pravillian Church to the McArthur Library. He was also actively connected with the Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association and served as its president.

William E. Youland married, October 9, 1881, at Lewiston, Susie F. Teel, who is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and State regent of Maine, also the second regent of Rebecca Emery Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of Biddeford in 1899; was president of the Thursday Club; vice-president of the Jefferson Baptist Church Society; State superintendent of the senior Young People's Christian Endeavor; worthy matron of Ada Chapter, No. 1, Order of Eastern Star. When the battle ship came to Portland, Maine, Mrs. Youland made a remarkably brilliant and well delivered address on the presentation of the insignia of Maine to the battle ship by the Daughters of the Revolution of Maine. She served as chairman of the committee of the Old Home Week. Mr. and Mrs. Youland were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. William E., Jr., born August 25, 1884; was graduated from Biddeford High School in 1902; Bowdoin College, class of 1906; McGill Medical University, Canada, class of 1910; he then entered Bellevue Hospital, New York City, where he remained until he was appointed to the Health Department of New York City, and later was appointed on the State Health Department as one of the directors and lecturers, being sent all over the State of New York, to the laboratories, and to look after the sanitary condition of the cities and towns; he joined the Medical Reserve Corps of New York City and was called in May, 1917, and is now first lieutenant of the Base Hospital in France; he has written works on diphtheria and other diseases, and has done research work for the State. 2. Galen Linwood, born November 2, 1887. 3. Grace Lillian, twin of Galen Linwood, married James Harvey Bryan, of Henderson, North Carolina, and they have two children: James Harvey, Jr., born October 20, 1913, and William Youland, born March 8, 1918.

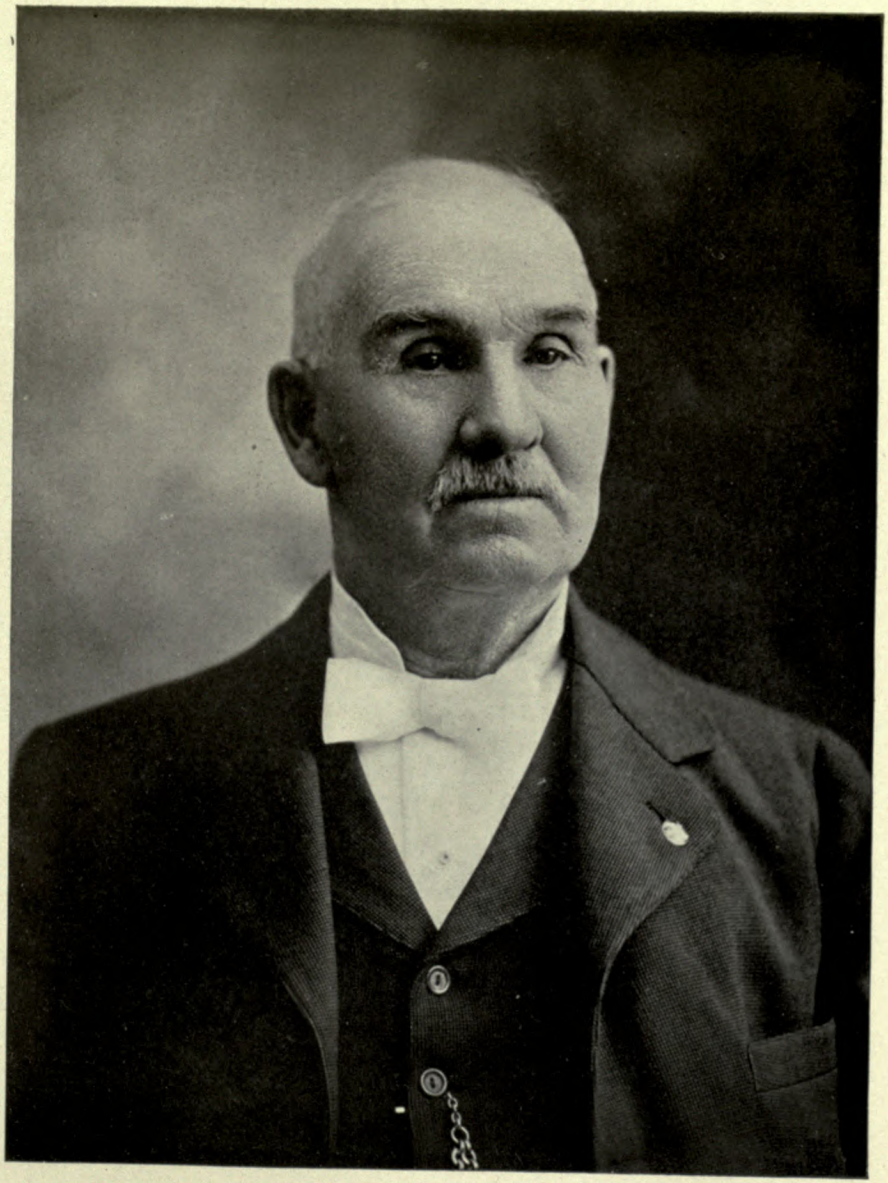
JOHN EVERETT KINCAID, manager of the J. N. Wood Company, the largest concern of its kind in Lewiston, is a native of this city, and has been intimately associated with the life and affairs throughout his entire career. He is an only son, and was born at Lewiston, September 21, 1883. On the maternal side of his house he is descended from a very old New England family, which was founded here in the early Colonial period by one William Wood, who came from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts. Here his descendants resided for a number of generations, and then Nathan Wood, great-grandfather of the Mr. Kincaid of this sketch, brought the name to Maine, making his home in the town of Stark. One of Nathan Wood's sons was John Nathan Wood, who established the successful coal and wood business of which his grandson is now the manager.

Mr. Kincaid acquired his education, or the elementary part thereof, at the local public schools, graduating from the Lewiston High School with the class of 1903. He then attended Bowdoin College, and after completing his studies at this institution was given a position by his grandfather, Mr. Wood, in the latter's establishment. Mr. Kincaid began at the bottom of the ladder in his business career, taking first the position of office boy, from which, however, he was shortly promoted to a clerical post. His grandfather was possessed of that practical wisdom which foresaw that a training of this sort would be the best to render the grandson the capable business man which it was his ambition that he should be. With this policy, Mr. Kincaid himself was entirely in sympathy, and set himself to learn the details of the business with the greatest industry. In this he was entirely successful and it was not long before he was appointed to the office of manager. This appointment occurred some three years before the death of his grandfather, and he has continued to hold it ever since. Mr. Kincaid has devoted his entire time to the tasks and responsibilities involved in the business with which he is connected, and has found comparatively little opportunity to engage actively in other lines of work. This is particularly the case in political life, from which he has remained entirely aloof, although there are many among his associates and friends who realize that the qualities which make him so successful a business man well fit him for public office. He is a member of a number of clubs and fraternities however, and is especially prominent in the Masonic order, being affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Ashlar Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. During his college days he became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Kincaid is also a member of the Calumet Club of Lewiston. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination in Lewiston.

John Everett Kincaid was united in marriage, April 26, 1917, in New York City, with Mrs. Caroline (Mitchell) Hodges, a native of California, and a daughter of Charles and Rachel (Taggett) Mitchell.

AMMI WHITNEY—The due reward of merit, it has often been observed, is frequently or even generally withheld until death has rendered its payment in vain, but this is perhaps less the case in such communities as are typical of these United States, where the members are ever on the outlook for ability, and talent is recognized as the most valuable of marketable commodities. It is surely not true in the case of Ammi Whitney who, from his early youth onward, has been recognized as possessing capabilities of the greatest value to his fellowmen, and who was quickly given an opportunity to use them, an opportunity which he has improved. While yet a young man, Mr. Whitney became a prominent figure in the general life of his community and his influence has been extended far beyond his activities as a business man, and he became well known for his public spirit and charitable works. Every enterprise that had for its object the betterment of mankind and the development of the community commanded a goodly share of his time and energy and also felt the touch of his zeal and liberality, and to his unusual gift of persuasion, combined with indomitable will power, many a public charity owes its financial success, his name on the board of directors being a sufficient pledge that the object sought for would be attained.

Ammi Whitney was born February 13, 1833, in the town of Cumberland, Maine, son of Ammi Ruhamah and Hannah (Hall) Whitney, and a member of a very old and distinguished Maine family, Mr. Whitney, Sr., being for many years a farmer in the region of Cumberland, Maine, and a man of prominence in the community. His son, Ammi Whitney, was educated in the public schools of Falmouth, Maine, and upon completing his studies in these institutions secured a clerical position in the agricultural warehouse



J. M. Wood



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by E. B. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Joseph W. Sawyer

Photo. by F. H. Johnson, Bangor, Me.

and seed store of Parker, White & Gannett, of Boston, Massachusetts. Here he remained for a number of years, but being of a strongly ambitious nature and desirous of becoming independent, he withdrew from this firm and formed a partnership with Hosea Kendall under the firm name of Kendall & Whitney. This was in the year 1858, and the enterprise then begun has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. The concern deals in agricultural equipment and supplies of all kinds and is one of the largest in this line of business in New England, but Mr. Whitney has by no means confined his attention to this single enterprise, as at the present time he is one of the most influential figures in the business and financial world of the city, his influence extending to a number of important concerns. He is president and treasurer of the Kendall & Whitney corporation; vice-president and director of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company, and director of the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Portland; director in the Cumberland County Light & Power Company, the Saco & Biddeford Railroad, the Harpswell & Casco Bay Steamboat Line, the Union Mutual Loan Association, the Oxford Paper Company, the Fitzgerald Land & Lumber Company, the Union Safe Deposit Company, the Casco Loan Company, the Portland Loan Company, and the Jefferson Theatre. Mr. Whitney's activities in connection with the general life of the community, and especially in connection with its charitable movements, have already been commented upon. He is at the present time a director of the Home for Aged Men and the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. Mr. Whitney is a staunch Democrat, and has always fulfilled, in the fullest degree, his obligations to society as a citizen. He has not, however, been actuated by any ambition to hold office at any time, and has consistently refused to consider any suggestion which might draw him from private into public life. He is a member of the Bramhall League Club of Portland. In his religious belief Mr. Whitney is a Unitarian and attends the First Parish Church of Portland.

Mr. Whitney married, October 10, 1860, Emily Stevens Haskell, a daughter of Samuel and Adaline (Stevens) Haskell. Of this union five children were born, as follows: Emma Haskell, who died in infancy; Alice Prince, Kate Dunlap, Samuel Haskell, and Joseph Walker.

JOSEPH WARREN SAWYER—Several generations of the Sawyer family have been citizens of Maine, but originally came from Massachusetts. Joseph Warren Sawyer, of Millbridge, Washington county, Maine, settled in Millbridge with his newly acquired LL.B. and has been there professionally engaged until the present. He is a son of Warren and Mary Louise (Knowles) Sawyer, his father a sea captain and shipbuilder of Millbridge.

Joseph Warren Sawyer was born in Addison, Maine, September 29, 1878, but soon afterward his parents moved to Millbridge, and there he attended public school. Later he was a student at Kent's Hill Preparatory School and Hebron Academy, going thence to the law department of the University of Maine, receiving his degree, LL.B., at graduation, class of 1910. He then returned to Millbridge, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has also business interests of importance, being secretary and manager of the shipbuilding firm, The Sawyer-Mitchell Company of Millbridge. He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, and has won his way to honorable position at the bar and in business. Mr. Sawyer is a Republican in politics, and for six years was chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He is also a member of the Republican County Committee and active in party affairs. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge and chapter, member of the Knights of Pythias, and of Phi Delta Phi, (University of Maine Law School).

Mr. Sawyer married in Millbridge, Maine, December 4, 1901, Helen N. Wyman, daughter of Jasper and Lucretia Dyer (Wallace) Wyman.

FRANCIS HECTOR CLERGUE, son of Joseph H. and Frances (Lombard) Clergue, was born in Bangor, Maine, May 28, 1856. After attending the public schools of his native city, he became a student at the University of Maine, and upon his graduation from that institution in 1877, and having prepared himself by legal studies, he was admitted to the bar of the State, and later he practiced at the United States Supreme Court. His practice of law, however, was of short duration, in 1880 he became interested in manufacturing and hydraulic engineering, and so rapidly was his rise in this profession that we find him in 1894 president of the Lake Superior Power Company, the Algoma Steel Company, and the Algoma Central Railroad. At about this time he became interested in the development of the hydraulic power of the Falls

Ontario, and in the construction and operation in that locality of various factories, comprising blast furnaces, steel rail, rolling mills, iron mines, pulp mills, transportation and steamship lines. He also became connected with the Algoma Central Railroad and the Algoma Eastern Railroad Companies. Mr. Clergue is unmarried, and maintains business offices in New York City and Montreal, Canada.

DEARBORN CILLY SANBORN, late of Farmington and Wilton, Maine, his death occurring at his home at the later place, September 30, 1904, was a man of great prominence in the community, and was highly-respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens in both these communities. Mr. Sanborn was a son of Captain John W. and Mary J. (Locke) Sanborn, both of whom were natives of Tilton, New Hampshire, but who came later to Chesterville, Maine, where the former engaged in the occupation of farming.

In Chesterville, Dearborn Cilly Sanborn was born, February 24, 1839, but it was at the public schools of Chesterville that he received his education, attending those institutions until he had reached the age of fourteen years. His educational opportunities were extremely limited, but he was a lad of great ambition, and realized the value of a good education, so that he supplemented his studies with wide, independent reading and continued to practice that habit during practically all the remainder of his life. At the age of fourteen he was obliged to engage in some remunerative occupation, and accordingly secured a position in a shoe shop at Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. His enterprising disposition was shown in the next move he made, for at sixteen he went West and secured a position on a ranch in Minnesota, where he worked until eighteen years of age. He then went still further West, and settled in the Santa Clara valley, in California, where once more he worked on a ranch for five years. At the end of that period he felt it his duty to return to the East, to care for his father and mother, and here made his home at Farmington, where they were residing at the time. He formed a partnership with F. J. Austin of that place, and they engaged in business as manufacturers of spools, to supply the various manufactories of this region with that important article. Their factory was at Weld, Maine, and there they did a most successful business until the year 1885, then came to Wilton, Maine, where he bought the house in which his daughter now lives, and resided there until his death, in 1904. He was very prominent in the life of Farmington, and for several years was a director of the First National Bank at that place. In politics he was a Democrat, but never identified himself with the local organization of his party, and had no ambition for public office. Mr. Sanborn was a member of Wilton Lodge, No. 156, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilton. In his religious belief he was a Universalist, and attended the church of that denomination at Weld and afterwards at Wilton.

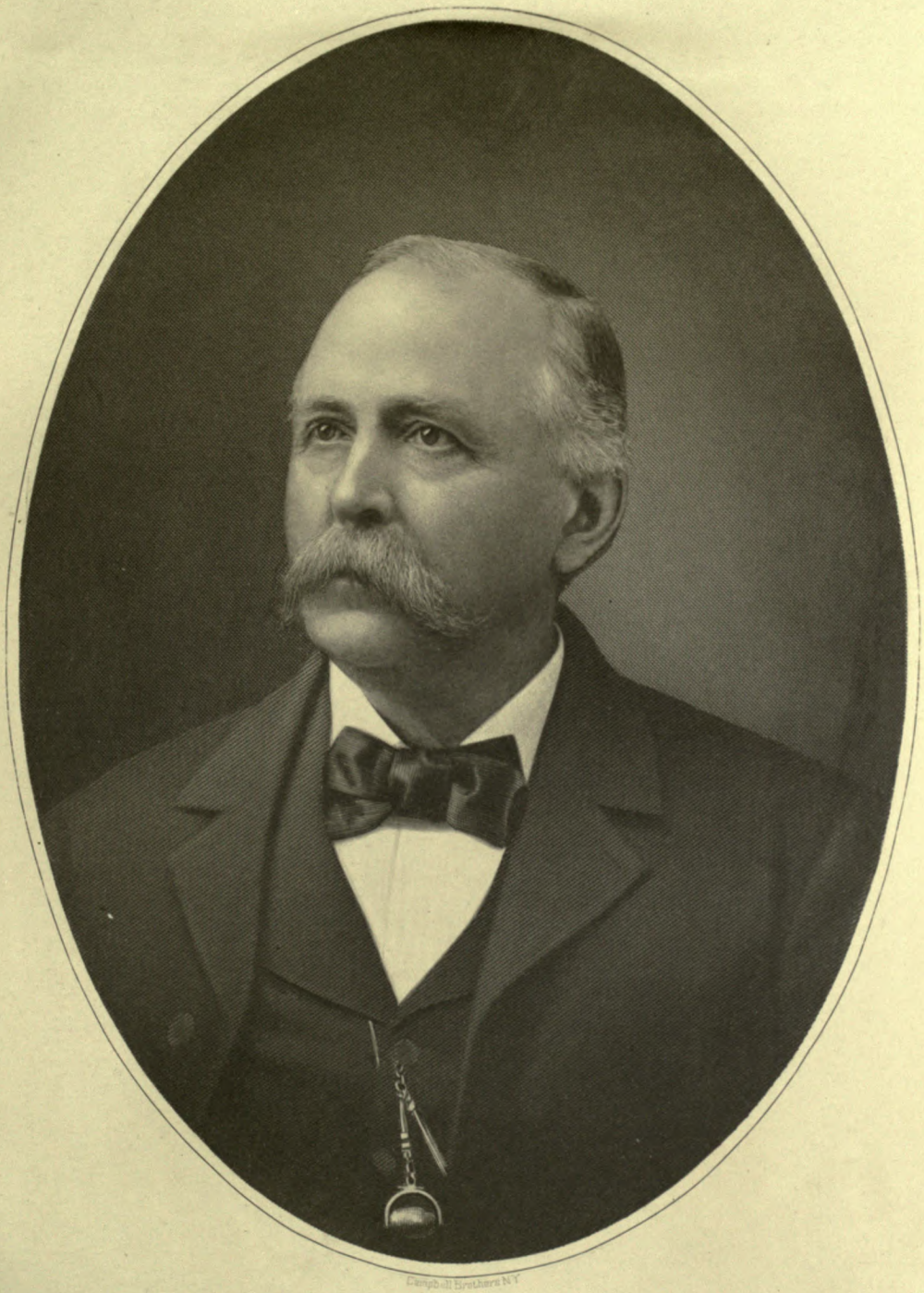
Dearborn Cilly Sanborn was united in marriage, January 1, 1873, with Sarah A. Williams, a native of Chesterville, Maine, where she was born in the year 1851, a daughter of Thomas and Sally (Carson) Williams, the former a native of Chesterville, and the latter of Mount Vernon, Maine. Mrs. Sanborn died October 11, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn two daughters were born at follows: Lillian A., died November 16, 1914, and Nina G., who at present resides in the old home at Wilton.

ARTHUR JEREMIAH ROBERTS—Among the noted educators of Maine is Arthur Jeremiah Roberts. He was born at Waterborough, Maine, October 15, 1867, the son of Albert Hall and Evaline A. (Dearborn) Roberts. He was graduated from Colby College in 1890 with the degree of A.B., and in 1900 was granted the degree of A.M. by Harvard University. He was from 1895 to 1908 Professor of English Literature in Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and on July 1, 1908, he was inaugurated president of Colby College, which position he now holds.

Professor Roberts married, August 27, 1895, Ada Louise Peabody, of Gilead, Maine.

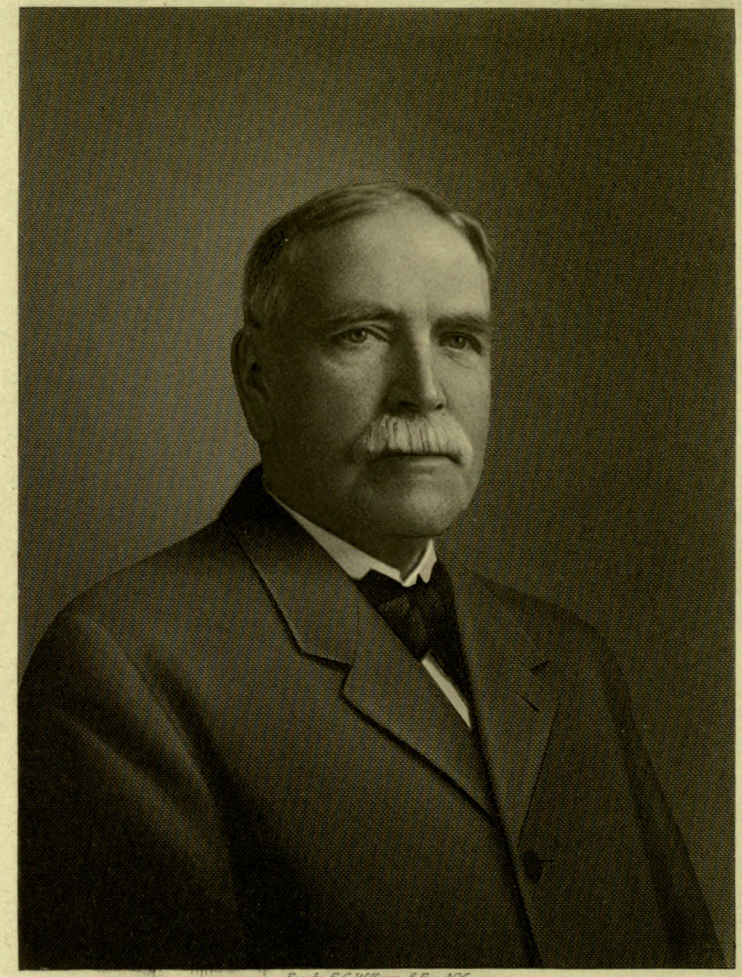
JOHN ROBERT GRAHAM—From the humble home of a mechanic, as son, to become the founder of a great business; to turn at middle age to the world of rapid transit and accomplish there what veterans in that field had failed successfully to achieve; to enter the field of finance and become a leader, that surely is a noble record for one life. Yet this and more John Robert Graham did.

He was democratic by nature, and wherever he resided there at once he appeared as a public spirited citizen. Though he spent most of his life in and around Boston, nevertheless when he



Dearborn C. Sanborn





Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John L. Cadwallader

ested himself with local affairs, as if he had lived there all his life. The people of Bangor felt instinctively that he was their friend and followed his leadership unquestioningly. Nor were they disappointed; for when that city suffered from the great fire wherein many of its finest buildings were burned, when many were discouraged and said, "Bangor will never recover from the blow," it was Mr. Graham who sounded the note of confidence in the city's future. "Would the large building that he had contemplated building now be built?" was asked on every hand. His answer was unhesitating: "Yes, it will be built, and if there is any man who, because of the fire, has real estate to sell, I am ready to buy it." The effect was immediate; men who had lost heart, hearing the words of this leader of finance, took courage again and a new and better Bangor is the result.

He was born in the North of Ireland at Florence Court, County of Fermanaugh, December 19, 1847. He died at the White Mountains, August 24, 1915. His parents were of Scotch descent, as were all his ancestors. His paternal grandfather was Matthew Graham; his maternal grandfather was Anthony Henderson, who married Anne Moffatt. His mother was Anne Jane (Henderson) Graham, a woman of character and grace who exercised no little influence upon the developing character of her son. His father was James Graham (1810-1878), who was a mechanic, and who was beloved in his home town for his jovial and industrious disposition.

In 1848 they removed to America, settling in Boston. Here John R. Graham was reared and sent to school. At ten years of age he worked out for one dollar per week and his board, and was allowed to attend the Brimmer Street School. This continued until he was thirteen years of age, when he left school permanently and entered into business life. From fourteen to sixteen he was with his brother, Matthew Graham, who was in the shoe business. At sixteen, he entered the employ of James T. Penniman, of Quincy. When seventeen years of age, he showed his devotion to his adopted country by enlisting in the Civil War, being attached first to the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Company E, and later joining Company A of the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry. He was mustered out in 1865. He was a leading member of Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic of Quincy. Although he never spoke of his exploits in the army, it is only fair that it be noted here that he was at Petersburg and his regiment

At the close of the war, he returned to Massachusetts, and with the aid of his brother, who had been engaged in the shoe business with the T. E. Mosely Company, they opened a factory at Quincy. This plant enlarged rapidly until the Graham Shoe was known far and wide. It is still manufactured, his sons carrying on the business. In 1887 the Quincy Street Railway Company had fallen upon very difficult times; the property did not pay nor did it seem it would pay for many years. Mr. Graham undertook its reorganization and was more than successful. He became recognized as an able street railway man, and was consulted as such by men far and near. At this same time he became interested in electric lighting in connection with the street railway. He was appointed one of the members of the first Rapid Transit Commission in Massachusetts in 1893. This was a source of some gratification in later years. When the Quincy Street Railway Company was taken over by the Bay State Company, he was elected vice-president of the latter corporation. From 1898 to 1901, he was the general manager of the Brockton Street Railway System. In May, 1892, upon his return from a trip to Europe, he received a pressing invitation from the president of the General Electric Company to investigate the condition of the Public Works Company of Bangar, Maine. This company was the first in New England to run electric cars and second only to Richmond, Virginia, in the country. So impressed was he with the possibilities of the city, that he reported favorably to the General Electric Company, and with New York and Philadelphia capital he took over all the holdings of the Public Works Company, being its general manager and treasurer. Later, in 1905, when the Bangor Railway & Electric Company was organized and took over all the railway and electric light and water departments of the old company, he became president and general manager. So well was his work done that even while carrying a vast improvement enterprise, his company from pay-no dividend, earned and paid regularly its seven per cent. annually. So great was the confidence of his fellow directors, that whatever plan he proposed they were ready to finance, almost without limit. In addition to this great work, he instigated the building of the Lewiston, Waterville & Augusta trolley line, a section of territory that had never before had electric traction facilities. He was instrumental in taking over the syndicate of the Portland Street Railway Company which became the Cum-

several plants and a large business. He also constructed the Fairfield & Shawmut Street Railway. The Penobscot Central Railway from Bangor to Charleston was taken over by his company, February 1, 1907, rehabilitated, and brought to a paying basis. The Hampden Street Railway was acquired about this same time.

Besides his street railway improvements, Mr. Graham was a director of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, and of the Union Trust Company of Ellsworth. He was president of the Bangor Power Company, and of the Orono Water Company, of the Bar Harbor & Union River Power Company and of the Graham Realty Company. Through this latter company he instigated large improvements in the erection of fine office and business buildings in his adopted city. Indeed, he showed himself a public spirited citizen in every way.

Mr. Graham was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He found much recreation in riding behind a spirited horse. When he was the owner of a stock farm in Kentucky, no blooded horses had better records than his. He owned, at one time, the famous stallion, "Constantine." He took great interest in light harness racing, and was one of the originators of the Readville Race Track. For a number of years he fought ill health and went twice to California in its interest. In 1913 he visited the Azores, Italy and other parts of Europe. All through his life Mr. Graham was a great reader. He was fond of Shakespeare's works, English History, the works of Bryon and Goldthwaite.

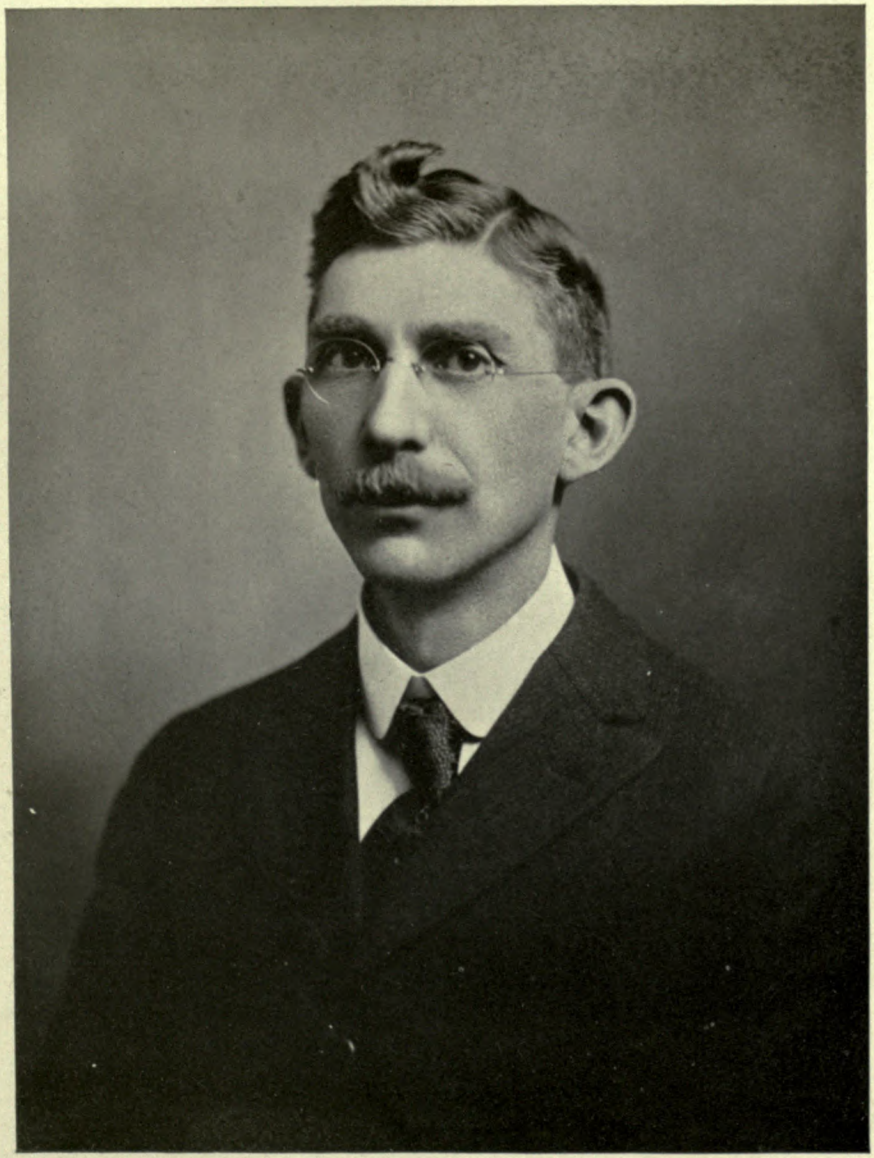
Mr. Graham was twice married, his second wife surviving him. He married (first) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James T. and Maria A. (Brooks) Penniman, granddaughter of Stephen, Jr., and Relief (Thayer) Penniman, and of Thomas and Eliza (Thayer) Brooks, and a descendant from James Penniman, who came from England to Boston on the *Lyon* in 1631. There were eleven children of whom the following survive: Robert; Clara, now Mrs. F. E. Jones, of Quincy; John; Edith, now the widow of Walter L. Sawtelle; Mary, now Mrs. Perley Barbour, of Quincy; Annie, now Mrs. Elmer Ricker, of Quincy; Harold, who is now a director of the Graham Realty Company; Lester; Beatrice; and Edward M., who has been connected with his father in his Bangor interests.

Although never exploiting his charities, Mr. Graham was a very generous giver. He was a noble father, a devoted husband and a patriotic

WILLIAM PHILIP BRENEMAN, one of the successful business men, proprietor and manager of the Auburn Brush Company, of Auburn, Maine, is a son of Edward and Eliza M. (King) Breneman, his father having been a well known and successful manufacturer of agricultural implements.

William Philip Breneman was born April 6, 1871, at Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, and it was at the public schools of his native region that he gained the general portion of his education, and graduated at the Central High School in the year 1890. In 1898 he came East, entering the Bible Normal College of Springfield, Massachusetts. From this institution he graduated in 1900, and from that time to this has been extremely active in the eastern business world. He had already had some business experience before coming to the East to take his course in the Bible Normal College, having served as a clerk in the Third National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, and later as the cashier of the Central Union Telephone Company at Dayton. After completing his studies he also returned to the West for a time and secured the post of secretary and treasurer of the Charles A. P. Barrett Company, one of the large manufacturing concerns of his native city, with which he remained from 1901 to 1904. The Charles A. P. Barrett Company was engaged in the manufacture of paint and were jobbers and retailers of paints, wall papers and allied commodities. In 1904 he came once more to the East, and there became a member of the firm of T. A. Huston & Company, manufacturing bakers and confectioners. He remained in that firm for nearly ten years, but eventually, in 1914, became proprietor and manager of the Auburn Brush Company, which manufactures brushes, mops, etc., in Auburn. He has been thus engaged since 1914, and has developed a very large and still increasing business. He has been a member of the Superintending School Committee of Auburn for one term, the duties in connection with which he has discharged with the most commendable zeal and intelligence. Mr. Breneman has not engaged actively in political life. He is a member of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Auburn, and Bradford Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, of the same town. He is also a member of Howard Council, No. 161, Royal Arcanum. Since early manhood Mr. Breneman has been a church member, and after coming to Auburn he joined the Court Street Baptist Church of that city.

William Philip Breneman married, June 14,



Wm P. Breneman



John A. Roberts

The American Historical Society

of Joshua William and Abbie Maria (Reed) Beede, old and highly respected residents of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Breneman the following children have been born: LeRoy Beede, born October 7, 1902; Lucy King, December 10, 1904; Marian Elizabeth, October 30, 1907, and Sylvia Reed, September 10, 1912.

JOHN ALFRED ROBERTS, one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Norway, Maine, where he has been engaged in agricultural operations for a number of years, is a son of John M. and Mary (Potter) Roberts, old and highly respected residents of Gardiner. The elder Mr. Roberts was also a farmer, but made his home in Gardiner, and it was in that place that John Alfred Roberts was born, September 10, 1852. Only three months afterwards, however, his parents removed to Andover, Maine, and it was at the latter place that he received his early education, attending for this purpose the local comman schools. Later, having an ambition to become a teacher, he entered the Oxford Normal Institute at South Paris, Maine, and finally graduated from that institution in 1873. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1877, one of his classmates being R. E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole. After completing his studies, Mr. Roberts entered the profession that he had decided upon as a youth, and became a teacher. After a few years in this calling, however, Mr. Roberts, who had inherited a strong taste for agriculture and a rural life from his father, gave up this profession and bought a farm at Norway, Maine, which he has since been occupied in running. In this he has met with highly gratifying success, his farm being regarded as one of the model places in the neighborhood, and himself as an authority on agricultural matters generally. Mr. Roberts is a Republican in politics, and was elected commissioner of agriculture for the State of Maine, January 1, 1913, for a two years' term. So valuable was his service in this office, that in 1917 he was reëlected to it and at the present time is serving in this capacity. He has done much to improve the condition of the farms of the State, and to develop agricultural resources generally. He is a member of Norway Grange. In his religious belief Mr. Roberts is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination at Norway. Mr. Roberts has served in both Houses of the Maine Legislature, was for four years overseer of Maine State Grange, and twelve years trustee of the University of

John Alfred Roberts was united in marriage, August 24, 1881, at Norway, Maine, with Carrie A. Pike, of this place, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Fobes) Pike. They are the parents of one child, Thaddeus Blaine Roberts.

SETH L. LARRABEE—One of the conspicuous figures in the legal fraternity of Portland, and bearing an honorable reputation throughout the State of Maine, Seth L. Larrabee will not soon be forgotten by the community of which he was a prominent and respected member. He was a lawyer who upheld the highest traditions of the Maine bar, and as a citizen, nobly bore his share of the burdens imposed by Republican institutions.

Seth L. Larrabee was a representative of the seventh generation of an old New England family of Huguenot extraction, of whom the first American ancestor of record was Stephen Larrabee, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Thomas Larrabee, the son of this first of the name, was the progenitor of a line of four Benjamin Larrabees. The second Benjamin Larrabee was born in 1740, and was a patriot soldier in the struggle with the mother country. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" contains the following record of him: "Captain; engaged July 1, 1775; service six months, sixteen days, on sea coast in Cumberland county; also, official record of a ballot by the House of Representatives, dated February 5, 1776; said Larrabee chosen second major, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's (Second Cumberland county) regiment of Massachusetts Militia; appointment concurred in by Council February 7, 1776; reported commissioned February 7, 1776." Jordan L. Larrabee, the grandson of this patriot, was the father of the Seth L. Larrabee of the present biography. He was a prominent and respected farmer of Scarboro, Maine, and served the town for a number of years on the board of selectman. He married Caroline F. Beals, and their two children were: Albion W., and Seth L., of the present biographical notice.

Seth L. Larrabee, son of Jordan L. and Caroline F. (Beals) Larrabee, was born in Scarboro, Maine, January 22, 1855. Here in his boyhood he did farmwork on the old homestead of his family, and went to the local schools, laying there the foundations of the mental vigor and initiative which later marked the man. His preparation for college was done at Westbrook Seminary, which course he finished in 1870. He matricu-

himself through college by teaching several terms in the public schools, and after his graduation obtained a position to teach language in Barre, Vermont, at Goddard Seminary. This work lasted for a year, and after that he was ready to enter upon the study of law, which he had determined to make his life work. In 1876 he entered the office of Strout & Gage, in Portland, and here read law for the two years of his preparation for the bar. In October, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Portland, where he soon met with a gratifying success, and counted among his clients some of the most important men of the region. Here he worked for thirty years, and became a recognized force in that part of the State. The "Bench and Bar of Maine" says of him in place: "His commanding figure and masterly conduct of cases have been well known in the Maine courts. Mr. Larrabee is a Republican, and his influence in political circles, his ability to win and keep friends, and his social popularity have combined to render him an important factor in the party, to which he has rendered important service."

In 1880 he was elected register of probate for Cumberland county, filling the office for nine years. He served the municipality as city solicitor in 1891, and was reëlected for the office in 1893. For two terms, 1895 and 1897, he represented his district in the State Legislature. It is related that, "upon the assembling of the body after his second election he was its sole choice for the speakership, and was elected to that office without a dissenting vote, and filled it with dignity, ability, and a charm of personal manner seldom equaled."

As a business man his character and ability commended him to the public confidence and many important trusts were placed in his hands. He was for many years an active and influential member of the Portland Board of Trade. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Casco and of the Portland Loan & Building associations, in both of which he was a director, treasurer and attorney. He was also an original incorporator; trustee of and attorney for the Casco Mercantile Trust Company; director of and attorney for the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company; a president of the Portland & Yarmouth Electric Railway Company; one of the founders of the Chapman National Bank, of which he was president, trustee, and attorney. He had the care of a number of important estates, and in all his administrative work he showed himself the possessor of a fine combination of conservatism and progressiveness. He was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to Atlantic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of Bramhall Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias. He served in the militia for two years as a captain of the First Battery, of the National Guard of Maine. He was a member of the Cumberland Club, and of a number of other civic and social organizations.

Mr. Larrabee married, October 21, 1880, Lulu B. Sturtevant, of Scarboro, who was born February 1, 1858, and was a daughter of Joseph and Harriet N. (Bartels) Sturtevant. Their children were: Sydney Bartels; and Leon Sturtevant.

WHITING LUTHER BUTLER—For several years of his life State Senator Butler, of Farmington, Maine, was engaged as an educator, following the example of his farmer father, Benjamin Butler, a man of education, who taught in Franklin county schools for sixty terms. The Butlers of this branch of the Maine family came from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, where a Nicholas Butler was living in 1662. There were other Butler families in the early settlements on the island, but no definite connection is traced beyond Benjamin Butler, who died on the island of Martha's Vineyard in 1821, at an advanced age. He left a son, Benjamin (2) Butler, who is the great-grandfather of Senator Whiting L. Butler, whose career is herein traced.

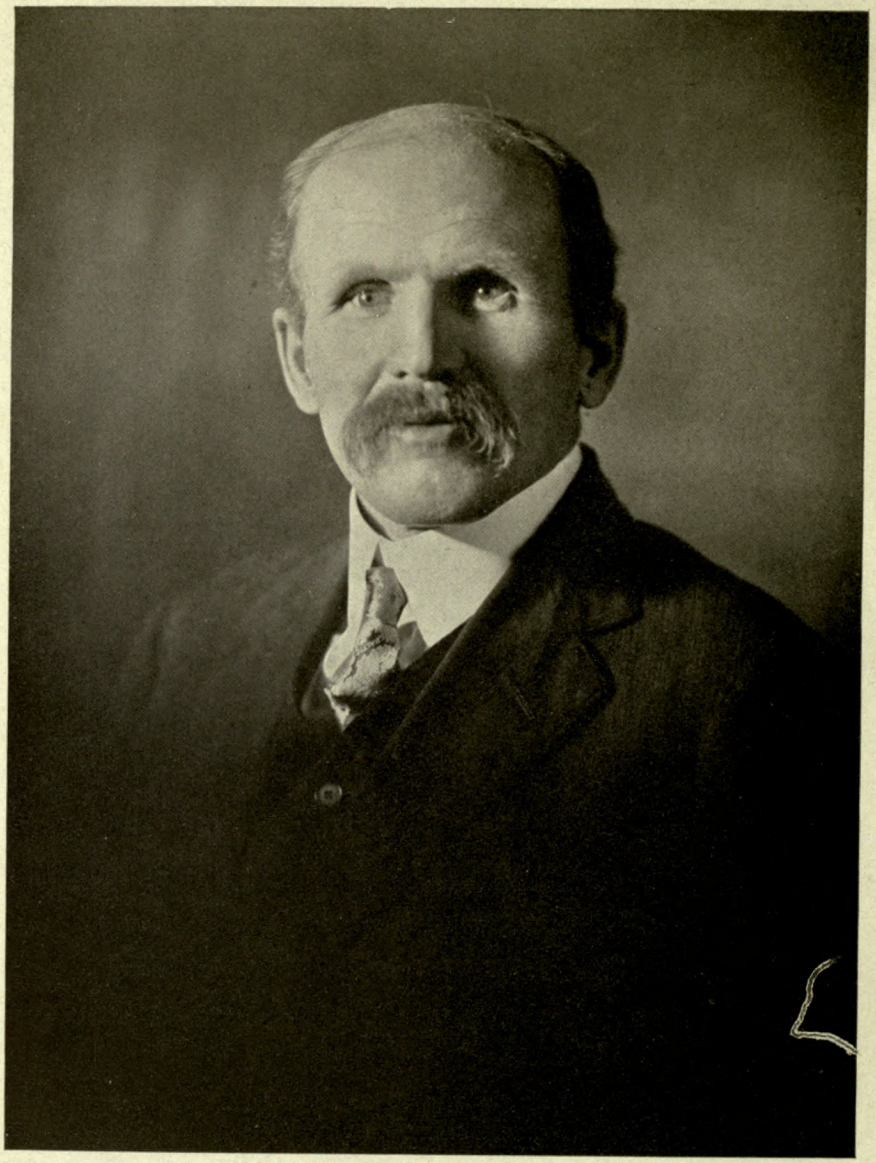
Benjamin (2) Butler was born at Martha's Vineyard, in 1748, died in Avon, Maine, in February, 1828. He removed to Farmington, Maine, in 1790, and there owned land and followed the carpenter's trade, erecting the first dwelling houses along the river. In 1803 he had charge of framing the Center meeting house, and contracted the erection of the first bridge across the river. It was opposite Center village and was completed in 1808. He married, in 1769, Amy Daggett, and had thirteen children, ten of whom were born at Martha's Vineyard, and three in Farmington. This branch descends through the eighth child, Ralph.

Ralph Butler was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, September 27, 1782, died in Phillips, Maine, June 6, 1868. He came with his family to Farmington, and there resided until 1815, when he moved to Avon. He married, November 10, 1806 (intentions published), Mary Stevens. They were the parents of: William O. Whiting, Lorenzo, Alonzo, Harrison, Ralph,



W. L. Butler





John Knowles.

who was living at the age of one hundred and one; Caroline, Mary, Benjamin (3), of further mention; Melinda, Emily, and Nancy.

Benjamin (3) Butler was born in Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, March 10, 1828. He obtained a good common school education and then began teaching, continuing as a teacher in Franklin county schools for sixty terms. But the greater part of his life he was a farmer, teaching only during the winter terms. He was selectman in Avon many years, and in 1875 was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He married, in 1857, Susan H. Badger, born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1833, died March 10, 1900. Children: William B., born May 7, 1858, treasurer of the Phillips Hardware Company; Whiting Luther, of further mention; Ida M., residing in Strong, Maine, the wife of Elisha Landers; Frank W., born October 4, 1864, a lawyer of Farmington, married Alice E. Smith, of Machias, Maine; Amosk K. ,a lawyer of Skowhegan, Maine; Ernest C., associated with his brother in the practice of law in Skowhegan.

Whiting Luther Butler, second son of Benjamin (3) and Susan H. (Badger) Butler, was born April 12, 1860, at Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, a village situated on the Sandy river, sixty miles north of Lewiston. There he attended the public schools, was a student in Westbrook Seminary, and completed courses in Augusta Business College. Following his own school years he taught for twenty-two terms in various schools, then spent four years learning the blacksmith's trade. He did not long follow that trade, however, but entered mercantile life at Rangeley, Maine, and has been associated with G. L. Kempton and H. A. Furbish at Rangeley, Maine, for twenty-five years in the lumber and sawmill business, under the name of the Kempton Lumber Company. While in the mercantile business he became interested in the livery business, and for seven years conducted a livery under the name, P. Richardson Company. On November 1, 1906, he moved to Farmington, Maine, where he is in the insurance business. Mr. Butler is a Republican in politics, and has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He was superintendent of schools for several years during the fifteen years which he lived in Rangeley, and was elected selectman for one term. In Farmington he has been selectman six years, and was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1912. In 1916 he was elected State Senator, and at the expiration of his term, in 1918, was reëlected for another term. Senator Butler is a member of the Masonic order, and an attendant of the Congregational church.

Senator Butler married, in Wilton, Maine, December 31, 1891, Myrtell L. Vaughan, a daughter of Roscoe and Mary Vaughan. They are the parents of a son, Glenn V. Butler, born July 24, 1901.

JOHN KNOWLEN was born in Sheridan, Maine, May 4, 1872, a son of Roswell T. and Maria (Metcalf) Knowlen, and one of fourteen children who were brought up by them. His father was a farmer, and the young John Knowlen went to the district schools of the neighborhood and also those of Presque Isle. Later he went to the State Normal School at Farmington, and graduated in the class of 1899. After he had finished school he entered the profession of teaching and has been occupied in this capacity for twenty-five years. He settled in Westfield, Maine, and here he made his home and carried on his profession and at the same time operated his farm.

Mr. Knowlen is a Republican in politics, and for ten years he has served the board of selectmen. For six years he has been superintendent of town schools, having served for ten years on the school board. He is a charter member of Westfield Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past noble grand of Blaine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Grange, and is a Knight of the Maccabees. Mr. Knowlen's religious preferences are for the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination his father and mother before him had belonged. His wife is an Adventist.

Mr. Knowlen married at Robinson, Maine, August 14, 1902, Annie L. Nickerson, a daughter of Charles and Bathsheba (Doherty) Nickerson, both of whom were natives of New Brunswick, in which region her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlen have one child, Harry Rudel, born September 30, 1911.

REV. WILLIAM FARRAND LIVINGSTON—A clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church for twenty-seven years, Rev. William Farrand Livingston is a son of a minister of the Congregational church whose pastorates covered a period of half a century, ten years of which were passed in devoted service in the foreign field. Rev. William Farrand Livingston, paternally and maternally, is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, his great-grandfather, Isaac

geant in the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, from 1777 to 1783. He is a descendant in the sixth generation of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and is the author of a history on the life of General Putnam, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York.

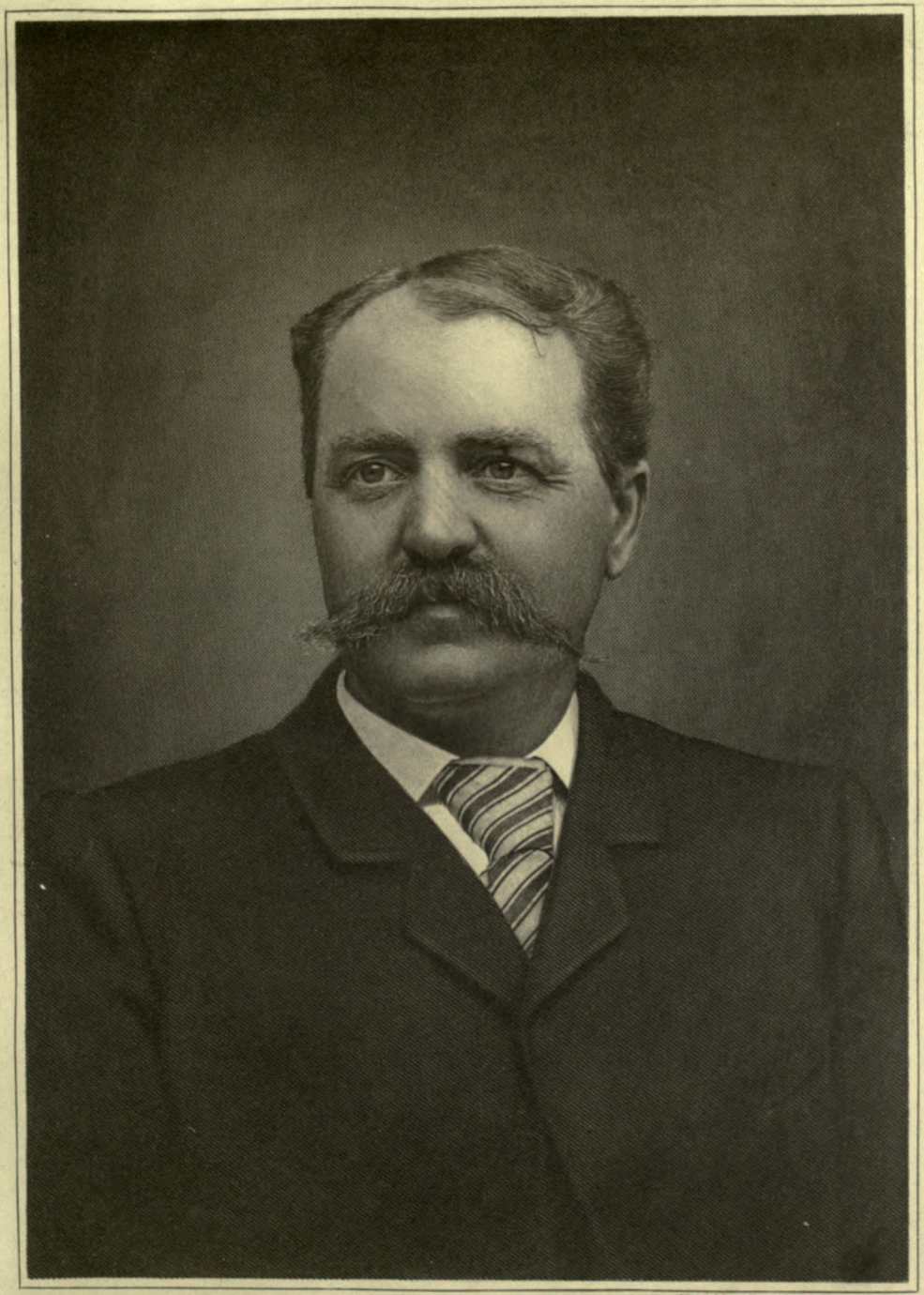
Rev. William Farrand Livingston is a grandson of Farrand Livingston, born in Washington, Connecticut, November 5, 1797, and died November 25, 1875. He engaged in farming and also followed the carpenter's trade, and was a member of the Congregational church. He married Judith Elkins, born March 26, 1803, and died March 8, 1883. They were the parents of: William Wallace, of whom further; Ralph Ann, Ellen Eliza, Loudon Bard, Henry Farrand, and George Adelbert.

Rev. William Wallace Livingston, son of Farrand and Judith (Elkins) Livingston, was born at Potton, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 15, 1832, and died at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, October 11, 1910. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont in the class of 1856, and of Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1859. He went into the foreign field as a missionary of the American Board, and for ten years, from 1860 to 1870, worked at Sivas, Turkey in Asia, where five of his six children were born. Returning to the United States, he was pastor of the Congregational church at North Carver, Massachusetts, from 1872 to 1878, in the latter year entering upon his long and fruitful ministry at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he filled the pulpit and a large place in the hearts of his fellows until his death. He married (first) at Andover, Massachusetts, May 17, 1860, Martha Evarts Tracy, born at Windsor, Vermont, November 9, 1837, died at North Carver, Massachusetts, September 19, 1874, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Alice Hewitt (Dana) Tracy; they were the parents of six children, as follows: Alice, born March 1, 1861; William Farrand, of whom further; Stephen Tracy, born December 29, 1864; Rebecca, born September 10, 1867; Edward McCallum, born August 14, 1869; Judith Leavenworth, born June 12, 1874, at Andover, Massachusetts. Rev. William W. Livingston married (second) at Petersboro, New Hampshire, November 3, 1880, Ermina Cutter Campbell, daughter of Dr. William Johnson and Sarah Augusta (Cutter) Campbell.

Rev. William Farrand Livingston, son of Rev. William Wallace and Martha Everts (Tracy) Livingston, was born in Sivas, Turkey in Asia, July 5, 1862. After graduation from Williams College, in the class of 1884, he entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, graduating in 1887, then pursuing post-graduate studies in the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, during 1889-90. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Fryeburg, Maine, 1887-89, and at North Abington, Massachusetts, 1890-92. Ordained into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was in charge of St. Matthias' church, at Richmond, Maine, from 1892 to 1900. From 1892 to 1914 he was also in charge of St. Barnabas' church at Augusta, Maine, and for the whole period from 1892 to the present time (1919) he has been rector for the parish of St. Matthew's, at Hallowell, Maine. From 1906 to 1918, he was secretary of the Diocese of Maine. Mr. Livingston, from 1903 to 1918, served as assistant State librarian of Maine. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, fraternizes with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and council, and belongs to the Zeta Psi Society, with which he became affiliated during his college years.

Rev. William F. Livingston married, December 30, 1890, at Augusta, Maine, Margaret Vere Farrington, born at Fryeburg, Maine, May 22, 1863, died in Boston, Massachusetts, August 29, 1914, daughter of Colonel E. C. and Emma C. Farrington. Children of William Farrand and Margaret Vere (Farrington) Livingston: Robert Royce, born in Augusta, Maine, December 29, 1893, died there May 13, 1895; Margaret, born in Augusta, Maine, April 28, 1896, educated in the Misses Allen School for Girls, at West Newton, Massachusetts, Miss Capen's School for Girls, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and the Bryant & Stratton School, of Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE BRADFORD HAYWARD, one of the most prominent men in Ashland, Maine, though not a son of the soil, had been a resident of that town since 1865. He had been identified with many successful enterprises, one being in partnership with his brother, Jarvis Hayward, of Portage Lake. Together they carried on extensive lumber operations for twelve years, and later George B. Hayward continued in the business for several years longer. In addition to this he was largely interested in the manufacture of starch, and conducted a flourishing dry goods and groceries store, as well as running a well stocked farm. One of Mr. Hayward's particular hobbies was a love of horses, and he kept an unusually fine string of racing horses which he personally supervised, though keeping a professional trainer for that purpose. But though so occupied with business Mr. Hayward found time to interest him-



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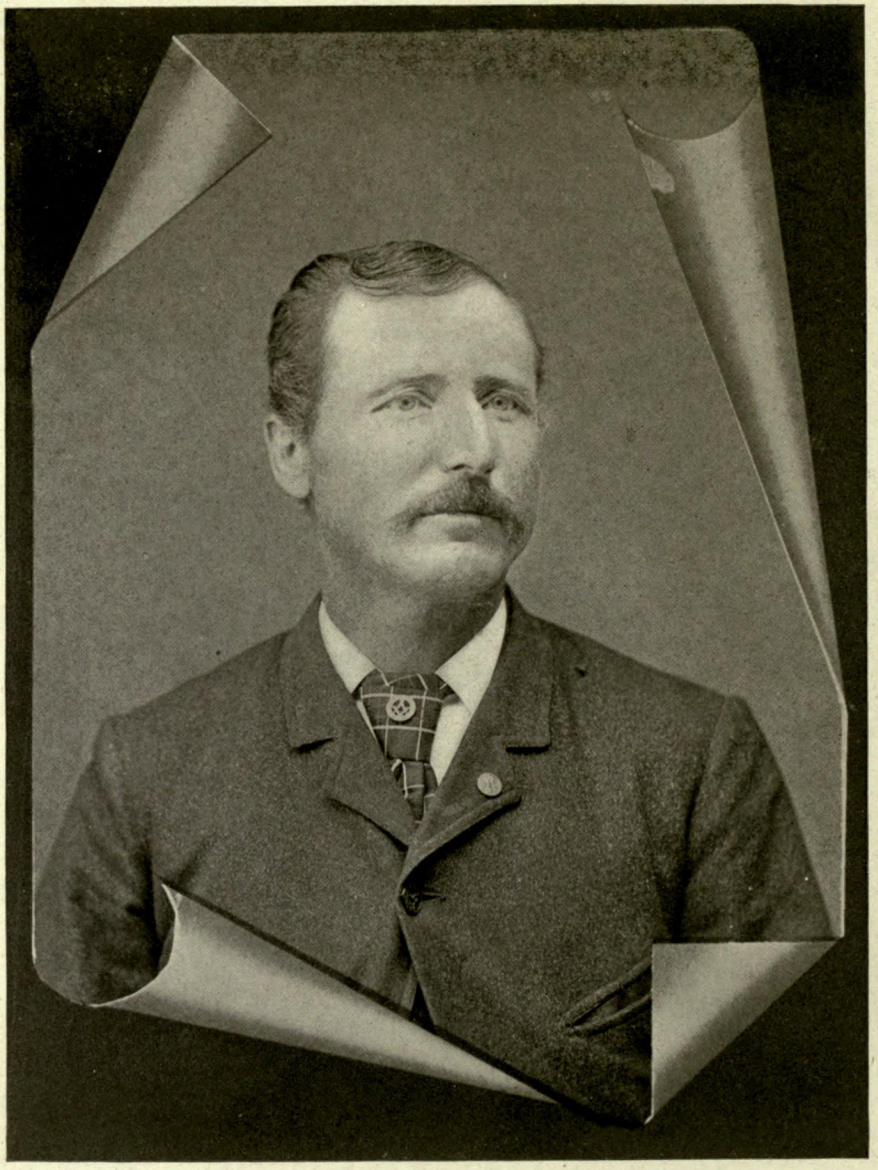
G B Hayward



J. A. Carter



Charles A Carter

self in the affairs of the town, being a director of the Presque Isle National Bank, and at one time holding the position of town treasurer. It is a well known fact that when any plans for the welfare of the town were projected, he was never slow to help generously; while his purse was ever open to the call of the poor and afflicted in the community. He was one of the promoters of the idea of a newspaper for Ashland, and personally sent many copies of it to friends living at distant points. He also had been an ardent worker in the effort to secure the coming of the new railroad to Ashland. Though Mr. Hayward was distinctly a public-spirited man, and enjoyed the respect of all his townspeople, he never took an active part in politics, but was content to vote a straight Republican ticket. While giving liberally to all denominations, Mr. Hayward never became a member of any church, though a regular attendant of the Congregational church, and as a mark of his interest in that particular body presented it with a bell.

George Bradford Hayward was born in the town of Brighton, New Brunswick, May 28, 1848, of good, sturdy ancestry, being the son of George and Mary A. (Sewell) Hayward, the former named a farmer in that section. He attended the public schools in the district and received a good fundamental education which fitted him for his successful career in after life. He married (first) ————. He married (second) in Ashland, December 24, 1894, Mrs. Frances A. Carter, formerly Frances A. De Grasse, daughter of James F. and Hannah (Seeley) De Grasse. She had previously been the wife of Josiah H. Carter, by whom she had one son, Charles A. Carter, who married Hannah E. Gardiner. Mrs. Hayward had no children by her second husband.

Several years ago Mr. Hayward built a handsome house for himself and wife where the latter still lives, Mr. Hayward having died September 22, 1917. In his death the inhabitants of Ashland feel deeply the loss of one of its best citizens, and a friend, loyal alike to rich and poor. Though of a genial disposition, he was not allied with any fraternal or secret order.

JOSIAH HENRY CARTER was born in Monticelo, Maine, January 27, 1844, died November 3, 1893. He was educated in the district schools, and during his business career was a contracting builder of Ashland, a man of great mechanical ability, highly regarded for his upright, manly character and life. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, during the four years that the war lasted. After the war, he settled in Fort Fairfield, Maine, but later moved to Ashland, where his after life was spent. He was a Republican in politics, a member of Ashland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He aided in all good works and did his full share in the support of all forward movements in his community.

Mr. Carter married ,in Fort Fairfield, Maine, Frances A. De Grasse, daughter of James F. and Hannah (Seeley) De Grasse, a descendant of County De Grasse. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of a son, Charles A. Carter, of further mention. Mrs. Carter survived her husband, and married (second) December 24, 1894, George Bradford Hayward (q.v.), who died September 22, 1917. Mrs. Hayward continues her residence in Ashland; her son, Charles A. Carter, makes his home with her.

CHARLES A. CARTER, only child of Josiah H. and Frances A. (De Grasse) Carter, was born in Fort Fairfield, Maine, March 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and upon reaching a suitable age learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction. He was associated with the latter as a contracting builder for several years, then upon the death of the senior partner succeeded him in the business. He is well known and highly regarded in the business world, and is at the head of a prosperous concern. Mr. Carter is a Republican in politics, and has served his town as school committeeman for twelve years. He is a past master of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ashland; a companion of Aroostook Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, of Houlton; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection; fourteenth degree, Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; sixteenth degree, Bangor Chapter of Rose Croix; eighteenth degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Bangor; past patron, Tillicum Chapter of Order of the Eastern Star, of Ashland. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is interested in all good causes.

Charles A. Carter married, in Ashland, Maine, January 20, 1891, Hannah Esther Gardiner, daughter of William Luther and Nancy M. (Coffin) Gardiner. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of

a son and daughter: Clyde Earl, born August 22, 1892, married Caroline Ann Madore, and has a son, Roger Hayward Carter; Lucy V., in training at the Presque Isle General Hospital.

ARTHUR RITCHIE—Descendant of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Thomas Ritchie, a native of Scotland, Mr. Ritchie's line in its American residence has ever been associated with the State of Maine, his birthplace and the scene of his life's labors. Arthur Ritchie is a son of Elijah C. Ritchie, a native of Winterport, Maine, in calling a school teacher and farmer of that region. Elijah C. Ritchie married Eunice M. Littlefield, also born in Winterport, and they were the parents of sixteen children, of whom Arthur Ritchie is the youngest.

Arthur Ritchie was born in Monroe, Maine, April 15, 1873, and after attending the public and high schools of his birthplace entered the East Maine Seminary at Bucksport, subsequently taking a course in Gray's Business College, of Portland. From the age of seventeen years to his twenty-third year he taught school, acquiring an interest in educational matters that has always remained strong and that has been a source of valuable public service. He began the study of law in the office of Ellery Bowden, of Winterport, continuing under the preceptorship of General C. P. Mattocks, of Portland, and the firm of Thompson & Wardwell, of Belfast. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, and on February 3, 1897, established in practice at Liberty, Maine. Here he remained in professional work until November 12, 1903, when he opened an office in Belfast, where he has since been a member of the legal fraternity. Mr. Ritchie is a member of the American Bar Association, and his connections in Belfast are numerous, professional, social, fraternal and educational. During 1903 and 1904 he served as county attorney, elected to office as the Republican candidate. For three years he was superintendent of schools in Liberty, also serving on the school board, and for several years he was chairman of the school board directing the union schools of Belfast and Searsport. He served for a time as president of the Waldo County Teachers' Association. Mr. Ritchie is counsel for the Waldo Trust Company, highly regarded in his profession, and is widely known in this region. He is a member of the Belfast Board of Trade, and fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has been master of the local Grange, and the Masonic order, in which he holds York and Scottish Rites degrees, as well as belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Country Club, and is an attendant of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Ritchie married, at Lewiston, Maine, July 22, 1907, Hattie Skillings, born in Lewiston, a graduate of Bates College, daughter of James Dunn Skillings, a native of Yarmouth, Maine, and Laurinda (Stevens) Skillings, born in Embden, Maine.

LOUIS C. HATCH was born in Bangor, Maine, September 1, 1872, the son of Silas Clinton and Sarah Frances (Williams) Hatch. He received his early education in the local schools of his native town, and after completing his preparatory training, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1895. Four years later, in 1899, he received the degree of Ph.D., from Harvard University. Continuing his scholarly pursuits, he remained in Cambridge, Massachusetts, doing historical work until 1905, and since then Mr. Hatch has lived in his native Bangor, of which place he had always been a legal resident. In 1904 he published "The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army," and in 1919 he wrote a "History of Maine," published by the American Historical Society, Inc., of New York City. He has also written, but not published, an elaborate history of the pension legislation of the United States. Mr. Hatch is an indefatigable student along historical lines, painstaking as a writer, and conservative in judgment. His works are of permanent value.

EDWARD PARKHURST WASHBURN—Born at Taunton, Massachusetts, May, 1859, Edward Parkhurst Washburn comes of old New England stock, his forebears in a direct line having been merchants here for four generations back. He is a son of Edward E. Washburn, also born in Taunton, where he inherited from his father and grandfather the furniture store which has come to be so closely identified with the Washburn name in this region. Edward E. Washburn passed his entire life at Taunton, his death occurring there in 1899. He was a successful merchant. He married Mary A. Parkhurst, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who survives him, and still resides at the old Washburn mansion in Taunton. They were the parents of two sons, Edward Parkhurst, with whose career we are here especially concerned, and Walter C.,



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Louis C. Hatch.



G. Mellen Hopkinson

who is also engaged in the furniture business at Taunton.

Edward Parkhurst Washburn attended the public schools of Taunton for his education, and continued thus engaged until he had reached the age of eighteen years. When only twelve, however, he began, in addition to his studies, to work in his father's store, the elder man believing that he would better pick up the details of the business in this manner than to wait until later. Accordingly he worked in this capacity for a number of years, and remained with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-seven. He then secured a position in a store at Newport, Rhode Island, where he continued for five years. Then he was assistant manager of the Glenwood Furniture Company for seventeen years at Taunton, Massachusetts. After this he was for a time at Salem, and eventually came to Lewiston, Maine. In 1909 he purchased the business of Jack & Hartley Company in the B. Peck building and is sole owner of the business at the present time. There is placed with Mr. Washburn each year orders for furniture amounting to seventy-two thousand dollars, a volume of business which has caused the company to increase the floor space, as well as other facilities, to double its original extent. The main floor has a capacity of twenty thousand feet, and is the largest single show room in New England. There are eighteen thousand square feet on the fourth floor of the building, and here is kept what is the largest furniture stock in New England. He is a consulting designer and furnisher for Jack & Hartley Co., besides giving talks and lectures to various educational institutes on this line, and furnishes homes with all equipment needed by them, and his skill and artistic sense have had much to do with his successful achievement.

In his youth, Mr. Washburn was an enthusiastic baseball player, and he still describes himself as a fan. Indeed for a time he was a semi-professional and was one of the best known players in Massachusetts. Mr. Washburn, as a matter of fact, has always enjoyed outdoor life of all kinds and the occupations associated therewith. He has for a number of years been keenly interested in pigeon breeding, and has gained a great reputation as a fancier, and won many blue ribbons at exhibitions held in the United States. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian.

Edward Parkhurst Washburn married, June 1, 1882, at Taunton, Massachusetts, Kate M. Jones, a native of that place, daughter of Dr. E. U. Jones, who holds one of the chairs of Boston University, and is a well known writer and an authority on all subjects connected with sanitation. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were the parents of two children, twins, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Marion W., became the wife of William H. Miller, of Lewiston, and they are the parents of two daughters, Susanne Washburn and Jeanne Miller.

GRANVILLE M. HOPKINSON, son of William F. and Eunice (Decker) Hopkinson, was born at Fort Hill, Maine, April 2, 1862. His father was an attorney-at-law and represented his district in the State Legislature, and served also in several of the town offices. He died when his son, Granville M., was an infant of two years old. The father was a Republican in his politics, and his son has followed in his steps.

Granville M. Hopkinson was educated in the common schools and then went through the high school, after which he entered upon agricultural pursuits which he has continued all his life. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Grange, in the latter having served as treasurer. He is a member of the religious society of Friends.

He married at Presque Isle, September 15, 1885, Ermintine Johnston, born September 5, 1869, a daughter of Frank L. and Mary (Beetsill) Johnston. Their children are: Alice Fern, born November 4, 1886; Granville Mellen, born February 7, 1888; Grace, born March 23, 1889, died February 13, 1891; Earl Decker, born February 3, 1891, enlisted in the World War, October 3, 1917; Amy Eunice, born February 19, 1893; Leverse Blanche, born September 20, 1894; Stanley Fry, born February 26, 1895; Willena May, born June 11, 1896; Harold Henry, born October 3, 1899.

EUGENE I. HERRICK—From the age of seven years Eugene I. Herrick lived in Rangeley, Maine, becoming one of the best known and most prominent business men of that village and of Franklin county, in which it is situated. He took an active, hearty part in all that interested his neighbors, and was one with them in their joys and sorrows, their success and failures, a sympathetic, kindly friend in whose fidelity all could with safety confide. When the time came to render the last honors to their friend all business houses in Rangeley were closed, and his brethren of the Knights of Pythias escorted their fallen comrade from the church to the village cemetery, where his brethren of the Masonic

order laid him at rest according to the beautiful Masonic burial ritual.

The tradition of the very ancient family of Herrick claim their descent from Erick, a Danish chief, who invaded Britain during the reign of Alfred, and having been vanquished by that Prince was compelled with his followers to repeople the wasted district of East Europe, the government of which he held as a fief to the English crown. He is recognized in history as "Ericke, King of those Danes who hold the Countries of East Angle." The Norman invasion found this name represented as Eric, the Forester, who resided in Leicestershire and possessed extensive domains along the sources of the Severn and on the borders of Wales. Eric raised an army to repel the invaders, and in the subsequent efforts of the English Earl and Princes to dispossess the Normans of their recent conquest, and to drive them out of the country, he bore a prominent and conspicuous part. He shared in the unfortunate issue of all these patriotic efforts, and his followers and allies were stripped of their estates. The sources of his own power were dried up, and, being no longer in a condition formidable to the new government, Eric was taken into favor by William, entrusted with important offices about his person and in the command of his armies, and in his old age was permitted to retire to his house in Leicestershire, where he closed a stormy and eventful life.

Of the twelfth generation in descent from Eric, the Forester, was Sir William Herrick, of Beau Manor Park, member of Parliament from 1601 to 1630, knighted in 1605, who "was a successful courtier and politician from 1575, when he first attached himself to the court of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was commissioned on an important embassy to the Ottoman Porte, and as a reward for his singular diplomatic success with the hitherto intractable Turk, he was appointed to a lucrative situation in the Exchequer which he held through the remainder of this and the following reign of James." His fifth son was Henry, who in all likelihood was the founder of the Herrick line of New England after his marriage to Editha, daughter of Hugh Laskia, of Salem, who bore him eight children.

The line of Eugene I. Herrick, of Rangeley, Maine, is through Joseph Herrick, "a man of great firmness and dignity of character," who, "in addition to the care and management of his large farm was engaged in foreign commerce. As he bore the title of governor he had probably been at some time in command of a military post or district, or perhaps of a West India colony. His descendants are numerous, and have occupied distinguished stations, often exhibiting a transmitted military stamp. Joseph Herrick was in the Naragansett fight." His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Richard Leach, whom he married in 1666-67; his second, Mary Endicott. His son, Joseph (2) Herrick, eldest child of his first marriage, had a son, Benjamin Herrick, through whom the line continued to Benjamin (2) Herrick. Benjamin (2) Herrick married Mary Richardson, and their son, Howard Herrick, who settled in Franklin county, Maine, married Elizabeth Richardson. Benjamin (3) Herrick, son of Howard and Elizabeth (Richardson) Herrick, was for twenty-three years selectman of the town of Fairbanks, Maine, and for one term served his district in the State Legislature. He married Sarah Keizer, of Waldoborough, Lincoln county, Maine.

John Fairfield Herrick was the son of Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Keizer) Herrick, and father of Eugene Ira Herrick, of this record. He was a stone mason of the town of Rangeley, and was a man prominent in town affairs. He gave his allegiance to the Democratic party in politics, and served his townsmen as a member of the board of selectmen. He married Abbie, daughter of Silas and Elmira Spaulding, who bore him two children.

Eugene Ira Herrick, son of John Fairfield and and Abbie (Spaulding) Herrick, was born in New Vineyard, Maine, July 6, 1863, and died in Rangeley, Maine, October 9, 1917. As a lad of seven years he began his life connection with the town of Rangeley, and in that vicinity he acquired his general and business education, graduating in 1884 from the Rockland Business College. When a young man, Mr. Herrick passed several winters in the lumber camps of Maine, there gaining an experience extremely valuable to him when he engaged in lumber operations in later life. From 1897 to 1899 he was treasurer of the Rangeley Mercantile Company, in the latter year forsaking the general merchandise field for lumber operating and fire insurance dealings. In 1907 he bought out the interest of Mr. Neal in the firm of Neal, Oakes & Quimby, purchasing the entire business in 1912. Disposing of this holding in the following year he entered the firm of Furbush & Herrick, under which name he was active in the large insurance dealings of Franklin county. Mr. Herrick's business life was an open book, marked only by energetic prosecution of the proposition in hand, and a scrupulous regard for



the reputation of his home. His abilities were called upon in the public service on numerous occasions, and from the time of the erection of the Rangeley Village Corporation until his death he filled the offices of either clerk or treasurer, besides which he was for twelve years a member of the board of selectmen, six years as chairman. Always an ardent supporter of Democratic principles, that party called him to membership on the Democratic State Committee as the representative of Franklin county, and in the sessions of 1915-16 he sat in the State Senate, the first member of his party to fill the Franklin county seat in sixty years. The other local organizations in which he was most concerned were the Round Pond Improvement Company, of which he was a director and clerk; the Franklin County Land Company, in which he filled the same office in addition to that of treasurer; and the Rangeley Trust Company, on whose directorate he served. While Mr. Merrick lived close to his many friends in the county and State, those who knew him in his fraternal orders felt the kindness of his nature, the warmth of his true hearted friendliness. In the Masonic order he was a past master of Blue Mountain Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillips; master of Kemankeag Lodge of Rangeley; a companion of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Jephthah Council Royal and Select Masters; and a sir knight of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Farmington. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also the first chancellor commander of Oquossoc Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He was an attendant, with his family, of the Baptist church.

Eugene Ira Herrick married, November 16, 1892, Alice H. Huntoon, of Rangeley, daughter of John and Mehitable (Ross) Huntoon, and they were the parents of two sons, Howard and Richard Herrick.

ORLAND EPHRAIM FROST—The position held in manufacturing lines by Mr. Frost is one that is due entirely to his personal efforts—to his tireless devotion to the affairs of increasing importance with which he has been associated. At the present time (1919) he is owner of the business of Mathews Brothers, a firm with which he was first connected as superintendent, and he is also president of the Waldo Trust Company, of Belfast, with other large and important interests. Mr. Frost is a son of Jacob L. and Sarah (Doe) Frost, his father a carpenter of St. Al-

Orland E. Frost was born in St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, December 14, 1864, and after attending the public schools became a student in the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield. He finished his studies in Hinman's Business College, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the firm of Rice & Griffin, his term of service with them covering a period of fifteen years. Their line was the manufacture of sash and doors and during the last two years of his employment Mr. Frost was assistant superintendent of the plant, where one hundred and fifty men were employed. His next position was as traveling salesman for the Seldon Cypress Door Company, and for one and one-half years he was in this employ, being entrusted with special duties in systematizing and reorganizing the production and field work of the company, which was located at Palatka, Florida. His connection with the business of Mathews Brothers began July 26, 1898, as superintendent, and as opportunity offered he acquired additional holdings in the company until he is now sole owner, with only one share of the company's stock outstanding. The company formerly manufactured doors, sash, and blinds, while the present operations are in the making of box shooks and caskets and in ship-building. The Waldo Trust Company, of which he is president, is Mr. Frost's chief interest outside his private enterprise, and he is also a trustee of the Belfast Savings Bank.

Mr. Frost, a Republican in political faith, is deeply interested in public affairs as concerning the city and State, and during the war, particularly in regard to his ship-building activity, patriotically and constantly supported the government. He supported the government financial campaigns with his means and influence and in every way realized the obligations of good citizenship, meeting the special demands made upon the heads of financial institutions with ready response. Mr. Frost holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family he is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Frost married (first) in March, 1885, Idella F. Merrow, of Hartland, Maine, who died in 1888. They were the parents of one daughter, Ethola, teacher of musical history in Meredith College, North Carolina. He married (second) in August, 1896, Anna Tucker, born in London, England, daughter of William and Isabella (Whitley) Tucker, and they have the following children: Myrtle, a graduate of Wheaton College, class of

PHILO H. REED—At the age of eighteen years Philo H. Reed came to Aroostook county, Maine, and began farming with his father. Ten years later, with a capital of $1,000, he began an independent business as a farmer and potato buyer, raising and selling seed potatoes and selling agricultural machinery. That was in 1890, and the years which have since elapsed, twenty-nine, have brought him abundant success from a financial standpoint as well as high reputation as Maine's largest potato shipper. Potato houses all over Aroostook county form part of his investment, and he is a well known specialist in seed potatoes which are particularly selected to thrive and produce under Aroostook county soil and climate conditions. In 1907 he built a handsome residence in Fort Fairfield, and there he has since made his home. He is a son of Webster and Electa (Spaulding) Reed, who at the time of the birth of their son, Philo, were living at Madison, Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebec river. Later the family moved to Aroostook county, forty-two miles north of Houlton.

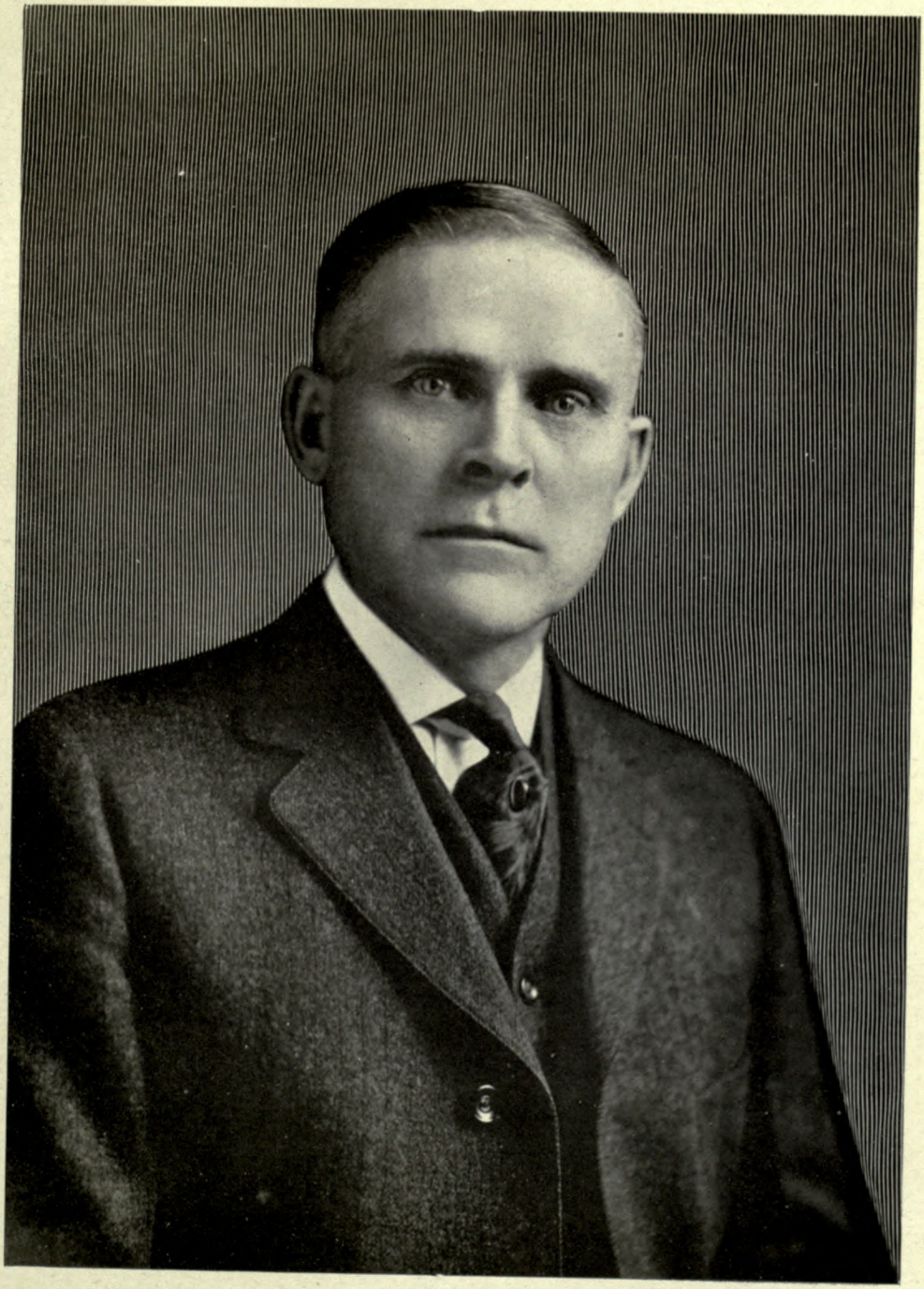
Philo H. Reed was born in Madison, Maine, January 11, 1862, and there was educated in the grade and high schools. His youth was spent on the home farm in Somerset county, and after 1880 on the farm in Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county. There he was associated with his father in farming operations until 1890, except for one season which he spent in the West. In 1890 he married and settled on his own farm, there remaining four years, then sold and bought again, finally owning a productive farm of three hundred acres. He specialized in potato growing, and in addition to raising high quality seed potatoes he bought as heavily as his means would allow. As he became thoroughly familiar with the business and fully aware of its possibilities he expanded and reached out for more business. The largest individual shipper of seed potatoes in New England is his title; in 1918 he sent to market one thousand loaded cars. These potatoes are gathered and stored in houses built for the purpose at different points along the railroads of Aroostook county, and then sent to such markets and at such times as Mr. Reed decides. He is also in the automobile business, and in 1917 built the best and most up-to-date garage in Maine. At his farm he has a string of good horses which are his delight. He and his sons produced from their own farms of three hundred and twenty acres, eighty-one thousand bushels of potatoes in 1918, which was a satisfactory business in itself without considering the vast quantity he buys and ships.

Mr. Reed was one of the organizers of the Frontier Trust Company of Fort Fairfield, of which he is vice-president and director. He is also vice-president of the Fort Fairfield Hotel Company. He is a Republican in politics. He married, in Fort Fairfield, Maine, in April, 1890, Myra Louise Foster, daughter of Lincoln and Z——— (Bishop) Foster. They are the parents of the following children: George W., Elizabeth Louise, Walter Manley, Clara, Ralph, Gertrude, Hazel, and Clarence.

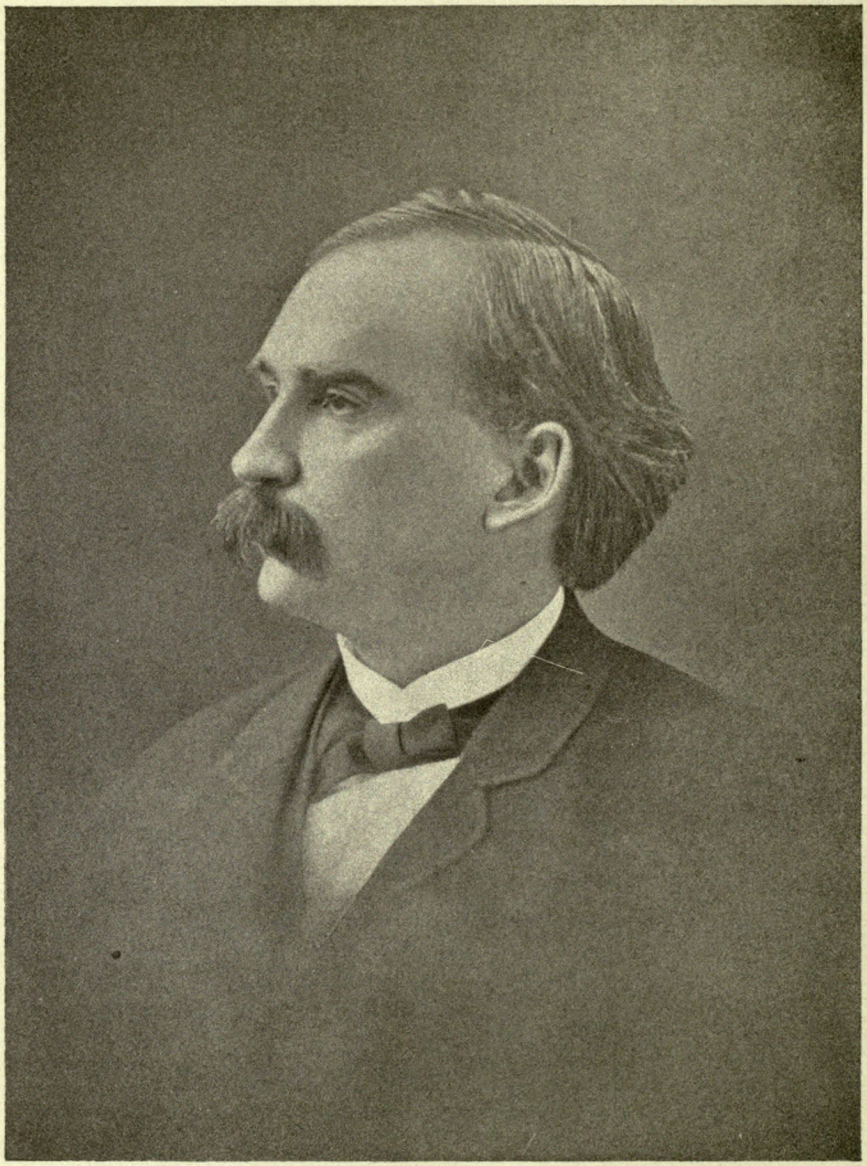
ALBION P. TOPLIFF, M.D.—Son of a talented physician, it was in the field of medicine that Albion P. Topliff found the opportunity for the lofty service that enriched his life and endeared him to his fellowmen. For more than twenty-five years he practiced his profession in Woodfords, now a part of the city of Portland, and he filled the many relations into which the physician, as no other, is permitted to come with unswerving fidelity to the highest ideals of his calling and with a sympathy and kindliness unlimited. Men and women found in him a skilled doctor for their physical ailments, a ready listener and wise counselor when troubles were of the mind and heart, and a faithful, loyal friend when there was need for a word of cheer and a sharer of burdens. It is fifteen years since he was called from his place, yet among those who knew him there lingers strong the memory of his gentle spirit and the inspiration of his life, lived in the love and approbation of all men.

Albion P. Topliff was a son of Dr. Calvin Topliff, who was a descendant of an old English family of Lincolnshire, England, born in Hanover, New Hampshire. After preliminary education Calvin Topliff entered Dartmouth College, situated in his town, and received the degree of M.D. from the medical department of this institution. He established in practice in Freedom, Carroll county, New Hampshire, and was there active in his profession for forty years, also serving for years on Freedom's school board. He was past master of Freedom Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and when a chapter of this body was organized in Freedom it was named in honor of his life and eminent service, Calvin Topliff Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. His death occurred in 1867. Dr. Calvin Topliff married Ann Andrews, daughter of John A. Andrews, of Freedom, and they were the parents of: Jane, Ruth, Rose, Frank, Orestes, and Albion P., of whom further.

Albion P. Topliff was born in Freedom, New Hampshire, March 14, 1843, died in Portland, Maine, May 8, 1904. After attendance in the



P. H. Reed



Albion P. Topliff, M.D.

public schools he prepared for college at the Masonic Institute, maintained by the Masonic order at Effingham, New Hampshire. Between this period and his course at Dartmouth College, his father's *alma mater*, whence he was graduated, class of 1867, he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Topliff, continuing with his father until the latter's death soon afterward. Then he continued study at Bellevue Hospital, New York, after receiving his degree, beginning practice in Freedom, New Hampshire, where he was widely known and where his father had served so long and faithfully. Until 1871 he was in practice in Freedom, during this period finishing a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery, and from 1871 to 1878 followed his profession in Gorham, Maine, then coming to Woodfords, where his after life was spent. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Cumberland Medical and the Maine State Medical societies, taking part in the gatherings and deliberations of all. He was a physician of learning and ability, a tireless student in everything of progress in his profession, and was recognized by his associates in medicine, as an ornament to his profession. Like his father, in many channels of his life, he again followed him in his public service, confining his office-holding to work on the school boards of his different places of residence. He belonged to Woodfords Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Albion P. Topliff married, December 9, 1875, Caroline B. Adams, daughter of James and Anne M. (Agry) Adams, of Maine. James Adams filled prominent positions at the Maine bar, practicing in partnership with Judge Tenney, of Norridgewock, Maine. Children of James and Anne M. (Agry) Adams: Elizabeth, who died, aged twenty-five years; Walter C., who died aged fifty-one years; and Caroline B., of previous mention, widow of Dr. Albion P. Topliff, residing in Portland. Children of Dr. Albion P. and Caroline B. (Adams) Topliff: 1. Annie T., married Harry L. Whitcher, and has children: Marguerite T. and Robert. 2. Florence A., married James G. Wallace. 3. Philip, a teacher of stenography, married Irene Surrage, of Rochester, New York.

JOHN C. McFAUL—Among the business men of Calais, Maine, and of Bar Harbor, none occupies a more prominent place than John C. McFaul. It has been his good fortune to hold many positions of trust, always with credit to himself and to the town where he resides. He was born in Pembroke, Maine, October 20, 1879, the son of James and Margaret McFaul. He received his early training in the schools of that place, graduating from the Pembroke High School when nineteen years old. His first employment was in 1899, as timekeeper with the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company. Having filled this position in a satisfactory manner, he was appointed manager of the company's exchange in Dover-Foxcroft. From there he was transferred to Bar Harbor as manager. Having gained considerable experience during this time, he later became general manager of the Eastern Telegraph & Telephone Company, with headquarters in Calais, a busy, thriving city in Washington county. Here Mr. McFaul made his home, identifying himself with the leading enterprises of the town, both charitable and social, occupying several highly honorable positions. He was chosen president of the Washington County Light & Power Company, then treasurer of the Citizen's Gas Company of Calais, and later became treasurer of the Washington County Lumber Company, this last opening up opportunities to become interested in the purchase of timber lands, and eventually he became owner of valuable properties in the lumber section of the State. Mr. McFaul is one of the directors of the International Trust & Banking Company of Calais. In addition to this he is a director of the First National Bank of Bar Harbor.

Though a Republican in politics, Mr. McFaul has never been an active worker in the party, nor has he ever sought to hold any public office in either town or State. The only fraternal order with which he is connected is the Royal Arcanum; but that he finds pleasure in the society of his fellowman is evidenced by the fact that he is a member of several clubs, one, the St. Croix, of Calais, of which he is a director, and in Bar Harbor he holds membership in the Sixty Three Club. He is greatly interested in the Calais Hospital, being one of the board of trustees.

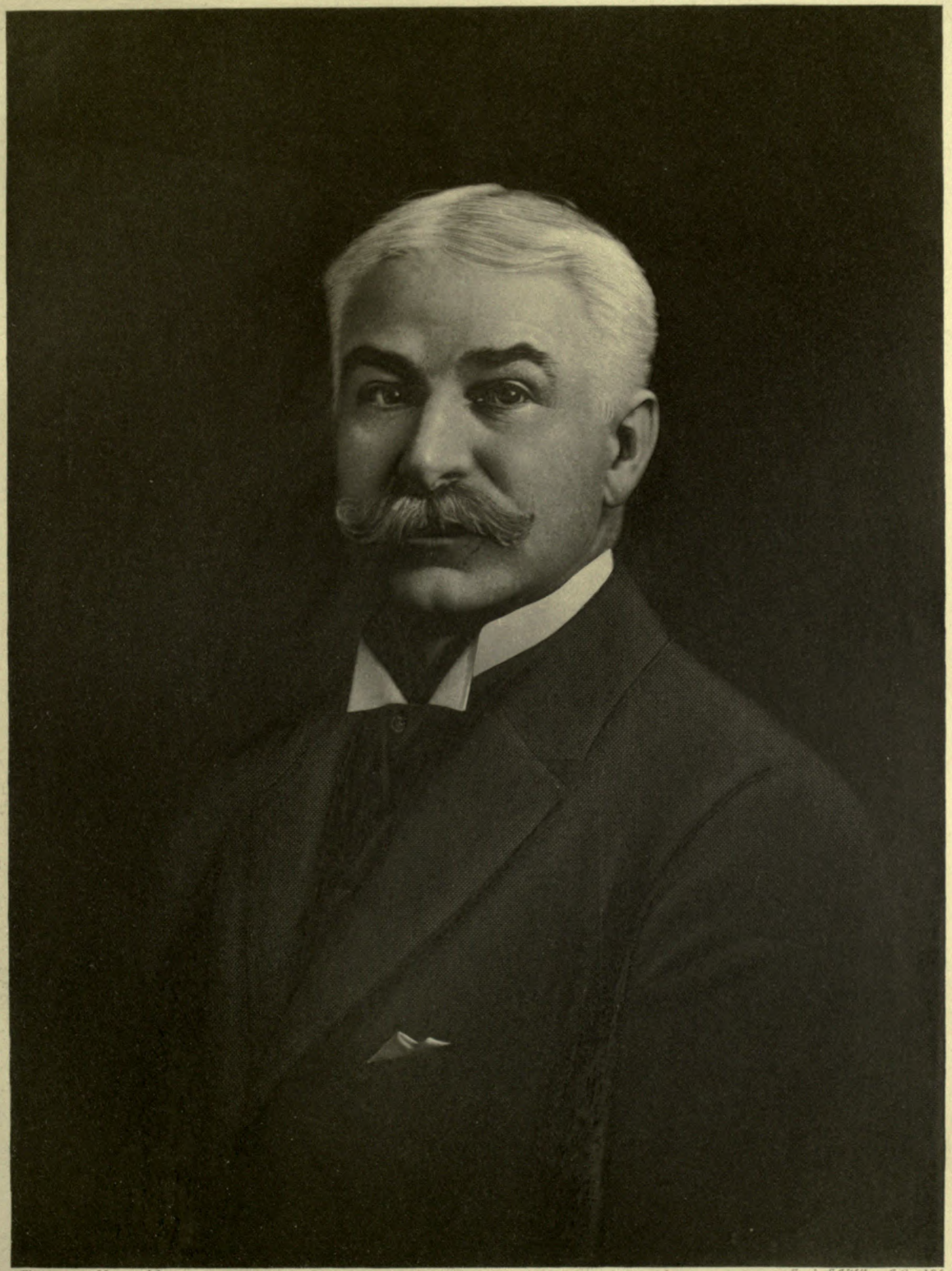
Mr. McFaul married, in Boston, February 5, 1915, Blanche Harriman, daughter of William H. and Hannah Harriman. They have no children.

HORACE FRANK FARNHAM, eleventh in line of ancestry since the landing of Ralph Farnham in 1635, was born in Augusta, Maine, August 31, 1851, and died in Portland, January 6, 1913. He was the eldest son of Joseph and Martha C. (Starkey) Farnham, both of Maine par-

entage, his father being for many years a merchant of Augusta.

The Farnhams are of English descent, the name derived from two words, farn, the German for fern, and ham, Anglo-Saxon for home; hence Farnhams were a race whose homes were among the ferns, and came from Surrey county, Englnd, where, about twenty miles from London, in the town of Farnham, where one of England's oldest and most historical castles may be found. Lord Farnham was a prominent figure in the history of England during the war with France. Ralph Farnham sailed, with his wife Alice, from Southampton, April 6, 1635, in the brig *James*, and after a voyage of fifty-eight days, landed in Boston, June 3. From their two sons, Ralph and Daniel, all Maine Farnhams descended. The Farnhams were brave, grand soliers, and fought for their country in both the Revolution and the War of 1812, as well as the Civil War. Tall, muscular, fair-haired, blue-eyed, intelligent, apt and active, they have been ever proved characteristic of their motto on the Farnham coat-of-arms: *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*, which translated reads: "Inclined to swear in the words of no master." When Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, was in Boston, he met Ralph Farnham, who was one of the American officers present at General Burgoyne's surrender, and the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill. "It was interesting," said one of the Prince's friends, "to witness a veteran of the Revolution, one hundred and five years old, shaking hands with a Prince whose great-great-great-grandfather was on the throne of England when he was born, and whose great-grandfather, George III, he had contended against during the Revolution."

Horace Frank Farnham passed his boyhood and early life in Augusta, and after completing course in the grammar school, decided to learn the glazing trade rather than receive a college education which his father offered him. He remained in Augusta until 1872, when he became of age, married and located in Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed as shipping clerk by Goss & Phillips. He remained with them until 1874 when he returned to Maine, settling in Portland and entering business with his brother, Charles, under the name of Carleton & Farnham, in the doors, sash and blind business. Later this was changed to H. F. Farnham & Company, with the addition of importing glass, and in 1909 the business was incorporated as the H. F. Farnham Company, with Mr. Farnham as president, a short time after which his health forbid active service. He was devoted to his business, 5 A. M. often witnessing his arirval at his office where he had driven from his home in the Deering district, followed by the finest pair of pointers in the country. Possessing both foresight in buying and unusual ability in selling, he established and built up a large and sucecssful business which after more than forty years of exacting labor falls into other hands; but a flourishing business remains, the result of his able management and untiring industry. His training was not secured through the regular educational institutions, but he was what we used to call a self-made man, entering the business world while still a boy and developing in the midst of unremitting toil. But his interests were keen and broad and by no means confined to the limited sphere of daily work. He loved the open and was a true sportsman in the best sense of the word. From the time of "ice going out" through the partridge and wood-cock season, and later big game hunting in the Northern woods, he was happy with rod, shot-gun and dogs, or rifle, whenever business or family cares would allow. He was also an able correspondent and for some years connected with the Lewiston *Journal*, writing under the name of "Songo." In a letter dated October 29, 1898, F. L. Dingley, treasurer of the Lewiston Journal Company, writes: "I wish you had not been such a success in the door, sash and blind business, because if you had not been I should have selected you as one of the best newspaper men in Maine. It was like a breeze from the lakes and the forest, and the wildwood in June, to get your esteemed letter on Saturday. I only wish the mood would strike you oftener." He enjoyed the higher things of art and literature, and his love for the beautiful joined with his love for the useful to make a well-rounded character. Mr. Farnham was a member of all Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. When he could no longer physically meet the everyday demands of business life, many words of regret and sympathy were spoken, and he is remembered in the business district with respect and affection. His connection with the New England Fair as manager of Rigby Park made his name a familiar one all over New England, erect, vigorous and handsome, he looked a natural leader, and such he proved himself to be. And he was more than the organizer of the great fair, he was always the courteous friend of everybody, the one man who never lost his head. In fact he did everything except make speeches, and he never wil-



The American Historical Society

Engd by E. E. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

lingly got into the limelight himself, but helped many to find themselves there. And now that he has gone to take his place with the "other living we call the dead," his record among honored sons of the "Pine Tree State" stands with those men of special gifts and great executive ability.

Horace Frank Farnham was twice married, having by his first wife four daughters: Florence Carleton, Lenore Butler, Sarah Thayer, and Maude May. In 1896 he married (second) Kate Wheelock Ripley, of Portland, Maine, who survives him. Six children were born to them: Ralph Newhall, who died in infancy; Frank, John Ripley, Katharine, Edward, and Albert Newhall, now living with their mother at Brighton avenue, Portland, in the beautiful house erected by Mr. Farnham.

The last years of his life were years of lessening powers and inactivity, which to a man of his temperament were particularly hard to bear, and yet there was little complaint. He bore his suffering with an indomitable spirit, and those about him never ceased to wonder at the brave heart of the man. There was no ostentatious courage, it was the quiet, cheerful resignation of the man who meets life unflinchingly and yet modestly. His whole career may best be characterized by the term, faithfulness. He was faithful to life's nearest duties, faithful to the demands of his work and home. And to such retiring loyalty must go forth our sincerest praise.

FRANKLIN ROMANZO REDLON — As president of the N. E. Redlon Company, Mr. Redlon is identified with the oldest contracting company in the city of Portland. He is a graduate of Portland schools, interested in her business and financial enterprises, member of fraternal and social organizations, incumbent, now and in the past, of public office, and in every way measures up to the high standard of citizenship that has made Portland the thriving, progressive city it is. Mr. Redlon is a son of Nathan Elden Redlon, born in Buxton, Maine, in 1832, founder, in 1866, of the present contracting firm of N. E. Redlon Company. Nathan Elden Redlon was for several years a member of the Portland Board of Aldermen, and in 1879 and 1880 represented his district in the State Legislature. His wife was Alcadania (Cushing) Redlon, daughter of Dr. John Cushing, of Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Franklin Romanzo Redlon was born in Gorham, Maine, June 17, 1857, and after attendance at the public schools, including one year in the high school, he entered Gray's Business College, whence he was graduated. As a youth he learned the mason's trade, beginning at the age of sixteen years with the firm of Knight, Green & Company, of which his father was a member. In 1880 he was admitted to his father's firm and since that time has been actively engaged in general contracting, at the present time heading the N. E. Redlon Company as president. In addition to his private interests, Mr. Redlon serves the Casco Mercantile Trust Company, of Portland, as director, as well as the Casco and Portland Building and Loan associations.

Mr. Redlon has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Deering, and during the sessions of 1908-1910, represented his district in the State Legislature, in this, as in business, following in the path of his honored father. He is a member of the Park Commission of the city of Portland, giving to this office the diligent service that has characterized his occupancy of all positions of public trust and responsibility. For several years he was a member of the Portland Light Infantry, although he saw no active service with this organization.

Mr. Redlon is a member of the Portland Club, an ex-president of the board of governors, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church. His fraternal orders are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic, in which his affiliations are as follows: past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; past commander of St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar; past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of the State of Maine; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of Maine. Mr. Redlon is an ex-president of the Builders' Exchange and of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Redlon married, at Portland, Maine, August 24, 1880, Jennie E. Hennigar, of Kennetcook, Nova Scotia, daughter of John A. and Letitia (Densmore) Hennigar, her father a farmer of that place, and they are the parents of: 1. Nathan, born March 29, 1883, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1906; treasurer and general manager of the N. E. Redlon Company; present adjutant of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Maine, serving with the rank of captain on the staff of Governor Milliken; married Blanche Goding, and has two children: Frank-

lin Goding, born October 24, 1912, and Nathan Carroll, Jr., born May 1, 1917. 2. Lena Frances, born March 5, 1888; attended Wayneflete School, Portland, and Burnham School, at Northampton, Massachusetts, now (1919) serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association canteen at Tours.

ALFRED KING, M.D.—The history of the branch of the King family herein set forth, of which the professional record of Dr. Alfred King is a brilliant part, traces to the earliest period of American Colonial history, to John King, who settled prior to 1640 in that part of the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, still known as King's Cove, where he was on record as "seaman," "Planter" and "goodman." He was of English birth and parentage, and came to New England with John Humphrey, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Colony.

(II) Descent from him is followed through Philip King, known as Captain Philip King, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a man of influence in the community as proved by his impressive funeral with military honors. Captain Philip King won the friendship of the neighboring Indians to such a degree that he and his family were never molested thereby. He married, "about 1680, Judith, daughter of John Whitman, of Milton, Massachusetts," and they were the parents of seven children, among them John, of whom further.

(III) John King, son of Captain Philip and Judith (Whitman) King, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1681, and died, according to his graveyard inscription, in 1741, "in his 60th year." Like his father, he was friendly with the Indians, doing humanitarian work among them and educating two, Campbell and Occeun, at his own expense, to become missionaries among their people. He married, about 1700, Alice Dean, of a well known Taunton family, and they had thirteen children, one of them, Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin King, son of John and Alice (Dean) King, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, and died in 1803, aged eighty-five years. He was representative from Raynham to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1774, was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and was possessed of a large estate bordering on the river. His first wife was Abiah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Leonard, his second, Deliverance Eddy, and his third, Widow Cobb. There were six children of his first marriage, one of them George, of whom further.

(V) George King, son of Benjamin and Abiah (Leonard) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, November 27, 1744. He is described as a "powerful, athletic man, with a courageous and patriotic spirit." He served in the Revolutionary War for a year or more under General Washington, at Roxbury and other places. He was orderly sergeant and clerk of the Raynham company. On the first call for soldiers he rode through the town to the accompaniment of fife and drum, rallying his townsmen to drive out of the country the British, "who were killing Massachusetts men." He was one of twelve ancestors of Dr. Alfred King, who served in the Continental army in the Revolution. He married Betsey Shaw, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hall) Shaw, and both of their sons who attained mature years, Samuel, of whom further and George, settled in Maine.

(VI) Samuel King, son of Sergeant George and Betsey (Shaw) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, May 18, 1771. He was a carpenter and builder, also a farmer, and early in life moved, with his uncle, Jairus Shaw, to Paris, Maine, where he became the owner of large property and gained a position of prominence in the town. He and his wife, Sally, daughter of Jonathan Hall, were the parents of ten children, this line continuing through the eldest son and child, Samuel Hall.

(VII) Samuel Hall King, son of Samuel King, was born in Paris, Maine, September 4, 1799, and died at Portland, Maine, May 6, 1864. He was a housewright and farmer, and early in life moved to that part of Hebron which is now Oxford, Maine. He took an active and influential part in the upbuilding of the early town of Oxford, and prior to its establishment as a separate township served as selectman in Hebron, later holding the same office in Oxford and serving as chairman of the first Board of Selectmen of that town. He was an interested worker in the State Militia, serving through all grades up to and including the rank of colonel. In 1845 he moved to Portland, where he engaged in business. Colonel King married, October 31, 1824, Eliza Shaw, daughter of Gilbert and Silene (Cole) Shaw, of Paris, Maine, and of the eighth generation from John Shaw, of Plymouth. She was born in Paris, Maine, September 2, 1801, and died in Portland, June 22, 1875. Colonel Samuel Hall and Eliza (Shaw) King were the parents of ten children, of whom but two attained mature years, Marquis Fayette, of whom further, and Henry Melville, born September 3, 1838, died June 16, 1919.



Alfred Ding

(VIII) Marquis Fayette King, son of Samuel Hall King, was born at Oxford, Maine, February 18, 1835, and died October 21, 1904. He was one of the leading figures in the public life of Portland in the latter decades of the past century. He was mayor of Portland, served in both branches of the City Council, and was a member of the Executive Committee of Maine. He was widely known in Masonic circles in Maine and was past grand master of the Masonic order in the State. He was an honorary member of the Old Colony Historical Society and of the Maine Historical Society, was president of the Maine Genealogical Society, and throughout New England was regarded as an eminent genealogical authority. He married, March 8, 1856, Frances Olivia Plaisted, born September 1, 1835, daughter of Samuel Pomeroy and Sabrina (Perkins) Plaisted. Samuel Pomeroy Plaisted was born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, July 27, 1810, and died in Portland, March 18, 1874; Sabrina (Perkins) Plaisted was born in Portland, October 10, 1812, died there July 18, 1889. Children of Marquis Fayette and Frances Olivia (Plaisted) King: Walter Melville, born August 5, 1857, died September 18, 1858; Luetta, born January 12, 1859; Alfred, of whom further; Warren Cloudman, born July 15, 1863, married, November 14, 1887, Lizzie Thomas Pennell; Francis Plaisted, born February 14, 1867.

(IX) Alfred King, ninth in descent from John King, and son of Marquis Fayette and Frances Olivia (Plaisted) King, was born in Portland, Maine, July 2, 1861, and died in Portland, June 4, 1916. He received his early education in the public schools of the city of Portland and was graduated from the Portland High School in the class of 1879. The following year he entered Colby College, where he pursued the classical course, numbering among his classmates men whose names later became well known in New England, including Asher C. Hinds, member of Congress, Wilford G. Chapman, mayor of Portland, and Elgin C. Verrill, of Portland. He became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He then entered the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin) from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1886. While still a senior at the Medical School he was appointed house pupil at the Maine General Hospital, to fill a sudden vacancy. In 1890 he was made adjunct surgeon at the hospital, and in 1891 became a full surgeon. He retained this association of his services he was elected consulting surgeon, and continued a member of the staff of the Maine General Hospital until his death.

In 1904 Dr. King, in addition to carrying on his work in the hospital, established a private hospital in the Deering district of Portland, known as Dr. King's Hospital. This institution met with a high degree of success and did much toward establishing the prestige of Dr. King in medical and surgical circles throughout New England. Through his remarkable success in handling difficult cases brought to his hospital, his reputation as a physician and surgeon of the highest ability was built up. In connection with it he maintained a training school for nurses. He was consulting surgeon of the Webber Hospital of Saco, Maine. His knowledge of his profession was of the broadest, most exact nature, embracing not only practical but theoretical medicine and surgery. He was deeply interested in teaching and rendered valuable service as an instructor in the Medical School of Maine. From 1899 to 1905 he was demonstrator of anatomy in this institution, from 1905 to 1907 he was assistant professor of clinical surgery, in 1911 and 1912 lecturer in surgery, and from 1912 until his death professor of surgery. His prominence in the field of medicine in Maine was exceeded by none, and he was loved as well as honored and respected by the profession. His long service in the teaching of anatomy, particularly in the dissecting room, and his practical knowledge of pathology were the best possible preliminaries to the understanding of surgical problems, and to these he added manipulative skill of the highest order. Marvelous celerity was a striking feature of his operations, but every step was taken with a surety that indicated perfect familiarity with the ground to be traversed. Honors were plentifully bestowed upon him in recognition of his work and achievements, but plaudits and distinctions never evoked from him a sign of pride; they seemed to him mere incidents, which he valued only to the extent that they enlarged his opportunities for usefulness. The value of his work may be adequately judged by the fact that a fellowship in the American Surgical Association was conferred on him. He was also a member of the Cumberland Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, the International Society of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the American Therapeutic Society.

Dr. King took an active and keen interest in

its political life. His interest in politics was essentially that of the earnest citizen and was without the element of ambition. He was without desire for public office and longed merely for the purifying of political methods and the raising of standards to such a height that participation in politics might not entail a loss of dignity and honor. He was a lifelong Republican, a deep student of times and conditions, and alive to national, State and civic issues. The only public office which Dr. King ever held was that of city physician, from 1887 to 1890, one which came within the bounds of his professional abilities. He was nevertheless active unofficially in politics and supported the candidacy of Hon. Asher C. Hinds, his former classmate, for the United States Congress, taking a leading part in the campaign. He also supported the candidacy of Colonel Louis B. Goodall, of Sanford, for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Dr. King found his greatest pleasure and relaxation in agriculture and dairying. His interest in farming was very deep and extended outside the bounds of his own operations. He had a fine concern for the advancement of agriculture in the State of Maine, and was active in propaganda toward this end. Dr. King owned an extensive dairy farm in South Paris, Maine, which he conducted along the most scientific lines. In 1908 he was founder of the Portland Farmers' Club for the purpose of studying and bettering conditions of agriculture throughout Maine. Of his ambition in regard to the club, Colonel Frederick N. Dow, in a meeting held in honor of the memory of Dr. King, spoke as follows: "I knew something of his hopes in regard to this club. He looked forward to the time when the club would exert a marked influence on the agriculture of the State. His hopes were not entirely realized. As I saw him working on his farm at one time he worked as though he were contributing to this end. Time and again he spoke of what might be done for the benefit of the agriculture of the State."

The following tributes from men high in the profession in Maine were paid to Dr. King as a physician, patron of agriculture, citizen and man at the meeting held in his memory by the members of the Portland Farmers' Club, October 11, 1916:

Those who knew him intimately knew that he had a peculiar, almost a fascinating longing for friendship. Dr. King has gone. He has left a sweet memory for us, and he has also left for our care the Portland Farmers' Club. What are we to do with it? Shall he had?—Dr. Owen Smith, secretary of the Portland Farmers' Club.

My tribute is to be on what I know of his work and the intelligence of his work. For originality and perfection of execution there is no one who can exceed Dr. King. That has characterized him as a student, as a practitioner, and as a teacher.—Dr. John F. Thompson.

In all the time that I knew him there was never a time that I thought he was afraid, either physically or morally. He was intellectually honest. And it was the balancing of these qualities that gave him his strength. He had confidence in his own strength and was without vanity. All through the High School and professional life those qualities were predominant. Perhaps without that balance one of his make-up would have been reckless. Another thing was his disposition to do service to the world. In college he always had the idea of doing something fine. He never entered a place without this thought in his mind. His work in politics was natural. He always took an active interest in civic affairs. I think the first of his active work for Mr. Hinds was inspired by his loyalty to the man. But although interested in Hinds I do not think he would have done a think if it had not been for the idea of service.—Mayor Wilford G. Chapman, of Portland.

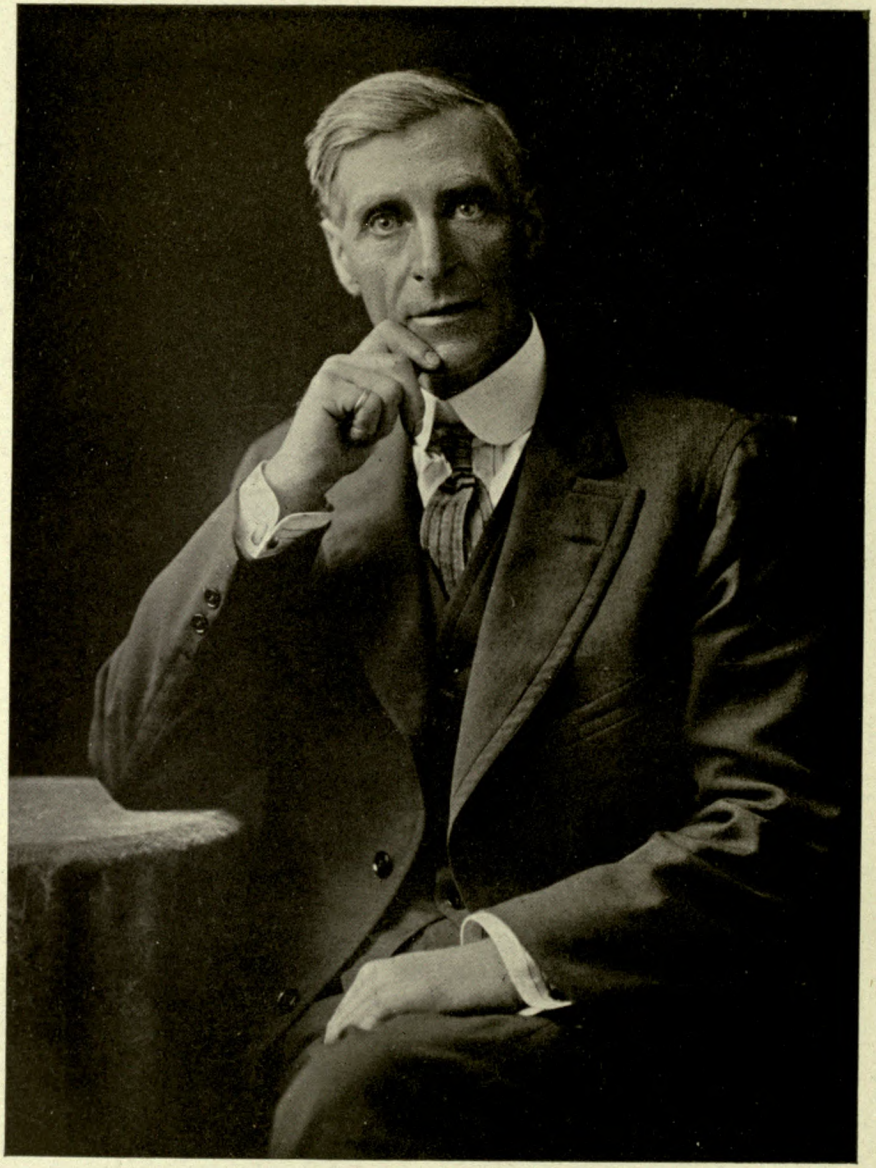
The joint resolutions of the Portland Farmers' Club were as follows:

Resolved, That at this, the first meeting of the Portland Farmers' Club held since the decease of Dr. Alfred King, the club records this expression of its high appreciation of the character of Dr. King, who was its founder and vice-president from its organization. While no word spoken here can add to the fame Dr. King had won in his chosen profession, nor is it necessary to note the high esteem in which he was held as a man and a citizen by the community where he had always lived and in which he was so well known, this club may testify to the qualities of his heart and his head which made association with him here at once a pleasure and an inspiration. He was a man whom none could know without respecting and with whom none could be intimately associated without loving.

Resolved, That the officers of this club be requested to make such provision that at the first meeting of the club in October of each year some action be taken by way of address or otherwise, tending to preserve the memory of Dr. King as the founder of this club.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to spread these resolutions on the records of the club, to forward a copy to the widow of the late Dr. King, and to the daily papers of this city for publication.

Dr. Alfred King was a prominent figure in Masonic circles in Maine, holding the thirty-second degree, Maine Consistory. He was a past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge and was installed master by his father, a Mason of great distinction in Maine, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elder King's installation as master of the same lodge. Dr. King was at one time a member of the board of trustees of Colby College, his *alma mater*, for which he cherished a lifelong affection. Through the services of his patriotic ancestors he held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Into a life of no great length he crowded much endeavor and attainment, the whole pervaded by a spirit of unselfishness and service that makes his memory a thing of rare beauty.



R. E. Hone

Dr. King married, October 26, 1887, Nellie Grace True, of Waterville, Maine, daughter of Warren M. and Lucretia (Gary) True, who survives her husband, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts.

ROBERT E. HONE, one of the most progressive and successful farmers of Littleton, Maine, and an influential citizen of the community, comes of good old Maine stock and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hone, old and highly respected residents of the town of New Limerick. The elder Mr. Hone and his wife were natives of Ireland, the former being a son of James Hone, of England, who in turn was the son of a Mr. Hone of Scotland. Thomas Hone came to the United States early in life and engaged in farming at New Limerick, Maine, where he had also a blacksmith's shop. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Sarah J., Robert E., with whose career we are especially concerned; David A.; John J.; and Catherine; all of whom with the exception of David A. Hone are living.

Robert E. Hone was born February 18, 1856, at New Limerick, and as a lad attended the local public schools. He took a two year course of study at Houlton Academy, and upon completing his studies at the latter institution took up farming as an occupation. He has been consistently engaged in this line of work ever since, although for two years he owned and ran a store at Littleton. But it is in connection with his public career that Mr. Hone is probably best known in this region, having held a number of important positions of trust in the gift of the community. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies and is regarded as one of the leaders of his party in this part of the State. He has served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the township of Littleton for several years, and for twenty consecutive years has served in the responsible post of treasurer of the township. He was also a member of the school board of Littleton, serving as superintendent of schools for six years and was clerk of the township for a similar period. Robert E. Hone was re-elected this year as chairman of the Board of Selectmen and also as a member of the school committee of Littleton. In his religious belief Mr. Hone is an Episcopalian and attends the Church of the Good Shepherd of that denomination at Houlton.

Robert E .Hone was united in marriage on July 20, 1910, in the Episcopalian church at Houlton, with Sarah L. Noyse, a daughter of Raymond and Angeline (Green) Noyse. They are the parents of one child, Raymond Robert E. Hone, born February 18, 1912.

HENRY WILLIAM POOR—The members of the ancient American family of Poor with whom this record is principally concerned, Henry Varnum Poor and Henry William Poor, both attained prominence through their connection with railroad development in the United States and the publication of text-books of railroad information, the various "Poor's Manuals." Both bore high reputation as students and scholars, Henry Varnum Poor, a noted writer on economic and political subjects, and Henry William Poor an accomplished linguist, and their lives again ran parallel in their unswerving devotion to high ideals, their able sponsorship of the right, and the uplifting influence they wielded throughout long lives of usefulness and honor. Maine is the State that gave them birth, and the annals of the lives of her citizens are the richer for the chronicle of their good works.

The family of Poor was founded by Daniel Poor, who came to Newburyport, Massachusetts, from Salisbury, England, in the ship *Bevis,* in 1638, the line descending through his son, Daniel, and Mary Varnum, his wife; their son, Daniel, and Mehitable Osgood, his wife; their son, Samuel, and Deborah Kimball, his wife; their son, Ebenezer, and Susannah Varnum, his wife; to Dr. Sylvanus Poor, father of Henry Varnum Poor, and Mary Merrill, his wife. In the Merrill and Varnum lines present day members of the family hold membership in the various societies requiring Revolutionary ancestry, in the former through the services of Ezekiel Merrill, and in the latter through the patriotic activity of John Varnum, whose name is on the list of original lenders to the Revolutionary government.

Henry Varnum Poor, son of Dr. Sylvanus and Mary (Merrill) Poor, was born in Andover, Maine, December 8, 1812, and died in 1905. "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States" was founded in connection with his son, Henry W. Poor, in New York, in 1868, his previous interest in railroad publications having been as manager of the *American Railroad Journal,* from 1849 to 1862. His economic writings were of national interest and effect, a treatise published at the outbreak of the Civil War on "The Effect of Secession upon the Commercial Relations between the North and South and upon each other" being taken in its first edition by the

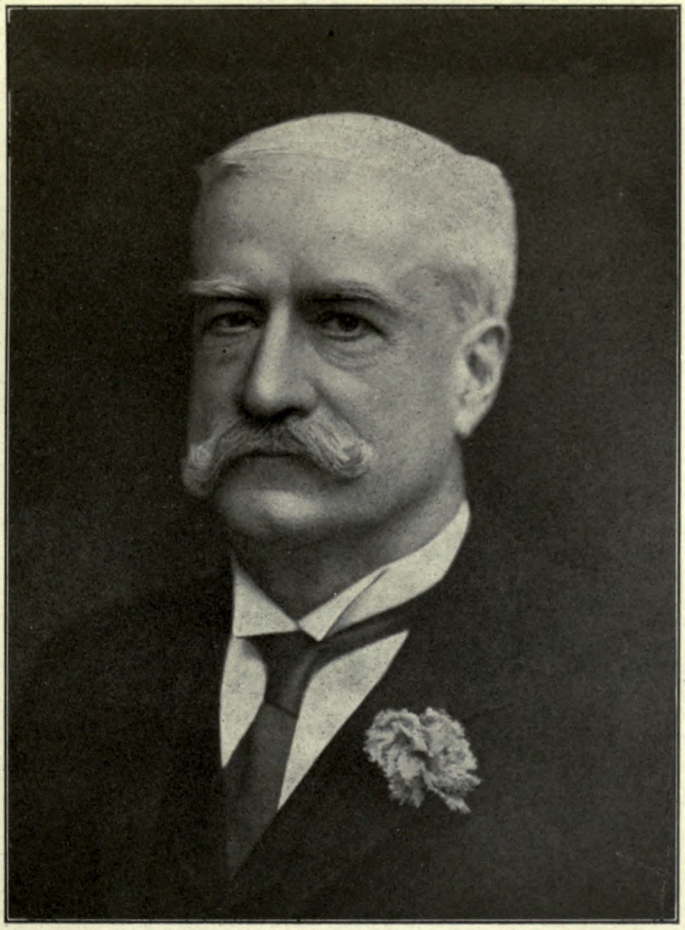
Department of State for distribution abroad in order to strengthen the credit of the government by showing that the northern or loyal States possessed ample means for carrying the war to a successful conclusion, no matter the magnitude it might assume. His works on the monetary system and the tariff were widely sold and quoted. Henry V. Poor was secretary of the corporators of the Union Pacific Railroad upon the organization of that road, and was appointed to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of the company to the amount of two millions of dollars, a trust he capably discharged. His official connection with the road was short, but in 1879 he was the author of "The Union and Central Pacific Railroads and their Relations to the United States," whose purpose was to demonstrate that the country was greatly the gainer by the advances made to these companies should the whole amount be lost. He wrote extensively on the above and allied topics, all of his works, some of them the result of deep study and long research, receiving the attention accorded only to the writnigs of men able in the command of their subject. His life was one of laborious effort, dedicated, not to the acquisition of large personal fortune, but to the combatting of destructive tendencies in the national life and to the founding of national institutions upon basic principles solid and enduring.

Henry V. Poor married Mary Wild Pierce, daughter of the Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1793.

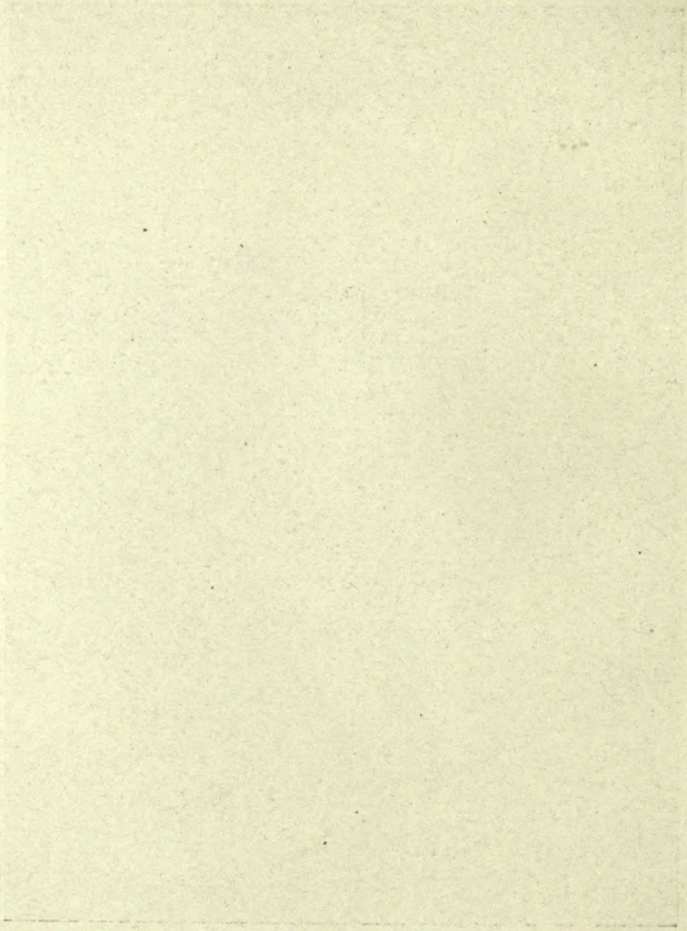
Henry William Poor, son of Henry Varnum and Mary Wild (Pierce) Poor, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 16, 1844, and died in New York City, April 13, 1915. The summers of his boyhood were spent on the old Merrill homestead in Andover, Maine, built by Ezekiel Merrill in 1791 and restored by Henry Varnum Poor, who gave zealous care to the preservation of its great natural beauties, and in 1849 he came to New York with his parents. In New York City he attended the public schools and the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and he prepared for Harvard University at the Boston Latin School. His term at college was during the Civil War, and the resulting small classes made the work of the students attending unusually profitable because of the close personal relations that became possible under those conditions. In one of James Russell Lowell's classes Mr. Poor was one of but two students studying Italian and Spanish, and so thoroughly did he come to appreciate the beauty of these tongues and the richness of their classics that their reading remained a part of his lifelong recreation. He was graduated A.B. from Harvard in the class of 1865, later receiving his master's degree.

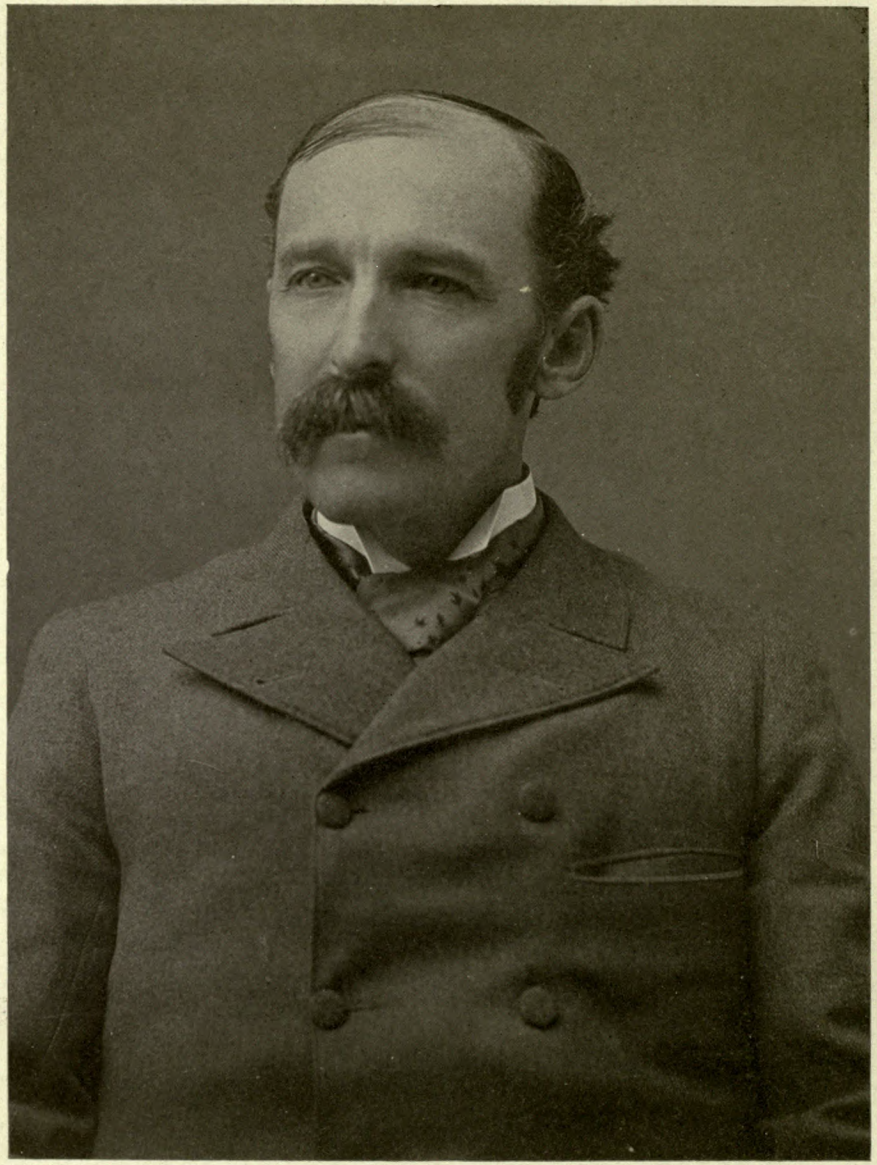
Coming to New York City with his father he established the firm of H. V. and H. W. Poor, beginning the publication of "Poor's Manual," a work which gained world wide acceptance as a text book of railroad information. He acquired large railroad interests and became engaged in the importation of steel rails from Norway in connection with railroad building. The firm of H. V. & H. W. Poor was dissolved in 1880 and in the same year Mr. Poor became a member of the firm of Anthony, Poor & Oliphant. This firm, which dealt largely in the securities of the railroads which Mr. Poor had helped organize, later operated as Poor & Greenough, finally as H. W. Poor & Company, Mr. Poor gaining wide recognition through the organization and consolidation of numerous successful industrial enterprises. With the appointment of a receiver for the firm of H. W. Poor & Company in 1908, subsequent to the disastrous panic of 1907, Mr. Poor confined himself to his publishing interests as president of Poor's Railroad Manual Company, Inc., publishers of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," "Poor's Manual of Public Utilities," "Poor's Manual of Industrials," and "Poor's Handbook of Investors' Holdings."

Mr. Poor's relaxation from business cares was found in a well balanced blending of the studious and the athletic. To his family and intimates he was known as a purist in language. He knew Horace as few men have, appreciated his writings, and throughout his life read Greek and Latin, also continuing his interesting pursuit of Sanskrit, Hebrew, Icelandic, and Russian. He loved books and book-making, and acquired a unique and carefully chosen library, including a first edition of Thomas A. Kempis' "Imitatio Christi," and many other rare first editions, and a collection of *Americana,* while among his specially bound copies were specimens of the best American book binding. He was a devotee of the out-of-doors and during his college years was a noted athlete, possessing remarkable muscular strength. Fishing and hunting were his favorite sports in his later years, although he was fond of any pursuit that brought him close to the works and beauties of nature. He was a member of the Hakluyt Society, the Grolier Club, the New York Zoological Society,

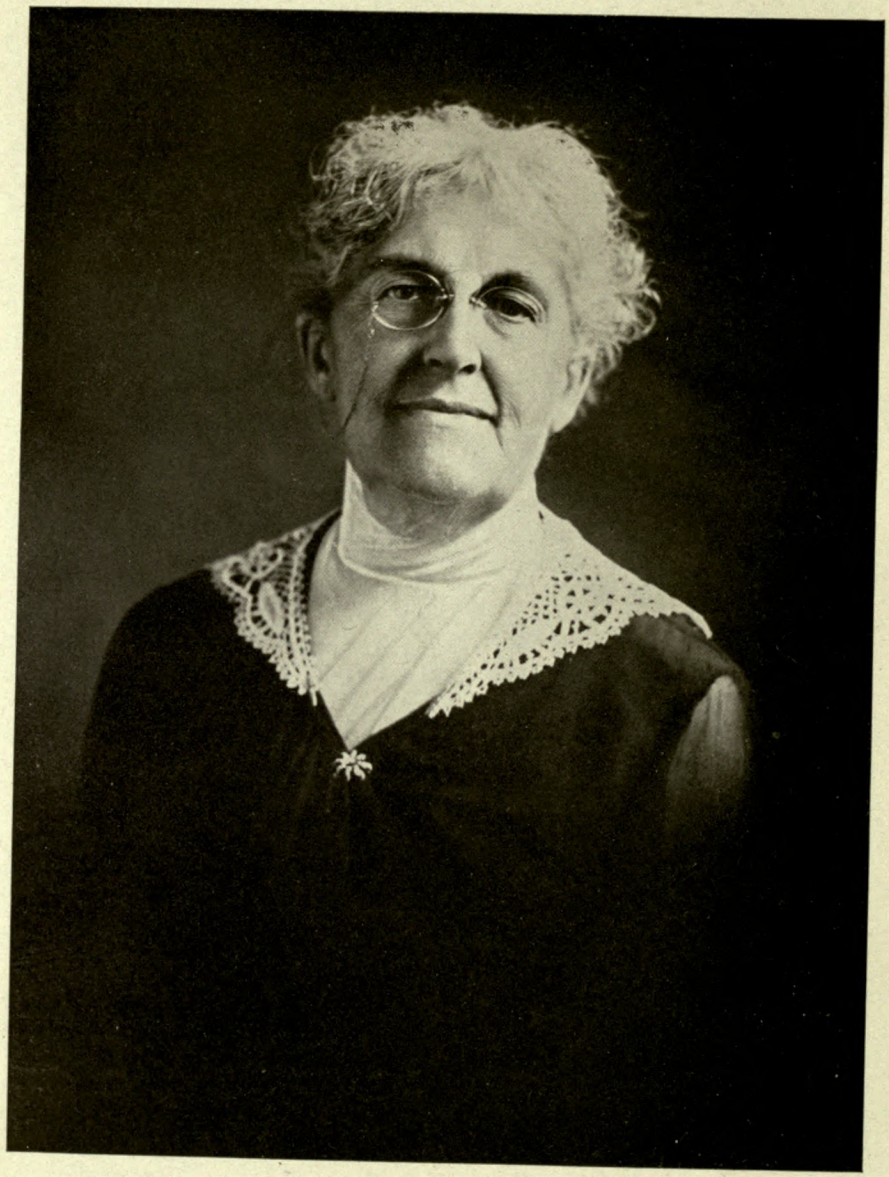


Henry W. Bow





Petit Cyr.



Mary P. Vowland.

the Museum of Natural History, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Poor married Constance Evelyn Brandon, daughter of A. R. Brandon, of New York City, February 4, 1880, and they were the parents of: Henry Varnum, Edith Brandon, married Brigadier-General J. K. Cochrane, of the general staff of the British army; Roger Merrill, Pamela, and Constance Mary Evelyn.

MARY P. NOWLAND, the eldest daughter of James and Helen A. Nowland, was born in Hodgdon, Maine, November 23, 1853. She attended private schools in Carleton, New Brunswick, to which place the family moved when Mary P. was five years of age—afterward the public schools of Ashland, Maine, the town to which Adjutant Nowland went with his family in 1863 after resigning from the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers in which he held an adjutant's commission.

After teaching for some years, beginning at the age of sixteen, Miss Nowland went to the Normal School at Castine, from which she was graduated in 1876. Following this she taught in the schools of Stockton, Sedgwick, Deer Isle and Bridgeton, then going to her home town, Ashland, in 1878, where she taught the Free High School for two years. While teaching in Ashland the Hon. N. A. Luce, State superintendent of common schools, offered to her the position of assistant in the Madawaska Training School at Fort Kent, Maine. Miss Nowland succeeded to the principalship of the school on the death of its first principal, Vetal Cyr, who was given charge of the school at its establishment. She is still teaching in the Training School.

VETAL CYR, principal of the Madawaska Training School, at Fort Kent, Maine, died on September 22, 1897, at the age of fifty years. He was born in Madawaska, Maine, the son of Solomon and Pauline (Nadeau) Cyr, a direct descendant on his mother's side of the Arcadians. His childhood's home was in Fort Kent, the one locality in the Territory of Madawaska, where the English language is spoken by any considerable number of people and where from the beginning schools have been maintained. When the boy had grown in knowledge up to the limit of the work of the home school, and had sought further education in Houlton Academy, he found a friend in that broad minded, cultured gentleman, Mr. James C. Madigan, and a home in his family, of the Academy, later the distinguished entomologist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Professor M. C. Fernald, he came under the influence of a man who intensified his growing love of learning and who got such a hold upon his confidence and affection as led the pupil to follow the master when he was called to a professorship in the young and growing State College at Orono, Maine.

Vetal Cyr was graduated from the State College of Orono in 1876. And finally it was fortunate that the young Frenchman's command of both spoken and written English had become such that employment in some of the best and largest rural schools of the State were opened to him. And it was while so teaching that he came to be known and appresiated by the two men, Hon. W. J. Corthell and Hon. N. A. Luce, one of whom was to set him finally to his work and the other to stand behind him in it almost to the end. Such was the preparation of the man who was selected to take charge of the Madawaska Training School and its establishment and to remain in it until his death, nineteen years later. He was a man fitted by birth, race, training and personality to make the school a success from the start. The good he wrought lives after him in the larger, better and more fruitful life of those who were under his instruction. The work of Mr. Cyr was crowned with the hearty approval and commendation of the highest educational and civic authorities of the State. He was loved and honored by a host of friends, young and old. What more or real success could human ambition ask as the crown of life?

JOHN AUGUSTUS DONOVAN, M.D., physician and surgeon, was born in Houlton, Maine, August 4, 1841. His childhood and early life were spent at his native town, where he acquired the elementary part of his education in the district schools and at the Ricker Classical Institute, then called the Houlton Academy. In 1861 he entered St. Dunstans College at Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. From that institution he returned to his native State, having decided in the meantime to begin the study of medicine. With that purpose in view he prepared to matriculate at the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1866. A few weeks later on May 1 of the same year, Dr. Donovan began the general practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Lewiston, Maine, where he is still engaged in

terized his work in all the years of his practice. In 1869 Dr. Donovan, feeling the need of further instruction and study in the ever expanding science of medical and surgical practice, went again to his University *alma mater* for a period of six months at post-graduate work. In 1873, with the same purpose in view, he left his home and practice to continue his professional studies in the hospitals of Europe, devoting his attention mainly to surgical work and to the diseases of the eye and ear. After fifteen months of continuous work and observation in those notable and time-honored institutions, Dr. Donovan returned to his labors in Lewiston, where he intended to limit his practice to eye and ear work, but the claims of his former patrons to do their general and particularly their surgical service were so pressing that he reluctantly abandoned his intention of becoming a specialist.

About the years 1885 to 1900 the medical men of Lewiston and Auburn, realizing the urgent need for hospital accommodation for the two cities and surrounding country, gave much time and thought to securing a desirable site and suitable building for hospital purposes. Finally a nucleus was secured by the purchase of Mr. Newman's home, formerly known as the Bearce residence on Main street. That residence and a lot of land that now forms part of the Central Maine General Hospital grounds was the hospital necleus so long desired. The purchase was made by fourteen physicians of the two cities, who gave a joint note to secure the property which was taken over later by a corporate body which now controls and manages the interests of the institution. Thus it happened that the Central Maine General Hospital had its birth and the beginning of its activities. Surely those physicians who acted as sponsors for its existence may justly feel a sense of comfort, if not an honest and laudable pride, in beholding that beautiful and imposing structure as well as in contemplating what it means to have such a house of refuge dedicated not only to the relief of suffering humanity but to the creation of ways and means to prevent disease and to facilitate the progress of medical and surgical science. The saddest feature of the picture is that so many of the physicians who labored so earnestly to make the hospital a glorious achievement have already paid the common debt that all must pay once, and have gone to await the great awakening day.

In that hospital it was Dr. Donovan's privilege and pleasure to labor, to observe, to study and operate as major surgeon more than a dozen years. Then he retired from the staff service, so that younger men might take up the work. Dr. Donovan's present official relation to the hospital is surgeon emeritus.

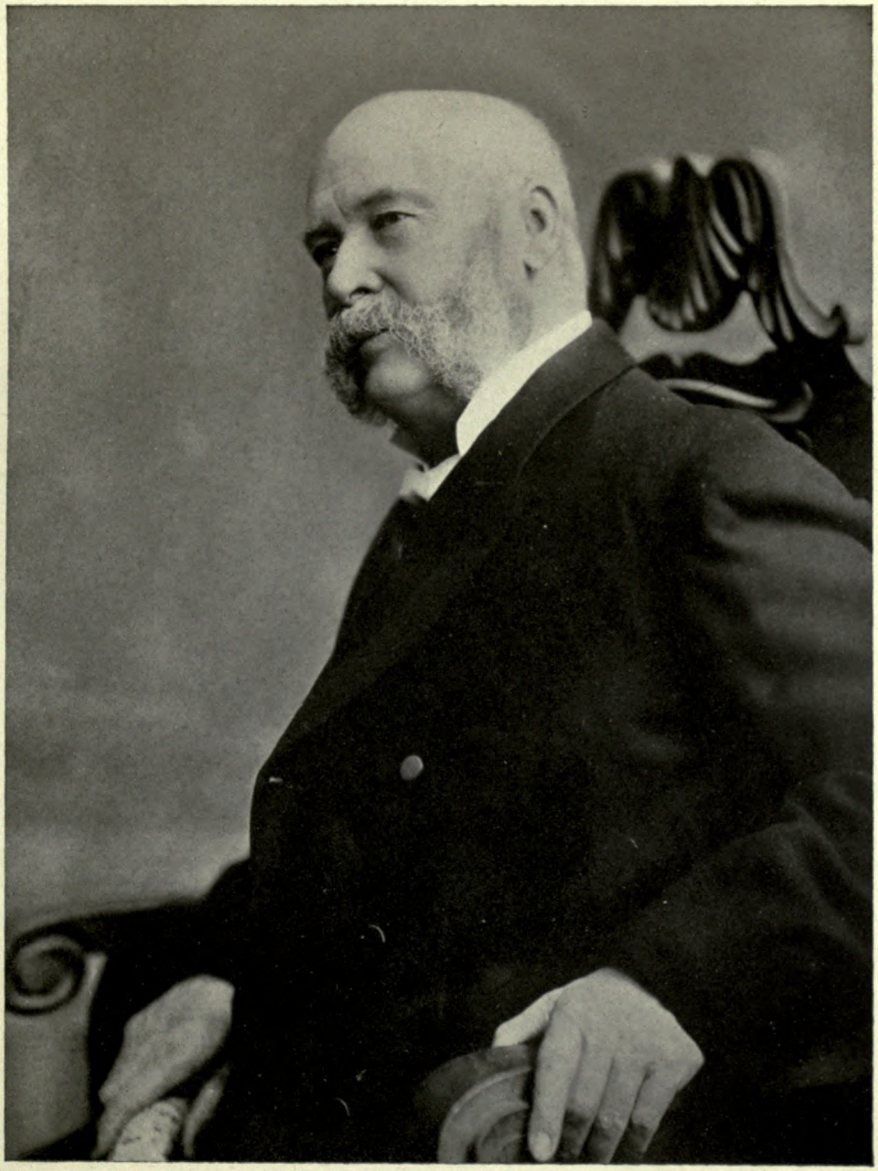
His standing as a citizen and physician in this community is best seen in retrospect for more than half a century. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, in politics always a Democrat, a kind of faith inherited from his revered father, but has not political ambition except for honest, intelligent and unbiased government. Yet he was once induced to accept nomination and election to his State Legislature as representative. It may seem singular, but it is true, that Dr. Donovan accepted nomination principally through the influence of his long time friend, the late Dr. B. F. Sturgis, who was as pronounced a Republican as Dr. Donovan is a Democrat.

Dr. Donovan's father, Jeremiah Donovan, was born in Ireland, where he lived to early manhood. He came to this country with an older brother, Michal, and a sister, Mary. He and his brother settled in Houlton, where they fashioned and carved from the virgin forests of northern Maine homes and competence, gaining all the while the confidence, respect and lasting friendship of the community in which they lived and labored. While thus engaged at pioneer life, the brothers suffered many disadvantages, as is apparent, bad roads as we still have, no schools for a time for children soon to appear, no church of their creed for a long time, but in them the old faith was firmly planted and remained undisturbed. Fortunately the brothers, Michal and Jerry, were unusually loyal to each other, their homes though not adjacent, were conveniently near, so they could visit often and enjoy that unsullied brotherhood which began in infancy and was terminated only by death.

Jeremiah Donovan married Anne Grimeson, who was born near Frederickton, New Brunswick. There were three children: A daughter, who died from accident in childhood; an older son, William, who devoted his time mainly to agricultural pursuits; and John Augustus, of this sketch.

Dr. John A. Donovan married (first) Jennie H. Sullivan, of Winthrop, Maine, the date of the marriage was January 16, 1872. Three children were born, John Bernard, who studied medicine mainly at McGill University and graduated at Baltimore; William Henry, who became a dentist; and Mary Beatrice, the youngest, who died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Jennie H. Donovan died January 9, 1908, of acute pneumonia, which she contracted en route to Bermuda Island, a sad ending to a journey from which much pleasure was anticipated. Dr. Donovan married (second) Kate A. Joyce, a long time and dear friend of the first Mrs. Donovan, the date of the marriage was October 26, 1909.

HARRY BANKS SAWYER, a prominent citizen of Bath, Maine, is a son of Elijah Field and



J. A. Donovan M.D.

Sarah Noyes (Marston) Sawyer, and was born in Bath, December 27, 1863. The Sawyer family is of old New England origin, many of its members having become distinguished in public life, in law, in the ministry, and in various other callings. The name appears a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and has been an honored patronymic of men who have rendered faithful and conspicuous service to the State and Nation. It is a matter of record that eighteen men from the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, all bearing the name of Sawyer, took part in the Revolutionary War, and one company recruited from that town was officered from the captain down by Sawyers. John Sawyer, or Sayer, as the name was sometimes spelled, was a substantial farmer and land-holder of Lincolnshire, England. He was the father of three sons, William, Edward, and Thomas, all three of whom left England and came to this country in the ship commanded by Captain Parker, and eventually settled in Massachusetts.

Harry Banks Sawyer is the ninth in descent from William (1) Sawyer, the American progenitor of this branch of the family. The line comes down through William (2) the son of the immigrant, and through his son, Daniel, and his son, William (3), and his son, William (4), and his son, William (5), and his son, Benjamin, and his son, Elijah Field, the father of Harry Banks Sawyer, a prominent figure in the industrial and business life of the city of Bath in his day. A shipbuilder by occupation, he worked his way up to the top of the industry, and at the time of his death was the president of the Kelley-Spear Shipbuilding Company, builders of steam and sailing vessels, and during all the years in which he was connected with the shipbuilding industry the firm in which he was a partner, and of which he was president, constructed and launched a total of three hundred and forty-four vessels of all kinds, a greater number than can be claimed by any builder of wooden ships in the country. Elijah Field Sawyer married Sarah Noyes Marston, who was born in 1830, and they had five children: Emma, who died young; Ada R., married D. Howard Spear; George, who died young; Harry Banks, of further mention; and Jennie, who died young.

Harry Banks Sawyer was educated in the Bath public schools, which having finished, he went to the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1886. He then took up teaching as a profession, his first position being in Washington, D. C., and from there going out to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he taught for ten years in the public schools. In 1898 Mr. Sawyer returned to his native New England and engaged in the business for a time, and then became associated with the Kelley-Spear Shipbuilding Company, as an assistant to his father, who was then the president of the company, but who was beginning to feel the weight of advancing years. Upon the death of the senior Mr. Sawyer, in 1906, Harry B. Sawyer was elected treasurer of the company and still occupies that office, as well as that of general manager. In addition to these duties he also serves as trustee of the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Bank and of the Bath Trust Company. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken an active part in that field of work. He represented the Seventh Ward in the Common Council in 1902, and served as alderman of the same Ward from 1903 to 1907. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, a member of Solar Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery and St. Bernard Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; and Lodge No. 943, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Kennebec Yacht Club. Mr. Sawyer is a liberal supporter, and with his family is an attendant at the services of the Universalist church.

Mr. Sawyer married, August 22, 1889, Gertrude Hannah Frank, daughter of Anthony and Arletta Frank, born at Bath, in 1863. One child has been born to them, Jennie Mae, at St. Paul, Minnesota, June 28, 1894.

FREDERICK P. GRAVES, one of the most popular dentists of Saco, Maine, where he has been actively in practice for the past thirty years, is a native of this State, and has spent his entire life here. He is a son of Dr. Stockbridge and Frances Ellen (Graves) Graves, of this place, and a grandson of Moses Graves. Stockbridge Graves was a physician in Saco for a great many years, and was well and favorably known throughout the region. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Frederick P., with whom we are here concerned; Roscoe S.; and Martha Ella, who became the wife of Charles L. Nickerson. Dr. Stockbridge Graves died at his home here, October 12, 1916, and his wife, February 15, 1909.

Born January 25, 1866, at Bath, Maine, Dr. Frederick P. Graves attended the schools of Saco for the elementary portion of his education, and after preparing himself for college at these institutions entered the Dental College at Harvard University. He graduated from this school with the class of 1888 and gained his degree there. In the autumn of the same year he came to Saco,

where he has made his home ever since. He has built up a very large practice, and has taken an active part in the life of the community so that he is a well known and much respected citizen. He is a prominent and popular Free Mason, and is a member and past master of Saco Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is past thrice illustrious master; and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, and is past commander of the last named body.

Dr. Graves was united in marriage, October 12, 1898, at Saco, with Josephine Leavitt, a daughter of Captain F. W. and Sarah (Grant) Leavitt, of Saco. To Dr. and Mrs. Graves one son has been born, Laurence L., February 25, 1901.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WESLEY KEYES, U. S. A., late of Farmington, Maine, where his death occurred, June 16, 1906, was a native of the town of Wilton in this State, his birth having occurred in that place, February 1, 1831. He was the youngest child of Sampson and Mehitable (Butterfield) Keyes, and the grandson of Isaacher Keyes, of Westford, Massachusetts, where the family had resided for many years. The Keyes family is of English origin and came to this country in early New England days. Sampson Keyes, the father of our subject, married (first) Betsey F. Little, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, who died about 1810, after which he married Mehitable Butterfield, born in Dunstable, New Hampshire, the mother of Captain Keyes. Sampson Keyes was a blacksmith and farmer, and owned a large and valuable farm in the west part of Wilton, Maine. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man who enjoyed the esteem and regard of the entire community.

Captain Charles Wesley Keyes received his education at the public schools of Wilton and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, Maine. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution, he learned the trade of scythe finisher at the establishment owned by his brother, Calvin Keyes, at East Wilton. He remained for twelve years there, and then, in 1862, volunteered for service in the Civil War. He entered as sergeant in Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and most of the time served as hospital steward from the date of the muster in, September 10, 1862, to the muster out, August 31, 1863. From November 10 of the latter year until the following February he was a private in the Second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Cavalry. He was honorably discharged by reason of promotion on the twenty-seventh of that month, and received a commission as first lieutenant in the Thirty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, April 2, 1864. In September of the same year he was by reason of wounds honorably discharged. On January 20, 1865, he joined the Maine Coast Guard and was second lieutenant in that body till July 7, 1865. Hostilities being over at that time, he was mustered out, but the taste he had gained for military life was strong and he entered the regular army, July 26, 1866, as second lieutenant in the Forty-fourth United States Infantry. He was accepted June 1, 1867; was placed on the unassigned list May 31, 1870. He was for gallant and meritorious conduct in two different engagements brevetted captain of infantry, March 2, 1867. In 1904 he was made a full captain under the United States Government law. Captain Keyes saw much active service as a soldier and was in some of the greatest engagements of the war, taking part in the battles of Fort Butler, Louisiana; the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House. He was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and in consequence lost this member by amputation near the knee. While in active service in the regular army, he served for several months on a general court martial under the presidency of General Ricketts, and was also on the staff of General W. H. Emory. He also served as assistant superintendent of War Department buildings at Washington, D. C., and later, for two years, was under General O. O. Howard in his work among the Freedman's Schools of Kentucky. After the close of active service, Captain Keyes returned to Maine, where he purchased the *Farmington Chronicle,* and was proprietor and editor of that journal for about twelve years, only retiring when failing health compelled him to give up the strenuous life he had led. In politics Captain Keyes was a Republican, and at one time was postmaster of East Wilton, Maine, but gave up this office when he again enlisted in the army. For seven years he was a trustee of the University of Maine, and was also a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill for a considerable period. He served as a member of the Board of Health of Farmington, and was generally prominent in the life of that place. Captain Keyes was a member of Maine Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 44, Royal Arch Masons, and the Grand Army of the Republic, which



Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Capt. Chas. W. Keyes
U. S. Army

he joined in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1869. He later, upon his return to the North, became a member of John F. Appleton Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and held the rank of adjutant there. He was likewise for many years a companion of the first class in the Loyal Legion.

Captain Charles Wesley Keyes was united in marriage (first) September 30, 1858, with Juliette Curtis Lord, eldest daughter of the Rev. Isaac Lord, of the Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference. Her death occurred July 25, 1868, at Washington, D. C. On January 10, 1878, Captain Keyes married (second) Harriet Elizabeth Park, eldest daughter of Elisha Park, of Chesterville, Maine, who survives him. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Keyes had been preceptress of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill.

Elisha Park, father of Mrs. Keyes, was born in Jay, Maine, May 31, 1812, and died November 19, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of Dixfield, where his parents removed when he was a child, and upon completing his studies there he engaged in the lumber business. He was a Republican in politics, and for a time served as town treasurer. He was a member of no church but was a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. Elisha Park married, November 12, 1845, Betsey Walton, a native of South Chesterville, where she was born, September 22, 1820, a daughter of Moses Walton, Jr., a prosperous farmer and town official. Elisha Park and his wife were the parents of four children as follows: Harriet Elizabeth, who became the wife of Captain Keyes; Clara, wife of Henry B. Merry, lumberman and wool buyer of North Anson, Maine; Eva, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Keyes; May Florence, who became the wife of Professor Bradford O. McIntre, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who holds the chair of English literature at Dickinson College.

Captain Keyes remained a member on the retired list of the regular army till his decease, and never lost his interest in military matters. Two nephews on whom his mantle seems to have fallen, are officers, the one in the army, the other in the navy. They are Colonel E. W. Niles, U. S. A., and Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Niles, U. S. N., graduates respectively of West Point and Annapolis Academies.

GEORGE S. HOBBS—Among the very old families of the "Pine Tree State," that which bears the name Hobbs occupies a high place and has given many of its sons to distinguished service in the community. The name itself is of ex-

that class of names which is derived from nicknames and diminutives. In this particular case, from the nickname Rob or Hob, from the Christian name Robert. It was founded in this country by a young Englishman, who came to New England somewhere about the year 1650, although we cannot be sure of the precise date. He was typical of that extraordinarily enterprising generation, and not content with merely coming to a new world must needs venture forth into the great north woods, far from the center of colonization, in search of a new home. Thus it was that he came to Dover, New Hampshire, where he received a grant of land in 1657 and another in 1658, and where he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred some time before July 4, 1698. The date of his marriage is unknown, but it occurred in Dover some time prior to 1661. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Canney. She was a daughter of Thomas Canney, who occupied an important place in the affairs of the town. Henry Hobbs and his wife lived in that part of Dover known as Sligo. From New Hampshire the family early migrated into Maine, several members coming at different times and settling in various regions of the State.

The ancestor of the Mr. Hobbs with whose career we are particularly concerned was Joseph Hobbs, who came to Wells, Maine, as early as 1766 from Dover. Mr. Hobbs' father, Cyrus Hall Hobbs, was born in Wells, where the family had lived steadily in the interim. Cyrus Hall Hobbs was a prominent man in the community and followed the two occupations of farming and lumbering. He married Clementine Mildram, who like himself was born in Wells, Maine; their deaths occurred, his in 1893 and hers the year preceding. They were the parents of six children, as follows: William J., a prominent railway man in New England and now vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Jane, died in infancy; George S., the subject of this brief notice; Anna, who became the wife of Herbert W. Davis, of Nashua, New Hampshire, special agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Frank S., who resides in Boston and is superintendent of the Boston Division of the New Haven road; Walter L., of Brookline, Massachusetts, who is associated with Estabrook & Company, bankers, of Boston.

Born November 10, 1859, at Wells, York county, Maine, George S. Hobbs attended the Berwick Academy at Berwick, Maine, for his general

institution, he took a special commercial course at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Graduating from this well known school, he secured, on February 1, 1878, a position with the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, which has since become a portion of the Boston & Maine system. He began work in a clerical capacity, and served in the railroad service of the United States in various ports. On October 20, 1897, Mr. Hobbs, whose railroad experience was very wide, was offered the post of auditor with the Maine Central Railroad, which position and that of comptroller he held up to 1908, when he was appointed second vice-president in charge of its traffic department. In this most important office Mr. Hobbs has done much to develop the efficiency of his road, and the Maine Central owes not a little to the masterly manner in which he has handled the affairs of the traffic department. But while railroading is primarily Mr. Hobbs' business, he follows another occupation for pleasure merely, to which he devotes a very considerable portion of his time. He owns and operates a model farm at Wells, where he raises a fine strain of live stock, and where he spends the summer months. Mr. Hobbs, while not an active participant in public affairs, has always been keenly interested in political issues, both local and general, and is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of several important clubs, among which should be mentioned the following: The Cumberland Club, the Portland Club, the Bramhall League, the Economic Club and the Portland Farmers' Club, all of Portland. In his religion he is a Unitarian, and attends the First Parish church of that denomination in Portland.

George S. Hobbs married (first) in 1883 Mary P. Adams ,of Salem, Massachusetts. Two children were born of this union: Marguerite and Eleanor, both of whom are graduates of Vassar College, and make their residence together in New York City. Mrs. Hobbs died in March, 1911. Mr. Hobbs married (second) November, 1913, Janet Webb, a daughter of the late Judge Nathan Webb, of Portland.

Mr. Hobbs is a most public-spirited citizen, and there are very few movements of any importance undertaken with the city's interests in view with which he is not identified. He is a man of strong, almost Puritanic virtues, but his fellows never feel any inconvenience from the somewhat stern tone of his morality, since it is only himself that he applies it to, only himself whom he insists upon living up to his ideals. For every other man this is tempered with a large and wise tolerance, the tolerance of the philosopher who realizes that it is only himself for whom he is responsible and that, although others may, and should be influenced in all ways possible in the direction of the right, yet more than this is vain and that no one man has a right to formulate a code of ethics for his fellows. He is a man of deep sympathy for his fellows, especially all such as have suffered misfortune of any kind, and to these he is always ready to extend a helping hand. In his treatment of his fellows, he is able to meet all men on a common ground, and his judgment of them is not influenced by any conditions of an exterior nature. All men are equal to him, and it never occurs to him to ask if they are rich or poor, high or low. This lack of respect for the accompaniments of fortune is a quality greatly admired by all men, who feel an instinctive trust in those who possess it, and it is probably this as much as anything that accounts for the popularity which Mr. Hobbs enjoys. In all the relations of life his conduct is irreproachable, and he might well be considered as a model of good citizenship and worthy manhood.

JUDGE JOHN J. KEEGAN, one of the well known lawyers of Bath, Maine, was born at Trescott, Washington county, Maine, the son of Thomas and Katherine (Andrews) Keegan, the former now retired. He attended the public schools of his native place, and graduated from the high school in 1903. He then pursued the study of law at the University of Maine, was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1907, and since that time has practised his profession. For about six months he was in the office of Peter Charles Keegan. Mr. Keegan was appointed municipal judge by Governor Plaisted in 1912, and he was re-appointed in 1916. Judge Keegan is a Democrat in his political convictions, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Columbus, also a member of the Kennebec Yacht Club, and the Colonial Club. He is the chairman of the local exemption board of Sagadahoc county.

Judge Keegan married, November 12, 1913, at Bath, Maine, Margaret J. Lundrigan, daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret (Magill) Lundrigan, of Bath. Her father was for a long time a watchman at the yards of the Kelley-Spears Shipbuilding Company.

WILLIS ALLEN TRAFTON—Willis Allen Trafton, who is known in Auburn, Maine, on account of his progressiveness and public-spirit, and who as treasurer of the Dingley-Foss Shoe Company, is a prominent figure in the business world here, is a native of Alfred, Maine, where his family has resided for many years. He is a son of Freeman E. and Ruth Annie (Knight) Trafton, his father having been like himself a native of Alfred. Freeman E. Trafton was a retail meat dealer in that town, of which he was a life-long resident, and conducted a successful business until the time of his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-six years of age. Willis Allen Trafton was himself born at Alfred, February 11, 1876. He attended in early childhood the public schools of his native place, but when nine years of age was brought by his mother to Auburn. This was in the year 1885, a few years following his father's death. In Auburn he attended school for three years and then in 1888, though but twelve years of age at the time, he was obliged to go to work in order to assist in the support of the family, consisting of his mother and his two younger brothers. The financial circumstances of the family had grown poorer since the death of his father, seven years before, and the lad, in spite of his youth, felt his responsibilities keenly. He found an opportunity to take a position as errand boy in the office of the Barker Mill, and remained with this concern three years, but left them to take a superior position of pay-roll clerk, though only sixteen years of age. Shortly afterward he went with the First National Bank of Auburn, working first there in a clerical capacity, but afterward being advanced to the position of bookkeeper and finally to that of teller. He remained with this institution some seventeen years and then, in the month of December, 1909, left to accept the post of treasurer with the Dingley-Foss Shoe Company. He has continued in this important position up to the present time, and is now regarded as among the most capable figures in the business world of the city. In his politics Mr. Trafton is a Republican as far as national issues go, but in connection with local and municipal affairs he is independent, casting his vote and working for the success of the candidate he believes to be the best, regardless of party affiliations. He is active in fraternal circles here and especially so in connection with the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is affiliated with Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Lewiston. Mr. Trafton and his family attend the High Street Congregational church, to which he is a liberal benefactor.

Willis Allen Trafton was united in marriage November 15, 1905, at Auburn, Maine, with H. Frances Dain, a daughter of William C. and Helen (Wiggin) Dain, of this city. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trafton as follows: Stephen Dain, born May 13, 1907; Helen Ruth, born December 26, 1909; Mary Frances, born August 24, 1917; and Willis Allen, born November 13, 1918.

ARTHUR E. SCRUTON, the successful and progressive merchant and business man of Lewiston, Maine, is a member of a family which has resided in this country for many years, but was originally of Irish derivation.

The immigrant ancestor was one Thomas Scruton, who came from Ireland to the United States at an early period and settled in the State of New Hampshire. It was not long afterwards, however, that the family removed to Maine, and it was here that Edwin F. Scruton, the father of Arthur E. Schuton, was born in 1859. Mr. Scruton, Sr., was a native of Lewiston, where he resided during his entire life, and where he was engaged in a successful dry goods business for some thirty years. He was also very prominent in the public affairs of the city and served as an alderman and as overseer of the poor there. He was very actively connected with politics and was one of the leaders of the Republican party in Lewiston. He was closely identified with the local organization thereof. His adherence to this party, however, was ended abruptly at the time of the formation of the Progressive party, which he joined, and of which he continued a staunch supporter until his death, October 19, 1913, when fifty-four years of age. He married Eldora M. Niles, who survives him, and is now living in Lewiston. To Mr. and Mrs. Scruton, Sr., three children were born, as follows: Sarah, who died in early childhood; John Y., who is now engaged in the printing business with his brother, and married Lena Stevens, of Auburn, by whom he has had one son, John Y., Jr.; Arthur E., with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Born September 20, 1892, at Lewiston, Maine, Arthur E. Scruton, the youngest son of Edwin

home in that city. It was here that he received his education, attending first the public schools, and graduating from the high school in 1911, and then the Yarmouth Academy, where he studied during the year 1912. After completing his education at these institutions, Mr. Scruton entered the mercantile establishment of his father, and continued to be engaged in the clothing business under the firm name of J. Y. Scruton & Son until the year 1913. The father died in this year, and Arthur E. Scruton thereupon sold the clothing store and became a partner of his brother, John Y. Scruton, in the year 1914. It will be recalled that John Y. Scruton was engaged in the printing business, and it was in this enterprise that Arthur E. Scruton engaged. He is at present so engaged, and the concern has now developed to large proportions. Mr. Scruton is a staunch Republican and has long been active in his support of that party. He is also an enthusiastic advocate of out-door sports and took part in baseball and track athletics during his term in school. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighth Company of the Maine Coast Artillery, National Guard, January 10, 1916, and is at the present time (July 5, 1917) acting as a mustering officer for Battery Nelson Dingley, Milliken Regiment, and is preparing to enter the regular service. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Calumet Club, Lewiston.

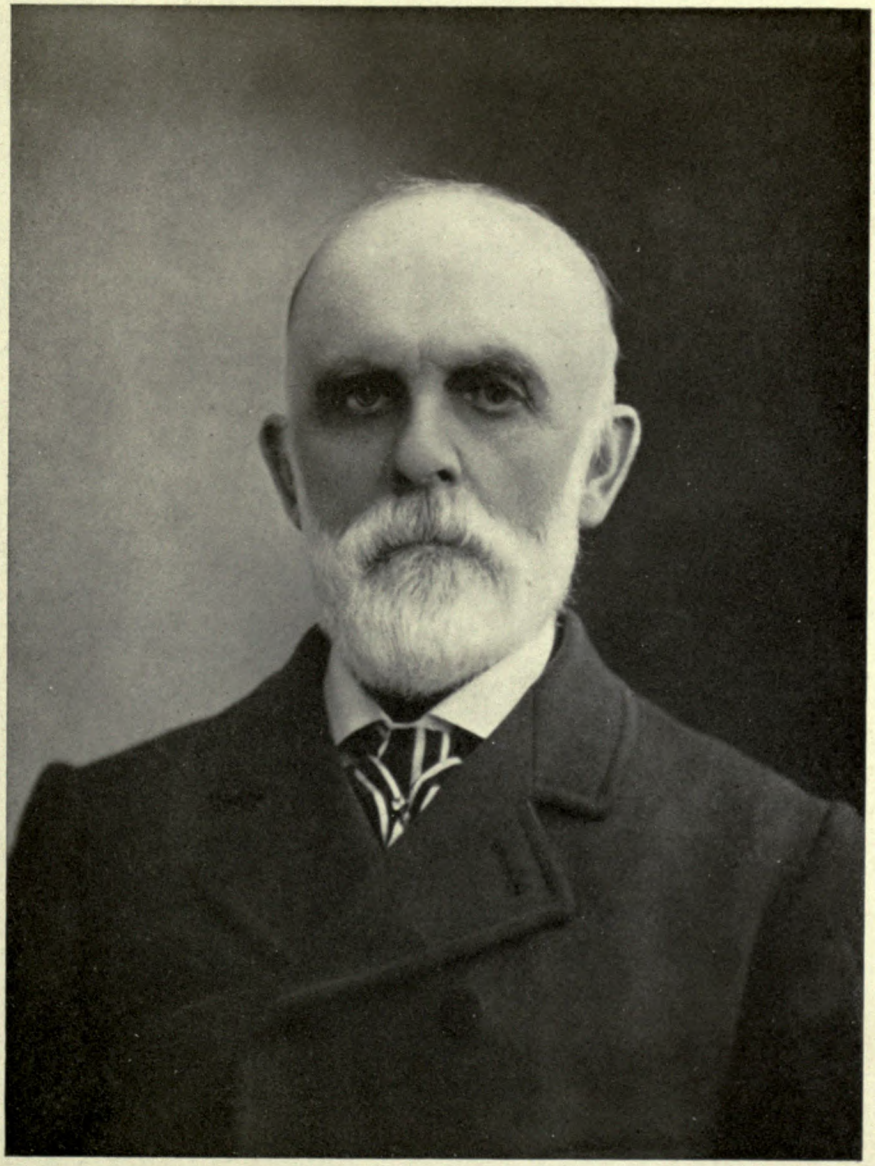
CHARLES J. DUNN was born in Houghton county, Michigan, July 14, 1872. He was brought to Maine when a child, and since has lived in this State. He was educated by tutors and at Blue Hill (Maine) Academy. He read law with the Honorable Edward E. Chase, at Blue Hill, and with Messrs. Hale & Hamlin, at Ellsworth, and commenced practice at Orono, March 17, 1892. Mr. Dunn has been a member of the Legislature; judge of the Oldtown Municipal Court, 1903-1911; delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, 1908-1916; appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 6, 1918; member of the Maine Bar Association and of the American Bar Association; director of the Merrill Trust Company, Oldtown Trust Company, Maine Real Estate Title Company; trustee of the Eastern Maine General Hospital; and treasurer of the University of Maine.

Mr. Dunn married Alice Isabel Ring, December 16, 1896, and two children were born of this marriage: Barbara, and Lillian Ring.

DANIEL JAMES SAWYER—For more than half a century Daniel J. Sawyer was a municipal officer of Jonesport, Maine, and for two terms he served his senatorial district in the State Senate. Eighty-five years was the span of his life, and for nearly that entire period he was one of the active, progressive merchants and shipbuilders of Maine. The firm, D. J. & E. M. Sawyer, was one of the well known, influential firms of Eastern Maine, and until 1890 they were largely engaged in shipbuilding. Daniel J. Sawyer sprang from the Cape Elizabeth branch of the numerous Sawyer families of Maine and New Hampshire, John Sawyer removing from Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1719, settling on "the Neck" opposite Portland, called Cape Elizabeth. The same year the town of Portland granted him the privilege of the ferry on the Cape side, which he kept for many years. The family remanied at Cape Elizabeth until another John Sawyer, probably a great-grandson of John Sawyer, the ferryman, moved to Jonesport, Maine, where Daniel Sawyer was born. Daniel Sawyer settled in Jonesport, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Washington county, Maine, and there his son, Daniel J. Sawyer, was born.

Daniel J. Sawyer was a grandson of John Sawyer, born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, who later settled in Jonesport. He had sons, John, Daniel, Eben, and daughters, Hannah and Peggy. Daniel Sawyer, second son of John Sawyer, was born in Jonesport Maine, May 1, 1791, died December 5, 1879. His years, eighty-eight, were spent at Jonesport, his activities including both boat building and farming. He was a Whig in politics, and a man of strong character. He married Mary Bagley, born in Liberty, Maine, May 10, 1801, died May 15, 1861. They were the parents of: Lois W., born June 6, 1821; Daniel James, to whose memory this review is dedicated; Levi B., born March 28, 1826; Rebecca, September 21, 1828; Lydia, December 8, 1833; Anne B., February 3, 1836; Mary A., May 21, 1838; Edward M., March 26, 1840; and Frances E., October 4, 1844.

Daniel James Sawyer, eldest son and second child of Daniel and Mary (Bagley) Sawyer, was born in Jonesport, Maine, April 2, 1824, and died June 10, 1909. He was educated in Jonesport schools and until reaching man's estate was his father's assistant. He early entered business life and was prominently associated with the business growth and general welfare of Jonesport. He began his business career as a merchant and boat builder, and later began the business of shipbuilding, which he conducted very successfully for many years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with his brother, Edward M. Sawyer, the brothers continuing ship building in connection with a very large retail mercantile business under the firm name, D. J. & E. M. Sawyer. For sixteen years their ship yard at Jonesport was



D. J. Sawyer.

a veritable hive of industry, ships following each other "overboard" with astonishing regularity, owning and controlling at one time forty-three wooden vessels. But wooden shipbuilding declined and fell in Maine, as elsewhere, and in 1890 they launched their last vessel, a schooner bearing the name of the senior member of the firm, "D. J. Sawyer." When the weight of years grew heavy Mr. Sawyer retired from active business.

Mr. Sawyer affiliated with the Republican party from its birth, and was one of its founders in the State of Maine. He always held true to the principles of that party and was one of its staunchest adherents. He held many of the town and municipal offices during his active years, and in 1877 was elected State Senator. In 1879 he was elected to succeed himself, and during his four years in the State Senate bore himself with dignity and honor. He was essentially a business man and had no interests outside his business, his home, and his public duties. He was for many years a member of the Congregational church, and died in that faith.

Daniel James Sawyer married in Jonesport, June 5, 1858, Emeline B. Glover, born in Waterboro, Massachusetts, April 14, 1836, died in Jonesport, July 1, 1902, daughter of Willard and Emeline (Packard) Glover, her father a minister of the Gospel. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer left no children.

FRANKLIN ORLANDO COBB—There is no name more distinguished than that of Cobb in the annals of the State of Maine, nor none which can claim a more honorable antiquity. It was founded in this country by Elder Henry Cobb, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who is believed to have come from Kent, England, in which case it is probable, although there is no documentary evidence to support the theory, that he was connected with the landed family of that name which had its seat at Cobbe Court in that county. He appears to have become a Separatist in early youth, and was a member of the much persecuted congregation who under the leadership of the Rev. John Lothrop came from London to the New World. From this worthy progenitor there have descended numerous lines bearing the name, and the family is now spread over a large part not only of the New England States but of the entire United States, and has been represented in several generations by men of distinction in their various communities. It has played a particularly prominent part in Maine and is represented at the present time by many men successful in business and professional life, who display in their persons the admirable traits which they have inherited from their hardy ancestors.

A member of this family who well deserves mention is Orlando G. Cobb, a native of Abbott, Maine, born in 1846. He removed as a young man to Dexter, Maine, where he engaged in a contracting business to which he later added a mercantile line and became well known in the community. He made Dexter his home until his death in December, 1913, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married, in Dexter, Ruth Blake, a native of that place, whose death occurred before that of her husband. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Bertha, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Franklin Orlando, of whom further; and Stanley A., who is in active practice as a dentist in Waterville, Maine.

Franklin Orlando Cobb was born July 7, 1870, at Sangerville, Penobscot county, Maine. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Dexter Maine, and it was in the latter place that he gained his elementary education, attending for that purpose the local public schools. Here he remained until he reached the age of eighteen, having in the meantime decided to make dentistry his career in life. Accordingly, he studied this subject under the preceptorship of Dr. Blanchard and then entered the Philadelphia Dental College. Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and practiced for a time in that city, and also practiced for short periods in Pittsburg and Erie, Pennsylvania. It was in 1895 that he finally came to Portland and established his office on the corner of Oak and Congress streets. He has been in practice in that city for twenty-two years, has met with a very gratifying success and built up a large and remunerative practice. He is also the owner of considerable real estate interests in Portland, and built the first apartment house in that city which is known as the Waymouth. He is a Republican in politics, but his profession makes such exacting demands upon his time and attention that he is unable to take any part in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being affiliated with the lodge, with Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Athletic Club and the State Street Parish Club, all of Portland. He attends the State Street Congregational Church, and has been active in advancing the interests of that body in the community.

On October 8, 1895, at Painsville, Ohio, Dr. Cobb was united in marriage with Amy Caroline Marsh, a native of that place and a daughter of Stephen D. Marsh, a life-long resident of Painsville, now de-

ceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Cobb three children have been born, as follows: Ruth Caroline, February 16, 1899; Madeline, May 14, 1901; and Franklin Orlando, Jr., November 24, 1903.

Dr. Cobb is a man of a type which is valuable in any community. Perfectly content with the ideal which he had set for himself, he has striven to perfect himself in his chosen calling, and being of a keen intellect and progressive character he has climbed to the top of his profession and also in business interests.

DANIEL BILLINGS HINCKLEY, pioneer iron manufacturer, was one of the early business men whose energy and integrity established an industry which gave an impetus in the days of the young republic to the prosperity of Bangor, Maine, a place where his descendants still reside. His name is worthy of a high place in any local history of his State, for he did much to upbuild its trade and manufacturing connections.

He was born September 13, 1800, at Hardwick, Massachusetts, the son of Barnabas and Mary (Billings) Hinckley. His father was a farmer, and the son received the usual education of the neighborhood in the country schools of the locality. He was an ambitious lad and like all self-made men led by an energetic spirit. He learned his business with his uncle, his mother's brother, Samuel Billings, who was the owner of a large iron-works in Hardwick, Massachusetts. He then started in business for himself, establishing an iron foundry at Bucksport, Maine, in 1827. In 1833 he removed to Bangor, and with that city he was henceforth identified. He was the founder and senior member of the firm of Hinckley & Egery, which became known throughout the State and for a long period had connections in all parts of the Union where there was a lumbering interest. The saw-mill machinery turned out by the firm of Hinckley & Egery was sent even to California, and here in 1849 a branch establishment was organized. Mr. Hinckley was an old line Whig, and was one of the charter members of the Second National Bank of Bangor, Maine. He was a Unitarian in his religious beliefs. A descendant of two Colonial governors, and of several of the *Mayflower* pilgrims, Mr. Hinckley's lineage was of pure New England stock.

Mr. Hinckley married, April 8, 1830, at Hardwick, Massachusetts, Mary Ann Gorham, a descendant of Elder Brewster, of John Howland, and of Governor Thomas Prince. She was the daughter of Elnathan and Edith (Farwell) Gorham. Of their six children three only survived childhood: Daniel, born June 4, 1831; Samuel Billings; Frank, born July 9, 1844.

ERNEST SAUNDERS, who has developed the largest floricultural business in Maine, and who is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Lewiston, is a member of an old New England family, which has resided in Maine for four generations and prior to that time was of Massachusetts.

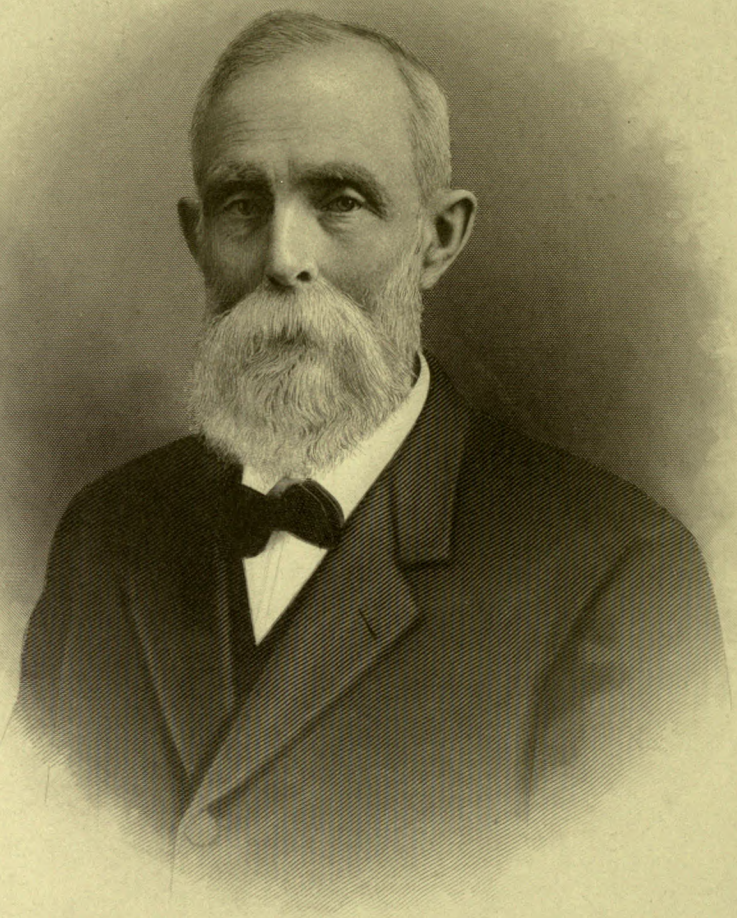
The first of the name to come to the "Pine Tree State" was Jonathan Saunders, the great-grandfather of the Mr. Saunders of this sketch. He was born at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in 1776, and came to Maine as a youth. He settled at Norway, Maine, and was living there as a young unmarried man at the time of the incorporation of that town in 1797. He continued to make it his home during the remainder of his natural life and eventually died there in 1838. He was married about the year 1800 to Susannah Weeks, of Gray, Maine, who died January 23, 1827, at the age of forty-five years. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Ann, born November 30, 1802, died April 16, 1883; Joseph, mentioned below; John, born November 7, 1806, died in Norway, June 20, 1874; Isaac, born July 24, 1814.

Joseph Saunders, the grandfather of Ernest Saunders of this sketch, was born October 8, 1804, at Norway, Maine. While still a young man he removed to Poland, where he became the owner of a large farm, which he conducted for the greater part of his life. He married Charlotte Merrow, of Minot, Maine, and they were the parents of one child, Samuel Woodbury, mentioned below.

Samuel Woodbury Saunders was born at Poland, Maine, April 13, 1832. The childhood of Samuel Woodbury Saunders was passed upon his father's farm, and he learned at an early age to assist with the work of the place. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Norway, Maine, where he resided until 1863, and in that year moved to Auburn, Maine. He attended the public schools at Norway and the Norway Academy, and after graduation from the latter institution, he taught in the district schools. He was unusually precocious as a youth and early took part in local affairs, being elected a selectman when but twenty-one years old. The life to which he had been trained at his father's homestead was one that he found greatly to his taste, so it is not strange that he determined to follow farming on his own account when the time came for a decision in regard to his future career. He accordingly set to work to secure a farm property for himself and soon became the owner of such a place, which he set about improving with the greatest energy. It was characteristic of Mr. Saunders that whatever he took up he did it with all his might and the prevailing opinion among others that the farmer is inclined to be unduly slow and conservative, whether true



Ernest Saunders



Samuel W. Saunders

or false in the average case, was certainly not true in his. He was a progressive and active man who was always ready to accept new knowledge and methods in his business, yet possessed of that quiet shrewdness that made him difficult to deceive. He made a great success of his farm and remained at work upon it until forty-five years of age and was one of the prominent figures in the section. Always enterprising and ready to undertake a new venture that appealed to his good judgment as promising, Mr. Saunders then became associated with the concern which was placing the new "American Encyclopedia" upon the market and became a traveling agent for that work. His belief both in the character of the encyclopedia and his own ability to dispose of it were justified in the event and he was soon able to call himself a success. After following this line for some time and meeting with very considerable financial return, Mr. Saunders once more took up agricultural work and this time devoted himself to the cultivation of nursery stock on a large scale. Once more he was successful and soon developed a very large and remunerative business, selling the products of his nursery throughout this prosperous agricultural district where there was a great market for such wares. So great was his success, indeed, that while yet a comparatively young man he was able to retire entirely from active business and passed his later years in well earned leisure.

Coming from Poland as a young man, Mr. Saunders made his home at Auburn for a time, but finally came to Lewiston and here resided until the close of his life, one of the most conspicuous figures in the general affairs of the place. For Mr. Saunders did not confine his energies or attention to the conduct of his own successful business operations. He was too intelligent and too far seeing in his sympathies and interests to make a mistake only too common among some of our successful men of the day. It has already been stated that at twenty-one he was elected to the office of selectman, and, although he afterwards rather avoided than sought office, he continued keenly interested in politics and was something of a leader in the various communities where he made his home. He was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and his voice carried weight in the councils of its local organization. He had begun as a Whig in the early days, but found himself so entirely in harmony with the attitude of the younger party towards the great issues of the day, he accordingly joined its ranks shortly after its organization. He was also prominent in social and fraternal circles in this city and was a member of Excelsior Commandery, V. O G. C. In his religious belief Mr. Saunders was a Congregationalist, and for many years was a prominent member of the First Congregational Church at West Auburn, which he joined during his residence at that place. He was very active in the work of the congregation, and for a long period held the office of trustee and also taught in the Sunday school there.

Samuel Woodbury Saunders was married (first) to Fanny N. Haskell, of Sweden, Maine, daughter of Cephas Haskell, of that place. Mrs. Saunders died some years later and he married (second) April 29, 1875, Mary Elizabeth Meserve, who survives him. Mrs. Saunders is the daughter of William Cate Meserve, a native of Jackson, New Hampshire, and Hannah (Coffin) Meserve, born at Lowell, Maine. Mr. Meserve made his home at Jackson for a number of years but later removed to Waterford, Maine, and still later to Lawrence, where his death occurred August 29, 1874. He was a farmer by occupation and also carried on the business of making shoes. He was a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion and for many years was a steward in his church. Two children were born of Mr. Saunder's first union; Anson, born in 1861, and died at the age of two years and seven months; and Ernest, of this review. By the second marriage three children were born as follows: Fanny Blanche, who became the wife of Harry Stetson, president of the Lewiston & Auburn Trust Company; Stella May, who resides with her mother and assists her brother, Ernest, in the conduct of his large business; Charles M., married Annie Proctor, and is associated with his elder brother in his business. Mrs. Saunders is a woman of unusual character and ability and for many years gave her husband, not only the highest type of companionship, but material assistance in the management of his affairs. Her daughters inherit much of her practical grasp of affairs and have played no small part in the development of the large horticultural business of which their brother Ernest is the head.

Born October 22, 1871, at Auburn, Maine, Ernest Saunders lived with his parents in that city until he had reached the age of eight years. For a short time he attended school in Auburn, but the major part of his education was received after he had gone with his parents from there to Lewiston. From the age of eight to sixteen he attended the public schools of the latter city, and then began learning his present business, albeit in an extremely primitive manner at first. He began by keeping a small garden in what was then his father's home, but which has since grown to be his enormous establishment at No. 578 Main street, Lewiston. In addition to his father's house, which stood on a comparatively small lot

there was also a vacant field at that time and here Mr. Saunders began the cultivation of plants under glass, his first attempts being with nothing more ambitious than cold frames. He possessed, however, the first qualification of the successful business man of being able to successfully market his products and thus the business grew rapidly from these small beginnings until it is now the largest in the State. At the present time (1917) he is the owner of four mammoth greenhouses, which contain some fifty-two thousand five hundred square feet, all under glass, and which are equipped with the most modern facilities for carrying on scientific floriculture. These houses are heated by three great boilers, which supply steam to all parts of the plant, and their care together with the marketing of the plants and flowers necessitates the employment of between twelve and twenty hands, according to the needs of the season. Mr. Saunders owns and operates a motor truck for the delivery of his products, and his business now extends far beyond the limits of his home town. In addition to his business Mr. Saunders has of recent years interested himself in real estate development and has invested largely in residential properties in Lewiston. The upper part of Main street has been the scene of these development projects and in that quarter he has built a number of handsome modern residences of which he is the owner. He is also the treasurer and trustee of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, a director of the Manufacturers National Bank, and a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Lewiston. One of Mr. Saunders' recent enterprises, with which he is meeting his customary success, is the development of a great apple orchard, upon a fine farm located at Greene. This project gives every promise of meeting with the highest success and of extending Mr. Saunders' reputation into another department of agriculture. It will be interesting to quote from an article appearing in the *Industrial Androscoggin County* upon the subject of Mr. Saunders' achievement in floriculture.

While floriculture may be considered as an industry, it is far from being merely mechanical, for successful results depend largely upon the skill and knowledge of the operator. These important distinctions, combined with business ability and progressive methods, have placed Earnest Saunders, Lewiston's largely operating florist, among the foremost floriculturists of New England. The products of Mr. Saunders' greenhouses, flowering plants, cut flowers, rare ferns, etc., and many varied memorial offerings are in constant and large demand throughout the entire northern New England. A visit to the spacious greenhouses, modern to the last word in equipment, reveals vast areas of growing plants with their thousands of buds and flowers, not only a deeply impressing sight but a mighty object lesson of man's scientific knowledge to compel nature to yield up her choicest treasures. To enumerate the products would be to name many varieties of flowers, roses, carnations, pinks, violets, lillies—all in bewildering and beautiful array, and as well, fancy ferns and decorative greens in profusion.

The production of memorial offerings is a distinct branch of the business, and has made the fame of Mr. Saunders quite as wide spread as have his cut flower products. These memorial offerings by the most skilled arrangement, the result of trained and experienced ability, reach the acme of perfectoin. They embrace a wide range in clusters and wreaths and floral designs, often startling in conception and the originality of the ideas expressed.

Mr. Saunders has not confined his attention to the business world, however, or even to what may be in a measure regarded as his hobby, the science of floriculture. He is a man of too broad a mind and too wide sympathies not to take an active part in many departments of the community's life. He has been a leader in the public affairs of the city and has served for three years as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Lewiston. He is at the present time president of that board and is taking a most effective part in placing the city government on the best business basis and in seeing to it that the interests of the community-at-large are always kept as the paramount consideration of the government. He is also a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles and is particularly active in connection with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for two years has been master thereof; of King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a charter member of the last named body. He is a Congregationalist in his religious belief.

Ernest Saunders was united in marriage, June 25, 1906, at Auburn, Maine, with Mary Crawshaw, a native of Lewiston, born September 28, 1872, a daughter of John M. and Helen (Budlong) Crawshaw. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are the parents of three children, as follows: Fannie Estelle, born May 15, 1907; Mary Elizabeth, September 17, 1910; and Ernest, Jr., November 4, 1913.

FREEMAN GEORGE DAVIS, one of the progressive and up-to-date wholesale merchants and business men of Lewiston, Maine, and one who, despite early obstacles, has made his way to a position of prominence in the business world, comes of old "Pine Tree State" stock. He is a son of George W. and Philena (Carle) Davis, both

of whom were natives of Sangerville, Maine, where they were born, lived and died. George W. Davis was a prominent man in the community, and his death occurred at the age of seventy-six years and that of his wife at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Annie, who died in infancy; Mary A., who became the wife of O. Copeland, of Portland; Ellen, who was the widow of A. J. Sands, of Sangerville; Freeman George; H. J., of Auburn, Maine; Almeda, now the wife of F. P. Leighton; Effie, who married O. S. Swanton, of Portland, Maine.

Born at Sangerville, Maine, July 17, 1864, Freeman George Davis, fourth child of George W. and Philena (Carle) Davis, passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. It was there that he attended the public schools and so gained the elementary portion of his education. He soon after entered French's Business College at Lewiston, thus making his first acquaintance with the city where his business career was to be laid. He was twenty years of age when he graduated from this institution, and shortly afterwards he entered the wholesale grocery business in association with Messrs. Curtis & Record, with the firm name of Curtis, Davis & Record. As time went on, Mr. Davis gradually came to have more and more control of the concern, and eventually bought the interest of his senior partner, Mr. Curtis. After this the business was conducted under the style of Davis & Record for a number of years and finally in 1902, he also bought Mr. Record's interests and organized the present firm of F. G. Davis & Company. From the outset the enterprise flourished, and of recent years it has come to be regarded as one of the largest and most important concerns of its kind in the entire region. As time went on the demands of the business grew so large that the original quarters became quite inadequate, and in 1911 Mr. Davis built the present handsome four-story building in which the enterprise is now found. It now possesses the capacity of one hundred and fifty carloads and is equipped with all the latest devices both for the efficient handling of the business and for safety, such as automatic sprinklers, etc., to safeguard the very valuable supplies which he always keeps there. In addition to this store at Lewiston, Mr. Davis also conducts a general store at Hebron, known as the Hebron Trading Company, and here he has also met with a most enviable but well deserved success.

Mr. Davis' activities are by no means confined to the conduct of his private business, however, and he is a well known figure in practically every department of the city's life. He is affiliated with a large number of important organizations here, among which should be mentioned the First Auburn Trust Company, of which he is a director and stockholder. He also interests himself actively in local affairs and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. The demands made upon his time and energies by his business are naturally great, but such time as he can spare he gives to political work and was for three years actively identified with the city government, for two years as a member of the Common Council and for one as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is also a member of a number of fraternal organizations and other similar societies in this region, among which should especially be mentioned the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he is a charter member of the Commercial Travelers' Association at Lewiston. While his business interests are all connected with Lewiston, Mr. Davis makes his home in the neighboring city of Auburn and here too has exhibited a wide public spirit in his dealings with the community. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and attends the First Church of this denomination at Auburn, of which he is a member.

Mr. Davis married (first) in 1884, Mary Alice Stanchfield, whose death occurred in the year 1909. Two children were born of this union: Lena Alice, who is now the wife of J. Harry Daly, who is associated with the firm of F. G. Davis & Company in the capacity of traveling salesman; and Frank Carl, of Auburn, where he engaged in business as the manager of the out-of-town shipping department of his father's concern. He married (second) in 1910, Etta L. Crooker.

It is always pleasant to witness the achievement of men who have combined their own personal advantage with the advancement of the common weal, and who have labored for ends in which such a combination may be found. It seems to be growing less possible to enjoy this pleasure today, when business ideals are narrowing and the leaders in our financial world are coming to consider less and less the effects of their operations upon the fortunes of others. But with such men as Mr. Davis, the spectacle may be seen at its best. With such men as he the altruistic is at least as strong a motive as the personal, and he would have found it difficult to conceive of an objective which did not include the good of his fellows at least incidentally. It is the glory of the

great figure of the period, which is so intimately associated with the origin and development of New England mercantile interests, that this is true of them almost without exception, that the thought of subserving their own interests in opposition to that of their respective communities, or even without reference thereto, never enters their heads, but that they always consider the growth of the great enterprises which arise out of their efforts quite as much as a means of increasing the prosperity of these communities as of lining their own purses. Of Mr. Davis it may be said that he seems especially endowed by nature for the part he plays, that his mental equipment is adapted perfectly to the particular line of work he engages in, and that, above all, he possesses that rather rare faculty of perceiving the quality of his own talents and of putting them to use in the direction in which they would prove most effective. The personality which his associates know is not less endowed with graces than his character with virtues, with the result that there are but few who can boast of a circle of freinds at once as large and devoted as that possessed by him. He is without doubt one of the most popular men in his community, and a model of citizenship and public-spiritedness.

THOMAS EDWARD McDONALD—One of the well known insurance men of Portland, Maine, is Thomas Edward McDonald, who has become most closely identified with its life and at the present time conducts a successful insurance business there. He is a son of Thomas and Martha (Caddoo) McDonald, his father having been a native of Ireland, where he was born at Temple More, County Tipperary, and his mother was born in Port Neuf, Quebec.

Born December 30, 1862, at Port Neuf, Quebec, Thomas Edward McDonald came with his parents to the United States while still an infant. His father and mother settled at Cleveland, Ohio, and it was in that city and in Ontario, Michigan, that Mr. McDonald formed his earliest association and where he passed his childhood and early youth. His education was gained mainly at the hands of his father, who was a school teacher. Upon completing his studies he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Grand Trunk Railroad at their offices at Port Huron, Michigan. He then became connected with the Young Men's Christian Association at Detroit, Michigan. In the year 1899, however, he withdrew from this position and came to Portland, Maine, and has made that city his home and the scene of his active business career ever since. It was in 1894 that he took up his present line of business, and on January 1, 1900, became connetced with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. He was made manager for the State of Maine in 1907 and holds that responsible office at the present time (1917). Mr. McDonald does not confine his attention to his business activities, however, but is prominent in social and fraternal life as well. He is particularly active in the Masonic order and is affiliated with Portland Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, in which he is past high priest; St. Alban Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander; and is now deputy master of Portland Council, and a member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Masonic Board of Trustees and of Maine Consistory; also a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Athletic Club, the Montjoy Club, the Economic Club, the Davy Crockett Big Game Club and various other organizations.

Mr. McDonald was united in marriage, October 27, 1885, at Kingston, Ontario, with Esther Johnston, a native of that city and a daughter of Oliver and Mary (Abernathy) Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, who are now deceased, were natives of New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have been born two childern, as follows: Bhima Gertrude, born June 18, 1888, now the wife of Dr. James M. Sturtevant; and Edward Reginald, born 1891, at present an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, being associated with his father in business. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and their children are all members of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRY RUSSELL COOLIDGE—The name which stands at the head of this article is that of a member of the Pittsfield bar, who, despite the fact that he has numbered but fourteen years as a resident of that city, has made for himself a leading position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. In the sphere of politics Mr. Coolidge is well known, having served as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives, and with the church life of his community he is actively associated.

John Coolidge, founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1639 and settled at Watertown, Masachnusetts.

Thomas Coolidge, great-great-grandfather of Harry Russell Coolidge, was of Watertown and in



Harry R. Coolidge

1790 migrated to Livermore, Maine. He married Lucy Wythe.

Thomas (2) Coolidge, son of Thomas (1) and Lucy (Wythe) Coolidge, was of Livermore.

Albion Coolidge, son of Thomas (2) Coolidge, was also of Livermore.

Franklin W. Coolidge, son of Albion and Hannah (Philbrick) Coolidge, was born at Livermore, Maine, where he engaged in mercantile business. He married, at Jay, Maine, Cora H., born at Winthrop, Maine, daughter of Andrew and Angelica (Fuller) Campbell, and they are the parents of two children: Harry Russell, mentioned below, and Emma B. Mr. Coolidge, who has now retired from business, is still living at Pittsfield. Mrs. Coolidge belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a descendant from Dr. Fuller, of the *Mayflower*.

Harry Russell Coolidge, son of Franklin W. and Cora H. (Campbell) Coolidge, was born December 15, 1879, at Livermore, Maine, and received his earliest education in the public schools of his native place, passing thence to the high school and then entering Westbrook Seminary. From this instiution he graduated in 1898, and later matriculated in the law department of the Boston University, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In August, 1903, he was admitted to the bar.

Without delay Mr. Coolidge opened an office in Lewiston, but at the end of a year removed, in 1904, to Pittsfield, where he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1907 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. During the years which have elapsed since Mr. Coolidge became a resident of Pittseld, he has established an enviable reputation as a general practitioner. He is a member of the firm of Manson and Coolidge, and holds the position of attorney for the Pittsfield National Bank.

As an adherent of the Republican party Mr. Coolidge is actively identified with matters political, and from 1905 to 1907 filled the office of assistant clerk in the House of Representatives. He belongs to the County Bar Association and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity to the chapter degree, and also with the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Universalist parish, serving as chairman of the board of trustees and having held the office of vice-president of the State Universalist convention.

The career of Harry Russell Coolidge has, almost from its inception, been associated with of his profession and of the general public, that it will long continue to be so.

WILLIAM WEBSTER ROBERTS — The Roberts family, of which William Webster Roberts, the successful business man and progressive citizen of Portland, Maine, is a member, can claim an honorable antiquity in the "Pine Tree State," where for a number of generations it has occupied an enviable position in regard and esteem of the several communities in which it has resided. The Mr. Roberts of this sketch belongs to the Portland branch of this family, and is a son of Reuben D. Roberts, who was a native of that city. Mr. Roberts, Sr., was one of the pioneer bakers of the city and carried on a successful business here for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred in 1852. He married Rachel Webster, a native of Freeport, Maine, and one child was born of this union, namely, William Webster, of whom further.

Born November 14, 1840, at Portland, Maine, William Webster Roberts spent his childhood in his native city, and it was there that he gained his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. While little more than a youth, however, he went West and spent six years in Ohio, between 1864 and 1870. In the latter year, however, he returned to the East and soon became identified with the line of business in which he is still interested. In 1870 he secured a clerical position with the firm of Dresser & Ayer, stationers, and two years later, so great were his services, that he was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of Dresser, McClellan & Company. The name of the firm was shortly after changed to that of Mosher, McClellan & Company. Not long afterwards Mr. Roberts severed his connection with this company and became clerk for Hall L. Davis, who was engaged in the same line of business and remained until 1902. In that year the present corporation of the William W. Roberts Co. was formed, with Mr. Roberts in the office of treasurer. This prospered highly from the outset and now conducts one of the most successful stationery businesses in Portland and the surrounding country. Mr. Roberts has continued to hold the office of treasurer up to the present time (1917) and it has been due in a large measure to his capable handling of its affairs that the concern has grown to its present large proportions. Mr. Roberts devotes practically his entire time and attention to its affairs and has given it a reputation and standing second to no

Roberts is not a politician in any sense of the word, he has taken interest in public affairs and is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies. He was for two years a member of the common council of the city and served in that responsible capacity with efficiency and disinterestedness. Mr. Roberts has always been a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of Portland and more especially so in his affiliation with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knigts Templar. He is also a member of the local lodges of the Maine Lodge of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief Mr. Roberts is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination in Portland.

William Webster Roberts was united in marriage, September 3, 1862, at Medford, Massachusetts, with Arabella Waterman, a native of that town and a daughter of Eban and Sarah (Rogers) Waterman, old and highly honored members of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are now deceased, their death having occurred at Medford, Massachusetts, where for many years Mr. Waterman carried on the business of ship building with a high degree of success. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts three children have been born, as follows: 1. Lora Josephine, whose death occurred at the age of nineteen. 2. George Clinton, who now resides at North Yarmouth, Maine, where he is engaged in farming; married Nancy G. Kimball and they are the parents of two children, Pauline Alice and Marion. 3. Alice McClellan, who is now the wife of Allen O. Goold, of Portland, and they are the parents of one child, Gilbert Goold.

William Webster Roberts is a man in whose character the strong and gentle are very happily blended. In the matter of those fundamental virtues upon which all real character is based, honesty and courage, he is almost a Puritan in his demands and neither himself falls away from the ideal nor can find any use for the man who does. Outside of this, however, he is extremely tolerant in his judgments and the most companionable of men. He is perfectly devoted to his home and to the best interests of his family, finding the greatest happiness in that most intimate relation. He spends all the time he can is often heard to remark that he loves his home and his business. His religion is a very vital matter with him and plays an active part in his every day affairs. It is his sincere effort to model himself upon the great precepts that are voiced by his church, and he succeeds beyond the common and is a fine example of good citizenship and virtuous manhood.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, lawyer, was born at Brunswick, Maine, October 13, 1857. He was educated in the Brunswick schools, with a special business course in Lewiston, Maine. He became a resident of Portland in 1871; and on January 1, 1878, he entered the law office of Webb & Haskell, composed of the late Hon. Nathan Webb, afterwards judge of the United States District Court, and Hon. Thomas H. Haskell, afterwards an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. Mr. Thompson was admitted to the Cumberland bar, October 18, 1881, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law in Portland, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts. Upon Mr. Haskell's appointment to the Supreme Court, Mr.Thompson became associated with Edward Woodman, Esq., under the name of Woodman & Thompson, and they so continued until January 1, 1890. Mr. Thompson's practice has been principally in the trial of matters pending in the Federal Courts, and largely pertaining to maritime affairs. He is quite frequently engaged in the trial of admiralty cases before the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, and in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. As this branch of the law necessarily relates to matters occurring in nearly every part of the world, it has been necessary for him to become familiar with International Law.

HALBERT PAINE GARDNER, whose career is identified with the town of Patten and the city of Portland, Maine, and who, as a man in the prime of life, has made himself prominent in the affairs of the State, is a native of Patten, Maine. He is a type that we associate with the idea of New England and of the wonderful progress that it has made during the century subsequent to our birth as a nation, the type that has brought about the marvelous progress by its undaunted courage, its unfaltering patience and its intelligence, skill and enterprise. Mr. Gardner is a member of a very well known Maine family, and a son of Colonel Ira B. Gardner, who was ac-



Halbert P. Gardner

tile interests in various locations up to the time of his decease, and who lost his arm at the battle of Winchester in the Civil War.

Halbert Paine Gardner was born February 15, 1867, and passed his childhood and early youth in his native town, Patten. He was a student in the public schools of Patten and Patten Academy, completing his studies at the age of sixteen, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the general lumber and mercantile establishment conducted by his father, remaining with him until he attained his majority, and then removed to the city of Boston, his intention being to secure better educational advantages. After a period of study in that city, he went West and remained for some time in the State of Colorado, where he became interested in mining operations. Eventually, however, he returned to Patten, Maine, and finally came to Portland, Maine, where he at present makes his home. Mr. Gardner has been extremely active in the public affairs of Portland, and has also played no small part in the politics of the State for a number of years. He was a staunch member of the Republican party until the National Convention of 1912, and was a delegate-at-large from the State of Maine to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in the year 1912. He served four terms in the State Legislature as representative and senator from Patten and Penobscot county. He also served his party in numerous ways, and is regarded as one of its leaders in the State. On July 31, 1912, he was elected chairman of the meeting of Progressive Republicans of the State of Maine, which took place in Portland, and was later elected National Committeeman of the Progressive party. In 1914 this party did him the honor to make him its candidate for the governorship of Maine, and in 1915 and 1916 he acted as a member of the State and National committees of that party. Mr. Gardner is a remarkable public speaker and a most effective political campaigner, and is always to be found taking an active part in politics in support of the cause in which he believes. Mr. Gardner is also a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal circles in Portland, is a member of the local lodges of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and is also affiliated with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States of America, Maine Division, and of the Sons of Veterans in that State. He was the first man to urge upon Congress the support of recommendations made by the army and navy for military preparedness by a resolution unanimously adopted by the Sons of Veterans of Maine.

On October 11, 1893, while residing in Patten, Maine, shortly after his return from the West, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Adelaide Darling, of Ashland, Aroostook county, Maine, a daughter of Hiram and Emma Darling, who have been deceased for a number of years, but who during their lifetime were distinguished residents of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of two children: Helen Pauline, born January 20, 1897, attended the Wayneflete School of Portland and Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Massachusetts; and Dorothy, born October 16, 1900, a student of the Wayneflete School.

There is always something instructive in the record of such men as Halbert P. Gardner, the public spirited and successful citizen of Portland, Maine, because in them we see typified the earnest and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success, because the achievements that we discover there are not the result of a brilliant *tour de force*, but of the quiet, conscientious application of the talents and abilities with which nature has endowed them to the circumstances at hand, because the position and fortune which they have gained seem almost to be no more than an incident to a by-product of the consistent performance of duty which forms its own end and objective. This is instinctively realized by those who come in contact with Mr. Gardner, who is not so much thought of by the community in the character of a man of wealth and position, as in that of a wise, philanthropic citizen, whose best advice and counsel in all emergencies may always be had for the asking.

HARTLEY C. BANKS, the popular and efficient mayor of Biddeford, Maine, where his birth occurred August 8, 1865, and with the life and affairs of which he has been intimately connected for many years, is a member of a family that has made its home in this State for a long period. He is a son of Cyrus K. and Abigail S. (Works) Banks, and a grandson of John Banks, of North Saco, Maine. The father, Cyrus K. Banks, was born at that place, December 19, 1835, and as a young man engaged in the trucking business in Biddeford. Later he became interested in lumber, and for the last forty years had dealt extensively in that commodity. He married Abigail S. Works, and they were the parents of the following children: Otis C., Fred F., Nellie M., Hartley C., Frank E., Hattie E. and Earnest J. The elder Mr. Banks died February 19, 1911.

The early life of Hartley C. Banks was spent in his native city of Biddeford, and as a lad he at-

tended the local public schools for his education. Upon completing his studies at these institutions he began to work for his father, who had been engaged in the lumber business at Biddeford a number of years, and when the latter died he and his brother, Frank E. Banks, assumed the business and have continued it to the present time. It has now reached large proportions, and under the name of Banks Brothers, is well known throughout the entire region. Mr. Banks has interested himself in the general business welfare of the community, and in his capacity of second vice-president and director of the Business Men's Association has done very effective work in assisting and promoting its development. He has always been keenly interested in local affairs, and as a member of the Democratic party, early became prominent. In the year 1914 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen and served in that capacity during that and the two years following. It was in 1917 that he was elected mayor of the city of Biddeford, and is at the present time (1918) giving this place a splendid business administration and winning the general praise of the community. He is a member of Laconia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

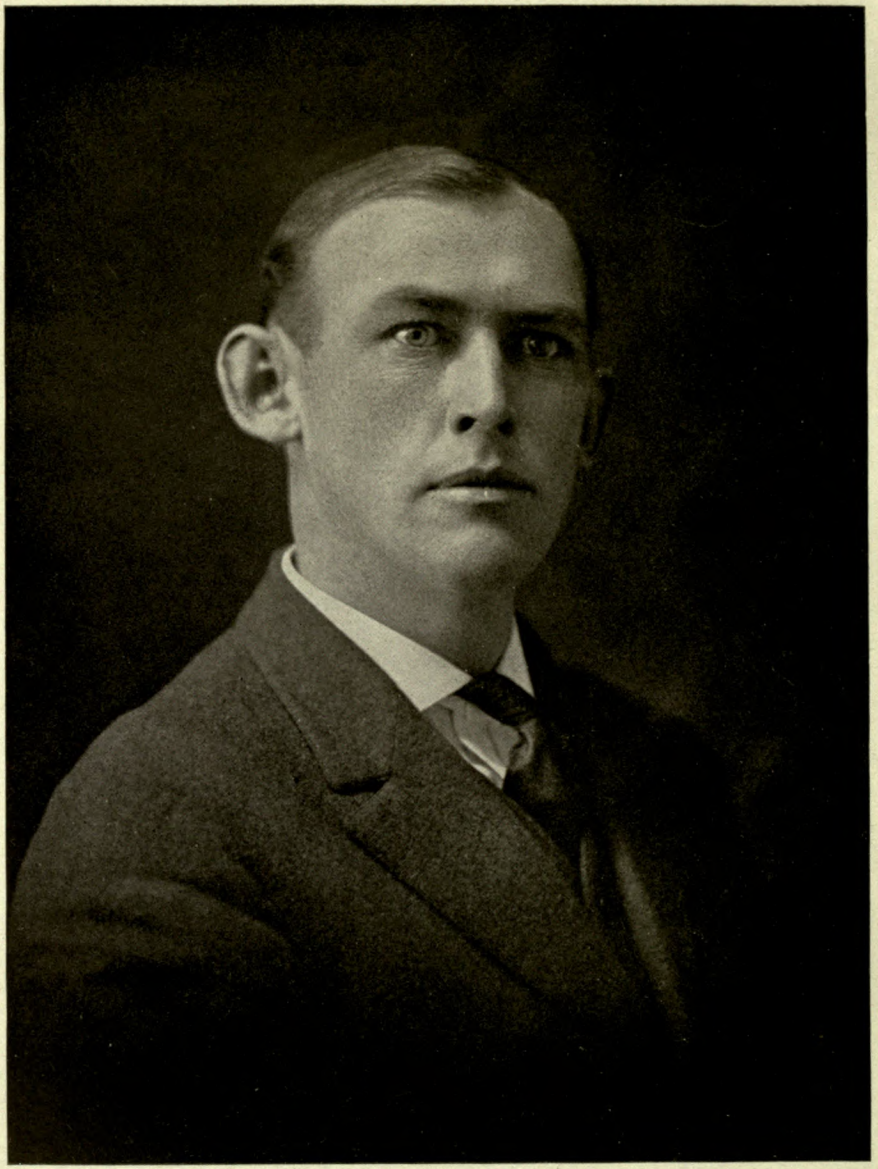
Hartley C. Banks was united in marriage, April 6, 1892, at Biddeford, with Eugenia M. Preble, a daughter of Edward P. and Melissa (Merrill) Preble, of Saco. They are the parents of two children: Merton F., born July 27, 1894, and Carleton H., born May 5, 1900.

HERBERT NATHANIEL PINKHAM, the prominent insurance man of Portland, Maine, comes of old Maine stock, his father having been Nathaniel Pinkham, who was born in 1821 in this State in the town of Harpswell. He was a man who followed the sea and had risen in that roughest and most perilous of callings to the post of master mariner, and for some years commanded vessels in the foreign trade. Later in life, however, he became a farmer and lived at Falmouth, Maine, where eventually he died in the month of January, 1908. He married Sarah Haskel, like himself a native of Harpswell, Maine, who died at Cumberland Center in the year 1886. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Frederick N., who was killed in the year 1879 in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Frank B., who was lost at sea in 1880; Herbert Nathaniel, whose career forms the subject matter of this brief sketch; Aulena J., who became the wife of F. W. Hamilton, of Cumberland Center, Maine; Susan E., who became the wife of Charles S. Wilson, of West Falmouth, Maine; and Georgia A., who died about 1890.

Born June 27, 1857, at Harpswell, Maine, Herbert Nathaniel Pinkham, third child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Haskell) Pinkham, passed but the first four years of his life in his native place. In 1861 his parents removed to Falmouth, Maine, where he lived until the year 1869 and he then accompanied them to Cumberland. It was in the latter place that his education was received and there that he attended the Greely Institute, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1875. He then studied for a year at Gray's Business College in Portland, where he took a commercial course and was graduated in 1876. From that time on he made his home at Portland, and established himself in the insurance business there, a line which he has followed uninterruptedly for forty years. He has carried on this business in partnership, first with Mr. F. H. Morse under the firm name of Morse & Pinkham from 1883 to 1889, when the firm of Dow & Pinkham was organized. His partner, Sterling Dow, died in 1892 after which a corporation was formed under the same title to continue the business and has continued to the present time. The concern has its offices at No. 35 Exchange street, Portland, and transacts a very large business, enjoying the reputation of absolute reliability and integrity. Mr. Pinkham is also active in other departments of the community's life, and is affiliated with a number of important organizations there. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the Old Portland Cadets and he is a member at present of Portland Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Pinkham was united in marriage, November 10, 1880, with Sarah E. McMaster, a native of Portland and a daughter of Samuel and Caddie (Skillins) McMaster, who during their life were highly respected residents of the city but have now been deceased many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham the following children have been born: Ethel C.; Eleanor M., who resides with her parents in Portland, and is at present assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of the Williston Congregational Church; Sarah B., who became the wife of Edward S. Anthoine, of Portland; Herbert N., Jr., who is now an editorial writer on the Boston *Journal* and resides in that city; Helen N. and Elizabeth, who reside with their parents; and Dorothy E., who at the present time attends the Portland High School.

The Pinkhams are among the very old New England families, it having been founded as early as the year 1637, at Dover Point, New Hamp-



A. W. G. Soule.

shire, by one Richard Pinkham, who came from Plymouth, England, and settled there. Members of the family removed from that place at an early date and settled in Maine, where, at the village of Harpswell, Elijah Pinkham, the paternal grandfather of the Mr. Pinkham of this sketch lived and died.

ALFRED MORTON GILMORE SOULE—The man whose name furnishes the title of this article needs no introduction to his fellow-citizens of Augusta, nor indeed to anyone within the limits of the State of Maine. As chief deputy of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Agriculture, Mr. Soule is influentially connected with a group of interests vital to the well-being of the entire community.

Alfred Morton Gilmore Soule was born November 7, 1879, in Woolwich, Maine, and is a son of Alfred Merritt and Agnes Delano (Gilmore) Soule. The education of Alfred Morton Gilmore Soule was received at Lincoln Academy, Bowdoin College and the Medical School of Maine.

In April, 1907, Mr. Soule first entered the service of the Department of Agriculture and in 1914 he was appointed Chief Deputy of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Agriculture of Maine, charged with the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Law and also the laws regulating the sale of commercial feeding stuffs, commercial fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides. This very responsible office he has since continuously filled with an efficiency which has secured highly beneficial and gratifying results. The political principles favored by Mr. Soule are those advocated by the Republican party. He is vice-president of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, Food Administrator for Kennebec county and a member of the State Advisory Board of the United States Food Administration, the State Fuel Wood Committee, the Association of Food Control Officials, the American Public Health Association, the American Association of Economic Entomoligists and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He belongs to the Committee of Food Production and Conservation for Maine. Among the other organizations in which Mr. Soule is enrolled are the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Academy of Science and the Zeta Psi, Theta Nu Epsilon and Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternities. He affiliates with Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons and the Patrons of Husbandry, No. 68. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Soule married, September 4, 1907, Mary Emily, daughter of William Henry and Mary Emily (Weston) Hilton, of Damariscotta, Maine, and they are the parents of the following children: Gilmore Weston; Mary Morton; Frances Gilmore; William Hilton; and David Bradford.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the office which Mr. Soule fills with such rare competence, and his native State has reason to congratulate herself that interests essential to her very existence are entrusted to one so worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

WILLIAM OWEN PETERSON—The Peterson family has resided in Maine for many years, its members having made distinguished places for themselves in the life of the various communities with which they have dwelt. There are various branhces in different parts of the State, but the line with which we are concerned at the present time was living at the town of Bowdoinham, in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was here that John H. Peterson, the father of William O. Peterson, was born September 28, 1833, though he afterwards removed to the town of Bath, and still later to Brunswick, Maine, where his death occurred March 1, 1915. In his youth he was a mechanic by trade, but was turned from this line of work by an accident, which more or less disabled him, and thereupon engaged in the grocery business, in which he made a very considerable success. He married Abbie Neal Woodside, a native of Brunswick, born June 20, 1835, and died at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of four children, as follows: William Owen, of whom further; Nellie A., who resides at Brunswick; Frederick and Emma, both of whom died in early childhood.

Born August 13, 1857, at Bath, Maine, William Owen Peterson, oldest child of John H. and Abbie Neal (Woodside) Peterson, passed his childhood and early youth there. He received an education there, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He then removed to Brunswick, Maine, with his parents, and there studied at the high school, from which he graduated in 1873. Here he was prepared for college and immediately after matriculated at Bowdoin College. He did not, however, complete his course at that institution, remaining there during the years 1873 and 1874, at the end of which period he withdrew and began working for his father in the latter's grocery establishment. He continued at this work until the retirement of the elder Mr. Peterson in 1889, upon which William O. took over the man-

agement of the business and continued it on his own account until 1898. This was the year of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and immediately Mr. Peterson sold his business and accompanied his regiment, which was in State militia, he being major. After the war Mr. Peterson spent two years as a commercial traveler, and in 1901 moved to Portland. Here he took up the insurance business, and is at present (1917) carrying on a very successful enterprise in that line. He represents the National Life Insurance Company and holds the office of cashier in that concern. Mr. Peterson has always taken a keen interest in military matters, and at the present time holds the rank of colonel in the Maine Coast Artillery. He owns a delightful summer cottage on Casco Bay, where he spends his holidays. He has always been devoted to out-door life, and in his youth was a well known rifle shot. Mr. Peterson is affiliated with a number of organizations of a social and fraternal order, among which should be mentioned the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Society of United Spanish War Veterans. His wife is a member of the Universalist church in Portland, and active in advancing the cause of the same there.

William Owen Peterson was united in marriage, June 3, 1880, at Bowdoinham, Maine, with Mary D. Cheney, a native of that town, a daughter of Abiel H. Cheney, a practicing physician there, and Caroline L. (Curtis) Cheney, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney died at the age of sixty-four and fifty-three, respectively. Mr. Cheney was a native of Springvale, while Mrs. Cheney was born at Bowdoinham. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson one child has been born, a son, John Arthur, February 21, 1884, in Brunswick, Maine. In the year 1902 he graduated from Deering High School, and is now connected with the firm of R. G. Dun & Company.

Mr. Peterson's many sterling qualities make him a splendid type of the useful citizen who places public interests before private ones. A gentleman of the old school, possessing the more inflexible ideas of a past generation where questions of ethics and practical conduct are concerned, he is singularly free from the corresponding prejudices, a man of the day, a progressive business man in all matters where the methods of the present do not cross swords with his convictions of the right, and his influence is a most potent one and what is even rarer always exerted in the cause of good. In the end, it is not in any of his concrete achievements, though these are noteworthy enough, that his real power lies, and it has been said of him that not until one knows him personally can he form a judgment of his actual worth. Behind the things a man does lies the still more important thing what he is, and it is from this final, fundamental term most of all that the virtues go forth from Mr. Peterson to affect the world about him. He does much, but he is more, and it is in his good citizenship and worthy and virtuous manhood that the chief value lies.

FRANK NELSON JORDAN, one of the most progressive and sucessful merchants of Lewiston, Maine, while not a native of that city, comes of good old "Pine Tree State" stock, and was born in the town of Trenton. He is a son of John Wilson Jordan, also a native of Trenton, Maine, born April 4, 1847. He was a seafaring man in his youth, but save for the time spent upon the sea he made Trenton his home and there died, September 15, 1915. After retiring from his life on the sea, Mr. Jordan, Sr., followed farming as an occupation until the close of his life, and was well known and highly thought of in the community. He married Susie J. Nichols, a native of Buxton, Maine, born January 3, 1842. Mr. Jordan, Sr., is survived by his wife, who still resides at Trenton, in the old Jordan home. Two children were born to them, Frank Nelson, with whose career we are especially concerned, and a daughter, Bertha Ethelyn, who is now the wife of Joseph W. Remick, of Trenton.

Born October 17, 1877, at Trenton, Maine, Frank Nelson Jordan passed his childhood and early youth in his native place. He obtained the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools, and afterwards attended the Blue Hill Academy, at Blue Hill, Maine, from which he graduated in 1896. He then entered the Bryant & Stratton Commerical School at Boston, Massachusetts, where he took a business course, which occupied about eight months, after which he secured a position with the E. E. Gray Company, of Boston, which operated Food Department Stores. Here he learned the details of this business, and then joined the Mohican Company with which he has continued associated up to the present time. This was in the year 1910 and immediately afterwards Mr. Jordan came to Lewiston, where he took charge of the present store of that company, situated at No. 217 Main street. This establishment is the largest of its kind in Maine and everything in the line of food is sold there. From thirty-five to forty men are employed



George J. Keegan

there continually and an enormous business is transacted. Mr. Jordan, as head of this great concern, is a very influential figure in the mercantile and business world of Lewiston. He also takes an active part in many other departments of the city's life, and is in all respects a public-spirited and energetic citizen. Nowhere is his public spirit more obvious than in connection with his membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Lewiston. Besides being a member of this organization, he is a director and has done not a little to promote business interests and enterprises of all kinds in the city and the surrounding region. He is a conspicuous figure in the social life of the community and is a member of many clubs, among which should be mentioned the Rotary Club and the Advertising Men's Club. He is also affiliated with the Masonic order, and has been greatly interested in military matters. While a resident of Boston, Mr. Jordan was a member of the Coast Artillery Corps for a period of some six years, and was discharged upon his coming to Maine with the rank of sergeant. In his religious belief Mr. Jordan is a Congregationalist, and he attends the Pine Street Church of that denomination of Lewiston. He is a man of strong religious instincts, and has done not a little to advance the cause of his church in the community.

Frank Nelson Jordan was united in marriage at Malden, Massachusetts, September 30, 1912, with Eliza Ann Crowe, a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Louis and Martha (Money) Crowe, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Crowe is deceased, but Mrs. Crowe survives him and at present makes her home at Melrose Highland, Massachusetts.

Frank Nelson Jordan is one of the best type of New England business men, whose reputation for integrity and probity in all his transactions is unimpeachable. Of great energy and ready resource in every emergency, his great enterprise continues to grow uninterruptedly during his entire career. He is extremely public spirited and always keeps the interests of the city in mind and constantly aims at serving them. He has won, not only the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, but their affection as well, and there are very few who might claim so large a circle of friends or such devotion on the part of those who make it up. We have a term which originated in this country to express a particular type of man who, though not peculiar to ourselves, is probably more common here than anywhere else in the world. The term is that of "self-made man," which expresses with a certain pungent precision common to popular phrases a type with which we are all familiar. It is difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by the term than in the person of Mr. Jordan.

GEORGE J. KEEGAN—A native of Van Buren, Maine, and an attorney of that place, Mr. Keegan, is of the third generation of his family in that locality, grandson of James Keegan, who was born in Slane, county of Meath, Ireland, February 15, 1803, and who sailed from Dublin, August 3, 1826. He landed at Green Island in the St. Lawrence river, September 15, 1826, and after bec, moved to the Madawaska Territory, arriving one month in River Du Loup, Province of Que-October 16, 1826. The following spring he took up land immediately below Van Buren Village, all of which is still owned and occupied by his descendants. He was a farmer in calling and having become a citizen as the result of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of August 9, 1842, he affiliated with the Democratic party and continued therein throughout his entire life, with the exception of the period from the beginning of the Civil War until about 1870, when he voted with the Republican party, believing it his duty to support the administration during the trying time of the war and the reconstruction era. He served a term as commisisoner of Aroostook county and in 1871 was elected register of deeds for the northern district of Aroostook, an office he filled for about fourteen years, resigning at the age of eighty-three years. His death occurred on his original farm, April 4, 1892. He married, January 31, 1832, Lucy Parent, who was born at St. Mary's, county of Beauce, Province of Quebec, March 13, 1811, died November 1, 1894. Children of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan: Rose Annie, born December 3, 1832; John, born December 1, 1834; Thomas, of whom further; James, born April 4, 1838; Catherine, born May 28, 1840; Mary, born April 17, 1842; Elizabeth Ann, born January 13, 1844; Michael, born April 9, 1846; Sophia, born November 3, 1848; Peter Charles, born May 13, 1859.

Thomas, son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, was born August 9, 1836. His occupation was that of farmer and for forty years he was the first selectman of his town, also representing his district in the Maine Legislature for several terms. He married, at Van Buren, Maine, August 31, 1852, Eugenie Du Bay, a direct descendant of Maturin Du Bay, who emigrated to Canada from

La Chapelle Detrer, Eveche de Lucon, France, in 1631, settling at Ouelle river, Canada, and maternally a direct descendant of Louis Habert, who emigrated to Canada from Paris, France, in 1617, becoming the first settler of the city of Quebec and one of the most active pioneers in its development, his residence the first built in the upper city. (See Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, by Tanguay.) Children of Thomas and Eugenie (Du Bay) Keegan: Joseph A., born August 16, 1855; Lydia M., born February 11, 1870, married Walter Greenier; Omar C., born April 24, 1872, married Caroline Daigle; Addis E., born August 14, 1874, married Alice Frank; Annie M., born August 15, 1876, married Eugene Jacques; James J., born September 18, 1878, married Marie L. Bourgoin; Evie R., born March 5, 1881, now Sister Marie Eucharie, a Sister of Mercy; Lucy, born September 9, 1883, now Sister Marie Eugenie, a Sister of the Good Shepherd; George Joseph, of whom further.

George Joseph, son of Thomas and Eugenie (Du Bay) Keegan, was born at Hamlin, Aroostook county, Maine, October 5, 1885. He was early thrown on his own responsibility and his present high standing in the law shows how well he rose to the occasion. When George J. Keegan was fourteen years of age, his father, not satisfied with his record at the Van Buren College Preparatory School, told him "to go back to school and work or go out and earn his own living." He chose the latter course and immediately secured employment as a mule driver on railroad construction work. At the age of eighteen while employed as a lumber surveyor, he was active in unionizing his fellow workmen, and later was instrumental in organizing a strike which proved to be the turning point in his career, as legal complications arising from the arrest of a large number of strikers, including himself, directed his attention to the field of law, which he determined to make his profession. After having been engaged as a wood worker, an electrical worker, a street car conductor, and teacher, during which time he devoted every spare moment to study, he finally entered the University of Maine College of Law, completing his course in 1913 and immediately was admitted to the bar. Since that time Mr. Keegan has conducted a successful practice in Van Buren, and has gained worthy reputation among his professional brethren and the general public for ability and integrity. In his political faith he is a Democrat, and is town agent for Van Buren, also bail commissioner. He is a trustee of the Van Buren Light and Power District and the Van Buren Water District. From his college years Mr. Keegan is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a past State advocate and past grand knight.

FRANK BAILEY WOODBURY WELCH—Among the successful business men of Portland, Maine, in the present generation, the name of Frank Bailey Woodbury Welch stands out as an example of one whose entire career is followed with the most scrupulous concern for the rights and interests of others, who never wittingly harmed a fellow, even a rival in business, and who has an unsullied reputation for unimpeachable integrity and uprightness in all his dealings. Frank Bailey Woodbury Welch is a son of Alvin Francis and Mary A. (Bailey) Welch, and is a member of an old and prominent Maine family. His father was a native of Casco, Maine, where he passed his entire life, dying there at the age of sixty-five years. He held a position as steamship steward on one of the coastwise vessels plying between Portland and New York City for many years. He married Mary A. Bailey, who still resides at Portland at the age of eighty years, and they were the parents of two children, Frank B. W., and Bertha May, who became the wife of Judge George F. Gould, of Portland.

Mr. Welch was born November 27, 1868, at Mason City, Iowa, where his parents were residing at the time, and four years later returned with them to Portland, where he has made his home ever since. It was in Portland that he received his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose, and where at the age of eighteen years he began his successful business career. His first position was with a local book store, the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon, where he remained for sixteen years. In 1907 he purchased a stencil company, to which he gave the name of the Welch Stencil and which is at the present time located at No. 24 Plumb street, Portland. The concern is incorporated with Mr. Welch as president and now does a very large and remunerative business in that region.

Mr. Welch does not confine his activities to his business interests, however, but is a prominent figure in the public life of Portland and in many other departments of its affairs. He began while quite a young man to play an active part in local politics, and in 1903 was elected a member of the

common council of the city. In the following year he was returned to this body and became its president, an office which he held during that term. In 1905 and 1906 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and as member of that body rendered an important service to the community-at-large. In 1915 Mr. Welch became city clerk of Portland and is now serving his second year in that important and responsible office. Another aspect of the life of Portland with which he has been closely identified has been that connected with the military organizations of the city and State, and he has now served for twenty years in the National Guard of Maine. In the year 1890 he enlisted as a private in the Coast Artillery and was one of the first to volunteer for the Spanish-American War in 1898. He eventually became colonel of the Coast Artillery and has been an important figure in its affairs. Mr. Welch is a member of many important social and fraternal orders, among which should be mentioned the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Veterans, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Spanish War Veterans and the Portland Athletic Club. In his religious belief Mr. Welch is an Episcopalian and attends St, Stephen's Church in Portland.

On February 3, 1903, Mr. Welch was united in marriage at Portland, Maine, with Carry Cook Horr, a native of Portland and a daughter of Henry J. and Ellen L. (Gould) Horr, now both deceased.

Mr. Welch is a typical man of business, of the kind that has made New England famous and placed her so high among the industrial regions of the world. He cannot be classed with the type of men which is becoming more and more dominant in contemporary business life, whose interests in their own achievements are so narrow that they forget the welfare of the community, but with that more gracious type which is growing smaller, whose operations never dull their public spirit, and who aim at the advancement of the whole community quite as much as their own. He is the kind of man at whom the community can and does point with that of gratitude and admiration for the benefits which his activities have conferred upon it. Not less conspicuous than his public are his private virtues, which render him a beloved husband and friend, and wins him a host of companions with whom his relations are of the warmest. Both he and Mrs. Welch are conspicuous figures in the social life of the city, and have won a well deserved reputation as delightful and hospitable hosts. Their charming home is the abode of cultivation and refinement as well as of those more homely virtues which form the only stable foundation for home life.

WESLEY MORRILL SNOW—The Snow family is a very old one in Maine and many of its members have held distinguished places in the life of the "Pine Tree State" during the many years it has resided there, while today it is spread throughout the entire region. It is represented at the present time by Wesley Morrill Snow, of Portland, the progressive and successful business man so well and favorably known to a large circle of friends and associates. Mr. Snow is a son of Reuben Swift and Candace (Morrill) Snow, who for many years were prominent figures in the life of Scarboro. It was there that Reuben Swift Snow was born, and during the greater part of his life he carried on agricultural operations on the valuable farm owned by him in that region. Mr. Snow, Sr., was a native of Milbourne, Quebec, Canada. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Edith, who died in infancy; Reuben, Jr., who resides in Portland, where he is engaged in the real estate business; Lottie B., who resides in the old Snow home at Scarboro; and Wesley Morrill.

Born November 27, 1879, on his father's homestead at Scarboro, Maine, Wesley Morrill Snow has all his life resided in Cumberland county and has become thoroughly identified with the life and affairs of that region. His childhood was passed in his native place, where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of eighteen years. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, he entered Gray's Business College at Portland, where he took a commercial course and studied bookkeeping. Immediately upon graduating from this institution he secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of C. H. Thompson & Company, who were engaged in a large grocery business in Portland. Here he remained for a period of some three years, and at the expiration of that period secured a position with W. P. Carr and became a partner of that concern. This company was known as W. P. Carr & Company and continued in business for a period of eight years after which the interests were purchased by Mr. Snow and the name was changed to that of W. M. Snow & Company. Under this style the business is being conducted with a high degree of success today, and it is at the present time in a process of rapid development. Besides

his activity in the business world, Mr. Snow is a prominent figure in several other departments of the city's life, and he is closely identified with everything connected with athletics and out-door sports and pastimes in the city. He is an enthusiast for out-door life of all kinds, and is particularly fond of hunting and fishing, spending all his spare time in this manner. He is a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In his religious belief Mr. Snow is a Congregationalist and is identified with the State Street Congregational Church, being very active in the work of the same.

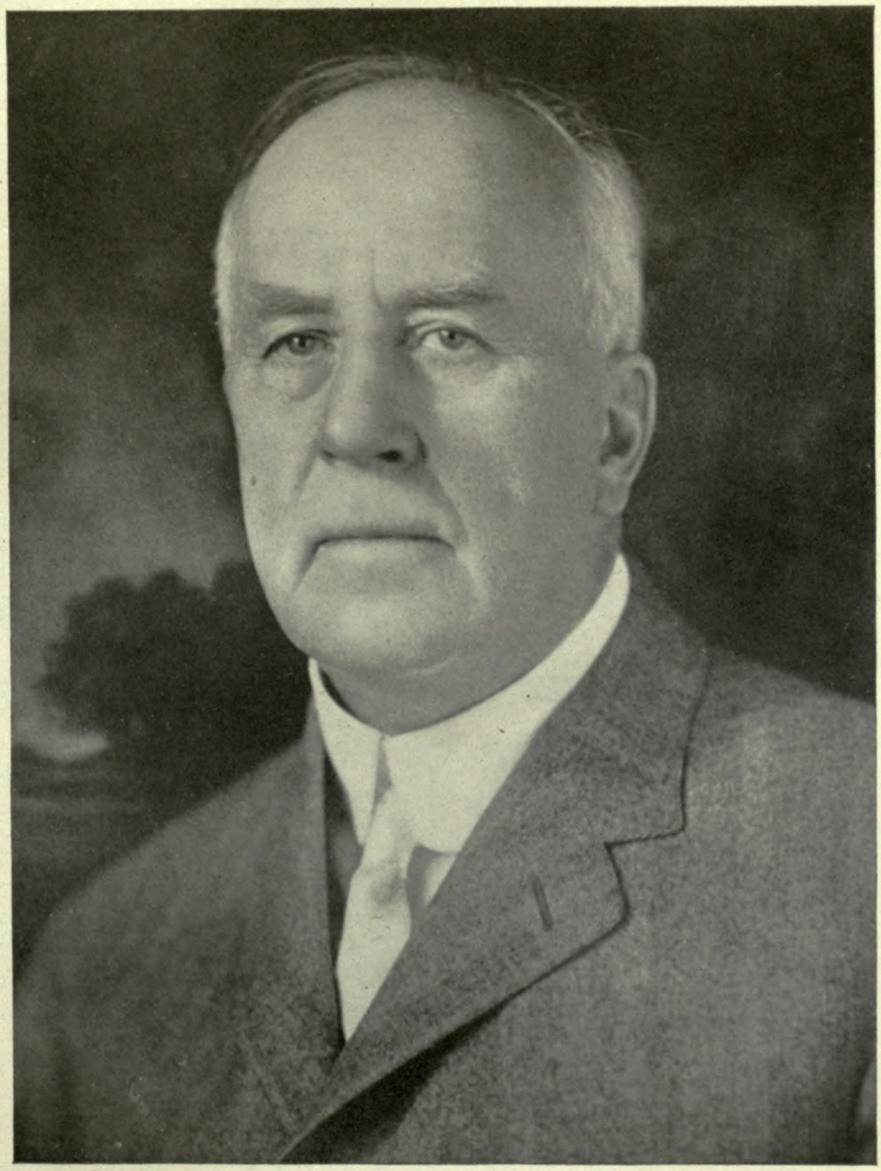
On June 17, 1909, Wesley Morrill Snow was united in marriage with Blanche Ryder, a native of Orrington, Maine, a daughter of Benjamin and Rosilla (Powers) Ryder, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Snow, on her maternal side, is related to the late Governor Powers, of Maine, and is a member of an extremely distinguished family. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of one child, Natalie Ryder, born May 5, 1914.

While the life of Mr. Snow may not have been in any way noteworthy for strange and startling vicissitudes of fortune nor for those brilliant achievements over which the pages of history love to linger, it is the record of a simple career in which the distinguishing marks are a simple devotion to duty and a broad-minded affection for his fellows. It is a life at once the type and the model of the class of men upon whom the strength of the community is founded. In all his relations with his fellow-men he exhibits a healthy and wholesome manliness which wins instant good feeling and respect, so that he has scarcely an enemy and a great host of friends and well wishers. There is nothing that makes so direct an appeal to men as a manly, unfearful outlook on life, one not afraid to speak out its beliefs, yet shrinks from hurting unnecessarily. These are the qualities which mark Mr. Snow in his dealings with men, and which account for his wide popularity. Perhaps there is no single relation of life that is more a test of a man's essential worth than that most intimate one supplied by the home, and here, as elsewhere, Mr. Snow measures up to the highest standard.

HORACE C. CHAPMAN—A man of advanced years of varied experience, and from 1889 until his death twenty-six years later, proprietor of the Bangor House, Horace C. Chapman was one of the best known hotel men in the State of Maine, having for seven years, 1882-1889, been proprietor of the "Thorndike" at Rockland. This veteran of the hotel business was also a veteran of the Civil War, and a man highly regarded by a wealth of friends. He was the twelfth child of Captain William Chapman, and a grandson of Nathaniel Chapman, a soldier of the Revolution and a lineal descendant of Edward Chapman, the miller of Ipswich, who is believed to have come from near Hull, England, and to have landed in Boston in 1642. The name Chapman is of Saxon origin from Ceapman—a chapman—a merchant. The name appears as early as 1216, in Whitley Abbey, a Captain Benjamin Chapman then receiving grants of land. Several of the name came early to New England, and it is not clear that they were related. An Edward Chapman was at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1662; John, at Boston, 1634; Robert, at Saybrook, 1640; William, at New London, 1669; Ralph came in 1635 and was at Duxbury in 1640. This line descends from Edward Chapman of Ipswich, a miller who does not appear to have been related to any of the others. He died April 18, 1678, leaving a will and male issue.

Nathaniel Chapman, a lineal descendant of Edward Chapman, the "miller of Ipswich," Massachusetts, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, died January 2, 1819, and became a resident of Ipswich, Maine. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving as a private in Colonel James Wesson's army, his pay account showing service from January 1, 1777, until December 31, 1779. He served in Captain Joseph Pettingill's company, Colonel Wesson's regiment, and also in Captain Putnam's regiment. He married Sally Gott, and they were the parents of twelve children, this review following the career of Captain William Chapman, their first born.

Captain William Chapman was born in Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine, in 1800, died in Newburg, Maine, October 30, 1869. He removed to Newburg, Maine, in 1827, and there resided until his death, forty-two years later. By occupation he was a farmer. In politics he was a Whig, and always interested in public affairs. His military title was gained through service in the Maine Militia. Captain Chapman married, May 24, 1823, Elizabeth Morrill, born March 29, 1804, died August 3, 1871, daughter of John and Abigail (Weeman) Morrill, of Newburg, a niece of Anson P. Morrill, and a descendant of John Morrill, of Kittery, Maine. Captain and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of thirteen children: Thomas Morrill Chapman, born July 18, 1824, died November 5, 1868, leaving issue; Alfred Chapman, died unmarried at the age of twenty-five; William A. Chapman,



H. C. Chapman

died unmarried at the age of twenty-four; Charles Davis Chapman, born February 20, 1828, died April 12, 1887, a veteran of the Civil War; Elizabeth, married (first) Rufus Gilmore, (second) George C. Orne; Henry Clay Chapman, born January 10, 1832, killed by a train at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1873, married Mary Emmeline Bickford, and left issue; Augustus Peasley Chapman, born March 15, 1834, died November 30, 1889, married Mary Emma Hayes, and left five daughters; Hannah M., born September 30, 1835, died September 10, 1901, married Frank Glendenning, of Eureka, California, no issue; Adolphus J. Chapman, born July 4, 1837, died September 16, 1893; a veteran of the Civil War, first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers; married Melinda C. Doane, and left two daughters; Martha, born September 2, 1839, died October 15, 1871, married William Simpson, of Newburg, Maine, and had a daughter, Edith E.; Milton C., born June 16, 1841, died October 5, 1903, a veteran of the Civil War, sergeant of Company A, First Maine Cavalry, a member of the Maine Legislature, and the holder of many other offices, married Rosina Newcomb and left two sons, Clarence L. and Doctor Henry M. Chapman; Horace C. Chapman, to whose memory this review is dedicated; Marie Abbie Chapman, married Professor Brown, and died in California, without issue.

Such are the antecedents of Horace C. Chapman, twelfth child and ninth son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Morrill) Chapman. He was born in Newburg, Maine, January 24, 1845, died in Bangor, Maine, February 19, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of Newburg, and Hampden, Maine, and while yet a minor enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving from February 27, 1865, until August 28, 1865. After receiving honorable discharge from the army he settled in Hampden, Maine, and learned the harness maker's trade. After becoming master of his trade he located in Winterport, Maine, there remaining until 1874, running his own harness shop quite successfully until 1870, when in partnership with Henry T. Sanborn, he became manager of the Commercial Hotel, but retaining his harness business. In 1874 he sold out and moved to Rockland, Maine, where he operated a harness shop until 1882. In that year he became proprietor of the "Thorndike" Hotel, so continuing until 1889. After surrendering the management of the "Thorndike" in 1889, he located in Bangor, Maine, there purchasing the Bangor House lease of F. O. Beal, and assuming the management of that popular house of entertainment. He continued as the successful manager of the Bangor House until his death. He was an executive director of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, and interested in other business enterprises of that city which was for so long his home.

Mr. Chapman was a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in religious faith. He was a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order. For one year he was president of the Tarratine Club, of which he was long a member. He married, October 23, 1867, at Winterport, Maine, Lydia A. Rich, born in Winterport, March 20, 1845, died in Bangor, Maine, March 8, 1913, daughter of Charles P. Rich. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were the parents of two children: Harry Atwood Chapman, born July 19, 1869, was educated in Rockland public schools and Rockland Business College, and is now (1919) proprietor of the Bangor House, having succeeded his honored father; Clara R. Chapman, born July 12, 1871, educated in Rockland public schools and Villa Maria Convent, Montreal, Canada.

ISAAC LA FORREST ROBBINS—The late Isaac La Forrest Robbins, who throughout his entire lifetime was a resident of his native city, Lewiston, was a man of prominence and influence in the community, active in business, political and fraternal circles, and his death deprived the city of Lewiston of one of its influential citizens.

Isaac La Forrest Robbins was born in Lewiston, Maine, January 2, 1868, and he died June 1, 1917. He attended the public schools of Lewiston, but was compelled at an early age, owing to the fact that his father died when he was an infant, to assist in earning his own livelihood and therefore had to relinquish his studies sooner than the majority of boys. His first position was in the hardware store of a Mr. Day, of Lewiston, and he served there in a clerical position for about five years, resigning in the year 1888. In the meantime, however, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, saved from his weekly wages, and with this he established himself in the coal and wood business, which met with success almost from the outset, increasing rapidly in volume and importance, and in due course of time Mr. Robbins attained a position of prominence in the mercantile world of the city, remaining the active head of the business until his death, and since then it has been conducted by his nephew, Emery Russell. In addition to this enterprise, Mr. Robbins was prominently affiliated with a

number of other concerns. He was the owner of the Wakefield Brothers Drug Store located on Lisbon street, one of the pioneer drug concerns in the city. He was also a member of the firm of Ferguson Brothers & I. L. Robbins, who were extensive buyers of horses and operated a sales stable in Lewiston.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Robbins was actively connected with public affairs. He was one of the prominent public men of Lewiston, and has been credited with doing more for the Republican party in that city than any other man in the past seventeen years. In 1916 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for mayor of Lewiston, and for many years was a member of the City Council. When he was first elected to that body he was known familiarly as "The Boy Orator," being the youngest member of the Council at that time. Mr. Robbins was a great horseman, and he was usually chosen to act as marshal in all public parades and other gatherings of a similar nature. He was the possessor of a wonderful horse-hair bridle, which was very costly, being braided of pure horse hair and which took nine hundred and seventy days in the operation. It is famous among horsemen, and is now on exhibition in the Ricker Historical Rooms at Poland Springs. Mr. Robbins became a member of the Lewiston Fire Department when twenty-seven years of age, and was afterwards elected captain of the Hook and Ladder Company there. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He held membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Order of Owls.

Mr. Robbins married, March 28, 1915, at Lewiston, Maetta Taylor, born in Malden, Massachusetts, March 4, 1881, daughter of John Henry and Elizabeth (Burns) Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a native of England, born in London, March 24, 1845; he accompanied his parents and two brothers to this country, being then seven years of age, and they located in Boston, Massachusetts. For seven years Mr. Taylor was a member of the regular army of the United States, and in 1866 was presented with a gold emblem in recognition of an act of bravery performed by him while serving in the Civil War under the command of General Carlton. Mr. Taylor died May 8, 1916. His wife, Elizabeth (Burns) Taylor, a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, now resides in Malden, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, as follows: Lillian J., who became the wife of George S. Robinson, of Lewiston; William D., a nurse at the Massachusetts State Hospital at Tewksbury, Massachusetts; Maetta, widow of Mr. Robbins; Rebecca, who became the wife of Charles Austin, of Malden, Massachusetts. Mrs. Robbins is a trained nurse, having graduated from the Central Maine General Hospital in 1906.

GEORGE C. FOGG, one of the best known and most influential lumber dealers of his region of the State, is a man whose career has carried out the best traditions of a family which is one of the oldest in New England. The substantial and sturdy qualities of the stock have been handed down in unbroken line from father to son, even as the great tracts of land which they acquired from the original inhabitants, and have passed from one hand to another only through the devisal of will. The origin of the Foggs goes back in England to the remotest antiquity, the family having been long domiciled in the island, when their names were put in the Domesday Book compiled by the commissioners of William the Conqueror in 1086. The name is also found as land-owners in the Rotula Hundredorum prepared by King Edward I on his return from Palestine. The probabilities very strongly concur with the tradition that they were of those Danish freebooters who settled in England after the forays which made their name so great a terror. The name was then Fogh, according to the story, but settling in Kent, the most English or rather the most Saxon of the counties, they lost all the Danish peculiarities of their brethren in Northumbria, who to the present day show the characteristics of their Scandinavian origin. By a strange chance the name, which was once a common one in England, has become almost extinct in the mother country, though the stock has numerous representatives in New England.

Samuel Fogg, the progenitor of most of that name in America, came about 1630 from Exeter to Boston. The tradition is that he came with John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the *Arabella,* arriving at Salem, June 12, after a voyage of almost two months and a half. Later he went further North, and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, and his descendants have owned land along the New Hampshire coast and in York and Cumberland counties in Maine for two and a half centuries. He married (first) December 10, 1652, Anne Shaw, of Hampton. From this



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Taber D. Bailey

marriage there were two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Shaw died in 1661, and he then married (second) December 28, 1665, Mary Page, daughter of Robert Page, of Hampton. Her father was one of the prominent men of the place, and a large land-owner, as well as a member of the General Court. Of this marriage there were two sons.

Daniel Fogg, the youngest son of Samuel and Anne (Shaw) Fogg, was twelve years old when his father died. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and stayed in Hampton until he was twenty-seven years old. He then removed to the Spurwink river, in Scarboro, Maine, and there worked at his trade. He received grants of land from the town, and in 1684 he married Hannah Libby. From these two most of the Foggs of Maine are descended. As was customary among persons of means in those days, the Foggs owned many negro slaves, and the name is a common one with the negroes of that section, the old custom being for the servants to take the name of the master. Daniel Fogg was born April 16, 1660, and died in 1755, at the age of ninety-five, having lived to see four generations of his descendants spread throughout that part of the State. He left Scarboro, Maine, after the break up of that settlement by the Indians, about 1690. He then returned to New Hampshire, according to tradition, settling on an island in the Piscataqua river, near Portsmouth, and here he remained until 1750. In that year he returned to Maine, settling this time at Kittery (now Eliot) on a farm which he purchased and which is still in the possession of his descendants. Here he lived until his death. He was one of the original members of the Congregational church when it was organized at Kittery, in 1721.

Of the family of this stalwart pioneer, George C. Fogg, the son of James Henry Fogg, was born in Biddeford, Maine, October 4, 1868, and as a boy was sent to the local schools of the town. He was then fitted for a place in the business arena by a course at the business college at Portland. After leaving school he worked for two years on the street railroad, and then became connected, together with his father, with the buying and selling of horses. Later they turned their attention to the lumber business, and at the present time Mr. Fogg is one of the largest lumber dealers in the country, holding a very large tract of timber land. He is interested in fraternal association, and is an Odd Fellow, and is a popular Mason, a member of Dunlap Lodge, York Royal Arch Chapter, Maine Council, and Bradford Commandery. He is president of the Biddeford Building Company. He is a director in the Shipbuilding Company, and is president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association.

Mr. Fogg married Fannie Roberts, of Saco, and their children are: Marcia and Donald.

James Henry Fogg, the father of George C. Fogg, and himself the son of James Fogg, was born in Saco, Maine, June 18, 1835, and in his early life was in the wholesale meat business, buying at that time large numbers of cattle. In this he was later joined by his son, George C. Fogg, as previously mentioned. With him also he became interested in the lumber business. He married Lydia Haley, January 1, 1860, and their children are: Charles Henry, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania; Frederick R., deceased; George C., of present mention; and a daughter deceased. James Henry Fogg, died December 29, 1911.

TABER DAVIS BAILEY—In the forefront of the able and progressive lawyers of Bangor, Maine, Taber Davis Bailey is a conspicuous figure. He was born at Oldtown, Maine, April 5, 1874, son of Charles Alanson and Frances Ellen (Davis) Bailey. His father was a prominent lawyer in Maine, and filled several offices in the gift of the people, having been sent to the Maine Legislature in 1870, and having served as county attorney for Penobscot county for eight years. He was judge of the Municipal Court of Bangor for four years. As a young man he had served in the Thirtieth Maine Regiment, rising from the ranks to a second lieutenant's commission.

Taber D. Bailey attended the public schools of Bangor, and graduated from the high school in 1892. From this he entered Bowdoin College, and received from that institution his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896. Upon leaving college he entered at once on the study of the law in the offices of the firm of Davis & Bailey, ex-Governor Daniel F. Davis being the senior member, and his father, Charles A. Bailey, being the junior member. This was an excellent preparation for his profession, as the work of the firm was not only large, but extremely diversified in character. Young Mr. Bailey took advantage of his unusual opportunities and his success shows that he made use of the valuable experience that lay in his way. In August, 1898, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Maine, and by the age of thirty-five he was established in a large and growing practice, pleading his cases in the State and Federal courts.

Besides his law practice Mr. Bailey is very extensively interested in timber lands and timber transactions of different kinds.

Mr. Bailey has, like his father, taken a keen interest in political matters, and has held several offices in the service of the community and State. From 1897 to 1900 he was a member of the City Council, and in 1901 was president of the Common Council. In 1902 and 1903 he was city solicitor of Bangor, and 1913 and 1914 he was sent to the Maine Senate, and in 1917 and 1918 served as president of the Senate. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having served the latter order in 1914 as exalted ruler. He is also a member of the Tarratine Club, of the Conduskeag Country Club, and of the Bangor Yacht Club. He is a member of All Souls' Congregational Church.

Mr. Bailey married, at Bangor, Maine, June 17, 1901, Leila M. McDonald, daughter of Isaac and Abethany McDonald.

HARRY STEVENS COOMBS, man of affairs and successful business man, comes of good old "Pine Tree State" stock. He is a son of George M. Coombs, who was born at Brunswick, Maine, November 27, 1851, the son of John and Hannah (Morse) Coombs, who like himself were natives of Brunswick, where the father was engaged in business as a shipbuilder. At the age of seventeen years George M. Coombs came to the city of Lewiston, worked for two years as a carpenter and then, when still lacking two years of his majority, engaged in business independently as an architect. He finally built up a large and prosperous business, and until the time of his death remained most actively engaged in this line. Mr. Coombs took an active part in the public affairs of Lewiston and was elected to both branches of the Municipal Government, being at first a member of the Common Council and later a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was exceedingly energetic and took a leading part in framing the city ordinance of his time. Mr. Coombs married Clara Coffin, who died August 4, 1916, at the age of sixty. They were the parents of the following children: Fred Hamilton, who resides in Lewiston; Harry Stevens.

Born October 27, 1878, at Lewiston, Maine, Harry Stevens Coombs has passed practically his entire life in his native city. He attended the local public schools for the elementary portion of his education, and was prepared for college at the Lewiston High School, and at the Nichols Latin School of Lewiston, from which he graduated in 1897. Mr. Coombs then matriculated at Bowdoin College, where after establishing a record for scholarship and general character, he was graduated with the class of 1901, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately upon completing his studies at the last named institution, the young man entered his father's office and there very rapidly picked up the details of the architectural profession, and remained thus employed until the death of the elder man, in the year 1909, when he assumed entire control of the business. Mr. Coombs has operated the same with a high degree of success, many of the largest and handsomest buildings in Lewiston having been erected from his plans, and among those should be mentioned the Central Maine General Hospital. His reputation was not confined to his home city, however, and he has been sought as an architect in the surrounding region. In the neighboring city of Auburn, he has erected among others the handsome building of the Webster Grammar School, which is conceded to be one of the finest schools in the State of Maine, being in much the same class among schools as the Central Maine General Hospital is among institutions of its own line. Mr. Coombs also erected the Municipal Building at Rumford, Maine, besides many other important edifices. In his political belief, Mr. Coombs is a Republican, and like his father takes an active part in public affairs. He has been in the past a member of the Board of Education in Lewiston and has given no little time and thought to the educational problems of the city. Mr. Coombs is also quite prominent in fraternal life and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. While in college Mr. Coombs became a member of the Delta Upsilon. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Harry Stevens Coombs was united in marriage, October 1, 1902, at Bath, Maine, with Jane B. Coombs, a daughter of Isaiah S. and Margaret (Lord) Coombs, of Bath, where Mrs. Coombs was born. Isaiah S. Coombs was for many years engaged in the shipbuilding business at Bath.

AUGUSTUS NOBLE BERRY, the founder of the large industrial enterprise known as the Berry Paper Company, at Lewiston, Maine, and



John B. Pelletier

one of the most successful business men of that place, is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was born January 3, 1842. He came as a child with his parents to the "Pine Tree" State, his first home here being the town of Andover, where he spent his boyhood and early youth. Here it was that he received his education at the local public school, after which he continued to reside with his parents until he had attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his native State and engaged in business there with a Mr. J. N. Allen, of Boston, under the firm name of J. N. Allen & Berry. For thirty years he continued to be thus occupied, but eventually the association was severed and he came to Maine once more. Here he settled in Auburn in the year 1892, and founded in that city the Berry Paper Company, in association with his son, Edgar M. Berry. In 1898 he retired from active management of this concern, but to this day retains a financial interest in the business. Mr. Berry was very active in other departments of the community's life, and was a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles here. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and took an active part in the work of that great order. During his youth Mr. Berry was excessively fond of all sorts of outdoor sports and pastimes, but was particularly famous as a hunter of large game. He never allowed a spring or autumn to pass without taking a hunting trip, and his prowess on these occasions was well known to all his associates. In his religious belief Mr. Berry is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination at Lewiston.

Augustus Noble Berry was united in marriage at Andover, Maine, with Miss Lora J. Newton, a native of that town. Mr. Newton met his death while serving his country in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Berry were the parents of six children as follows: George Augustus, who now resides at Melbourne, Australia, where he represents a shoe company as salesman; Alice, who became the wife of William Boothby of Auburn, Maine; Irene, who died in the year 1898 at the age of twenty-three; Frank, who died in infancy; Edgar M., who was born on January 15, 1879, mentioned below; Ethel Augusta, who became the wife of John M. Littlefield, of Lewiston.

Edgar M. Berry is a graduate of the Edward Little High School at Andover with the class of 1897 and of a Schenectady business college in 1898. After completing these courses he assisted his father in the organization of the Berry Paper Company and after the elder man's retirement in 1898, assumed entire control of this great business. He is at the present time actively engaged in its management and is still further developing its interests. Like his father, Edgar M. Berry, is a Mason, and he is also a prominent figure in the social world of Lewiston. He married on July 6, 1903, Miss Florence I. Hinckley, a native of Rangeley. They are the parents of one child, Norman Augustus Berry, born November 11, 1905.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large success; little more can be done than to note their manifestations in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished manufacturer and public spirited citzen, Augustus N. Berry, of Lewiston, Maine, affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. In addition to his long and creditable career in his exacting business, he has also proved himself an honorable member of the body politic; rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he never fell below the dignity of true manhood or in any way resorted to methods that invited criticism or censure. He is essentially a man among men, having ever moved as one who commanded respect by innate force as well as by superior ability, and his life and labors eminently entitle him to representation among the representative men of his city. To the more basic virtues of essential honesty and courage, Mr. Berry adds a delightful personality with those graces of bearing and manner, those amenities of social intercourse, in themselves no inconsiderable virtues. Springing as they do from a broad tolerance and sympathy for one's fellows, they are closely related to that Christian charity without which, we are told, the other virtues are vain. And charitable Mr. Berry is, giving liberally to all worthy philanthropic movements.

JOHN B. PELLETIER—One of the well known lawyers of his section of the State, John B. Pelletier boasts a French ancestry, being a son of Beloni and Delina (Michaud) Pelletier, both now deceased. He was born March 2, 1882, at Cyr Plt., Maine, and after attending the district schools went to Van Buren College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was also a student at the House of Philosophy in Montreal, Canada, and afterwards read law in the Hon.

Peter Charles Keegan's office, and took the course in law at the Bangor Law School. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1909, and has since become one of the successful attorneys of the State.

Mr. Pelletier has held a number of posts indicating the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1911 he was sent to represent his district at the Maine Legislature, and served the town of Van Buren as tax collector in the term of 1906-7, and from 1915 to 1918 he was town clerk, and during the year 1918 was chairman of the board of selectmen. He is auditor of the Van Buren Trust Company. In his religion Mr. Pelletier is a Roman Catholic, and he is a member of Madawaska Council, No. 1635, of the Knights of Columbus.

He married at Van Buren, Maine, January 9, 1911, Rose M. Dionne, a daughter of Louis and Agnes (Powers) Dionne, and they have two children: Matrine, born January 10, 1916, and Justine, born November 1, 1918.

FREEMAN EVANS SMALL, M.D., late of Portland, Maine, where his death occurred at his home, March 19, 1909, was one of the most prominent medical practitioners in the city, with the life of which he was most intimately associated for a great number of years. He was a son of Henry A. and Fannie D. (Evans) Small, old and highly respected residents of Stoneham, Oxford county, Maine, and it was at that place their son, Dr. Small, was born, July 24, 1854. Dr. Small obtained the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools of Stoneham, and later attended Gould's Academy, at Bethel, Maine, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Amherst College, where he took the usual classical course and was graduated with the class of 1877. He had in the meantime made up his mind to adopt medicine as a profession and with this end in view matriculated at Maine Medical School at Brunswick, and was graduated there in 1879 with his medical degree. After the completion of his studies Dr. Small went to the town of Rumford Center, Oxford county, and there established himself in practice. He was very successful there but in spite of the fact did not feel wholly satisfied, as he believed that a greater opportunity awaited him in a larger city. Accordingly, after remaining for about seven years at Rumford Center, he came, in 1886, to Portland, where he began to practice immediately. Once more he was very successful, and in a short time built up a large and widespread practice that extended into many parts of the city and even beyond. He remained permanently located here and only death terminated his active and useful career. He opened an office opposite Lincoln Park and there he made his headquarters until the close of his life. He gained a great reputation as an able and learned physician, and for many years was a member of the staff of the Maine General Hospital in this city. He was also connected with the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, during the first few years of the existence of that institution. Dr. Small was always keenly interested in the general welfare of the profession of which he was so distinguished a member, and was active in the work of many of the societies and other organizations of a professional character. He was a member of the Portland Medical Club, the Cumberland Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health Association. Besides these professional organizations he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken the thirty-second degree. He was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Council, Commandery, Temple, and Consistory. In politics he was a Republican, but the demands made upon his time and energies by his professional duties made it impossible for him to take an active part in public affairs such as his abilities no doubt fitted him for. He was a public spirited citizen, a true friend, a devoted husband and father and an honorable and virtuous man.

Mr. Small was united in marriage, at Rumford Center, Maine, 1879, with Mary E. Hoyt, daughter of Rev. Patrick Hoyt, a well known divine of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Small is a woman of the greatest culture and is deeply devoted to her family. One child was born to Dr. and Mrs. Small, a daughter, Lida Isabelle, born at Portland, and attended school here during her girlhood. She was afterwards a student at Mount Holyoke College, from which she was graduated with the class of 1910. She then took up teaching as a profession and has taught in a number of important institutions since that time. Her first position was in the West Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Virginia, where she spent two years in the academic department. She next taught at the Moody School at Mount Herman, Massachusetts, an institution for boys, where she had classes in Latin and mathematics. For the past three years Miss Small has taught Latin at the Kents Hill

Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine, and at the same time makes her home with her mother at Portland. She is a woman of the highest cultivation and intelligence, and has proved herself a very able teacher.

ROGER A. GREENE was born September 26, 1887, in Hoosick Falls, New York, and is a son of George Edward Greene, also of that town. The father was a native of Cambridge, New York, where he was born in 1860, but later removed to Hoosick Falls, where for a number of years he has been established as one of that community's most prominent lawyers, and where he has also taken an active part in local affairs. George Edward Greene is at the present time serving in the capacity of superintendent of the street railways of the town, and is also associated with a number of large business enterprises in that region and is president of the water power company there. He married Mary Elizabeth Foster, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Lilla A., who became the wife of Ralph T. Simmons, of Troy, New York; Roger A., of further mention; Margaret, who is the wife of Homer O. White, of Ossining, New York; Mary, who resides with her father at home; and Foster and Paul, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Greene died in 1903.

Roger A. Greene received his education in the public schools of his native city and attended both the grammar grades and the high school there. After leaving school he secured a position with the Schenectady Power Company, and there worked for a time, but while thus engaged he held to an ambition long cherished by him of winning for himself a more advanced education than he had yet received. This ambition was given a practical point by his desire to take up a professional career, and with this end in view, as soon as he found his way clear to do so, he entered the Marietta Academy at Marietta, Ohio, where he studied until he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at the Marietta College, where he applied himself to the usual classical courses and made a name for himself as an excellent scholar. During this time, however, his attention was coming to be more and more centered on the law, and eventually he left Marietta College to enter the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the class of 1913. Mr. Greene was admitted to the bar in the same year as he was graduated, and it was then that he came to Lewiston, Maine, where he at once established himself in the practice of his profession and has continued actively therein until recently. Mr. Greene has won an enviable reputation as a capable and learned attorney, as well as one who has obviously set out to maintain the best traditions of the bar.

It has not been entirely in connection with his professional practice that Mr. Greene has made a place for himself, but he has interested himself in the affairs of the general community. He is a member of the Republican party and was its candidate for county attorney in 1916. Mr. Greene lost this election, but in March, 1917, was elected city solicitor for Lewiston, and until he entered the United States Army filled that office with a high degree of efficiency. Before coming to Lewiston, Mr. Greene had been actively interested in military matters, and for two years was a member of the Second Regiment, New York National Guard. This interest and this activity he continued in Lewiston, and in June, 1917, he organized the Nelson Dingley Battery of Heavy Field Artillery to form a part of a regiment of heavy artillery of the Maine National Guard. Mr. Greene was chosen captain of this battery. After six weeks' training Captain Greene was sent with one hundred men to an artillery camp at East Boxford, Massachusetts. The ranks of his company were filled to war strength of one hundred and eighty-one men, and it became the Trench Mortar Battery of the Fifty-first Artillery Brigade, Twenty-sixth Division, United States Army. This company left in October, 1917, for service in France, beng the first Trench Mortar Battery to leave the United States.

Mr. Greene has always been a strong advocate and enthusiast for outdoor sports of all kinds and is himself an unusually fine athlete. He was a member of the football teams of both Marietta College and University of Pennsylvania, and although devoted to athletics in every form, perhaps finds his chief pleasure in this game. He is well known in this connection throughout the region, and since his coming to Lewiston has coached a number of different football teams with remarkable success. He was coach for Bates College for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, and did much to develop that team, as well as proving a stimulus to athletics generally in the college. In 1916 he was coach for the Colby College football team, which paid a tribute to the efficiency of his instructions by becoming the State champion in that year.

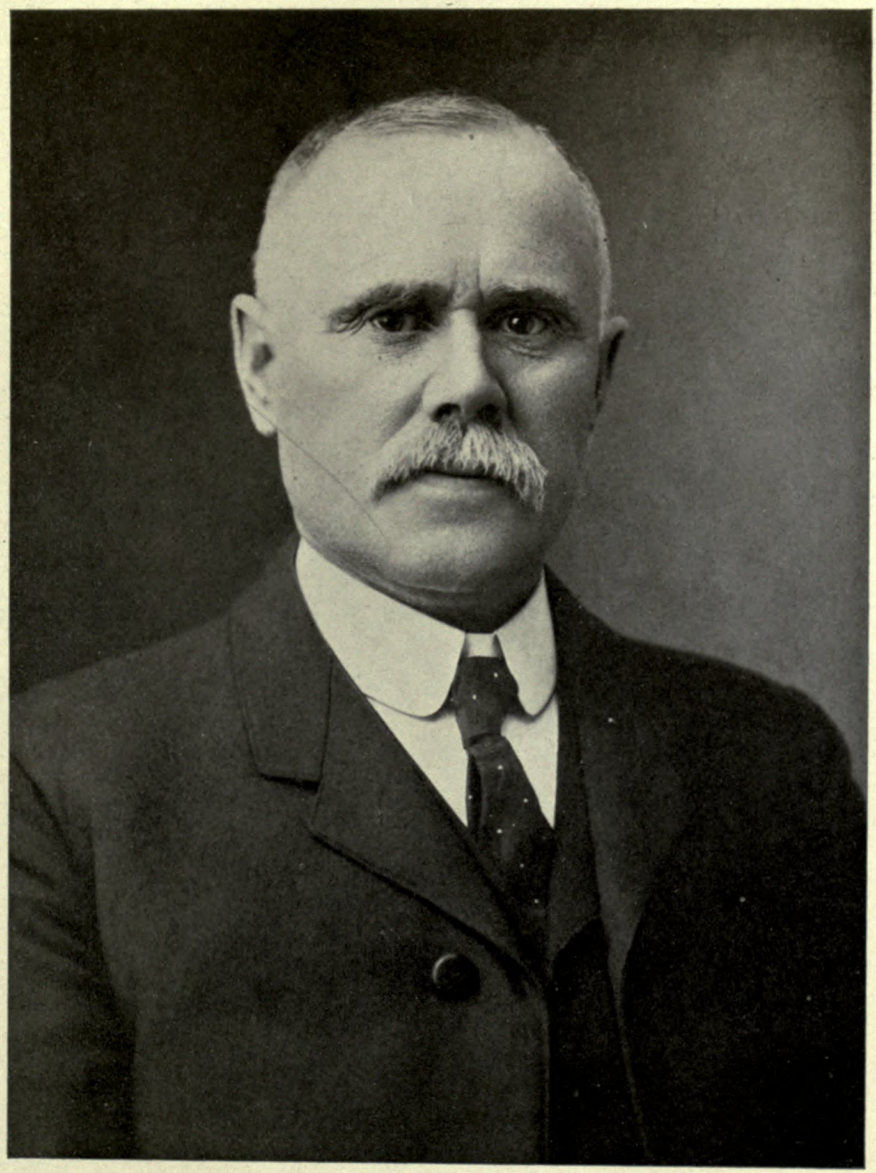
Mr. Greene is well known in club circles in Lewiston, and is a member of the Calumet Club,

and now holds the office of treasurer. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, and while in college became a member of the Sigma Chi, and the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity. In his religion belief he is a Congregationalist, and active in the work of this church, having done not a little to advance its interests in the community. The purposes of the country in this great war have appealed to Mr. Greene with unusual strength, and he has proved his enthusiasm for democracy and his fundamental patriotism by the work which he did in connection with the artillery battery.

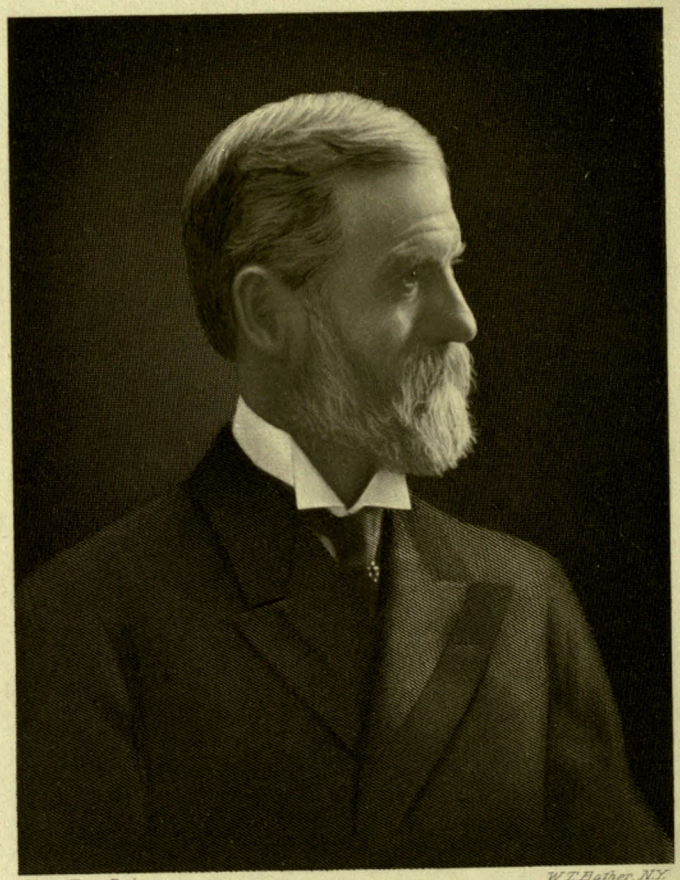
Mr. Greene has, of course, not yet reached the height of his successful career, his age being only thirty years, but his character and ability have already given him an enviable reputation and made him one of the prominent figures in the life of the city. His sterling qualites of character, integrity, industry and a strong sense of justice, have done even more than that for him, having won for him a host of friends and admirers.

GEORGE ALBERT MURCHIE, one of the important men in his section of the State of Maine, inherits the sturdy virtues of his Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Andrew Murchie, came from Paisley, Scotland, to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, on the east bank of the St. Croix river and opposite Calais, Maine, about 1784. He brought with him from Scotland the enterprise and thrift that belong to the fortunate holders of a birthright in that conservative but determined nation that won the respect of the world in their stand for the rights of religious and personal liberty. He married, in the province of New Brunswick, Janet, daughter of Colin Campbell, of the noted Campbell clan of Scotland. Andrew Murchie was among the original "Loyalist founders of the Settlement of Quoddy," which became the thriving town of St. Stephen, and he carried on a farm which afforded his family a very respectable support.

James Murchie, a son of Andrew and Janet (Campbell) Murchie, and father of George Albert Murchie, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, August 16, 1813. He was sent to the common school of St. Stephen, and assisted his father in the farm until he had passed his majority by two years. In 1836 he married Mary Ann, daughter of John Grimmer, of St. Stephen. His father-in-law subsequently served as collector of customs for the port of St. Stephen. James Murchie after his marriage engaged in farming and in cutting and marketing logs during the winter season. He obtained a permit from the government to cut logs on the common lands of the Province of New Brunswick on paying a small sum per square mile for the privilege, and he soon became the largest single operator in timber in the woods of the province, which logs he readily sold to the various mill owners. He continued this business for eighteen years, when he retired with a fortune of $20,000. With this as a capital he began the manufacture of lumber in Calais, Maine, and in connection with that business carried on a general store. He was captain of a company of local militia of the province; was justice of the peace, and held offices in the local government of the Province of Stephen. He built or purchased several vessels for the prosecution of his business beyond the confines of the home yards, and his son, John G. Murchie, became a captain of his first vessel when he had attained the age of twenty-one years, having studied navigation for that purpose. In 1862 he launched the bark *Bessie Simpson,* and Captain John G. Murchie was transferred to the command of the new bark *Mary Rideout.* As business increased, Mr. Murchie admitted his sons one by one, his sons, John G. and William A. Murchie, becoming partners in 1862, and Captain James later, and the name of the firm became James Murchie & Sons, which grew to be one of the most extensive business concerns in the State of Maine, with home office and yards in Calais. In 1903 the business was incorporated as James Murchie's Sons Company, Calais, Maine. In the Dominion of Canada their mills are located at Benton Deer Lake, Edmunston, and Fredericton. The corporation is a large owner of timber lands in Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Mr. James Murchie was one of the stockholders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and the difficulties he met and overcame in carrying out this work were apparently insurmountable. He was one of the builders of the church at Old Ridge, New Brunswick, and of the cotton mill at Milltown, New Brunswick, the second largest in Canada. He was a member of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick in 1874; he supported the non-sectarian school system and was a member of the Legislature up to 1878. Mr. Murchie was married twice, his first wife, Janet (Grimmer) Murchie, having died in 1857. He married (second) in 1860, Margaret, daughter of Jackson Thorpe, of St. George, New Brunswick, and he had altogether by his two wives, thirteen children, of whom George Albert Mur-



Geo. A. Murchie



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Francis S. Stanley

chie of the present sketch was the seventh child, and a son of his father's first wife.

George Albert Murchie was born at Old Ridge, New Brunswick, September 16, 1849, and died at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, July 1, 1914. His early education was gained at the public schools, later taking the business course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School, Boston, Massachusetts. Growing up in a family which had the large timber interests already mentioned, Mr. Murchie was from his early youth drawn into the current of the lumber business of the firm of James Murchie & Sons, which was later to be incorporated as the James Murchie's Sons Company.

Like his father, Mr. Murchie was a man of civic spirit and felt that the duties of a citizen included service to the State and community. Though his business cares were onerous and pressing, he took his share in political matters and faithfully fulfilled whatever office he undertook. After moving to Calais he became a member of the Board of Aldermen, servng in 1889, 1890 and 1891. In 1892 he was elected mayor and served until 1896. He served in the Maine Legislature for three terms, and in the House in 1897 and 1899, and in the Senate in 1901. He was a member of the governor's council in 1903 and 1905 under Governor John F. Hill, and William T. Cobb.

Mr. Murchie was always an active and interested member of the fraternal organizations. He was a past master of Victoria Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Croix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Croix Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Calais, and belongs also to the Delta Lodge of Perfection of Machias, the Knights of Pythias, and the St. Croix Club. He was a Universalist in his religious beliefs.

Mr. Murchie married at Milltown, New Brunswick, December 30, 1880, Cora H. Harmon, born in Milltown, August, 1852, a daughter of Daniel Harmon, a well known lumberman of that region. Their children were: James, deceased; Helen W.; Harold H., born March 8, 1888, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Harvard Law School, now practising law in Calais, married in 1913, Jessie E. Ross.

MANASSEH HOVEY SMITH, a lawyer, was a native of Maine, where he died in 1865. He married Mary Myrick Dole, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carleton) Dole, and they were the parents of seven children: Mary Caroline Fox, of Portland, wife of Frederick Fox, and now his widow; Manasseh, of further mention; Elizabeth H.; Everett; Edith; Harold; Osgood.

Manasseh Smith, eldest son of Manasseh H. and Mary Myrick (Dole) Smith, was born at Warren, Maine, December 24, 1841, died in Portland, Maine, November 10, 1915. He was educated at Warren Academy, and at Bowdoin College, entering the last named institution in 1858, and was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity there. After leaving college, he began the study of law under the direction of his father and until the death of the latter, in 1865, father and son were associated in law business. After that year Mr. Smith practised as a member of the firm of Reed & Smith, his partner being Thomas Brackett Reed, one of Maine's most illustrious sons. They conducted an extensive practice in Maine State and Federal courts. Later Mr. Smith formed a partnership with George E. Bird, a well-known jurist of the State, and continued the practice of his profession until he moved to Canada, where he remained for four years. He then returned to Portland, where he soon afterwards retired. Mr. Smith was the State commissioner for the revision of the game laws in 1875-6. He devoted much time to the study of the game laws of the European countries, and the code of laws which he assisted in framing for Maine served as a model for other States. In recognition of the foresight and scientific knowledge of bird and animal life exhibited in this work he was made an honorary member of the New York Game Association. He was a strong Democrat as was his father before him. A biographical sketch of the elder Mr. Smith appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Smith married, Georgiana W. Hall, a daughter of George Benson and Mary (Patterson) Hall, of Haldemand House, Montmorenci Falls, Quebec, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eight children: Georgiana Mary, married Henry N. Ogden; Gertrude; Helen, married F. C. D. Palmer; Katharine Benson, a Red Cross nurse in France; Manasseh, a lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces; Ruth Patterson; Bertha Hall; Ralph Emerson, deceased. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

FRANCIS EDGAR STANLEY, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Kingfield, Maine, June 1, 1849, and died at Wenham, Massachusetts, July 31, 1918. He was the son of Solomon and Aphia (French) Stanley, and one of a family of several children. His father was a farmer and

teacher, and occupied positions of trust in his home town as well as in the county and State. Solomon Stanley was the son of Liberty Stanley, who was born in 1776, and died in 1863, and he married Hannah Fairbanks, a member of the well-known Fairbanks family of Dedham, Massachusetts. The maternal grandfather of Francis E. Stanley was Isaac French, who was born in 1770, and died in 1835, and who married Mehitable Kezar. These families were all of the pioneer stock of New England, and were highly-respected for integrity, ability, and patriotism.

Francis Edgar Stanley was brought up in the village of Kingfield, on a farm, where he and his twin brother, Freelan O. Stanley, were known as the "Stanley twins." They were industrious, resourceful, and exceptionally fine students, their talent for acquiring knowledge far out-running the limits of the common schools of their vicinity. They both attended the Farmington Normal School, and graduated from this institution. Francis E. Stanley became a teacher when still very young, but was ever a student. He was of an artistic temperament, and had an unusual talent in portraiture. At one time he had decided on the study of the law as a profession, but the demand for his freehand drawings which he was making in increasing numbers attracted him into this line of work. In search for a larger field he removed to Auburn, Maine, where he also took up photography, and becoming very successful in it became soon one of the leading photographers in Maine, with few superiors in New England. In 1883 Mr. Stanley took up a series of experiments upon the photographic dry-plate. The dry-plate in photography had been known for some time, but had not been used to any great extent. Mr. Stanley developed a formula of his own, and began the manufacture of photographic dry-plates in Lewiston, Maine. His product attracted attention from one of the largest supply houses in the United States, which had seen the work done by some of the Stanley dry-plates in the studio of a leading photographer in Portland, Maine. A large order was placed with the Stanley Dry-Plate Company, his twin brother, Freelan O. Stanley, having joined him in the business. Automatic machinery was invented and installed for the manufacture of the plates in large quantities and the business developed into large proportions, until the Stanley dry-plate became known throughout the world. The Stanleys continued their business in Lewiston for several years, building a large factory, and leaving Maine for Newton, Massachusetts, only when it became evident that the growth of the business required the establishment of a plant nearer the market. They built a factory in Watertown, Massachusetts, and resided in Newton, where Mr. Stanley lived until his death. After many years of prosperity as manufacturers of the dry-plate in Newton, they sold out their patents and goodwill and all other appurtenances of the dry-plate business to the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York.

Through his restless energy in improving common things, Mr. Stanley became interested while a resident of Newton in the application of steam to the moving of a vehicle upon the highways. The story of the making of Mr. Stanley's first automobile is of great interest as showing his faith in himself and his perseverance in the face of many discouragements. He utilized and adapted the common type of locomotive engine which has been the standard since the days of George Stevenson, and was the first to construct a high pressure boiler of light initial weight, yet of sufficient water capacity to provide for a storage of a considerable amount of heat. The boiler, combined with a light weight reversing engine, and an unfailing application of gasoline fuel under perfect combustion, made a compact little power plant, which was capable of developing power greatly in excess of the rated capacity. Steam pressures of two hundred pounds were considered high at the time Mr. Stanley started to build his boilers carrying from six hundred to a one thousand pounds pressure; and even today, with the exception of the flash-boiler, there are few steam boilers in use with working pressures over six hundred pounds, which differ materially from the original Stanley boiler. The first car Mr. Stanley built resembled a common wagon with whip-socket, wire-wheels, and pneumatic tires, and was steered by a curved handle. From the first there was no queston of its power or its speed. A company for the manufacture of these automobiles was formed, consisting of F. E. and F. O. Stanley. This was in 1897. In 1898 many cars had been built. They modified the type of their mortor carriage slowly, but kept continually adding automatic devices of their own invention, thus blazing the way in the development of the Stanley motor carriage of today. F. E. Stanley designed the first motor carriage to travel two miles in less than a minute. This record was made at Ormond, Florida, where the car, driven by Fred Marriott, achieved a record of a mile in 28 2/5 seconds. Marriott was later injured severely while driving a Stan-

ley racing car, this accident causing the Stanleys to withdraw from that time from the racing game. In 1904 F. O. Stanley was the first person in the world to drive a motor carriage to the top of Mt. Washington, and later F. E. Stanley broke all records of speed in a similar ascent.

Early in their business career in automobile manufacture, the Stanleys sold out their motor-carriage business to John Brisbane Walker, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and Amzi L. Barber, both of New York, and for a time the Stanley patents were used by the Locomobile Company, as the firm was then called. The Locomobile Company shifted from the steam-type of motor cars to the gasoline type; discontinued making steam cars and resold to the Stanlays all that the latter had sold to them, as well as other rights which they had in other patents. The Stanleys then returned to the manufacture of the Stanley automobile and built a large cement factory in Newton, Massachusetts. The history of the development of the Stanley car is a part of the history of the automobile in America. While other automobile manufacturers in Europe and America shifted from the steam type of motor car to the gasoline type, the Stanleys held fast to the former, and became absolutely dominant in this type of car throughout the world.

Francis Edgar Stanley and his brother retired from control and management of the Stanley Motor Carriage Company on June 7, 1917, selling their interest to a corporation of the same name, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, the president and the treasurer of which are the two sons-in-law of Mr. Stanley, Prescott Warren and Edward M. Hallett, respectively. Francis E. Stanley retained a certain minor interest in the company, but retired completely from the manufacture of automobiles. He retained an interest in what is known as the "unit car," a development of the Stanley method of handling steam at high pressure as applied to the running of unit passenger cars or freight cars on interurban lines—in other words, a car to take the place of the interurban trolley car. One of these cars had been running successfully upon a New England Interurban Railroad, and Mr. Stanley was on his way to a conference with the engineer of this company at the time of his death. Mr. Stanley's inventive ability was not limited to these two practical inventions—the photographic dry-plate and the steam automobile—for with his brother he invented a process for manufacturing illuminating gas from gasoline and also developed an X-ray machine when these machines were in their infancy. He and his brother also gave much attention to the theory and practical science of violin construction, and together they made violins which attracted the attention and aroused the admiration of the finest violinists in the country, among them members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Stanley was deeply interested in social economics, and was a life member of the National Economic Association. He was an able and vigorous public speaker, and a writer on social, economic, and mechanical subjects of unusual power and clarity. Several of his papers on economic subjects have been published, and have proven highly-valuable constructive contributions to the progressive thought of the time on certain phases of economic study. He was a natural musician and did much as a patron of music to develop talent in those in whom he took an interest. He was also a remarkable story-teller, and an incomparable conversationalist with an unusual fund of humor. He loved all outdoors—the woods, the sea-shore and the lakes of Maine, where he went in the summer to live by the sea or to fish in the lakes or ponds along the northern border. His personality partook of the high purpose that pervaded his whole life. Everything was ordered on the basis of the practical and the useful, whether in the material, the artistic, the idealistic or the spiritual side of life. He was concerned in all movements of human betterment. He was never a perfunctory member of any organization. He was always busy. Largely self-educated, he attained a wide and exact knowledge upon a great variety of practical and useful topics, and a deep insight into fundamental principles of philosophy and fact. All his life he was a student of mathematics and physics, especially as they concerned the development of the automobile and other technical problems, with which he was concerned in his life work. He shared with the pioneers in the stress and strain of the earlier days, but prosperity made no differences in his simple habits, or in his attitude towards his fellow-man, seeking as he did always to bring into practical use his conception of justice and brotherhood. Although inventive, artistic, musical, and creative in temperament, he was possessed of sound business sense. He did his own thinking on politics and upon all social and economic problems. A distinctive characteristic of Mr. Stanley was his unvarying demand to "be shown" before he espoused any policy, or supported any contention,

and whoever undertook to "show him" was, perforce, subjected to the most rigorous examination and inquiry possible—usually after the Socratic method. He was proud of his New England lineage, and of his birth on a farm in Maine. He was devoted to his family and his home. His personal life was absolutely clean and pure. He thought on high lines and lived as he thought. He had, in short, the energy and uprightness, intellectual ability, common sense and sound judgment that distinguish the best New England blood. In addition to these qualities he was a man with an infinite capacity for enjoyment of the righteous things of life, and had a most cheerful nature, a kindling wit, and powers of mind and body of the highest order. He left behind him a name to honor and cherish, and a host of friends, who esteem him as one of the most remarkable men of his time, whose native modesty and whose aversion to publicity alone have prevented him from being even more than he was —a national figure in the world of business and invention. Besides being a member, as has been already mentioned, of the National Economics Association, he was also a member of the Economics Club of Boston, of the Monday and Tuesday Literary clubs of Newton, Massachusetts, of the Brae-Burn Country, and a member of the Hunnewell Club, which he served as president, and member and past commodore of the Boothbay Harbor (Maine) Yacht Club.

Mr. Stanley married, January 1, 1870, Augusta May Walker, daughter of William and Mary Walker, of New Portland, Maine, and a descendant of Edward Woodman, who came from England to Old Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1632. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had three children: Blanche May, who married Edward M. Hallett, of Newton; Emily, who married Prescott Warren, of Cambridge; and Raymond Walker Stanley, who married Constance Hughs Jones, of Newton Center, now in the service of the United States, in the aviation branch. Both daughters reside in Newton, Massachusetts.

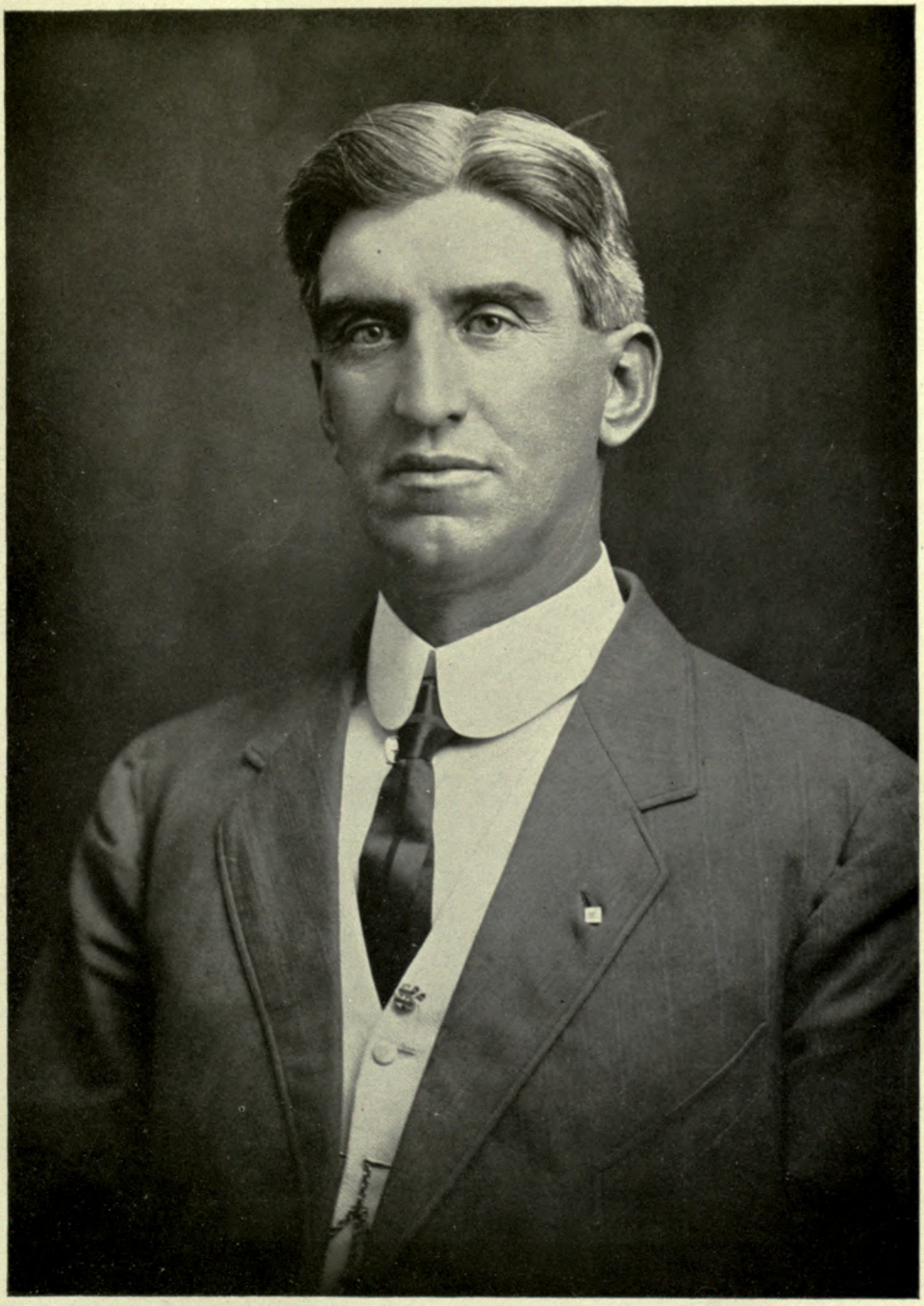
WILLIAM ORRIN COBB, M.D.—Well known and highly esteemed by his professional brethren in Gardner, where he has been identified ever since he has entered upon his practice, Dr. William Orrin Cobb is reaping already the results of his faithful work and excellent training in the healing art. He was born in Chelsea, Maine, February 18, 1869, the son of Stephen and Harriet (Searles) Cobb, both of them natives of Chelsea, and both now deceased. His father was a farmer by occupation, and during the Civil War did his part in the service of his country in the hour of need.

Doctor Cobb received his preliminary education in the local schools of Chelsea, a training interrupted by the usual calls upon the time of a farmer's boy. These calls have, however, their place in the training of the youth in all those diversified needs which eventually furnish a great amount of initiative, a thing always remarked in the young men whose early life has been spent on a farm. His attendance at the public school was followed by work at Kents Hill Seminary, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. He then took a special course in Wesleyan University, and lastly went to the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then elected to come to Gardner, where he opened an office and has built up an excellent practice in the years that have passed since that time.

Doctor Cobb has been so busy with his professional duties that he has not given much of his time to other activities. He is, however, interested and active in the support of all projects that look to the betterment of conditions in the town of his adoption. He has taken his part in the burdens of citizenship, and has been especially interested in the educational needs of the town. He is the chairman of the school board. In his political views he is affiliated with the Republican party, and was elected to the office of State Senator. In the year 1914-1915 he was Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Cobb married Marion Pierce, of Southport, Maine, daughter of George W. Pierce of Southport and of his wife Catherine (McMillan) Pierce, a native of Stornoway, Scotland, and they have one son, Donald Pierce.

SILAS BRADLEY ADAMS—But few regions have such good cause as has New England to boast of the men whose names, forming a brilliant galaxy, are indissolubly associated with her industrial development, whose unwearied, undiscouraged efforts have turned in a little over a century, a rural, undeveloped country into one of the greatest manufacturing communities in the world. Thousands of such men there were who gave their whole life time, surrendering present ease and comfort to the building up of great business concerns which should realize the ideals they had formed, and which now, in their triumphant sequel, stand as models for the imitation



William O. Cobb.

of the world. Such a man is Silas Bradley Adams, who was born in Portland, Maine, October 17, 1863, and whose entire life has been associated with that city and its business and industrial development. He is a member of a very old New England family and exhibits in his own person the sturdy virtues and abilities which have marked a long line of worthy ancestors.

Although the line of descent is perfectly direct and easy to be traced during the residence of the Adams family in this country, there is much doubt about its origin in the old world, and several different traditions exist among its members today. There is one, for instance, that its founder here was a Scotchman, while others variously ascribe his birthplace to Holderness, Yorkshire and Devonshire in England. If there is any choice between them or the evidence favors any one, it is perhaps the last, in which case he was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Sharlon or Sharland) Adams and thus connected with the Ap Adams line and a cousin in some degree of Henry Adams of Braintree, from whom president Adams was descended. However this may be, the Robert Adams in question was certainly born in England or Scotland in the year 1602 and came to this country in 1635, with his wife who had been a Miss Eleanor Wilmot and the two children who had been born to them in the old world. They came first to Ipswich of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and later lived in Salem and Newbury, where his will is dated, March 7, 1681. From this ancestor the line runs through his son, Sergeant Abraham, Robert II, John, Corporal Moses, Moses II, Silas Merrill and George Moses, the father of the Mr. Adams of this sketch. Silas Merrill Adams, was a native of Falmouth, Maine, where he was born in the month of April, 1809. His life was an active one and he was engaged at different times and different places in several diverse callings. He was a ship carpenter for a time and a merchant in Portland and later in Boston. Still later he returned to Maine and spent the last years of his life on a farm at Deering. He married Miss Olive Elizabeth Moulton, a daughter of Elias and Mary (Skilling) Moulton, a native of Scarborough, where she was born September 24, 1812, and who died at Deering, September 29, 1888, at the age of seventy-six years. There was but one child, a son, born of this union, George Moses, the father of Silas Bradley Adams, whose birth occurred in the city of Portland, September 29, 1834. He was a farmer during practically his entire life and died at Deering, Maine, August 10, 1892. He was married December 15, 1862, at Elmira, Illinois, to Miss Hannah Rosina Adams, a daughter of John and Charlotte B. (Pratt) Adams, like himself a native of Falmouth, Maine, where she was born August 24, 1840. They were the parents of the following children: Silas Bradley; Martha Preble; Frederick Waldemar; Olive Charlotte; Moses Parker; Henry Charles; George Palmer, and John Howard.

Born October 17, 1863, Silas Bradley Adams, eldest child of George Moses and Hannah Rosina (Adams) Adams, has made his native city his home ever since. He received his education in the local public schools and graduated from the Deering High School in the year 1879. He also took a course in the New Hampton Institute, New Hampton, New Hampshire. In the year 1889 he secured a clerical position in the firm of Curtis & Son, of Portland, engaged in the manufacture of chewing gum there, having spent the preceding seven years in various minor positions with several concerns in the city. He proved himself a valuable assistant and rapidly worked his way up with the Curtis people from position to position, gaining in the process a very complete knowledge of the various departments of the business until, upon the death of Mr. Curtis in 1897, he was appointed to continue the great enterprise and manage the estate. On the first of January in the following year, Mr. Adams secured the incorporation of the concern under the name of the Curtis & Son Company and was himself appointed to the office of general manager and treasurer. From that time to the present he has continued to hold this responsible place and now occupies a most commanding position in the industrial world of Portland and that entire region. Under his management the plant of the company has more than doubled its annual output and is, without doubt, one of the best known manufacturers of this popular commodity in the United States. It was inevitable that a man of so much enterprise as Mr. Adams should, through his position, become connected with many other important enterprises and he is now vice-president of the American Chicle Company, president of the Peaks Island Corporation, a water and lighting concern of Portland, president of the Royal River Packing Company, vice-president of the Southworth Machine Company of Portland, and treasurer of the Portland-Monson Slate Company and the Casco Paper Box Company of Portland.

Mr. Adams is a very cospicuous figure in the general life of Portland, and is affiliated with many important organizations there of a social and fraternal character. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic order and is a member of Deering Lodge, No. 183, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a past high priest; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters:

Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret and has attained his thirty-third degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past grand thereof. He is a member of the Republican party, as indeed are practically all the members of the Adams family. Mr. Adams is devoted to out-door life and is especially fond of shooting, being indeed one of the best known marksmen in the State of Maine. He was champion trap-shooter of New England in 1912, and has been champion of Maine both in trap-shooting and as a marksman with the rifle. He and his family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church and he is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association in Portland.

On the fifth day of October, 1886, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Aurilla Emma, a native of Stockton, Maine, where she was born September 18, 1864, and a daughter of Captain Edwin Elias and Emma (Dickey) Patterson. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams two children have been born, Eleanor W. and Waldemar P.

The influence exerted by Mr. Adams is not possible to gauge by a mere enumeration of the offices held by him or the deeds he is known to have accomplished. These, beyond doubt, are of great value to the community, yet his distinctive influence lies rather in his personality than in any of these things. From his youth upward he has always breathed the atmosphere of culture and enlightenment which does not fail to affect his development in a most marked manner, giving to him that broad cosmopolitan outlook on life, that sure tolerance of other men, their beliefs and customs, that true democracy of thought, word and bearing, which is worth a thousand fortunes to its possessor and more than a rich bequest to those about one. He values the permanent things, the things of true worth, and pursues them with an unwavering constancy that is remarkable throughout his entire career. The basis of his character is honor and sincerity but in addition to these he adds all the graces which are the accompaniments of that true love of the beautiful and worthy, that is perhaps the sorest need of his countrymen.

ISABELLE FRANCES MARR, a lady well known in the life of Portland, Maine, with the affairs of which she has been associated for many years, is a member of a family undoubtedly a branch of the great house of Marr of Scotland, and which for a number of generations has held a conspicuous place in the various communities in which they have made their homes in the State of Maine. She is a daughter of Foxwell Cutts and Rhoda (Jordan) Marr, her father, who was a native of Maine, having been a well known hotel man at Wales, in this State. He also followed the occupation of farming, but died while still in the prime of life and when his children were young. He and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: Dennis Jordan, who is mentioned below; Josiah L., also mentioned below; Elizabeth, who died in early youth; Martha M., who became the wife of E. P. S. Andrews, of Tacoma, Washington; and Isabelle Frances. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Marr sold her property in Wales, Maine, and removed to Portland, where she made her home for several years, and where the children attended school for a time. She then went on to Boston, where she continued to reside during the remainder of her life, and where her declining years were made happy by the devotion of her children and by the tender ministrations of her daughter Isabelle, who left nothing undone to make her happy and contented. Mrs. Marr died at Boston, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, beside her husband, whose remains were removed from the cemetery at Wales at the time of his wife's death and placed by hers in Evergreen Cemetery. Mrs. Marr, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was possessed of a beautiful Christian character, and tenderly cared for her children when they were left fatherless, educating them and instilling into them the ideals of Christian charity and virtue.

Josiah Libby Marr, second son of Foxwell Cutts and Rhoda (Jordan) Marr, was born at Wales, Maine, and was still a small child when his father died and he was brought to Portland by his mother. He was educated and trained by his mother both in this city and in Boston, where they later went. He was still quite young when he took up a seafaring life and crossed the ocean a number of times as a seaman. He studied navigation in London, and followed this life for a time, but eventually returned to Boston and abandoned it. His taste for a life of adventure and enterprise had in no wise diminished, however, and although still under twenty years of age, left home together with two companions and made his way across the continent to California, his desire being to make this journey of the great western plains. In California he managed an escort of pack animals for a time and carried the United States mail from place to place by this primitive means. Unlike most of the youths who went to that country from the desire to see the great realm for themselves or the taste for adventure, Mr. Marr did not weary of it, but grew to love it better and de-

cided to settle there. From California he made his way to Arizona, where he became interested in cattle raising in the Verde Valley. He was eventually joined by his elder brother, Dennis Jordan Marr, and the two yong men went into partnership and prospered greatly in their joint enterprise. They carried on their business on a large scale and were among the best known stockmen in the entire region. After conducting his enterprise with great success for a number of years, he disposed of his large interests and went to Phoenix, Arizona, where he built a home and settled. He was joined later by his sister Isabelle Frances, and they made their home there for a number of years. Unfortunately Mr. Marr contracted typhoid pneumonia and was so seriously ill with it that the attack seemed to undermine his health, which did not improve afterwards. Believing that the air of his native pine forests in Maine might prove beneficial, he accompanied his sister back to this State and they purchased a cottage on Peak's Island. Even this was insufficient to restore him, however, and he died September 7, 1912, and was buried in the family plot at the Evergreen Cemetery.

Josiah Libby Marr was a man among men, a man who compelled respect and consideration in whatever environment he might be thrown, from the wild and rough life of the cattle ranch to the most cultivated society. He was noted for his square dealing and his honorable intentions towards all men. He had promised his mother, upon first leaving home, never to touch strong drink of any kind, and this he kept faithfully, being strictly temperate in all his habits. He was strongly devoted to his family and especially to his sister who lived with him during his success and final illness and cared for him so consistently. He was one of the most generous of men, his hand and purse being open to anyone who required aid. He did his duty as he saw it, and he never lost his warm affection for the State and neighborhood of his birth.

Dennis Jordan Marr, elder son of Foxwell Cutts and Rhoda (Jordan) Marr, was born at Wales, Maine, and came with his mother to Portland after his father's death. A portion of his education was obtained here and the remainder after removing to Boston. When his schooling was finally completed he, like his brother, took up a seafaring life, but continued therein longer than the latter. He was still a sailor when his brother made his success in the cattle business in Arizona and invited him to join him there. This he did and the two remained in partnership, their great success being due largely to their close application to business and hard work. He disposed of his interests at the same time as did his brother, but instead of going to Phoenix to live, he settled in California, in the town of Downey, Los Angeles county, where he still makes his home. He married, at Phoenix, Arizona, Jessie Pratt, and they are the parents of four children, Rhoda, Edna, Maude and Josiah.

Isabelle Frances Marr, the youngest of the five children of Foxwell Cutts and Rhoda (Jordan) Marr, was born at Wales, Maine, and was but an infant at the time of her father's death and the consequent removal of the family to Portland. She attended the public schools of Portland and Boston, and in the latter city also received her musical education. It was her early ambition to become a physician, and she actually studied medicine for two years, but was obliged to abandon her purpose in order to give her mother the care that her declining years required. She was absolutely faithful in this duty, and after the death of her mother went West to live with her brother at Verde Valley, Arizona. It soon became necessary that she again take upon her the duties of a nurse, for her brother's illness came not long after, and it devolved upon her to bring him back to the East and care for him during his last illness. This she did, ministering to his wants and desires with that devotion that only a sister can give. Since her brother's death she has made her home continuously at Portland, although she still owns a good deal of valuable property in Arizona. In her relations with her family and, especially to those invalid members of it whose age or ill health rendered assistance necessary, Miss Marr has shown that tenderness and solicitude for their happiness and comfort that we are apt to regard as the highest and most characteristic attribute of a good woman. Forgetful, not only of herself, but what is far harder, of her own worthy ambitions and purposes, she sacrificed to their care all that most of us regard as most precious, showing a disinterestedness and selflessness that are wholly admirable. Nor was this, as in the case of so many fine women, partly the result of a shrinking from the active life of the world. On the contrary, Miss Marr is particularly well fitted, both by character and tastes for that very life and, since her time has been her own, has in a great measure lived it. She is possessed of very unusual talents both in variety and degree, and is in every respect a most accomplished woman. She possesses the artistic temperament and every kind of aesthetic beauty makes its appeal to her. Her musical education has already been referred to, but in addition to her excellent training in this art, she has an extraordinary talent in it which makes her a most delightful musician. She is also an artist with her brush and her home is full of oil canvases and pastelles from her hand, displaying marked ability and talent. She is devotedly fond of nature in all its aspects

and the beauties of her native State are especially familiar to her. Miss Marr is also a great admirer of dramatic art and is a member of the Dramatic Club of Boston. Among the other clubs to which she belongs should be mentioned the Art Club of Boston, and the Woman's Club of Boston. In her religious belief she is a Congregationalist.

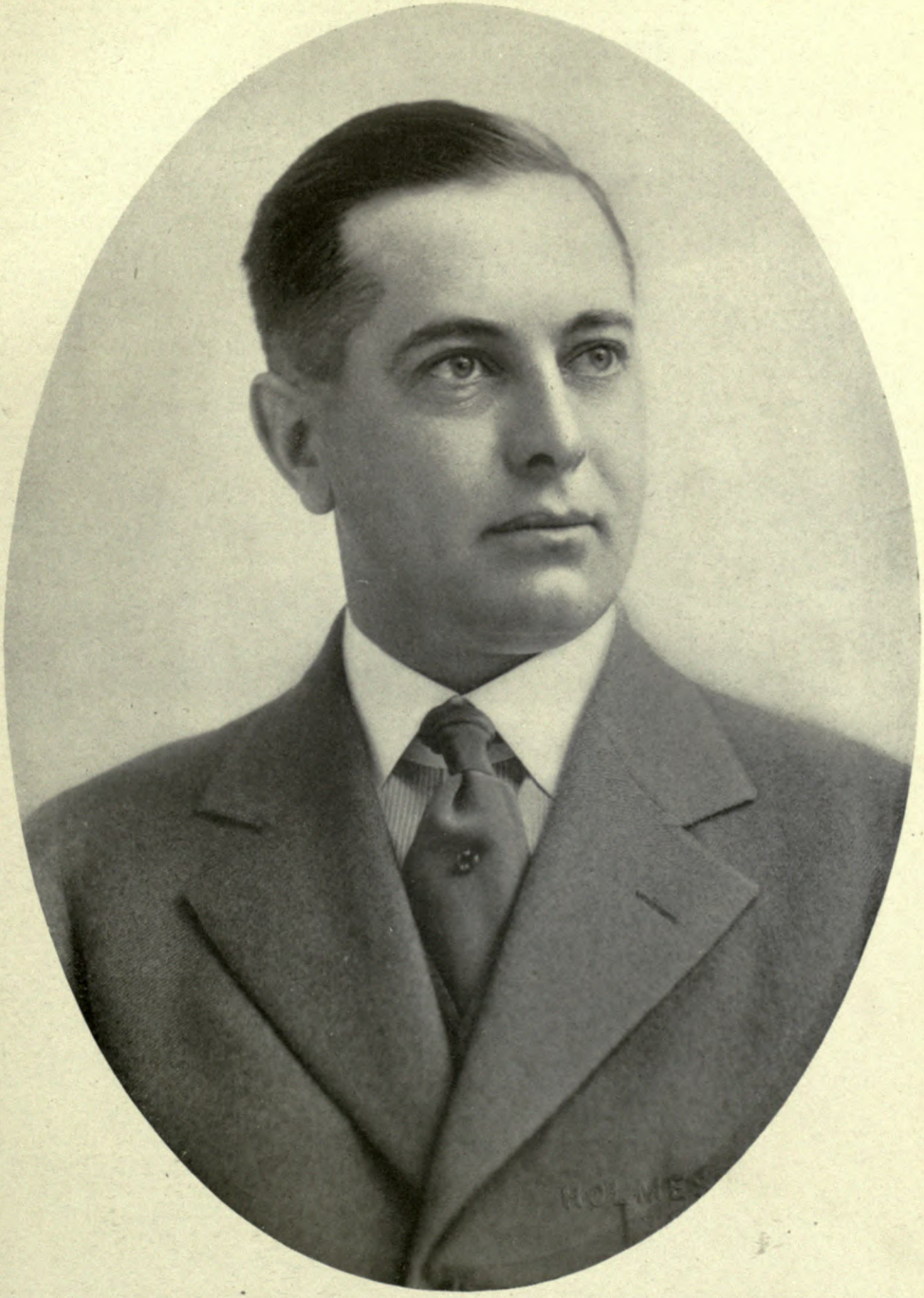
EDWARD WILLIAM BRIDGHAM—One of the enterprising and well known of the younger lawyers of Bath, Maine, Edward William Bridgham, comes of the virile old New England stock. The American founder of the name was Henry Bridgham who, according to Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary" is given as a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1643. He removed to Boston in 1644, and was a tanner by trade. In 1653 he served the community as constable, and held the rank of captain, dying in 1671, and leaving "a good estate." He had eight sons, and a daughter, named Hopestill. One of his sons, named John, was a physician of Ipswich. In 1834 four of the name had been graduated from Harvard University and one from Brown University.

Edward William Bridgham was born at Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, October 15, 1881, the son of William C. and Frances F. (Smith) Bridgham. Mr. William C. Bridgham, a native of Poland, Maine, was in the grocery business, but is now retired. His wife, a native of Phillips, Maine, is also living and their two sons and two daughters. He served the cause of the Union for three years during the Civil War. The father of William C. Bridgham was George Bridgham, and he was the son of Thomas Bridgham. George Bridgham was interested in the hotel business.

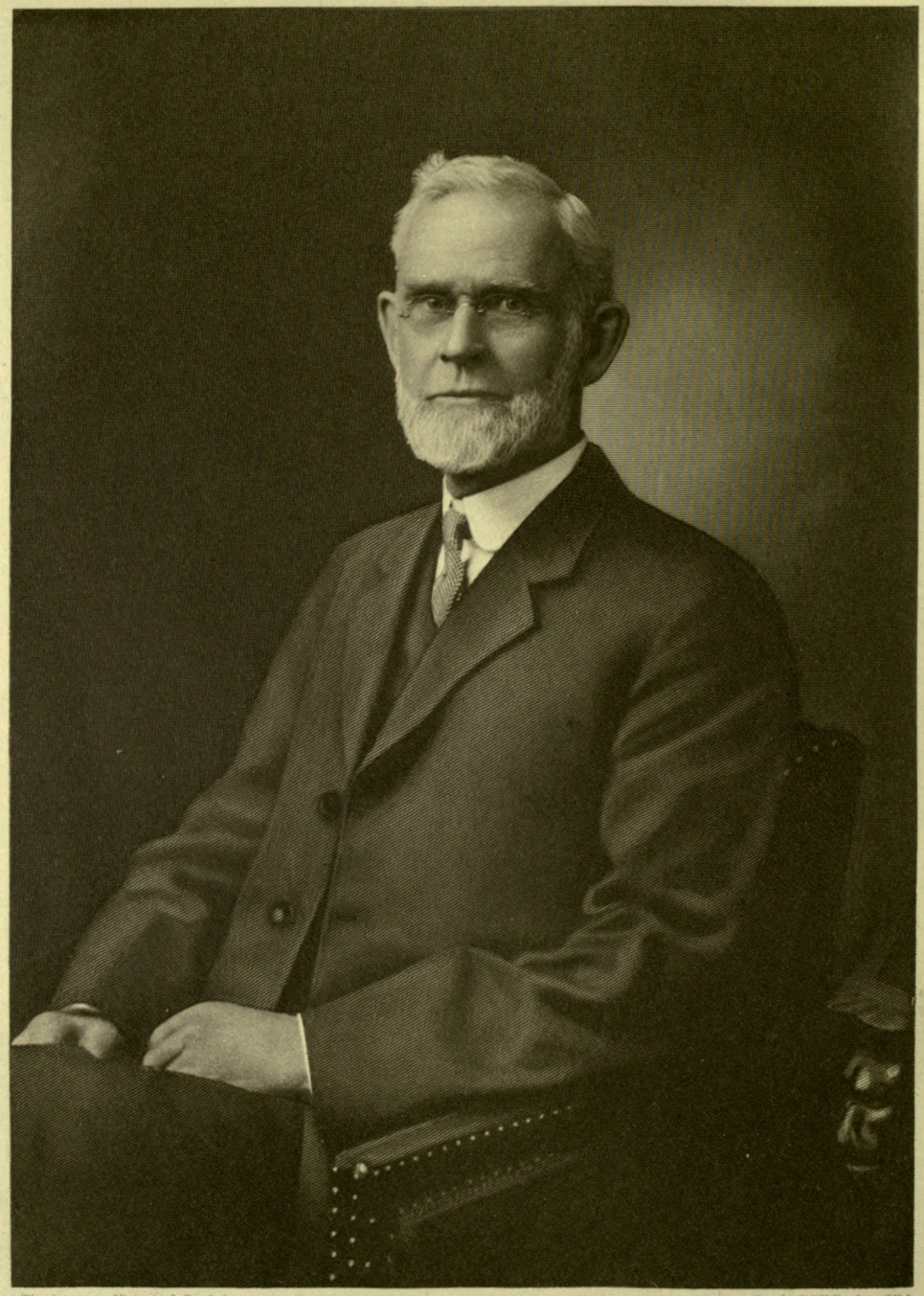
Edward W. Bridgham went as a boy to the public schools of his native locality, and graduated from the high school with the class of 1902. After that he entered the Maine College of Law, and received his degree of Bachelor of Law from this institution in 1909, the degree of Master of Law being conferred upon him the following year. His successful accomplishment of his college course meant more than it does for the usual young man whose expenses are paid by his father. In the case of young Mr. Bridgham all the money was earned by himself by teaching and other means. He started to college with only ten dollars ahead of him but carried out his aim and showed the rare stock from which he was sprung. After leaving college he came to Bath, Maine, and established himself there in his profession, making the success which would have been predicted from a youth of determination and ambition. None of the younger lawyers of Bath commands a higher place in the confidence of his professional brethren and of the public at large than does Edward W. Bridgham. Mr. Bridgham is a Republican in his political views and has always been active in the duties of citizenship and interested in municipal problems of every kind. He has served the county as attorney for a period of nearly six years, and was city solicitor for a year. For two years he was a member of the Republican city committee.

Mr. Bridgham married, September 18, 1912, in Boston, Massachusetts, Isabelle Jane Cook, the daughter of John and Jane (McGarver) Cook. John Cook was born in Galway, Ireland, and was a machinist by trade, and his wife was born in Boston. They have two sons and two daughters, all living at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham are the parents of one son, of five years, Edward William Bridgham, Jr.

ALBERT J. FELT, one of the most successful real estate men of Portland, Maine, with which city his business career has been identified, is a member of an old and distinguished Maine family. He is a son of Jesse Felt, who was for many years a well known jeweler here, and whose standing in the community was won by his own energy and thrift. Jesse Felt was a native of Greenwood, Oxford county, Maine, where also he grew to manhood, his education being obtained at the local public schools. When little more than a youth he left the country district where he had been born and bred, and came to Portland to make his fortune. He apprenticed himself to a jeweler and of him learned the trade, a trade that he always thereafter followed. After completing his apprenticeship and working as a journeyman for a time, he embarked in the business on his own account and opened a wholesale and retail jewelry store on Exchange street. He met with success well nigh from the outset, and by hard work and indefatigable industry he built up a large business and came to be regarded as one of the substantial merchants of the city. His growing trade seemed to promise even greater things for the future, when it was suddenly terminated by one of those strokes of ill fortune which no one can foresee or guard against. The great Portland fire of 1866, which destroyed so large a percentage of the business district of the city, entirely wiped out his store and entire stock, as well as his home, so that the total result of the labor and forethought of years was dissipated in an instant. There was but one thing for Mr. Felt to do, if he did not wish to give up completely, and that was start all over at the beginning again. In the meantime his family must have some place to



Edward D. Bridgham



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G. H. Bass

dwell and nothing remained to him in Portland. In this difficulty he took his family back to the old family homestead at Greenwood, Oxford county, and himself returned to Portland to start again. It is a great tribute to his courage and character that he did not sink beneath his troubles, but surmounted them as effectively as he did, building up a new business which was also successful. He worked for a time with the jewelry firm of William Senter & Company, but soon was able to begin once more on his own account, and shortly after his family joined him in a new home in the city. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, and finally died at his home in Portland, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery here. He was a Baptist in religion, a Republican in politics, a man of temperate and domestic tastes, and devoted to his home and family. He married Jane Dowie, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who died at Portland and is also buried in Evergreen Cemetery. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in early youth, the six surviving benig as follows: Frank R., who now resides at Bath, Maine; Charles H., a well known painter of Portland; Albert J., with whom we are here concerned; Alfred E., a twin brother of the former, who resides with him; Julia, who became the wife of George Cross, and is now deceased; and May, who died as a young girl.

Born March 4, 1864, at Portland, Maine, Albert J. Felt was yet a small boy when the disastrous fire occurred that so nearly ruined his father. He was taken by the latter, together with the other members of the family, to the old farm in Oxford county and it was there in that healthful rural environment that several years of his childhood were spent. There, too, he attended school and gained his education, for upon returning to Portland, he was considered old enough to learn a trade and so had to abandon his studies. He was apprenticed to a house-painter and learned that trade, and has followed it in a measure ever since, although now merely as an accessory to his other business. To painting he added a knowledge of paper-hanging and interior decorating, and finally engaged in a contract business along this line. He met with gratifying success from the outset, working up a trade which extended to many parts of the city and included a very high class clientele. He did not, however, confine himself entirely to this business, as he clearly foresaw the great development of the city and the consequent rise in the values of real estate, and decided to avail himself of it. His judgment was justified by the event, for the money that he made in his business he invested in city property that quickly became valuable and brought him in large returns. After purchasing property Mr. Felt always began to improve it and built several houses in various parts of the city, including a number on Washington avenue and vicinity. His success entitles him to look back with some pride upon the keen foresight that has guided him in his investments, for he has been uniformally correct in his judgment and has made practically no mistakes. He is still very active in this line, and his other business, of course, places him in a position to make his building operations quick and easy.

Mr. Felt is a man of enterprising nature, and of progressive ideas, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of the community in which he makes his home and carries on his business. He is always to be counted upon to assist by every means in his power any undertaking begun with the purpose of advancing its interests or increasing its prosperity. He is an independent in politics, voting for the man or issues in which he believes, without reference to partisan considerations. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Portland, being very active in the work of the congregation and holding the office of trustee therein. Mr. Felt is a man of very quiet but genial manner, devoted to his home and family, and universally esteemed for his high moral character. He is a fine example of the highest type of citizenship, and his influence is potently felt through his large circle of friends and associates.

Albert J. Felt was united in marriage on the sixteenth day of March, 1892, at Portland, with Sophia Johnson, a native of the kingdom of Sweden, and daughter of Adolf and Johanna (Anderson) Johnson, of that country. Mrs. Felt is a woman of the highest domestic virtues and a devoted wife and mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Felt one child has been born, Clifton Felt, now a student at the Sherwood School.

GEORGE BUCKNAM DORR, to whom in association with President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, is due the creation of the beautiful Mount Desert National Park and wild life sanctuary, was born in Boston, December 29, 1853, and graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1874. Having become a citizen of Bar Harbor, where his father was among the earliest summer residents, he served on its selectmen's board during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

GEORGE H. BASS, a well known manufacturer of Maine, has been engaged in making shoes for more than half a century at Wilton, where he was born July 22, 1843. Mr. Bass is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, and is of the

seventh generation from Samuel Bass, who was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. He is a son of Seth and Nancy (Russell) Bass.

George H. Bass passed his childhood at the home of his father at that place, and received his education at the local public schools, where he remained a student until he had reached the age of seventeen years. He then taught in the local schools for one year, but gave up that profession to engage in business life. He was eighteen years of age in 1861, when he became apprenticed to Corydon Bacheller, who was the owner of the Wilton tannery, and here he remained at work for two years, becoming familiar with that trade. His wages at that time amounted to fifty dollars a year, which gives some idea of the frugality which prevailed in this country at that date. After the two years of service with Mr. Bacheller had expired, Mr. Bass secured a position at the plant of John Cummings, then the largest tanner at Woburn, Massachusetts, and here he received six months' valuable experience. His work was interrupted, however, by his returning to his home to cast his first vote for President, the candidate of his choice being Abraham Lincoln, then running for his second term. Not long after this his old employer, Mr. Bacheller, offered his tannery for sale, and this was bought by Seth Bass, who leased it to his son. This transaction occurred December 5, 1865, and Mr. Bass began his business career with a capital of two hundred dollars. He began the manufacture of calf skin and wax upper leather for long leg boots, and continued thus engaged for the better part of thirteen years. The product of his tannery was used in the manufacture of what was then the most famous boots made in Maine, it being used by Nathaniel Hardy, at New Sharon, by Ara Cushman, at Auburn, by C. A. Wing, at Winthrop, by Joshua Adams, at Wilton, and by I. C. Lombard & Company, at Auburn. He also sold much of his leather to Foster, Packard & Company, at Wilton, during the latter part of this period. The use of his leather by these concerns was enough to give it an excellent reputation in the industrial world of this region, and Mr. Bass decided to become a manufacturer of boots and shoes on his own account. Accordingly he purchased the Foster interest in the firm of Foster, Packard & Company, and in association with E. P. Packard ran that plant during the year 1876, which marks the beginning of his career in this line. At the close of this year Mr. Bass purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Packard, and became sole owner, and from that time forward has met with continued success. So greatly did his business grow that in 1876 he sold his tannery so as to be able to devote his entire attention to his new enterprise. Mr. Bass wisely decided to specialize in a particular line of shoemaking, and as he had been a farmer during his youth, and knew well the needs of that class in the community, he naturally turned to producing boots and shoes which would give the greatest comfort and longest service in rough out-of-door work. Sold as the "Bass shoe for hard service," they have come to have a large market, not only in his native State, but throughout the entire country. He consistently sought to make shoes specially adapted for various purposes, and developed a line of river drivers' shoes which have become standard in New England, known in all logging regions from Newfoundland to California. Mr. Bass began the manufacture of moccasins in 1909, which has since developed into a very important part of his business. In 1906 the concern was incorporated, with Mr. Bass as president, and his two sons, J. R. Bass and W. S. Bass, treasurer and secretary of the company, respectively.

George H. Bass has had many interests outside of his business, and has actively supported movements for the welfare of State and community. His church relations have always stood first, as he has been a member of the Congregational church for sixty years, has been deacon for thirty-one years, and treasurer for twenty-five years. He has been active in public life. In politics he has been a Republican, and served his town as treasurer for twenty-three years, and his district in the State Legislature for the term of 1914-15. He was largely responsible for the construction of water works in Wilton, and has been president of the Wilton Water Company since its organization. He has served for many years as trustee of Wilton Academy, and for the past ten years has been president of the board.

George H. Bass has been twice married, his first wife having been Mary Louise Streeter, of Saybrook, Ohio, a daughter of Sereno Wright and Sarah Jane (Willard) Streeter, of that place, with whom he was united, November 10, 1874. Her death occurred May 2, 1896, and Mr. Bass married (second) October 27, 1897, Mary Ella Barry, of Wollaston, Massachusetts. By his first marriage Mr. Bass is the father of the following children: Willard Streeter, born in the year 1876; John Russell, born in 1878; Elizabeth, born in 1881, Anne Louise, born in 1888.

The word, "public-spirited," is especially applicable to Mr. Bass, as he has always been actively interested in promoting and securing the welfare of the community and State. Mr. Bass has been a man not only successful in business but successful in gaining and retaining the respect and regard of all with whom he has been associated. This has come about by the

unassuming possession of a character which in itself commands respect.

HANSON S. CLAY, late of Portland, Maine, where his death occurred, September 25, 1905, a man of affairs, a public spirited citizen and a popular figure in the life of this city, was a native of New Hampshire, and a son of Parker and Harriet (Spurling) Clay, old and highly respected residents of Tuftonboro and later of Dover in that State. It was at the former town that Hanson S. Clay was born, March 29, 1827, but he was yet a small child when his parents went to Dover to live, and it was there that he attended school and grew to manhood. As a youth he left the parental home and came to Maine, locating for a time at Westbrook, in Cumberland county, and there engaging in business. Westbrook remained his home until 1866, the year after the great fire in Portland, when he came to this city. Here he was actively engaged in business up to the year 1887, when he retired and spent the later years of his life in well earned leisure from business cares. He made Portland his permanent home from the time of his coming here until his death, with the exception of a few years spent by him in Massachusetts, and owned a handsome home in the Deering district of the city.

Mr. Clay was a prominent figure in different departments of the city's life, but he was better known in connection with his activities as a public man than in any other way. He possessed an extraordinary faculty for public affairs, and his management of them was uniformly successful. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that his political career was one of achievement, and reflected credit both on himself and the community he served. Mr. Clay was a staunch Republican, identifying himself enthusiastically with the work of his party in this region and soon becoming a leading figure in its councils. He was keenly in sympathy with its ideals and traditions, and the great men who represented it; Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Thomas B. Reed and others were his especial admiration. He served as a member of the Portland City Council from 1877 to 1879. Two years later, in 1881, he was elected an alderman of Portland and served in that capacity until the close of 1884. He also served as a member of the commission on streets, and later he became street commissioner for a considerable period. The election of Mr. Clay to the last named place was especially a tribute to the manner in which he performed his public duties, since the board, which elected him as commissioner, was Democratic in its makeup, yet overcame its political prejudices out of admiration for Mr. Clay as a man, and for the services he had rendered the community.

When he first came to Deering he joined the local organization of his party for a number of public offices, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen at the time of the consolidation of Deering with Portland. After this, he retired from active political life, only occasionally serving on various committees. In every office which he held Mr. Clay displayed a capability and disinterestedness in all his actions, which might serve as a model to municipal officials everywhere. His interest in every problem which concerned the city, its people, or its institutions, was very keen, and his very considerable influence was always exerted on the side of right. Mr. Clay did his full duty as a citizen in this city, and established a record for himself for probity and honor, of which any man might feel proud. In his religious belief Mr. Clay was a Congregationalist, and attended the Woodfords Church of that denomination in Portland, and was always a church attendant. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Hanson S. Clay was united in marriage, in June, 1849, with Julia A. Kennard, daughter of Edward and Betsy (Chase) Kennard, of Bridgton, Maine. Mrs. Clay's death occurred February 14, 1912.

CHARLES EVERETT SAYWARD, one of the best known and successful insurance men of Portland, Maine, is a member of a family which has been connected with the history of the "Pine Tree State" from a very early period. It was founded in this country by three brothers, who came from England and settled in the New England colonies as early as 1630 and from which numerous branches bearing the name have sprung and are now resident in many quarters of the country. One branch came to Maine while that State had but few settlements and was practically a wilderness from end to end. Here they settled and the members of the family have occupied a prominent place in the general life of the community ever since.

Mr. Sayward's father, Charles H. Sayward, was born at Sanford, Maine, January 1, 1833, and died February 27, 1917, at Alfred, where he had resided since the year 1874 and was engaged in the

occupation of farming. He married Marcia A. Junkins, a native of York, Maine, born August 6, 1839. Mrs. Sayward died over ten years before her husband, July 10, 1906. They were the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy, and four of whom are at present living, as follows: Charles Everett, of whom further; Lawton M., who makes his home at Alfred, Maine, where he follows the trade of carpenter; Herman J., who resides at Alfred and is also a carpenter; and Carrie M., who is now the wife of Fred J. Sherburne, of Sanford, Maine.

Born July 23, 1861, at Wells, Maine, Charles Everett Sayward did not form his childish associations with his native place. On the contrary his parents removed to York, Maine, when he was but three years of age, and it was there that he resided until he had reached the age of thirteen years, attending in the meantime the local public schools, where he gained the elementary portion of his education. At the age of thirteen he again accompanied his parents, who on this occasion removed to Alfred, Maine, where, as has already been stated, Mr. Sayward, Sr., continued to live until the time of his death. In the meantime, young Mr. Sayward continued his education, attending for a while the local schools where he was prepared for college, eventually matriculating at Bowdoin College, where, after leaving behind him an excellent record for character and good scholarship, he was graduated with the class of 1884. Immediately thereafter he secured a position in the York county offices and worked there in a clerical capacity for about twelve months, when he gave up the position and went to Boston. In that city he took up for a time teaching as a profession and was placed in charge of the department of commercial arithmetic in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He continued in this capacity for some fourteen years in all, and in 1897 became associated as an agent with the New York Life Insurance Company. He remained in Boston for a number of years longer, representing that company there, and then came to Portland, Maine, having been offered the post of general agent for the State by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, an offer which he readily accepted. He was the more willing to do so, as it not only gave him a still wider field for his activities, but also brought him back into touch with the country of his childhood and made it possible for him to see more frequently the members of his family. Mr. Sayward has made a great success of this venture and has built up an insurance business which is one of the largest of its kind in that region. He is now recognized as one of the influential business men of the city, and a potent factor in the development of the highest type of business enterprise there. Mr. Sayward has always been a Republican in politics, and from his youth upwards has taken a keen interest in local affairs. They say that every man has a hobby, and if this be so, Mr. Sayward's hobby is unquestionably farming, to which he devotes a great deal of his time and attention. He has a charming estate located near the old family home at Alfred, Maine, where he spends his leisure time during the summer months and carries on farming operations on a large scale.

Charles Everett Sayward was united in marriage, February 6, 1886, at Waltham, Massachusetts, with Alice Sidney, a native of Utica, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Sayward two children have been born, as follows: Marion, December 18, 1889, now the wife of Clifford N. Wilson, of Waltham, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in a building and contracting business, and to whom she has borne two children, Barbara and Janet; Dwight Harold, born November 18, 1893, graduated in 1916 from Bowdoin College, and is at the present time (1917) associated in business with his father, doing agency work for the latter.

It is somewhat trite to remark how the career of each man is determined by the two factors of his personality and the environment, how every act and circumstance, however, haphazard and fortuitous it may appear, is really the result of these two elements in their constant action and reaction upon one another. But though this is trite as an abstract proposition, the observation of it as a concrete fact in the life of the individual is never so, and we feel the same vivid interest in it as in the most primitive ages. Perennially fresh and attractive are the developments of the old struggle between the two elements, personality and environment, as we call them today, man and destiny, in the phrase of a more romantic time; attractive and full of interest without reference to what names we know them by, and as a matter of fact there is as much to claim our attention in the careers of the successful men of today as in the more perilous lives of our ancestors. In such a case as that of Charles Everett Sayward, of Portland, Maine, there is shown not inaptly how tastes in combination with a strong will and courage can bend the environment to the form desired and mould circumstance to a predetermined end.



Ira G. Hersey

IRA G. HERSEY—Among the leaders of the Maine bar and an attorney who has won the confidence and respect of his professional colleagues and the community-at-large is Ira G. Hersey, a member of an exceedingly ancient and disinguished New England family which was founded in the earliest Colonial period by William Hersie, who came to New England in 1635. The name Hersey or Hersy, is probably of French origin and appears among the list of noblemen who accompanied William the Conqueror, to England and took part in the battle of Hastings, in 1066. In New England we find the name spelled in many different ways, the records of Hingham alone affording the forms Hersie, Harsie, and Hearsey. We find it also in other places as Harcy, Harsey, Harssy, Harsy, Hearsay, Hercy, Herecy, Hersy, etc. There were more than one hundred twenty-five enlistments of members of this family on the Massachusetts revolutionary rolls. It is claimed by one authority that the name is derived from that of the town "Herseaux" which is situated on the border between what was ancient Normandy and ancient Flanders.

(I) William Hersie came to New England in 1635 and settled at Hingham early in the autumn of that year with several others who accompanied him on the voyage from the Old World. He was granted a lot of five acres on July 3, 1636, and was a prominent man in the community. It is probable that his native place was Old Hingham, in England, as most of the settlers in the town of that name in the colonies came from there, but this has not been proved finally. He was made a freeman in March, 1638, was a selectman in 1642, 1647, and 1650, and a member of the artillery company in 1652. His death occurred March 22, 1658. He married Elizabeth ———, who survived him and they were the parents of the following children: William, who is mentioned below; Francis, Elizabeth, Judith, John, and James.

(II) William (2) Hersey, eldest child of William (1) and Elizabeth Hersie, was probably born in England and came to the colonies with his parents in 1635. Like his father, he was an active and prominent man of the community and held several offices there. He was made freeman in 1672, served as constable in 1661, was selectman in 1678, 1682, and 1690. His death occurred September 28, 1691. William (2) Hersey married (first) Rebecca Chubbuck, a daughter of Thomas and Alice Chubbuck, who died June 1, 1686. He married (second) Ruhamah ———. His children, all born by his first wife, were as follows: William, John, who is mentioned below; James, Rebecca, Deborah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, Josiah, Judith, died young; and Judith.

(III) John Hersey, second son of William (2) and Rebecca (Chubbuck) Hersey was born August 9, 1640, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died there August 7, 1689. He was constable at Hingham in 1701 and was prominent in town affairs. He married Sarah ———, who died January 17, 1731, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, Judith, Nehemiah, Abigail, Marcia, Jael, Daniel, who is mentioned below; Peter, Hannah, Betsey, and Jeremiah.

(IV) Daniel Hersey, second son of John and Sarah Hersey, was born April 3, 1682, at Hingham and died there January 10, 1750. He was a cooper by trade and served as constable in 1736. The house in which he resided on Hersey street and which he himself built is still standing today. He married Mary May, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Langley) May, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, Jonathan, who is mentioned below; Sarah, Isaiah, and Susanna.

(V) Jonathan Hersey, eldest son of Daniel and Mary (May) Hersey, was born February 2, 1713, at Hingham, and died there October 2, 1760. He learned the cooper's trade from his father and practiced that during his life. He married Sarah Whiton, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Ripley) Whiton, and they were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, who is mentioned below, Deidama, Sarah, Lydia, Juliette, Deidama, Daniel, David, Peter, and Ezekiel.

(VI) Jonathan (2) Hersey, eldest child of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Whiton) Hersey, was born October 28, 1742, at Hingham, and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, at a very advanced age. Like his father and grandfather he was a cooper by trade, and he served in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Margaret Tower, September 6, 1776, and she died June 13, 1777. He married (second) Mary Berry, daughter of John Berry, of Hingham, who was born May 19, 1754, at Hingham, and died at Roxbury, November, 1832. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia, Jonathan, Margaret, Mary, and Henry Johnson, who removed to New York State.

At this point there is a break in the genealogical records of this branch of the family, but the next ancestor of Mr. Hersey was in all probability a descendant of the above.

Elijah Hersey was born on Long Island, New York, March 24, 1790, and died in Linneus, Maine, in 1875, to which place he had come when it was a small pioneer settlement. He emigrated from Long Island to St. John, New Brunswick, in 1810 and

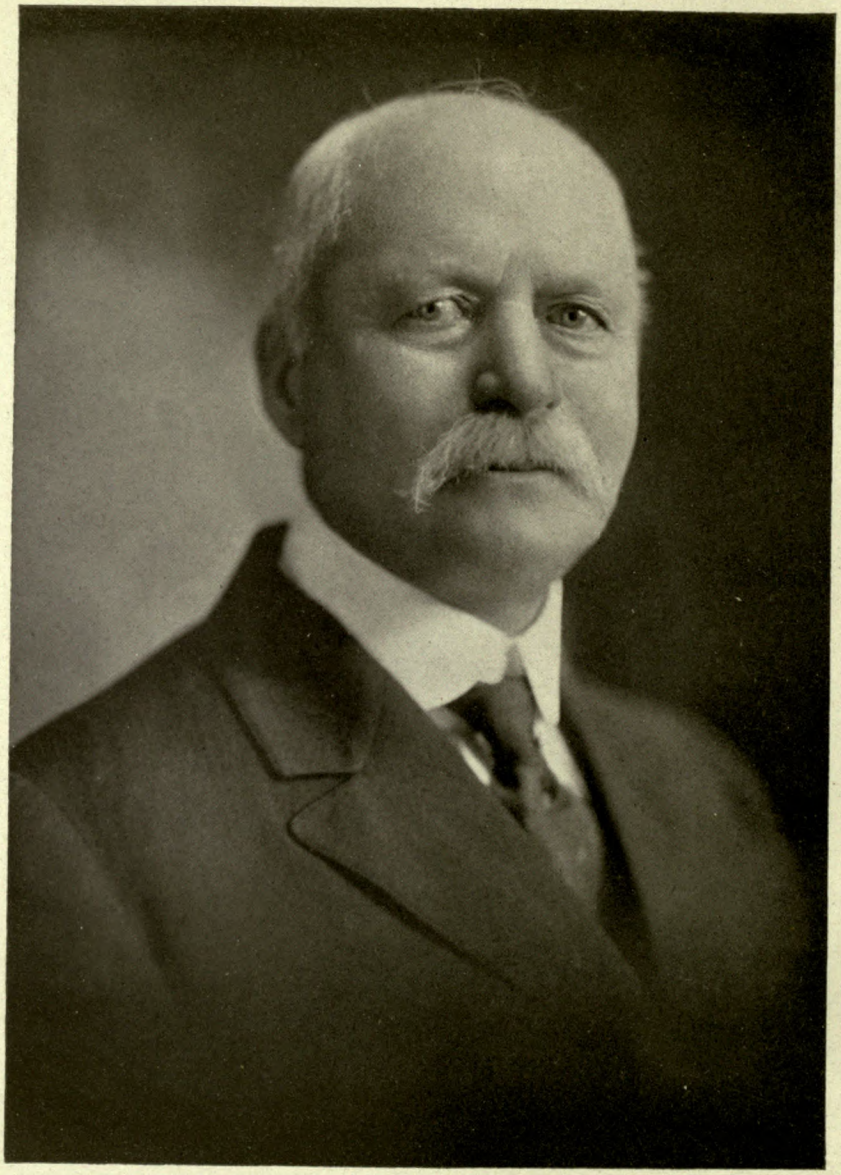
resided there until 1832, when he took up his abode in Aroostook county. He was a farmer by occupation and also burned charcoal. He married Annie Bell, of Buxton, in 1817, who was born April 11, 1794, and died at Linneus, about 1887. They were the parents of the following children: Elijah B., Samuel B., who is mentioned below; Mary A., Catherine M., Eliza S., William G., and Sarah G.

Samuel B. Hersey, second son of Elijah and Annie (Bell) Hersey, was born June 14, 1821 at St. John, New Brunswick, and came with his parents as a child to Aroostook county. He was a farmer by occupation and married Elizabeth White, a daughter of William White, of that county. They were the parents of the following children: Alpheus C., Mary, Ira G., with whose career we are especially concerned; Annie E., and Samuel M.

Ira G. Hersey, son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (White) Hersey, was born March 31, 1858, at Hodgdon, Maine, As a lad he attended the local district school, where he was prepared for college and afterwards took a classical course at Ricker Classical Institute, of Houlton, Maine. Mr. Hersey was a man of strong ambitions and enterprising nature, and he decided while yet a lad to follow the profession of law. Accordingly, he entered the offices of Lyman S. Stricklamb, of Houlton, at that time one of the leaders of the Aroostook bar, and there pursued his studies to such a good purpose, that he was admitted to the Maine bar at the September term in 1880. At that time he passed a highly creditable examination and won for himself the approbation of his examiners. He at once opened an office at Houlton, the county seat, and continued actively occupied in this way until 1917. Mr. Hersey is especially adapted to the career which he chose by nature and training and it was not long before he became a recognized leader of the bar in this region. For many years he handled a large proportion of the most important litigation in the county and met with uniform success. He was a deep student of his subject and in addition to his knowledge possessed unusual qualifications as a trial lawyer, being very alert in his mental processes and always capable of meeting any contingency as it arose. In politics Mr. Hersey was identified for a considerable time with the Prohibition party and was nominated on its ticket for governor of the State. He was, however, defeated in Republican Maine. Mr. Hersey is still a Prohibitionist and is as active as ever in working for the interests of his cause. For many years he was identified with the Republican party, believing that more effective work could be done, both for Prohibition as well as in other reform movements, by working within the organization of that party than by remaining outside of it. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of city attorney of Houlton and has served in that capacity for many years. He is justly regarded as one of the most disinterested public men in the State and most completely free from corrupt political influences. He was elected on his record to represent Houlton in the Maine State Legislature in 1909 and served on that body in that and the three following years. In 1913, he was elected State Senator and served in that capacity until the end of 1916, being the president of the Maine Senate in the last two years thereof. In the last named year he was elected Representative to the United States Congress from the Fourth District of Maine and was renominated without opposition to that high office in 1918. He is at the present time serving his State with great effectiveness in the National Capitol. Mr. Hersey has been identified for many years with a number of important fraternal and social organizations in this region and is especially prominent in the Masonic Order, being affiliated with Monument Lodge, No. 96, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Aroostook Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is at the present time eminent commander. He is also a member of Aroostook Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters of Presque Isle and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He is a member and a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member and past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maine; and member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Meduxnekeag and the Elks of Houlton. In his religious belief Mr. Hersey is a Methodist.

Ira G. Hersey was united in marriage on January 6, 1884, at Mars Hill, Maine, with Annie Dillon, daughter of William and Judith Dillon, old and highly respected residents of that place.

NELSON LUTHER PAGE, deceased, one of the successful and energetic business men and manufacturers of Auburn, Maine, came of a family which for many years resided there, the members of which displayed the characteristic virtues of the fine old stock. He was taken by his parents as a child to the West and brought up in the town of Stoughton, Wisconsin. Mr. Page resided in the western town until twenty-one years of age and then removed to Alexandria, Minnesota, and engaged in the lumber business until his return to the East later in life. He was prominent in the affairs of Alexandria and was mayor of that town for a time, but finally returned



J. D. Cochrane

to the East and settled at Auburn, Maine, and there engaged in business as a manufacturer of boxes and box shook. In this enterprise he was very successful, and was also prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, among which should be mentioned the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Page married, May 12, 1880, Nellie Brimson, a native of England, who came from that country to America in early youth. She survives her husband, whose death occurred March 24, 1915, and is now (1917) residing at Auburn at the age of sixty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Page three children were born, all of whom are now living as follows: Mary May, born May 31, 1882, and became the wife of Willis Knox, of Alexandria, Minnesota; Nelson Luther Brimson; and Stella E., who resides with her mother.

Mr. Page was one of that group of successful men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the city of Auburn, Maine; one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens whose efforts have seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the city's interests as to their own. There is a type of business man, only too common today, of which this cannot be truly said, but of these men of a generation past, and of their descendants, whose enterprise has spelled growth and increased prosperity for the community of which they are members, and especially of Mr. Page, Sr., it is entirely true.

Born November 1, 1883, at Alexandria, Minnesota, a son of Nelson Luther and Nellie (Brimson) Page, Nelson Luther Brimson Page passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. It was there that he attended school, and there that all his early associations were formed. At the age of twenty-three he accompanied his parents, who were at that time removing to the East, and there took up his home with them at Auburn, where he continues to reside at the present time. It has already been related that his father, Nelson Luther Page, engaged here in the business of manufacturing boxes and box shook and in this enterprise his son was his partner. During the life of the elder man he remained the president of the company, while Nelson Luther Brimson Page held the office of treasurer. The energy of both men was remarkable and it is due to the efforts of both that the present great business has been built up. Since the death of Mr. Page, Sr., his son has managed the large concern. To the running of this business Mr. Page devotes his best efforts, and is now at the head of one of the largest and most successful plants of its kind in this section of Maine. Mr. Page is the owner of a delightful pleasure boat, a cruiser, with a commodious and well fitted cabin, which he keeps at Portland and in which, when the occasion offers, he takes trips up and down the coast. Mr. Page is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a prominent figure in the social life of Auburn generally. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the High Street Church of that denomination in Auburn.

Nelson Luther Brimson Page was united in marriage, June 25, 1913, at Auburn, Maine, with Helen Rendall, a native of that place, a daughter of Frank A. and Emma (Verrill) Rendall, both members of old Auburn families.

EDWARD BAILEY DRAPER, of Bangor, Maine, was born March 27, 1876, at Canton, Massachusetts, the son of Thomas Bailey Draper and his wife, Sarah D. T. (Sumner) Draper. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods.

He was educated at the Canton public schools from which he was graduated in 1889. He then went to the Roxbury Latin School, which course he completed in 1895. He had been prepared there for Harvard University, at which he matriculated, receiving his baccalaureate degree in 1899. His studies for his profession were done in the law school of the same institution, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws obtained in 1902. From 1902 to 1910 Mr. Draper practiced his profession in Boston, Massachusetts. In the latter part of this period he had become interested in executive work, and in 1909 he accepted a position as manager of the Katahdin Pulp & Paper Company, of Lincoln, Maine, holding also the post of treasurer of the company, and in this business he continued until 1915. From 1915 to 1917, he took up the related work of timberlands and lumber operator. For two years, while a resident of Lincoln, he was the president of the Lincoln Trust Company. In his political views Mr. Draper is a Republican, and he was an independent member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the term 1905-07. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Outside of his professional interests Mr. Draper is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, of the Tarratine Club of Bangor, and of the Rotary Club of Bangor. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

JASPER DUNCAN COCHRANE, M.D., one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Saco, Maine, is a member of an old New Hampshire family of Scottish origin. The Cochrane family were living at Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, during the seventeenth century, and it was during the early part of the eighteenth century that members came to

the New England Colonies, where they first appear in the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, in the year 1722.

The founder of the line in that State was one James Cochrane, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Cochrane, who after a residence of some eighteen years at Londonderry settled at Pembroke, New Hampshire, about 1750. There he erected the first mill built in that town and also the first bridge across the Suncook river. A son of James Cochrane, Major James Cochrane, one of the patriots of Pembroke, rendered his country meritorious service in the Revolutionary War. Ensign James Cochrane, a son of Major James Cochrane, and grandfather of Dr. Cochrane, was a prominent citizen of Pembroke, and his son, Chauncey Cochrane, was also prominent there during the early part of his life. Later, however, he left that place, and in 1834 settled at East Corinth, Penobscot county, Maine, where he engaged in a mercantile business for some twenty-five years. Poor health eventually obliged him to give up work in his store and turn his attention to other lines of business. He took a prominent part in the life of the town, and represented the district in the State Legislature at Augusta, in 1851. He frequently served the town in public capacities. He finally died there in 1883.

Jasper Duncan Cochrane, son of Chauncey and Maria (Gay) Cochrane, was born December 2, 1851, at East Corinth, Maine. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and at East Corinth Academy. In 1868-69 he was a student at East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine. In 1872 he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, Maine, where he completed his college preparatory course. During these school years he taught in the winter in the district schools of the State. In the fall of 1876 he matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating therefrom in 1880 with the degree of A.B., and in 1883 this same institution conferred upon him the degree of M. A. After his graduation followed a few years as principal in high schools of Maine, among them being Stetson Academy, Stetson, Maine. In 1882 he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He completed the course in May, 1886, and received the degree of M.D.

As soon as he had successfully won his degree, Dr. Cochrane began the practice of his profession in his native town, East Corinth, and continued there until 1888, in which year he removed to Saco, where he has remained in active practice ever since. He has met with remarkable success, and in a short period of time was recognized as one of the leading physicians of this region. He is a member of the staff of surgeons of Webber Hospital at Biddeford, Maine, and was also a member of its board of directors for several years. He held the office of examiner of pensions for twelve consecutive years, and from 1889 to 1891, and many times since, has been elected a member of the Saco Board of Health, and was active in the work of conserving the public health. In 1893 he was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward, and re-elected in 1894, 1895 and in 1902. For a number of years he has served as a trustee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution. Dr. Cochrane is a member of many societies and other organizations here, especially those of a professional character, and is affiliated with the Saco and Biddeford Medical Club, of which he was president in 1893; the Maine Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, and the York County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1896. He is also a member of Saco Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford; Phi Nu Fraternity of Wesleyan University, and in virtue of his descent holds membership in the Maine branch of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In his religious belief, Dr. Cochrane was brought up a Methodist, but believes other denominations also hold a needed and important place in making for the welfare of the world, and is not averse to attending services of any of them. Dr. Cochrane was also made a member of the State of Maine Committee of the Council for National Defence, Medical Section.

Dr. Jasper D. Cochrane married at Lovell, Maine, Mrs. Ida M. Heald, daughter of Seth and Sarah P. (Abbott) Hutchins, of Lovell, Maine. Two children have been born of this union, as follows: Chauncey Duncan, and Sarah Abbott.

EDWIN GODFREY MERRILL may be claimed by the State of Maine as one of her sons, but he has been identified with New York City for a number of years. He was born November 21, 1873, at Bangor, the son of Isaac Hobbs and Ada Frances (Godfrey) Merrill. His father was a banker, and during the Civil War had served as a paymaster's clerk in the Union Army and later in the same capacity in the Union Navy. Mr. Merrill went to the Bangor High School, and was graduated in 1889, then entering Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated as an honor man in 1891. His degree of Bachelor of Arts received in 1895 from Harvard College was

summa cum laude. His first business connection was with the firm of Merrill & Company, Bangor, Maine, and lasted from July, 1896, to February, 1898. He was then with the firm of Kountze Brothers, of New York, from February, 1898, to September, 1898, and left it for the employ of the Estabrook & Company, of New York City, with whom he was from October, 1898, to January, 1901. From March, 1901, he was managing partner of Merrill & Company, Bangor, Maine, remaining in this position until June, 1903. The company was then re-organized as a trust company under the title of the Merrill Trust Company, and Mr. Merrill became its president. The Merrill Trust Company bought the Veasie National Bank, of which Mr. Merrill had been elected the president in 1905, and in 1908 this was merged into the Merrill Trust Company. January, 1909, Mr. Merrill was elected the vice-president of the Central Trust Company of New York, and in April, 1910, he resigned and was elected president of the Union Trust Company of New York. Upon the merger of the Union Trust Company and the Central Trust Company he became vice-president and vice-chairman of the Central Union Trust Company.

He is a director of the Hanover National Bank, a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank of New York, a trustee for the United States of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, England, a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a director of the Electric Bond & Share Company, and a trustee of the Washington Water Power Company. He is a Republican in his political principles. He was a member of the Westchester County Commission of General Safety, and served as its treasurer. In October, 1918, he was appointed assistant to Joseph P. Cotton, representing the United States Food Administration in Europe. He received a leave of absence from the Central Union Trust Company and went to Europe in order to perform his duties in this important service of the United States Government.

Mr. Merrill is a member of the State of Maine Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, of New York; member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society of New York; a member of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; a trustee of the United Hospital Fund; director of the Northern Westchester Hospital Association, Mt. Kisco, New York; executive chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee; a member of the Executive Committee of Refugee Relief Fund; trustee of estate and York; and a director of the Brearly School of New York, and a director of the Brearly School of York York City. He belongs to the Harvard Club, to the University Club, to the Union Club, to the Metropolitan Club, to the Recess Club, to the Down Town Club, all of New York, and to the Harvard Union of Cambridge. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Merrill married, January 21, 1902, at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, Adelaide Isabel Katte, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Britton) Katte. Their children are: Edwin Katte, born November 22, 1902; Dudley, born February 3, 1904; Adele Katte, born August 2, 1909; Priscilla Godfrey, born June 21, 1915; Elizabeth Britton, born March 25, 1917.

EZRA ALONZO FREEMAN, D.O., although not himself a native of Maine, has come to be most closely identified with the life and affairs of the city of Lewiston, where he is now a practicing osteopath and recognized there as a leader of his profession. He is a member of an old and highly respected New York family, his ancestors having been represented in the Revolutionary War in that State, and during several generations his ancestors have resided at the town of Corfu there.

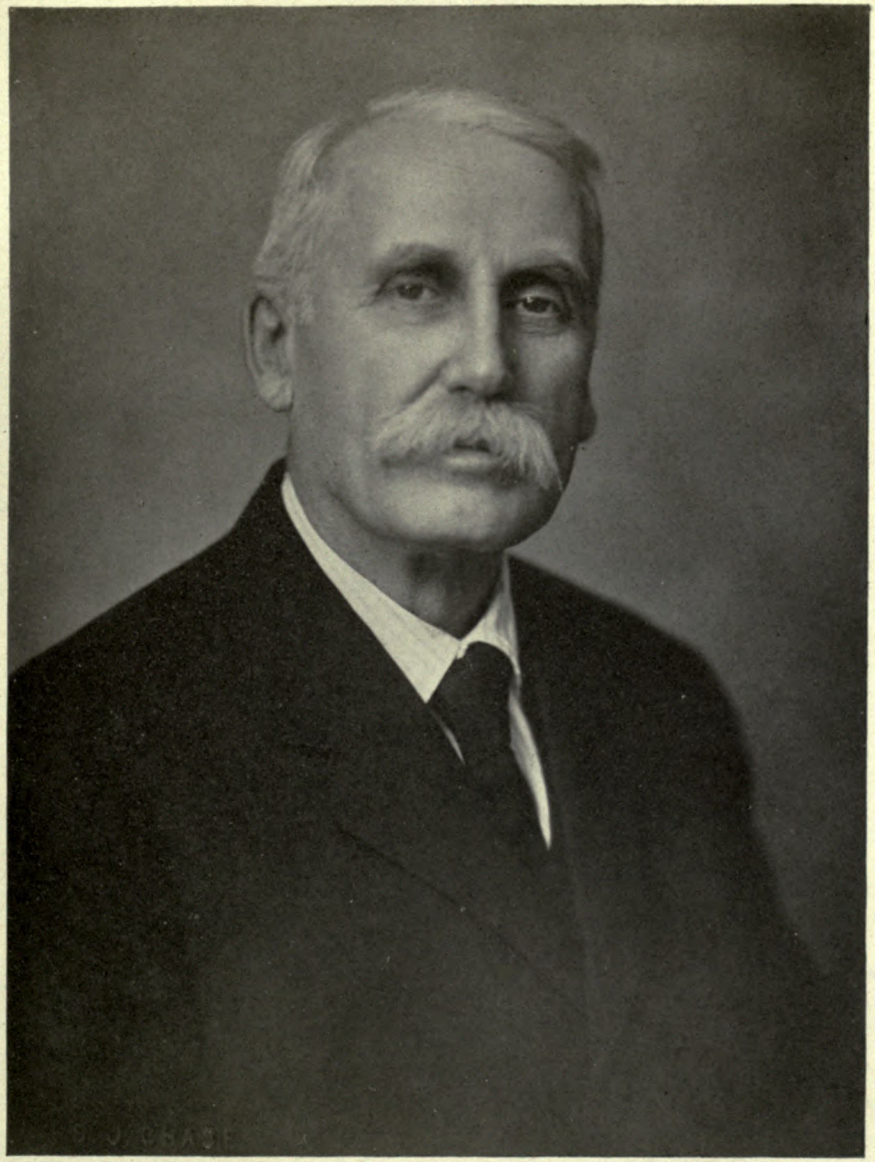
His grandfather was Ezra Freeman, who followed the occupation of farming during his entire life and lived and died at Corfu. Ezra Freeman married a Miss Wheeler, who came from the neighborhood of Schenectady, New York, and was a descendant of General Wheeler, of Revolutionary fame. A son of this Ezra Freeman was Albert Freeman, father of the Dr. Freeman of this sketch. He was born at Corfu, New York, January 31, 1856, and spent his childhood and early youth there. He later removed to East Syracuse, New York State, and has been connected with the New York Central Railroad for many years. He is now living at East Syracuse with his wife, while several of his children are also residents of that place. Albert Freeman was married to Flora Comstock, a native of Napoli, New York, born in the year 1861. To them four children were born, as follows, all of whom are at present living: Elsie O., who became the wife of Orry R. Evans, of East Syracuse, where he is a leading attorney, and they have one child, Erma; Ezra Alonzo, of whom further; Sadie A., who became the wife of William F. Floring, of New York City, and they have one child, William

F., Jr.; Floyd A., who is at present residing at Mariel, Cuba, where he is an officer of a construction company known as the Cuban Portland Cement Company.

Born March 18, 1884, at East Otto, New York, Dr. Ezra Alonzo Freeman is the first of his family to come to Maine. He did not reside in his native town for more than a short time, but was taken by his parents to East Syracuse and it was with this place that his earliest childish associations were formed and here that he attended the local public schools. He was graduated from the East Syracuse High School in 1900, and then for a time attended the Central City Business College at Syracuse, where he took a commercial course. Some time afterwards he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, the first school of Osteopathy to be established in the world, so that it may well be called the genuine *alma mater* of all those who practice this profession. From this institution Dr. Freeman was graduated in the summer of 1913 and at once came to Maine, where he established himself in practice at Lewiston. He now has offices on the third floor of the Manufacturers' National Bank building, and has built up a large and remunerative practice. He is regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in this part of the State and is well known, not only to his professional colleagues but to the community-at-large. Dr. Freeman has taken an active interest in the welfare of his profession throughout this region, and has been affiliated with the professional societies. He was treasurer of the Maine Osteopathic Association for the years 1916 and 1917, and has been very active in promoting the interests of this society. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association and has been active in the work of this organization as well. Dr. Freeman is affiliated with Ashler Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lewiston. Dr. Freeman belongs to a type which has become very familiar to us as the successful American, governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, uncompromising in removing obstacles from his path and yet generous in his relations with his fellows, even in the case of his rivals or enemies. It is his ambition, and a highly commendable one, to form for his profession, which is comparatively new in the world, a set of traditions which will be in no wise inferior to those of the older and more venerable callings, and it is thus that he endeavors to establish for all his professional colleagues a sense of their obligation to the community. He is one of those who looks broadly at his subject and perceives his calling in its large aspects, for he is the product of culture and refinement and of that hard work and frugal living which gives point to a man's achievements.

Dr. Freeman was united in marriage, December 26, 1913, at Fulton, Illinois, to Ada Snyder, a daughter of John C. and Hattie (Noble) Snyder. Mrs. Freeman's mother was a native of Staten Island, New York, while her father was born at Fulton, Illinois, where he has continued to live to the present time. Mr. Snyder is a prominent figure in the coal industry, and plays an important part in the life of his community. Dr. Freeman and his wife are well known in the social life of Lewiston, and are regarded by all those who possess their personal friendship as the most charming and hospitable of hosts.

HENRY HUDSON, one of the most active and prominent members of the bar of Piscataquis county, Maine, and an influential citizen of the town of Guilford in this region, is a native of this place, his birth having occurred here, March 19, 1851. Mr. Hudson is a son of Henry Hudson, Sr., whose birth occurred at Canaan, New Hampshire, October 26, 1824, and who was himself a prominent attorney of Guilford. Mr. Hudson, Sr., was admitted to the bar of Piscataquis county June 24, 1849, at a term of the court held at Dover, Maine, in that month. He was always in active practice from the time of his admission to the bar until his death, in June, 1877, which occurred while on a visit to his native town of Canaan, New Hampshire, and had a large practice at that time. He married Emily Frances Martin, who was born at Guilford, Maine, May 13, 1831, and died here March 11, 1911. Mrs. Hudson, Sr., was the daughter of Addison and Lydia (Otis) Martin, the former having been born at New Gloucester, Maine, March 3, 1797, and died August 29, 1876. Addison Martin was twice married, his first wife having been Lydia P .Otis, born at Leeds, Maine, June 24, 1799, and his second wife Achsa Leadbetter, born at Montville, Maine, October 24, 1818. By his first wife he had the following children: Lydia Otis, Emily F., the mother of Henry Hudson of this sketch; and Martha A.. By his second marriage he had two sons: Otis Martin, and Oscar E. Martin. Addison Martin, Sr., was a merchant. He opened the first store at Guilford, Maine, in 1825, and continued in the mercantile line here about thirty years. He was also a trial justice in this region for a long period of time and had a large business in this line. He was the son of Ezekiel Martin, of New Gloucester, Maine, who was born there, November 22, 1766, and died



Henry Hudson

January 20, 1820, and of Mary (Stanchfield) Martin, his wife, who was born July 9, 1767. Mr. Hudson, Sr., came from Canaan, New Hampshire, to Maine, in 1849. He had read law in a law office in his native State and opened his own office at Guilford immediately upon his admission to the bar.

Henry Hudson, Jr., received his early education at the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, in this State, where he was prepared for college and from which he graduated in the year 1871. He then entered Colby University at Waterville, where he was graduated in the class of 1875. During his college course he established an excellent record as an intelligent and industrious student, and he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity during those years. He was admitted to the bar at Piscataquis county at a term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held there on the second Tuesday of September, A.D., 1875, and since that time has been actively engaged in practice here. His father, as has already been stated, left an excellent practice, which Mr. Hudson succeeded to, and has since increased largely. For many years he has been engaged in nearly every case tried by a jury in this county and is now recognized as one of the leading members of the bar here, and a most capable and learned attorney. In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Hudson was for many years the owner of a large acreage in timber lands and engaged in the business of cutting and manufacturing lumber at the mills in Guilford, in which he was interested. For ten years prior to 1904, he had large interests in lumber mills in this region, also was part owner of a woolen mill at North Dexter, Maine. He has been very active in the business life of this community. He was president of the First National Bank of Guilford from the time of its organization in 1893, to 1904. In politics Mr. Hudson has always been a staunch Democrat but, as he himself remarked, he does not live in the right county or State for a Democrat who desires to hold office. He did hold one office from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883, but to this he was appointed by the governor. He is not a member of any club, finding his chief recreation in his own home and by his own fireside.

Henry Hudson, Jr., was united in marriage, February 22, 1877, at Dover, Maine, with Ada M. Longee, a native of that town, where she was born, August 30, 1852, a daughter of James S. and Betsey Lougee. Mr. Lougee was engaged in business as a dealer in boots and shoes at Dover, Maine. Mrs. Hudson's death occurred at Guilford, October 31, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Guilford, Maine: James Henry, born March 21, 1878, a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute in 1896, of Colby College in 1900, and of the Harvard Law School in 1903; Leslie Everett, born in Guilford, October 25, 1882, who attended the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, and who now is a prosperous farmer and dealer in cattle and horses in his native town.

JAMES EDWARD COBURN, the successful cotton manufacturer of Lewiston, Maine, is a son of Edward and Lucy (Joy) Coburn, also of Biddeford, where his father was engaged in the trucking business for many years. Edward Coburn was a private in the Civil War and served throughout that historic struggle from 1861 to 1865.

Born February 13, 1869, at Biddeford, Maine, James Edward Coburn was a student at the local public schools. After completing his studies at these institutions, he turned his attention to an industrial life and became interested in the manufacture of cotton. He has been exceedingly successful in his chosen line and has come to be regarded as one of the most substantial and successful citizens of the community. He is also identified with the financial interests of Lewiston and is at the present time a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and a trustee of the Androscoggin Savings Bank, both of Lewiston. Mr. Coburn is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and temple. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief Mr. Coburn is a Baptist and attends the church of that denomination at Lewiston.

James Edward Coburn was united in marriage October 14, 1894, at Biddeford with Cynthia Thompson, a daughter of Peletiah Haley and Jane (Parker) Thompson, old and highly respected residents of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Coburn two children were born as follows: Manola, August 8, 1898; and Dorothy, February 16, 1903.

EDWIN LEAVITT BRADFORD, the successful business man and public-spirited citizen of Auburn, Maine, where he is engaged in the creamery business in association with the Turner Centre Dairying Association is descended from one of the old New England families, his direct paternal ancestor having been William Bradford, governor of Massachusetts, who founded the family in this country. He was one of the original pilgrim fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock with the passengers and crew of the *Mayflower*, and was one, if not the most important, member of the colony which was founded at that time. Many of Governor Brad-

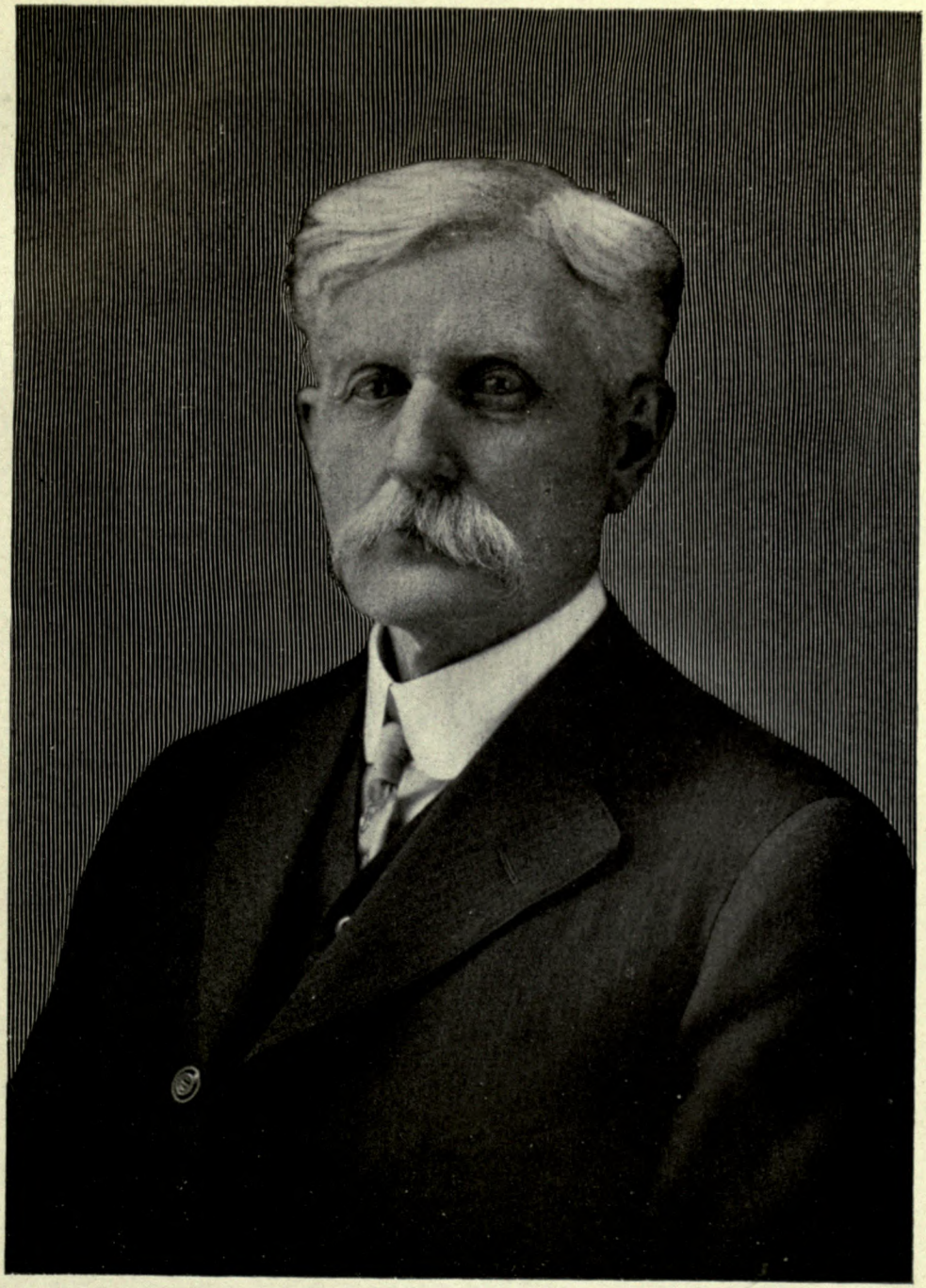
ford's descendants remained in Massachusetts, but the branch with which we are especially concerned came to Maine at an early date, and settled at what was for some time known as Bradford Village, after their family name, but which afterwards became Turner Centre. It was there that Captain Dura Bradford, the grandfather of the Mr. Bradford of this sketch, was living during the early part of the nineteenth century and there that he eventually died at the age of eighty-six years. He married Sallie Dillingham, by whom he had ten children, all of whom are now deceased. One of these children was Alfred Bradford, who was born at Bradford Village, Maine, in the town of Turner, and passed his entire life in his native place, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-five. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Flora Leavitt, by whom he had three children, as follows: Sarah, deceased; George B., who continues to reside on the old homestead at Turner Centre; and Edwin Leavitt.

Born March 23, 1857, on the old homestead at Turner Centre, Maine, or Bradford, as it was then called, Edwin Leavitt Bradford passed his childhood and early youth. It was there that he was educated, attending the local public school, and he continued to reside with his father until the year 1893. Shortly before leaving his native place, Mr. Bradford had become associated with the Turner Centre Dairying Association and it was when that company moved to Auburn that he went with it. He has been connected with it from the time of its organization in the capacity of manager. It was founded in 1883. In 1893 the Auburn plant was established, Mr. Bradford coming to Auburn at that time, opening up a larger field of business. In the year 1906 Mr. Bradford became treasurer and has filled this double capacity ever since. The business done by the company is a very large one, having twenty creameries throughout Maine, and the demands made upon Mr. Bradford's time and energies are great. Mr. Bradford in his management of the affairs of this business is recognized by his associates as one of the most progressive and capable business men. Mr. Bradford's strong interest in agriculture is well known to all, and not long ago, at a gathering of his companions, they revived one of the old colonial offices and elected Mr. Bradford hog reeve in jest. If a man of wide taste such as Mr. Bradford may be said to have a hobby at all, his must be regarded as fishing, of which he is excessively fond, but which he admits with sorrow that he is so busy he has comparatively little opportunity to indulge in.

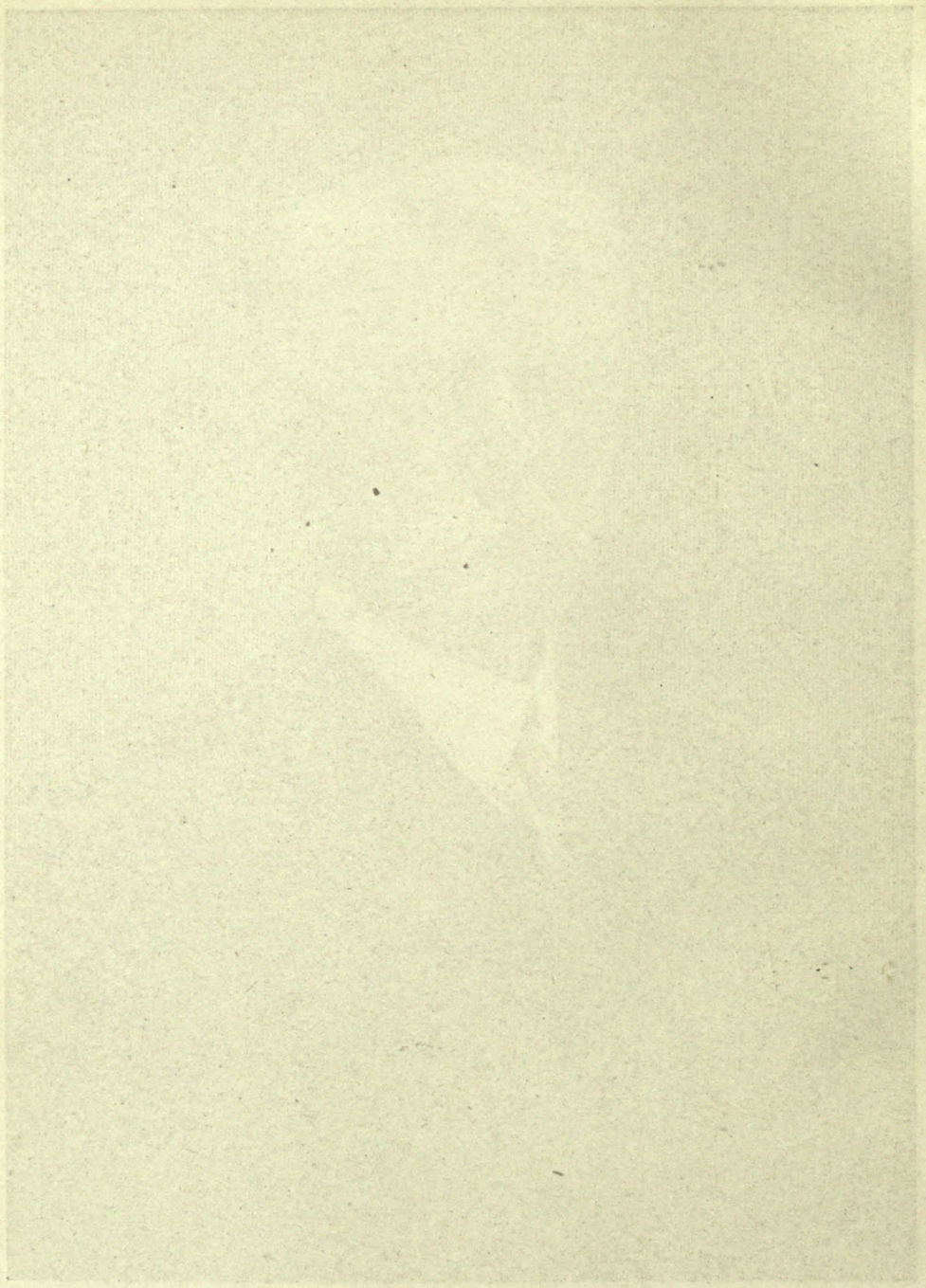
Edwin Leavitt Bradford married, February 7, 1879, Mary Frances Ridley, a native of Greene, Maine, a and highly respected residents of that place and now both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradford three children have been born, all of whom are living, as follows: Bertha B., who became the wife of I. L. Smith, of West Newton and Boston, Massachusetts; Alfred, who is now connected with the Turner Centre Dairying Association, of which his father is treasurer and manager; Ada, who is now the widow of Frank A. Smith, and makes her home with her parents.

AARON JONES FULTON, M.D.—One of the prominent physicians of Blaine and its vicinity, is Dr. Fulton, who was born at Wicklow, New Brunswick, April 9, 1851, a son of Robert and Martha (Jones) Fulton. He comes of the family which gave to the world the inventor, Robert Fulton, whose persistent efforts in working out his ideas in regard to steam navigation have proved such a blessing to the whole world. His life is admired all the more because he turned to the long and costly work which was involved in his studies and experiments from his chosen field as a miniature painter, in which he had already won a sufficient success. It is a matter of pride that this benefactor of his race should have belonged to the same Scotch-Irish stock as the others of the Fulton name, and that the characteristics of the famuos Robert Fulton are to be seen in other members of the family. Robert Fulton went to work in Philadelphia when he was but seventeen years old, and he worked diligently on everything which he undertook. The same thoughtfulness, energy, and conscientiousness are to be noted in those branches of the family that settled in the British provinces as well as those who lived in New England and Pennsylvania. Gowen Fulton, who landed in Boston with his wife, Margaret (Caswell) Fulton, in 1730, and came to Topsham, Maine, about 1750, was of Scotch-Irish stock, and among other descendants who have worthily borne his name has been Judge Lewis M. Fulton, of Bowdoinham, Maine. Those of the name who settled in Nova Scotia carried out the tradition of the race in its worthiest respect.

The history of the Fulton family of Truro, Nova Scotia, and its vicinity, is one of worthy deeds and lives of a high order. The family traditions emphatically state that the Fultons received their present name at the time of the celebrated siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1698. One of the men who brought in provisions to the starving inhabitants of that city was always noted for delivering a full ton, and so he became noted throughout Londonderry as "the Full Ton" man, the name being adopted by the family, and afterwards shortened to its present form.



A. J. Fenton.



land, in 1726, and died at Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1792. He was a man of great hardihood and of the strictest honesty. He removed from Ireland to Nova Scotia in 1761, coming first to Halifax, and then staying a while at La Have, Lunenburg. In 1764 James Fulton and his family removed to Cumberland county, where they remained for twelve years. As there was much trouble at the time of the Revolutionary War in Cumberland county, Mr. Fulton went to Pictou, remaining for four or five years. One more removal brought this family again to the lower valley of Truro. In making this last journey the family endured great privations, but bore them gaily and bravely. It took a week with the assistance of several men to travel this distance of not more than forty miles, as they had to make their way through dense forests where there were no roads, carrying their children and their goods on their backs. One night they nearly perished from the cold as their tinder to be used with the flint and steel became damp, and it was long before they could build a fire. Mr. Fulton with his wife and several of their children spent the remainder of their days at Truro, and were people highly esteemed in that community. James Fulton married, in Ireland, in 1753, Anna Colwell, who was born in Ireland in 1728, and died at Truro in 1813. Children: 1. John, born in 1754, came to Nova Scotia with his parents; married, in 1775, Ann Sampson, and removed to Ohio. 2. William, of whom further. 3. Samuel, removed to Ohio with his wife, Alice (Tupper) Fulton, and his family. 4. Joshua, married Nancy Sampson, and removed to the State of New York. 5. Ann, born in 1765, married James Johnson. 6. Elizabeth, married (first) John Johnson, and (second) Robert Logan. 7. Jane, married, in 1787, Caleb Putnam.

(II) William Fulton, son of James and Anna (Colwell) Fulton, was born in Ireland, in 1757, and died at Truro, Nova Scotia, December 11, 1812. In 1784 he settled in the upper part of the Stewiacke valley, about twenty-five miles from Truro, on the farm on which his great-grandson, Ebenezer Fulton, now resides. In 1783 he married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Dunlap, who died September 20, 1814. They had ten children of whom Samuel, of further mention, was one.

(III) Samuel Fulton, son of William and Sarah (Dunlap) Fulton, was born at Truro, Nova Scotia, 1792, and was a very successful farmer and lumberman. About 1816 he removed to a town on the St. John's river in New Brunswick. He married Margaret Lovely. They had nine children, of whom the third was Robert, of further mention.

(IV) Robert Fulton, son of Samuel and Margaret (Lovely) Fulton, was born in Florenceville, New Brunswick, March 13, 1816, and died at Mars Hill, Maine, in 1897. He was a man of untiring energy and of great executive ability, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and lumbering. For a time he made his home at Wicklow, New Brunswick, but in 1868 he removed to Mars Hill, Maine, where he continued in the same occupations. He married Martha, daughter of Ephraim Jones, and they had twelve children of whom Dr. Aaron Jones, of the present mention, was the sixth.

(V) Dr. Aaron Jones Fulton, son of Robert and Martha (Jones) Fulton, was born in Wicklow, New Brunswick, as before mentioned, April 9, 1851. He obtained his education in his native town, at Mars Hill, Maine, and at the Houlton (Maine) Academy, from which he graduated in 1883. Later he attended the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated with the highest honors from the medical department, and won from his fellow students the honor of the presidency of the class in 1890. As he had before this been a very successful teacher in various towns in Aroostook county, Maine, and made many friends in that section of the State, his thoughts turned to that region as a promising field of work. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of medicine at Bridgewater, and after two years of fine work he moved to Blaine, where he has since resided. The energy and pluck which he showed in his early days in working his own way through college was put into his medical practice and has given him a place and rating which is second to none in the neighborhood.

Dr. Fulton is a member of the Aroostook County Medical Society and served one year as its president. He is also a member of the State Medical Association. He is a member of Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, Free and Accepted Masons, Blaine, Maine; Aroostook Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons, Houlton, Maine; Aroostook Council, No. 16, Presque Isle, Maine; St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 17. Houlton, Maine; and Kora Temple, of Lewiston, Maine. He has served his town at different times in many important positions among them being superintendent of schools, member of the school board, health officer, town clerk, member of the board of trustees of Aroostook Central Institute, and for several years was its president. In politics Dr. Fulton is a sturdy Republican, and has represented his district in the Maine Legislature in 1905 and again in 1907. He also served in the Maine State Senate in 1915 and 1917.

Dr. Fulton married Emma, daughter of Otis Turner, of Bridgewater, Maine, and their children are Ellwyn M., a graduate of the University of Maine,

of the class of 1916; and Anita J., who attended Aroostook Central Institute, Mars Hill, and who died in November, 1908, before completing her high school course.

AMBER ELIZABETH (KETCHUM) ROBINSON—At the age of sitxeen years Mrs. Robinson began teaching, and during the greater part of the years which have since intervened, 1883-1919, she has followed the profession of an educator with most satisfactory results. She is as well known upon the public platform and in the columns of the press as she is in the school room, and she ranks with the devoted influential women of the State of Maine. She is a granddaughter of Joseph Ketchum, one of the earliest settlers of Bridgewater, Maine, his son James being the first white child born in the town where Joseph Ketchum settled in this then uninhabited village of Aroostook county, Maine. He cut the first timber on the Presteel, and when he had done a little clearing he sewed the first wheat ever seen in Bridgewater. He built a public inn at Bridgewater, and was its proprietor, that being the only house of public entertainment between Houlton and Presque Isle.

The Ketchums came originally from France, Joseph Ketchum being born at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1799, died August 9, 1876. He married Elizabeth Foye, born in 1804, died September 3, 1864. They were the parents of ten children: Adolphus, Salome, Samuel, Mary, Ann, James, Harriet, John Franklin, of further mention; Jarvis, and Edward.

John Franklin Ketchum, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Foye) Ketchum, was born in Bridgewater, Aroostook county, Maine, July 4, 1836, died June 3, 1915. He enlisted in the Union Army from Maine, December 8, 1864, and served until the war closed, his regiment a part of the army commanded by General Sherman. He was a farmer of Bridgewater, and a lifelong Democrat. He married (second) July 30, 1863, Lenora Parker Foote, born March 2, 1847. Children: Emma Ida, born July 13, 1857, a daughter by his first wife; Amber Elizabeth, of further mention; Leslie Mount, born November 29, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum were members of the Baptist church.

Amber Elizabeth Ketchum, only daughter of John Franklin and Lenora Parker (Foote) Ketchum, was born in Bridgewater, Aroostook county, Maine, February 14, 1867. Her mother was a near relative of Commodore Foote. Amber E. Ketchum attended the public schools of Bridgewater and Blaine, and upon that foundation, by the aid of study and wide reading, she has built a career as an educator most creditable to her. She was but sixteen years of age when appointed to her first school, but she was equal to the position, and has never been without a position if she desired it. She is still engaged in the work, and manifests the same devotion and zeal as when her career was in its beginning. She is an interesting, fluent speaker, in demand on public occasions, and is also a strong, forcible writer. She is an able advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and any cause she espouses, and exerts her influence in behalf of all that tenets to uplift and improve. In religious preferences she is a Unitarian.

Miss Ketchum married, at Blaine, September 22, 1883, William Ellsworth Robinson, born September 13, 1862. They are the parents of: 1. Oscar Burton, born September 4, 1884, a graduate of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Maine, class of '04, now a farmer of the town of Blaine, Maine. He married December 25, 1907, June Beatrice Stevens, of Portage, Maine. 2. Clinton Burleigh, born August 31, 1866, a graduate of Aroostook Central Institute, class of '11; now in the employ of the Buffalo Fertilizer Company, Houlton, Maine. He married, in June, 1912, Helen Lincoln.

THOMAS SMILEY—Among the successful business men of Portland, Maine, Thomas Smiley may be mentioned. He comes of old New England stock, and is a son of David Oaksman Smiley, a native of Winslow, Maine, born in the year 1820.

Thomas Smiley was born January 18, 1861, at Winslow, Maine, but only spent the first four years of his life in his native town. He then moved with his parents to Benton Falls, where he attended school, and after completing his studies he secured a position as a clerk in a dry goods store in the neighbornig town of Norway, Maine. Here he remained for a period of three years, and then at the same place established himself in business in partnership with a Mr. Whitcomb, under the firm name of Whitcomb & Smiley. For two years they continued the business there, at the end of which the firm changed its name to Smiley Brothers, on the retirement of Mr. Whitcomb and the admission of Mr. Smiley's brother to the business. Four more years were thus spent and then Mr. Smiley removed to Clinton, Massachusetts. Here he continued in business for five years and then again returned to Norway. On this occasion he began business by himself under the name of Thomas Smiley. His enterprise was a success from the outset, and in 1902 he started a branch store at Portland. This store eventually became the more important of the two and Mr. Smiley made Portland his headquarters. He still, however, controls the Norway store and has



Herbert T. Powers

recently opened a third at Bridgton, Maine, which was established in 1906. His present location in Portland is at Nos. 509 and 511 Congress street, Portland, which was occupied in 1912, Mr. Smiley buying another concern which had its quarters there at that time. His own business now takes up three floors and is one of the largest of its kind in the city. He has a very extensive line of lady's apparel and housekeeping goods, and his store is one of the busiest centers in the city. Besides his mercantile interest, Mr. Smiley is actively engaged in many other departments of the activity of the city and is at the present time a director in the retail bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Portland Credit Man's Association. He is a prominent Mason, and is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery and temple, and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Men's Singing Club and other organizations. He is particularly fond of music and has much ability in this direction and a delightful voice. Music indeed may be said to be Mr. Smiley's hobby, although all the arts interest him and everything in connection with the development of aesthetic appreciation and general culture. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Norway.

Mr. Smiley married (first) Mary Kimball, who died in 1910. Mr. Smiley married (second), October, 1915, Minerva French, a native of Parkman, Maine, and a daughter of Edmund and Esther (Genthner) French, both of whom are deceased.

The strong and self-confident character of Mr. Smiley is greatly moderated by the most kindly of hearts and cheerful of dispositions. A man in whose life his religious faith plays an important part would naturally be of a nature to consider the rights of others, and this is pre-eminently so in his case. His private charities are also of a liberal nature, although how much will probably never be known as he is particularly modest and quiet in the matter.

HERBERT THOMPSON POWERS—Among the leaders of the bar in the region of Fort Fairfield, Maine, where he has been engaged in active practice since 1893, is Herbert Thompson Powers, a member of an old Maine family, and a son of Hannibal Hamlin and Abigail Rachel (Neal) Powers, the former for many years engaged in farming in Pittsfield, Maine. The elder Mr. Powers was a private in the Fourth Regiment of Maine Heavy Artillery, and served therewith during the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865. Herbert Thompson Powers was born November 13, 1870, at Pittsfield, Maine, and as a lad attended the local public schools and later the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, where he was prepared for college, and from which he graduated with the class of 1887. He then entered Bowdoin College, with the class of 1891, but remained there but one year, having determined in the meantime to take up the study of law. This he did to such good purpose that he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1892, and at once opened offices in the town of Blaine. He did not remain there, however, more than one year, and in 1893 removed to Fort Fairfield, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. Mr. Powers' character and mental equipment eminently fit him for the profession which he has adopted, and he rapidly made his way to a leading position among the attorneys of this part of the State, much of the important litigation thereof passing through his hands. He has not, however, confined himself entirely to the practice of the legal profession, but has also become connected with other important interests here. At the time of the organization of the Frontier Trust Company, of Fort Fairfield, in the year 1907, Mr. Powers was elected president and has continued to hold that office ever since. He has also been exceedingly prominent in local affairs, and was elected to represent Fort Fairfield in the State Legislature in 1901, serving in that capacity in that and the three following years. He was elected county attorney of Aroostook county in 1905, and held this exceedingly responsible post until 1908. Mr. Powers is well known in social and fraternal circles here, and is affiliated with Eastern Frontier Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the local bodies of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Herbert Thompson Powers was united in marriage (first) June 6, 1900, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, with Una Lincoln Neal, a daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Lincoln) Neal. Two children were born of this union as follows: Neal, born March 25, 1901, and Alice Marion, born March 26, 1903. Mrs. Neal died November 9, 1912, and August 21, 1916, Mr. Powers married (second) Mrs. Etta Pauline Haynes, of Bangor, Maine, widow of Charles I. Haynes, and a daughter of Jeremiah J. and Ellen (Collins) Canning.

EDWARD CLARENCE JONES—There is always something impressive in tracing through a long line of descent the perseverance of strong and able traits of character, showing themselves perennial, ever recurrent in each generation, without a missing link in the chain, and giving the most indisputable evidence of the power of a strong and healthy stock

to project its virtues across the lapse of years and awaken in distant times and amidst the most diverse circumstances the spirit that in bygone years has animated the blood. Such is conspicuously the case with the distinguished Jones family of Portland, Maine, which, since the early Colonial period, has been identified with the stirring events of American history, and which has given no less than seven Colonial governors to this country. Since the time when its founder in America severed his connection with the land of his birth and came to dwell in the free wilderness of the "New World," its members have exhibited uninterruptedly those sterling qualities that have for so long a time been associated with the highest type of New England manhood.

Born May 31, 1853, Edward Clarence Jones has for many years been closely associated with the affairs of his native city, Portland, Maine. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Timothy Jones, who came to this country from Wales in 1630. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Sir Arthur Ingraham, of Leeds, England, who was knighted by King James I, in 1513, and of Edward Ingraham, who came from that city to the New England Colonies in the year 1630. At an early date the family moved to York, Maine, and gradually extended themselves over that region of the State until one of the principal lines made its home at Portland.

Benjamin Worth Jones, father of Edward Clarence Jones, was a prominent citizen of Portland, Maine. He married Cordelia Ingraham, who bore him the following named children: 1. Fred Eugene, who was State accountant of Massachusetts for forty years, died in Boston, May 14, 1911. 2. Frank Melville, who was drowned December 2, 1867, when the ship *Kate Dyer* was run down and sunk by the foreign steamship, *Scotland,* while entering New York harbor, after a two years' trip around the world. 3. Edward Clarence, of whom further. 4. Ella Florence, married (first) George Parker Taylor, of Burnside, Kentucky, and (second) John McKean, of Orange, New Jersey. 5. Philip Ingraham, business partner of his brother, Edward Clarence, married Mabel Churchill Jones and they are the parents of two children, Lawrence Churchill, engaged in the same business as his father, and Helen Creighton, at home. 6. Laura Araxine, unmarried, resides in Portland.

Edward Clarence Jones attended the public schools of Portland and graduated from the high school there in 1871, at the age of eighteen years, after which he studied higher branches under a special tutor. Immediately after this he engaged in the book business in association with the firm of Bailey & Noyes, which connection was continued for twenty-two years, and during this period he gained the reputation of being one of the best book sellers in his native city. He then established a stationery business, which he conducted successfully until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in the insurance business under the name of E. C. Jones & Company, a firm which is continuing most successfully at the present time (1917). E. C. Jones & Company has its offices at No. 41 Exchange street, Portland, is one of the best known houses in this line in the city of Portland, and is general agent for many fire and liability companies. Mr. Jones also founded the concern known as the Jones Real Estate Company and is now president of that organization. He is one of the first directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

It has already been remarked that Mr. Jones is conspicuous in the general life of Portland, and this is true in its application to almost every department of the city's affairs. He is particularly active in club circles and is a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Yacht Club, the Portland Athletic Club, the Maitland Club, and other organizations of a similar character. He is keenly interested in genealogy and local history and in this connection is affiliated with many associations, among which should be numbered the Maine Genealogical Society, the Maine Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Governors, and the Society of American Wars, in which he holds the post of genealogist. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Jones is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, attends the State Street Church of that denomination and has been active in its work for many years. He has been for a long period a member of the State Street Parish Club and for two years its president, an organization which contributed greatly to advance the cause of the church in Portland. Politically he is affiiliated with the Republican party, but does not take an active part in local politics. He is a member of the American Legion, in which he ranks as captain of small steamboats. This society is pledged to take up arms at a moment's call in the service of their country. Mr. Jones has been an enthusiastic yachtsman for practically all his life, and still indulges in that pastime as much as his leisure time will permit.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage on December 28, 1880, to Lilla Smith Bremer, born in Portland, Maine, December 18, 1857, daughter of Captain Henry M. and Malvina (Smith) Bremer, natives and highly respected residents of Portland for many years. Captain Henry M. Bremer is now deceased,

but was during his life one of the famous skippers of Portland and sailed his ship in many seas and to many foreign ports. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one daughter, Ethel Maitland, born in Portland, July 22, 1890, who was married on June 14. 1917, to Robert Maxwell Pennell, a young attorney of Portland, Maine, who is now major in the United States Army.

CAPTAIN JULIUS SEYMORE SOULE, who is one of the celebrated sea captains of about a half a century ago, and since that time has been very active as a shipbuilder at Freeport, Maine, where he has made his home for many years, is a member of an old and highly respected family which has made its home in New England from the time when George Soule came here in 1620 on the *Mayflower*. The name, Soule, is a very ancient English patronymic and we find it under a number of different forms, such as Sole, Soal, Soul, and others besides the modern spelling. The Sole family of London was a powerful one and belonged to the aristocracy, having been granted the right to bear arms in 1591. George Soule, one of the original Pilgrim fathers, was one of those to sign the first compact drawn up in the nature of a government by the early Plymouth Colony. In 1624 he received an acre of land in Plymouth, between Sandwick street and the harbor. In 1633 his name appears on the first list of freemen in the records of Plymouth, but he later removed to Duxbury, where he settled at Powder Point. He was a very prominent man at Duxbury and married Mary Becket or Bucket, who came as one of the passengers of the *Ann,* which sailed with other ships in 1621. She was one of the same company of which Barbara Standish and Patience and Fear Brewster were other members. The first of the family to make his home in Maine, was one John Soule, the son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Delano) Soule, of Duxbury, who came to Woolwich, Maine, where he spent the latter part of his life and eventually died August 21, 1795. His wife, Patience Soule, died December 1, 1777. From this couple all the members of the Soule family of Maine are descended.

Captain Soule is a son of Enos and Sarah (Pratt) Soule, both of whom were natives of Freeport in this State, and who were married here. Enos Soule was also a seafaring man and after a number of years of this life, took up building ships at Freeport. His birth occurred in 1792, and his death in 1874 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was born in 1800 and died in 1883. They were the parents of twelve children, only two of whom are now living, Margarette, now Mrs. Hengren, and Cap-

Captain Soule attended the public schools of South Freeport as a child and afterwards entered the well known Abbotts School at Farmington. He did not remain long at the latter place, however, but abandoned his studies when only fifteen years of age and went to sea before the mast. He possessed an actual adaptability to the life of the seaman and it was only a few years before he became captain of the good ship ————. Thereafter for a number of years he commanded many vessels and sailed to ports in all parts of the world. About 1890, however, he retired from this life and purchased a farm in Maine, which he conducted personally for a number of years. He was well skilled in the construction of vessels and while still following the life of farmer, built a boat for pleasure parties on the bay. Having thus tested his skill, he turned more and more to shipbuilding and at last made it his chief business, devoting his attention to it ever since. For a time, indeed, Captain Soule retired from active business, but upon the outbreak of the war, being considered by the authorities as the best posted man in the construction of wooden ships, his advice was sought and he is now associated with a number of others in the building of four vessels, which they hope to complete within this year (1918). Each one of these vessels is to cost in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars and will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to our mercantile fleet. It is estimated to be quite within the limits of possibility, that one voyage will pay for the cost of the vessel. Captain Soule is a staunch Democrat in politics, but is quite uninterested so far as any public office for himself is concerned and performs his function only as a patriotic private citizen. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the sailing and shipping clubs in this vicinity.

Julius Seymore Soule was united in marriage on June 6, 1876, with Edith M. Creech, a native of Freeport, and a lady of Scottish ancestry. She is a daughter of William and Catherine (Means) Creech, both her parents, like herself, being natives of Freeport, where their deaths occurred. To Captain and Mrs. Soule three children have been born, as follows: Sarah, who became the wife of Thomas Randall, who resides at Freeport, a traveling salesman for a large shoe house; Albert S., who is married and resides at Freeport, where he is engaged in the shipping business with his father; Helen, who resides with her parents at home. Captain Soule is a very active man for his age, as may be seen by his taking active charge of so large and important an undertaknig for the United States Government. He is a man of genial temperament and pleasant man-

friends. He enjoys a reputation for honesty and square dealing second to no man in this region and the very considerable fortune which he has laid up has been altogether the result of his own unaided energies and enterprise.

LOUIS ANDREW DERRY is today regarded as one of the rising physicians of Portland, Maine, having reached a place of prominence in his profession, in which, indeed, he is regarded as being a leader, alike by his fellow practitioners and by the community-at-large. He is a member of a family which was originally Irish, but which for a number of generations has resided on this side of the water, his grandfather having been born in the Province of Quebec, Canada. This gentleman, Louis Derry by name, was a blacksmith by trade, and during his manhood moved to the United States and settled at Champlain, New York, where his death eventually occurred at the age of seventy years. He married a Miss Laingg, a lady of Scotch parentage, although like himself a native of Canada. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, now deceased; George, deecased; Louis, deceased; Gaspard, deceased; Adolphus, who is mentioned below; and John and Joseph, both of whom are alive today. Adolphus Derry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 18, 1849, at Champlain, New York, and is now living with his son, Louis Andrew Derry. He was engaged in the coal and wood business for a period of about ten years and is now retired. He married Miss Katherine Doran, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, where she was born July 12, 1848, and to them were born five children, as follows: 1. Mary Adelaide, who died in infancy. 2. George Herman, born May 27, 1878, and is now a sub-master in the English High School in Boston. He is himself a highly educated man and has the degrees of Ph.D., A.B., and M.A. 3. Louis Andrew Derry, who is mentioned at length below. 4. Alice Katherine, born October 14, 1882, and became the wife of Henry Cleave Sullivan, Esquire, of Portland, Maine, to whom she has borne two children, Mary and Kathleen. 5. William Henry, born May 11, 1884, and now a resident of Portland, and is employed in the United States railway mail service. He married Miss Ethel Loretta Towle, of Portland, by whom he has had one child, Cornelia. Mrs. Derry, Sr., is a daughter of Andrew Doran, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America with his wife and children and settled in St. John, New Brunswick, where he met his death in an accident. He and his wife were the parents of eight children of whom four are living today as follows: Pierre, who resides in Boston; Andrew, of Sullivan, Maine; Katherine, the mother of our subject; and Julia, who is now Mrs. Hogan, of St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan lived for a time in Portland, Maine. They are the parents of five children: William H., deceased; Dr. Francis J., deceased; Kathlynn; Marion, Geraldine.

Louis Andrew Derry was born February 10, 1880, at Portland, Maine. He attended the local public schools for his early education, and after studying for a time at the Portland High School he entered Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated from the same with the class of 1902. He then matriculated at Bowdoin Medical School, from which he graduated in 1906, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He supplemented his theoretical training at this place by eighteen months practical experience in Carney Hospital, Boston, where he was the house surgeon, and then in 1908 returned to his native Portland, and began a general practice, which has steadily grown in importance up to the present time. His offiice is situated at 261 Congress street, and he is well known throughout not only his own immediate neighborhood, but the city generally and indeed even in the surrounding districts. Dr. Derry is active in other departments of the life of the community besides that connected with his professional practice. He is a staunch member of the Roman Catholic church and attends mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Portland. He is a prominent figure in the parish and in the general activities of the church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Derry was united in marriage on the first day of July, 1904, at Portland, Maine, with Edith Mary Hall, a native of that city, where she was born April 16, 1880, a daughter of Elton A. Hall, who was at one time general superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, and of Sarah J. (Knight) Hall, his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are natives of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of a family of children. To Dr. and Mrs. Derry two children have been born, the elder, George Herman Derry, died at the age of six years in 1911. The second child, Richard Hall Derry, was born September 18, 1908.

Dr. Derry is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world, and, indeed, in all his public relations as one whose principles are above reproach, and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional conduct. Nor is it only in his associations with his patients that these characteristics are displayed. In it, with all those whom he comes in contact in his



Louis A. Berry, M.D.

professional career and in every other department of life, his courtesy and unfailing concern for the welfare of all, makes him a highly popular figure in every circle and has established the esteem in which he is held upon the firmest kind of basis. In his private life these virtues have their analogues. A quiet and retiring character makes him a great lover of home and the domestic ties, and his never failing geniality endears him to the members of his family and to the friends of whom he possesses so many.

HERBERT OWEN PHILLIPS—Among the enterprising and highly successful business men of Portland, Maine, men who have attained success as the logical result of energy, capability, efficiency and a determination to succeed, must be mentioned Herbert Owen Phillips, who, beginning as a news agent, has advanced step by step until at the present time (1917) he occupies an important place in the business and industrial development of his native city.

Alvin Phillips, grandfather of Herbert Owen Phillips, was a native of Maine, born at Saco, and there spent his entire lifetime, devoting his attention during his active years to agricultural pursuits, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood. Among his children was Ivory Phillips, father of Herbert Owen Phillips, who was born at Saco, Maine. He attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and during his active career engaged in the boot and shoe business at Biddeford, Maine, and in the manufacture of trunks, in both of which lines of business he continued for many years and was highly successful. He married Jennie Clark Wilkinson, a native of Springvale, Maine, and they were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living at the present time. Ivory Phillips died at Biddeford, Maine, in 1880, and the death of his wife occurred in Portland in 1889.

Herbert Owen Phillips was born at Portland, Maine, February 1, 1869. In 1872, the family making their residence at Biddeford, Maine, he received the preliminary portion of his education in the public schools of that city, returning to Portland in 1883. This was supplemented by a year's course of study at the Butler Grammar School, Portland, from which he was graduated in 1884, and that summer, at the age of fifteen, he obtained employment as news agent on the Maine Central Railroad, and in the fall of that year entered the office of the commission and wholesale firm in grain and feed, of Norton, Chapman & Company, Portland, in which line of business he has continued to date. With his progressive ideas and foresight, in 1902 he organized in Bangor, Maine, the Eastern Grain Company, amal-

time consolidating others, and today he is the president, general manager and principal owner of a chain of stores located in various sections of the State, all of which are in a prosperous condition, and reflect credit upon his ability and straight-forward business transactions. In addition to his extensive business interests, Mr. Phillips devotes considerable attention to community affairs. He was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the City Council, serving as a member of that body during the years 1897-98, the duties thereof receiving from him the same careful and conscientious attention that he devotes to his private interests. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a life member of all the bodies, and a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Phillips married (first) in Portland, Maine, September 23, 1891, Georgia P. Bickford, born in Portland, Maine, and whose death occurred August 29, 1907. Mr. Phillips married (second) June 1, 1912, Georgia C. Currier, a native of Lowden, New Hampshire.

HARRY BARKER EDDY—One of the earliest New England families is that which bears the name of Eddy, which was founded there as early as the year 1630 by two brothers, sons of the Rev. William Eddy, of Cranbrook, Kent, England, and who sailed in that year to Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the good ship *Handmaid*. From them various branches are descended, which have made their homes in many parts of the country, so that the name is well distributed throughout its territory. We find in the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls that the name was well represented among the patriots who took part in the American War for Independence. One of these branches was represented in the generation just passed by George Warren Eddy, a son of Thomas Barker Eddy, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Here George Warren Eddy was born and lived during the early portion of his life, and was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of Burr Brothers. Later, however, he severed this connection and came to Portland, Maine, where the remainder of his life was passed and where he identified himself closely with the general life of the place. He was married to Flavilla Barker, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clement) Barker, and they were the parents of the following children: Harry Barker, who died in infancy; Augustus, who died in infancy; Flavilla, who became the wife of George W. Libby; and Harry Barker, of whom further.

Maine, Harry Barker Eddy, fourth and youngest child of George Warren and Flavilla (Barker) Eddy, made his native city his home and the scene of his active business life continuously until his death. He received his early education at the local public schools and later attended a private school, where he studied under the well known educator, Professor Patten. At the latter institution he prepared for a college career, it being his intention at the time to carry on his studies in such an institution, but about the time when he was ready to put this intention into effect, he was offered an excellent place with the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, which he accepted, giving up his studies to start that mercantile career in which he was so successful. For twenty-one years he was connected with the firm as an employee, occupying various positions, and at length, in the year 1900, his long service was rewarded by his admission into the concern as a partner. In 1908 the store was destroyed by fire, and in May, 1908, it was reorganized as the Clark Eddy Company, Mr. Eddy, at the time of his death, being its vice-president.

Mr. Eddy was a very prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of Portland, and was affiliated with a number of important organizations there. He was a member of the Maine United Travelers' Association, United Commercial Travelers' Association, the Portland Aquatic Club, the Lincoln Century Travelers' Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was a staunch Republican in politics, but his business interests were of so onerous a nature that he never entered political life nor held the offices for which his talents and abilities so eminently fitted him. In his religious belief Mr. Eddy was a Universalist, and attended Congress Square Church of that denomination in Portland, having been a member of the Men's Association.

On November 18, 1885, Harry Barker Eddy was united in marriage with Lillian Day, a native of Portland, a daughter of Charles Day, who was an importer and wholesale and retail dealer in toys in that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Eddy one child was born, Warren Day. Mr. Eddy died May 31, 1917.

ARA BROOKS LIBBY—One of the most prominent figures in the life of Kennebec county, and a physician of far more than local reputation, a man who has identified himself with the great development which the science of medicine has made in the last few decades, and kept abreast of its most advanced practice, is Dr. Ara Brooks Libby, a physician which any community might well feel proud to number amongst its citizens, and whose career reflects great credit upon the one in which he has elected to reside and carry on his work. Dr. Libby is a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Lydston) Libby, the former a native of Litchfield, Maine, and the latter of Bowdoin also in this State. They were married in Litchfield, and there Nathaniel Libby was for many years an active and successful farmer, and there he now lives retired.

It was at Litchfield, Maine, that Dr. Ara Brooks Libby was born January 11, 1870, his childhood being spent in his native place, where he first attended school. Litchfield boasts among its educational institutions the Litchfield Academy, well known throughout the State, and there it was that the lad studied for a number of years. He then attended the Latin School at Lewiston, Maine, and completed his preparations for college. Entering Bates College he took the usual classical course, and after distinguishing himself as a student and drawing the favorable attention of his masters and instructors upon his work, he was graduated with the class of 1893. Following his graduation, the young man, who had always a leaning to professional life, and something of the scholar in his makeup, became a teacher, and was employed in this capacity in the schools of New Hampshire until the year 1896. During that time, however, he had determined to take up medicine and accordingly entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in that year, and graduated in due time with the class of 1899. Shortly afterwards Dr. Libby went to Waterford, Maine, and engaged in practice there for about two years. Notwithstanding the fact that he was meeting with a substantial success at Waterford, and that he was at least as well equipped for practice as the majority of the young physicians in the region, Dr. Libby felt that experience in some larger center would be to his advantage, and, accordingly, went to New York City and associated himself with hospital work there. After six months' work he returned to Maine and settled at Gardiner, where he has remained ever since. It was in 1902 that Dr. Libby came to Gardiner, and in the sixteen years that have elapsed since then he has taken his place as easily the leading physician in this region. His knowledge of his subject, together with an unusually and sensitive mind, which is readily open to new facts and does not fear to make original deductions, has made him unusually successful in dealing with disease, while



A. B. Libby

his strong and cheerful personality, acting as an encouragement in the sick room is in itself a therapeutic agent of no mean power. He is rightly regarded as a brilliant diagnostician, and the physician who can rightly appraise the trouble he must handle, has already won half the battle. In spite of the position that he had already reached in the esteem of the community, Dr. Libby, in 1913, seeking to increase still further his equipment as a successful practitioner, went to Europe and visited the great centers of Germany, France and England, where medical science has reached its highest development, and there took post-graduate courses in several subjects. He also visited the hospitals in these countries and those of Belgium and Holland, making himself familiar by actual observation with all the most modern improvements in treatment and hygiene. Upon returning to the United States he once more took up his practice and is now actively engaged in his work. During the present war Dr. Libby, besides his strong feeling concerning the general questions involved, has been intensely interested in the great strides made in surgery and allied sciences, and he has placed himself at the disposal of the Red Cross Medical Reserve Corps for service. One of the most important gatherings in the history of medicine was the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons of the World, held in London in 1913. Dr. Libby was one of the ten thousand representative men who attended from every part of the globe and took part in the memorable proceedings. One of the great services done by Dr. Libby to this community, was the founding and organization of the Gardiner General Hospital for which he furnished the funds and which he organized. This modern establishment was opened in January, 1918.

Dr. Libby is a member of many organizations in Gardiner and elsewhere, and is prominently identified with the general life of the community. He is, of course, affiliated with the various professional bodies, including the Gardiner Medical Society, the Kennebec County Medical Society, the Maine State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His club is the Bates Stanton. Dr. Libby is a prominent Free Mason, and has attained the thirty-second degree in that order. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, but votes entirely independent of parties in local affairs. He has taken an active part in these affairs himself, especially in connection with educational matters, and has served as a member of the school board for five years here. As a young man, before coming to Gardiner, he filled the office of school superintendent for two years. In his religious belief Dr. Libby is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at Gardiner.

On August 29, 1895, Dr. Libby was united in marriage, at Gardiner, with Lucy Harris Libby, a daughter of Doville and Mary (White) Libby, of Gardiner. Doville Libby was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Maine in early manhood and here engaged in farming. He was prominent in the affairs of the community and was a city commissioner of Gardiner for a time, and here eventually died. His wife survives him and still makes her home here.

ARTHUR (ANDRE) HENRI BENOIT—Modern New England owes much of its progress and development to the industry, enterprise and steadfast character of its citizens of Canadian birth. Among those who have attained a high standing in the business world is Arthur H. Benoit, who was born in St. Dominique, Province of Quebec, May 12, 1865. He is a grandson of Toussaint and Rosalie (Laperche) Benoit, natives of Canada, of ancient French lineage, the latter born at dit Sabourin. His father, Charles Benoit, one of eight children, was born April 28, 1828, at St. John Baptiste de Ranville, Province of Quebec. He was not only a blacksmith and farmer, but also one of the early miners. His mother, Amelie (Clement) Benoit, was born August 14, 1832, at St. Andre des Equart, Ontario, was the daughter of John Clement, an Englishman, born at La Point Claire, and Tasette (Lefebre) Clement, born at Vandreuil. Six of their nine children grew to maturity and became honored citizens. His family was reared under elevating conditions. His mother's people were scholars and engaged in many intellectual pursuits and held important positions under the Canadian government.

Arthur H. Benoit passed his boyhood at St. Dominique and received instruction in the French language. On the removal of the family to Biddeford, Maine, he became a student of the public schools of that city and pursued a short course in the English language. He set out at an early age to make his own way in the world and was employed four years in the York Mills at Saco, Maine. Subsequently he became a clerk in the clothing store of C. H. Webber, of Saco, where he continued six years. About 1890 he became a partner with Mr. Webber and opened a branch store at Westbrook, Maine, which he continued

to manage, and in 1893 purchased the interest of his partner and continued the store alone. By careful attention to the arts of his trade he built up a large business, and in 1896 opened a branch store at Biddeford, Maine. From this small beginning has grown the Benoit System of Stores, comprising seven clothing stores at the date of publication of this sketch. In Maine: Benoit-Dunn Company, of Biddeford; Benoit Clothing Company, of Westbrook; Benoit-Mutty Company, of Bangor; Frank M. Low & Company, of Portland; in Massachusetts: Benoit-McShane Company, of Malden; Benoit-Bourassa Company, of New Bedford; and Benoit-Blanchard Company, of Framingham. He also organized and owns a large interest in the Swan-Russell Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, wholesale hat and cap store.

Mr. Benoit has always taken an intelligent interest in the progress of his adopted country, and is ever ready to aid in promoting those influences which make for development and the betterment of society. In religion he is a devout Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also is vice-president of the Malden Fellsway Coöperative Bank. By his thorough and upright business methods he has attracted to himself a large body of friends and enjoys the esteem and confidence of those who are privileged to know him.

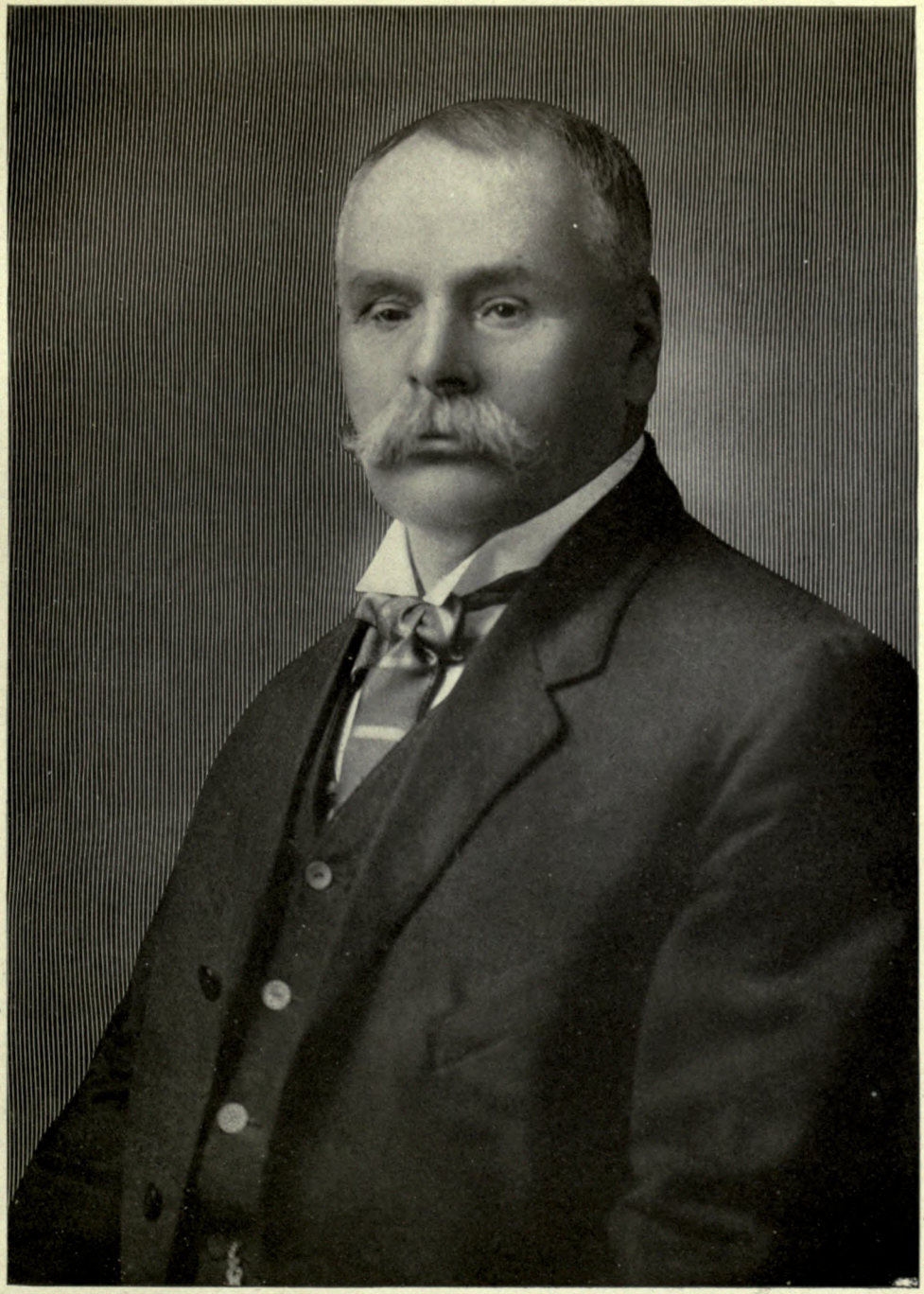
He married (first) February 10, 1890, Philamene Anna Brodeur, born February 28, 1868, in Montreal, Canada. He married (second) January 8, 1910, Olive Rose Eva Mutty, daughter of Joseph and Mary Eleanor (Lambert) Mutty. His children, all by first marriage: Arthur Henri, born December 16, 1891; Eugene Romeo, June 27, 1893; Robert Leo, September 25, 1895; Germain Heloise, September 16, 1898, deceased; Juliette Catherine, November 1, 1901, deceased; Oscar Laurent, September 5, 1905.

In June, 1917, the three oldest sons volunteered their services to help defend their beloved country. Arthur Henri was made a lieutenant, Eugene R. a sergeant in the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery, and Robert L. became a wireless operator in the Navy. In them speaks the noble French and English blood of their forefathers combined with American patriotism.

ARTHUR PERCIVAL FOSS, youngest child of Charles and Hannah (Weymouth) Foss, was born March 25, 1869, at Abbot, Piscataquis county, Maine. He passed his childhood up to the time of reaching his sixteenth year in his native place. In the meantime he attended the local public schools, and after completing his studies at these institutions, he left the parental roof and went to Pittsfield, where he attended the Maine Central Institute. Mr. Foss was eighteen years of age when he first became associated with the Maine Central Railroad, his work at the outset being that of freight clerk, and telegraph operator. He was stationed at Augusta, the capital of the State, and there remained until some time in March, 1892, when he was transferred to Portland, Maine, which city has remained his home ever since. Here he was advanced to the position of traveling auditor. On the first of October, 1899, he was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the accounting department, and he held that position until July 1, 1907. He was then made auditor of disbursements of the Maine Central Railroad, and held that office until November 1, 1911, when he was appointed assistant comptroller. Mr. Foss was elected comptroller of the Maine Central Railroad July 9, 1913, and is now, since the Maine Central is under Federal control, treasurer and clerk of the corporation as well.

HON. PETER CHARLES KEEGAN — It would be difficult to find anywhere in Maine or even in the whole of New England a man who epitomizes so the fighting blood and the sheer "down east grit" of that famous region as does Peter Charles Keegan, of Van Buren. The story of his life is the story of a fight, and his sturdy record begins with his earliest campaign for an education. In the "bright lexicon of his youth there was no such word as fail," nor has he ever acknowledged that there was such a thing as defeat. It sets the blood beating to hear of the pluck and indomitable courage that this country lad showed to gain his place by means of an education, and that accomplished, to make it tell in the improvement of the part of the world in which he had been set. There is a barrelful of sermons in the record of this hardy lad, and ambitious and determined man, and in the use he made of his achievements. Of such men this republic is built, each life making more sure and more valuable the structure reared from the spiritual struggle of the finer ones to carry on the hopes of the race.

For over half a century there was waged a controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the northern boundary of the State of Maine. One of the incidents of this dis-



Peter Charles Keegan.

agreement was the arrest of a man who had been appointed to take the census. One of the officers who took part in this arrest was James Keegan, a constable of the Madawaska region in 1837, the year of the occurrence. Mr. Keegan, the father of the Hon. Peter Charles Keegan, was a prominent man in the local affairs of Van Buren at that day, and it is from this virile and energetic personality that he gained his mental and moral sinew and also the will to use it for worthy purposes.

Born, May 13, 1850, in Van Buren, Aroostook county, the son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, Peter Charles Keegan knew all the hardships and rigorous living of the pioneer days. His father was a farmer, but always did his duty as a public-spirited citizen for the community and region. He held offices which were no sinecures, and put the punch into all his work, which his son has done in a wider field. He served as county commissioner of Aroostook county, and as registrar of deeds for the northern district of the county. Besides this he held many town offices, all of which he filled with vigorous and efficient service. The son of such a man imbibes with his earliest ideas the will to win, and it is the heritage which outranks every other. Conditions of living in Northern Aroostook county seventy years ago were primitive, and hard in the extreme. There were no schools except such as were maintained by the few scattered people of a community uniting to employ a teacher, and the term lasting as long as the money held out. This was the type of school to which young Peter Charles Keegan was sent at the age of four. The teaching was as rough as the conditions, but it was thorough, and the discipline in a Spartan outlook and courage was probably of more value than the pre-digested educational systems of the present day which stress the information gained and not the manhood developed. When he was nine years old the nearest school to the Keegan home was across the St. John river in New Brunswick. There were no ferries in those days, and the boy tramped to the river with his dinner pail and then rowed himself across in a canoe and walked the two miles to the school house, and made the same journey back at night. Three years later the nearest school was three and a half miles away and he walked this distance twice a day. When he was fifteen he was at the University of New Brunswick, and his preparation had been so thorough and his fighting qualities so developed that he won the second highest place ing prize, the Douglas Gold Medal in his junior year, and kept a pace in his studies which graduated him with honors in a class which included men who were later to achieve eminence in Canadian affairs.

College was followed by a period of law study and by his admission to the bar in 1869, and then the young lawyer settled in his native town to become a part of its development and progress, and take a man's place in that work. There were certain things which at the first challenged his chivalric spirit, but he was told that nothing could be done to right the wrong as it was a matter for legislation. That would have acted as a quietus to most men, but it did not hinder this young knight, and he decided that he would go to the Legislature, if necessary, to accomplish what he wanted done. The difficulties in his way were serious and would have deterred most men. He was a Democrat in a land of Republicans, and he could hardly expect votes enough to man a rowboat. But he drove his way in with the smashing method that is his own, and despite the various conflicts, he passed through and settled—he was seated in the Legislature of Maine in the first term of 1870. A personality appeared in that body with his first entrance, which carried everything along with it. Year after year he was returned, serving for seven consecutive terms, and also in 1881-82 and 1895-96. Although his faculty for work is tremendous, he mingles a boyishness into it, and attaches others to him by an infectious kindliness, which is as genuine as it is deep and lasting. As a lawyer, from the day of his admission to the bar, and for many years after, Mr. Keegan was engaged in the trial of many cases. He was never, however, content to be a mere lawyer. His notions of duty called for something more. So long as anything remained to be done for the public good or the advancement of the town or the surrounding country, he never tired or faltered in his efforts. Fully one-half of his lifework has been devoted to securing railroad facilities, educational institutions and industries of various kinds for the town of Van Buren and the upper St. John valley, generally. Evidence that his efforts have not been wholly unappreciated is to be found in the fact that one of the two villages in the town of Van Buren, as well as the post-office and railroad station, is named Keegan.

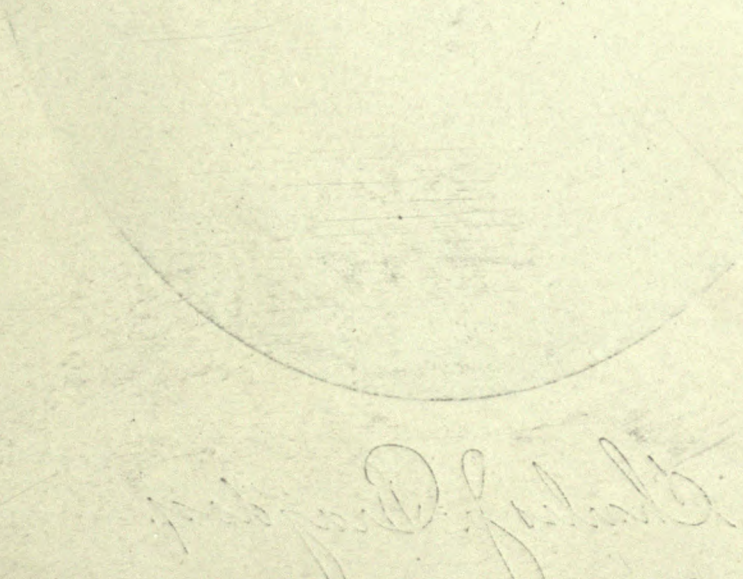
Mr. Keegan was appointed by Governor Cobb, under a resolve of the State Legislature in 1907, a member of the commission to inquire into the

Charities and Corrections. The recommendations of the commisison were afterwards adopted, and a new department of the State government created. Later Mr. Keegan was appointed one of two commissioners on the part of the United States to inquire into the conditions and uses of the St. John river, to which commission a number of matters and controversies between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the proper construction of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, were referred, to put an end to disputes and troubles of long standing on the Canadian border. To this position he was appointed January 12, 1909, by President Roosevelt, and served until March 1, 1916, when the labors of the commission came to a close. Mr. Keegan has been for the past fifteen years president of the Aroostook bar. He has been since its organization, in 1905, president of the Van Buren Trust Company. He was a delegate from Maine to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, in 1900, and again to the St. Louis Convention in 1916. He is a Catholic, and a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus; also a member of the Catholic Historical Society.

Mr. Keegan married, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 5, 1884, Mary Sharkey, born in Fredericton, in 1852, a daughter of Owen and Margaret (McLaughlin) Sharkey, both born in Cumber-Claudy, County Londonderry, Ireland.

WILLIAM HENRY OHLER, treasurer and manager of the well-known Tucker Printing Company, of No. 105 Exchange street, and No. 116 Market street, Portland, Maine, is descended from good old New England stock, his grandfather being a resident for many years of the town of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He is the third to bear the name of William Henry, both his grandfather and father having also been William Henry, the last named having been born at Newburyport, March 6, 1847. From that place he came to Portland, Maine, in 1869, when twenty-two years of age, and made his home in this city during the remainder of his life. His death occurred there, October 19, 1914. Mr. Ohler, Sr., was a chemist of ability and was employed by the State as an assayer. He married Annie Barker, a native of Richmond in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and they had two children, as follows: Harriet Ellen, who is now the wife of Harry W. Lovejoy, of Portland, who is associated with the railroad interests here; and William Henry, of whom further.

Born November 3, 1873, in the city of Portland, Maine, William Henry Ohler, the younger of the two children of William Henry and Annie (Barker) Ohler, has made this city his home up to the present time and has grown most intimately identified with its business and mercantile interests. It was there that he obtained his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, where he pursued his studies until reaching the age of sixteen years. He then left school and applied himself to learning the trade of printing, and after becoming skillful in the craft worked at it as a journeyman for eighteen years. During this whole period he was employed by the Tucker Printing Company and made himself so valuable to his employer, that in 1908, when he was thirty-four years of age, he was admitted to the business as a partner. In 1914 he became treasurer and manager of the concern of which A. M. Strout is president, and continues to hold this double office at the present time. As an officer of this important concern, Mr. Ohler occupies a position of prominence in the printing business in Portland, and is very well known among business men generally in this city. His activities are extremely varied in their scope and direction, and Mr. Ohler is probably as well known in several other departments of the community's life as he is in connection with business. He is a very prominent figure in social and club life and is affiliated with many important fraternal organizations in that region. He is very prominent in the Masonic Order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of all the local Masonic bodies, including Hiram Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Portland Rotary Club, and with the Mechanics' Association. Mr. Ohler is something of a patron of athletics, besides being an accomplished athlete personally, and is a member of the Portland Athletic Club. He has also been very active in political life, and is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies. In 1906, while residing in South Portland, he was elected alderman of that borough on the Republican ticket. Since that time Mr. Ohler has removed and now lives at No. 216 Spring street, Portland. He is keenly





Charles J. Bragdon.

interested in charitable work and gives liberally of both time and energy in support of movements looking to civic betterment of all kinds.

William Henry Ohler was united in marriage, March 18, 1896, with Della May Jewett, a native of South Portland, a daughter of Turner and Rachel J. (Perkins) Jewett, of that place, now both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Ohler two children have been born, as follows: Harriette Gertrude, born December 6, 1897, and a graduate with the class of 1917 in the Portland High School; and Margaret Etta, born October 12, 1900, a student in the Portland High School and a member of the class of 1919.

In no part of the world do we find in great abundance men who combine a strong sense of practical, every-day business affairs with a religious idealism of a high order, but if it be our purpose to seek for such we should find New England as fruitful a field for our search as any quarter of the globe. It is apparent even to the casual observer that in few regions do we find such extremely efficient management of practical affairs going hand-in-hand with so general a practice of religious observance, and if New England shrewdness is proverbial it is not more so than the New England conscience. However this may be, it is certain that an example of such a character is to be found in Mr. Ohler, who is one of the most prominent merchants and citizens of Portland, Maine.

PHILIP FOSTER TURNER, the senior member of the well known insurance firm of Turner, Barker & Company, with offices at No. 40 Exchange street, Portland, Maine, comes of an ancient New England family, is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to America in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and who became so prominent in the affairs of the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth, and also of Edward Doty, another of the *Mayflower* passengers. His ancestor, Humphrey Turner, came to Plymouth in 1628, and in 1636 became one of the settlers of Scituate, and was long a useful and enterprising citizen. About the time of the Revolution some of the family came to Maine, engaging chiefly in shipbuilding, among them being Consider Turner, whose son, George Turner, was a very active man in this line, many of his ships being built where the Marine Hospital now stands. A son of George Turner was George William Turner, born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1822, who died in Portland, February 4, 1900. He married Eliza K. Springer, of Portland, a descendant of the Foster and Reed families of Topsham, Maine. Six children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy.

Their son, Philip Foster Turner, was born in Portland, and has always lived here. At sixteen years of age he began his long association with the insurance business as a clerk in the agency of Lorenzo S. Twombly. Since 1892 he has been special agent for Maine and New Hampshire of the German-American (Fire) Insurance Company of New York, and is now the senior member of the firm of Turner, Barker & Company, his partners being Ben Barker, Edward C. O'Brion, Harlan Turner and R. Cutler Libby. Mr. Turner is also active in other business and society affairs, being president of the Cumberland Loan & Building Association, treasurer of the Home for Aged Men, director of the Maine Society for the Protection of Animals, director of Maine Bible Society, governor of the Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants, member of the Society of American Wars, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Order of Washington, Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution, which he has served as president and is (1916-17) the New England vice-president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; member of Maine Historical Society, trustee of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Westbrook Seminary, and is connected with various other local organizations. He is a leading member of the First Universalist Society (Congress Square), of which he was clerk and treasurer for many years, and is now its moderator and has been superintendent for six years of its Sunday school.

Mr. Turner's first wife was Ada L. Bean, to whom he was married, November 2, 1882, and who died December 17, 1889. His only child is a son, Harlan, graduate of Tufts College in the class of 1907, who, on graduation, entered into business with his father. January 6, 1892, he was again married to Mrs. Nellie (Lord) Furbush, daughter of John N. Lord, long an honored merchant of Portland.

CHARLES JACOB BRAGDON, D.D.—One of the prominent dentists of Gardiner, Charles Jacob Bragdon is justly held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. By his skill as a dentist, his reputation for integrity, and by his public spirit, he has won his way to the place he has made. It is no small achievement for a man to come to a town as a stranger, and in the course of a few years identify himself with all the best elements of the community and be-

ing done this Dr. Bragdon is to be accounted one of its most successful men.

Dr. Bragdon comes of the old American stock which furnished pioneers and fighters to the settlements scattered up and down the New England States. Forty-one of the name enlisted from the State of Massachusetts alone during the Revolution, and some of these took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. The branch of the family from which Dr. Bragdon traces his descent was identified closely with the settlement and development of York, Maine, and in Goodwin's Records of the Proprietors of Narragansett township No. I, now the town of Buxton, York county, Samuel Bragdon, Jr., is given under date of December 12, 1743, as one of the subscribers to a petition to the proprietors of the township called Narragansett No. I, in the County of York, to call a meeting to transact certain necessary affairs. It is to this Samuel Bragdon that Dr. Charles Bragdon traces his descent through his grandfather Levi Bragdon, who was the son of this Samuel, and through his father, Edward P. M. Bragdon, the son of Levi Bragdon.

Charles Jacob Bragdon was born in Gorham, Maine, February 8, 1870, son of Edward P. M. and Elizabeth (Brown) Bragdon, the former born in Deering, Maine, and the latter in Gorham. They were married in Gorham, Maine, and had three children, all still living. Mr. Edward P. M. Bragdon, who followed the trade of a stone cutter, is now living retired from business. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War in the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was later transferred to the Tenth, and still later to the Twenty-ninth. He served in all three years and there contracted chronic disease which incapacitated him from active business pursuits. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Bragdon, Sr., died December 25, 1912.

Dr. Bragdon went as a boy to the common schools of his native town, including the Gorham High School. He then took the dental course at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, graduating in 1899. While there he joined the Xi Psi Phi fraternity. Immediately afterwards he came to Gardiner and opened an office where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Bragdon is a Republican in his political affiliations, and he has always taken an active interest in all municipal affairs. He was elected mayor of Gardiner, November 27, 1917, for a term of three years, having for six years previously served in the city government. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Republican City Committe and a member of the Kennebec County Republican Committee. Dr. Bragdon was also a member for two years of the National Guard of the State of Maine, serving as corporal.

He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, and is a past commander of Maine Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, the oldest Commandery in the State, and also a member of Kora Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership also in the Society of the Sons of Veterans, and in the Elks Club. He attends the Congregational church. Dr. Bragdon is a trustee of the Gardiner Public Library, for which he has done much in bringing it to its present high standard.

Dr. Bragdon married, January 24, 1900, Maud H. Dudley, daughter of James H. and Flavilla (Clark) Dudley, both of them natives of Augusta, and now deceased. Mr. James H. Dudley was a lumberman by occupation, and for many years was identified with the lumber interests along the Kennebec river.

RT. REV. THOMAS FRANCIS BUTLER— It is doubtless due to the strange dual character of men, an immortal soul which would be dealing with infinite things, and a very finite intelligence to grapple with them, that some of the profoundest truths of life appear to us in the form of paradoxes. One of the distinctions of the Catholic church is that it faces these paradoxes frankly and without illusion, candidly admitting its own inability and the inability of any finite agency to explain what is only reconcilable in God. Not the least striking of these paradoxes is that which forces itself more and more upon the conviction of every earnest man so long as he lives, the paradox that the way to reach the most desirable things is not to strive for them. How true this is of happiness we are often assured by the wisest and taught by that still more convincing preceptor, experience. Another form in which this may be stated not lacking in suggestiveness to us is that the best road to fulfillment is through forebearance. We have not to seek far for examples of this truth, which are afforded us in great numbers by the priesthood of the very church we have already mentioned. For these men, in giving up all things that the earth holds precious, even the praise that would normally attach to such self-sacrifice, meet with a deeper and surer realization. It is with them, be they sincere in their ministry, that peace dwells most constantly; they are the meek that

inherit the earth. In the brief sketch which follows, the career of such a one is traced in outline, marking rather the effect of his religious experience upon his career and through him upon his fellows, than the achievements which in a man of the world would be the theme most dwelt on.

Father Butler is a member of a race which has given of its sons, perhaps more freely than any other, to the high ministry which he has taken upon himself, and is both by birth and parentage an Irishman. He is a son of Patrick and Ellen (O'Connell) Butler, both of whom were natives of County Limerick, Ireland, where Mr. Butler had charge of the workmen employed on the public roads in the neighborhood of the town of Galballey. Eventually he and his wife and their seven children came to the United States, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Of these seven children but two survive, namely, Father Butler and Mary P. (Butler) Sheppard, the widow of one of the editorial writers on the *New York Times*. The five children who are deceased were as follows: William, James, Patrick, Garrett and Ellen.

Father Butler was born at Galballey, County Limerick, Ireland, August 15, 1846. The first six years of his life were spent in his native country, but in 1842 he accompanied his parents to the United States, and for a number of years lived in Boston. He was the youngest member of his family, and as soon as he came to an appropriate age he entered the public schools and there continued his studies for some ten years. At that time he had not felt the call to the priesthood very definitely, and after completing his studies was engaged in several different kinds of work for various firms, continuing thus until 1872. He was becoming more and more influenced by the thought of the religious life, however, and finally in that year decided definitely upon entering the priesthood. Accordingly he matriculated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he studied for five years and was graduated with the class of 1877. In order to complete his studies, he then went abroad and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, one of the most famous ecclesiastical schools in the world. Here he remained as a student until May, 1880, and then was ordained a priest at the famous chapel of St. Sulpice by the archbishop of Paris. After his ordination Father Butler returned to the United States and came to Portland, Maine, where in the month of August, 1880, he was made an assistant at St. Dominick's Church, where he remained until May, 1881, when he was given his first charge as rector of a Catholic church at Ellsworth, Maine. Here Father Butler remained for some thirteen years and a half, doing a work of great value in that town and making himself most beloved by his parishioners. During his stay in Ellsworth, he also had charge of the chapels at Bar Harbor and some thirteen other neighboring towns. In the month of November, 1894, he was appointed to the parish of St. Joseph in Lewiston and came to that city to take up his new duties. As rector of St. Joseph's church he had the same experience as attended his efforts at Ellsworth, becoming one of the best known figures in the city as well as one of the most beloved. He gave every energy to the interests of his church and flock, and worked to advance the cause of the one and assist the other during the years of his pastorate. The present membership of the church is about two thousand.

FRED DANIEL GORDON, general manager of the Androscoggin Electric Company of Lewiston, Maine, is without doubt one of the influential citizens of Lewiston. He is a son of Daniel Gordon, and a member of an old Maine family, his grandfather, Steve Gordon, having come to the "Pine Tree State" many years ago from Scotland. This worthy gentleman was a farmer, and made his home at Readfield, Maine. He married and was the father of nine children, three of whom still survive, as follows: Steven, Sarah and Mary. One of his children, Daniel Gordon, the father of Fred Daniel Gordon, was born at Readfield and died in 1913 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was an oil cloth manufacturer. He married Annie Gilman, who was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, and died when Fred Daniel Gordon, their only child, was but an infant.

Fred Daniel Gordon was born at Readfield, Maine, October 1, 1876, but his early associations were not formed in his native place, as he removed with his parents while still a child to the town of Winthrop, and it was here that he attended the public and high schools. He graduated from these institutions, and immediately thereafter applied himself to learn the trade of printer with the firm of Merrill & Webber. He remained in this establishment for two years, after which he worked at this craft for some six years. In January, 1897, he first became associated with the Lewiston Auburn Electric Light Company, which has since become the Androscoggin Electric Com-

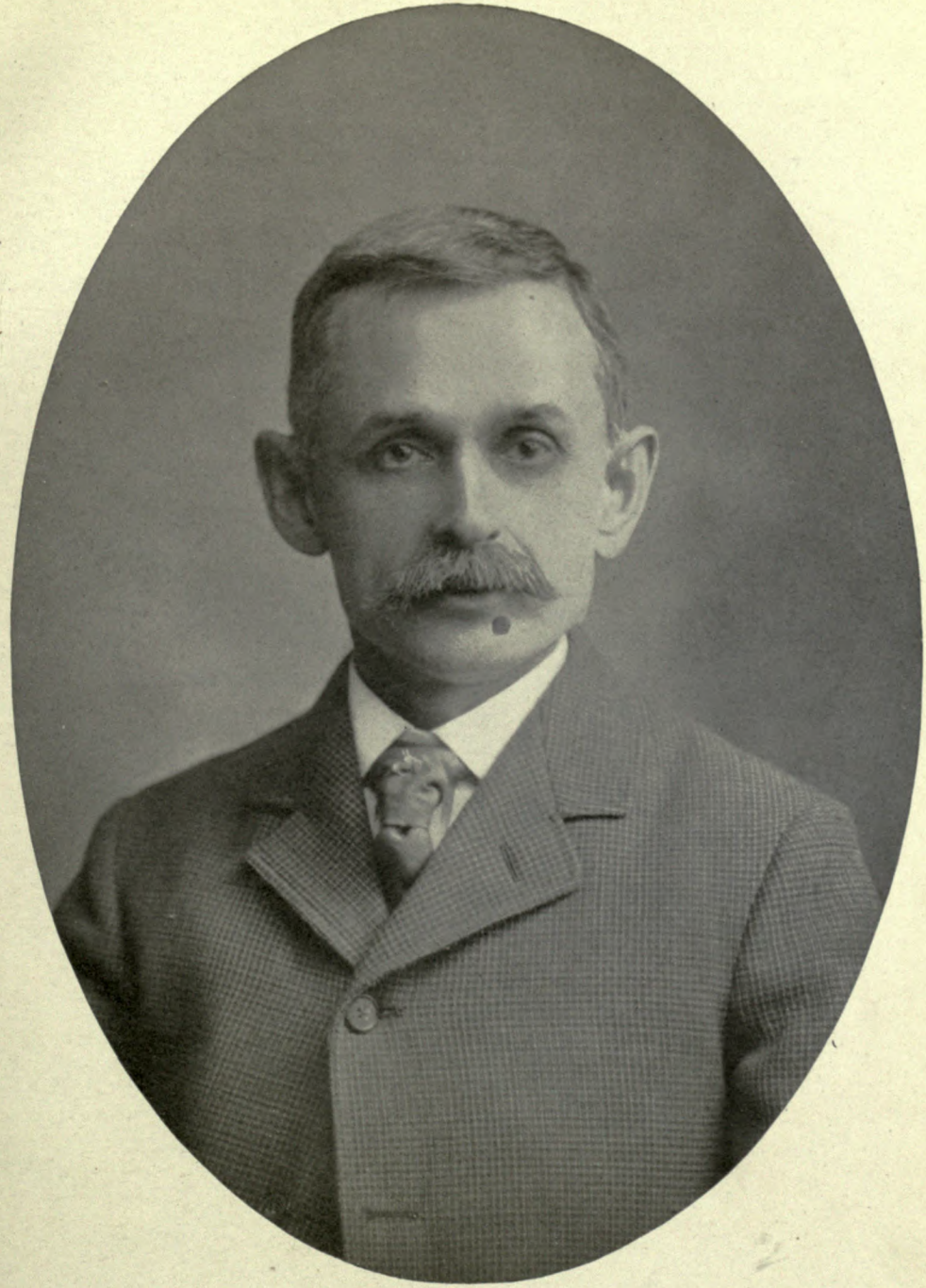
upward to a position of responsibility, and now holds the post of general manager of this large and important concern. He has not confined his interests, however, to this single enterprise, but has become connected as a manager and director of the Oxford Electric Company and other concerns. He is also vice-president of the Board of Trade. It is natural that a man so prominently connected with large industrial interests would also become a figure of influence in the financial situation, and this Mr. Gordon now is. He is a director and stockholder of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, and is well known throughout the entire community as a conservative, yet progressive financier.

Mr. Gordon possesses one of those well rounded minds which express themselves spontaneously in many different lines of activity and which take pleasure in well nigh every aspect of life. He is himself a very well known figure in the social world of Lewiston, and is closely identified with the important fraternal organizations. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but it is with the Masonic Order that he is most closely associated. He has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of practically all the Masonic bodies in this region, including Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar, ——— Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and ——— Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Fred Daniel Gordon was united in marriage, October 1, 1902, at Auburn, Maine, with Eldora Church, a native of that city, a daughter of Herbert C. and Alfreda (Berry) Church, old and highly respected residents there, where her father was engaged in the express business. Mr. Church died in the year 1916, but Mrs. Church survives him and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon at Lewiston. To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon one child has been born, Scott Howard, June 13, 1907.

Mr. Gordon is in many particulars typical of the best class of New England business men. It is due to these men that business standards and ideals are so high in that section of the country, since they bring their personal ideals, inculcated from the cradle, to be a model for the conduct of all commercial relations. So far from being compatible with a high degree of practicality, this is really but the result thereof, the result of understanding the uniformity of the great moral laws in their application to life. Men of real practicality, of real intelligence, are not inconsistent, and such an illogicality as that which we too commonly hear about us to the effect that absolute honesty is all very well for the home but that business is business is quite impossible to them. Their vision is larger and they look beyond the immediate result of the sharp practice and the momentary advantage it may bring to the establishment of solid reputations upon which alone lasting business success may be built. Mr. Gordon is a man of unusually strong personality, who makes a distinct impression for good upon the community of which he is a member. In all his career in business life, involving the discharge of so many responsible duties, he never is questioned as to the honesty of his motives, however much his adversaries might disagree with him on points of policy. His intentions are universally regarded as sincere and he is acknowledged to have filled his posts with a single eye to the common weal and the most whole-souled impartiality and disinterestedness. He is a most worthy successor to his long line of virtuous ancestors, and the inheritor of their sterling characters.

FRANK LEWIS SHAW, the capable and talented president of the well known Shaw Business College, on Congress street, Portland, Maine, is a native of this city. He is a son of Jason Howard and Margaret Knights (Thurston) Shaw, old and highly respected residents here. Frank Lewis Shaw was born March 18, 1857, and attended the public schools of Portland, including the Portland high school. He then took a special course in the Portland Business College, where he did so well that he was offered a position as instructor in the same institution when he had completed his studies there. This he accepted, and for six years he taught in the college. He realized how valuable this training had been in his own case and accordingly in the year 1884 he organized the Shaw Business College, of which he became the president. This concern he incorporated, and as its success in Portland was assured, he established branches of it elsewhere until there are now three flourishing schools, the one at Portland, one at Bangor, and a third at Augusta. Here courses are given in shorthand, telegraphy and secretarial work, as well as general business courses, and a course in operating the Burroughs automatic bookkeeping machine. Mr. Shaw has met with the highest kind of suc-



A. L. Shaw



Winfield B. Trickey M.D.

cess in his enterprise, and is yearly turning out great numbers of highly qualified men and women to take positions in the financial, commercial and industrial occupations of the State. Mr. Shaw is not so completely occupied by his school work, however, as to be unable to attend to outside interests, and he has always felt a deep concern for the general welfare of his native city. He is a Republican in politics, and while it is quite out of the question for him to hold office of any kind, as long as his duties are as onerous as they are, yet he has made himself active in the political situation. He is past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he was a charter member, having joined this body at the time of its organization, January 18, 1881. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, and has done active work in this connection for the welfare of the city. He is also a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., of the United Accountants and Bookkeepers Association of America, and of the Rotary Club of Portland.

Frank Lewis Shaw was united in marriage, April 9, 1880, with Lena C. Johnson, a daughter of Charles Johnson, a highly respected citizen of this place. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw four children have been born, as follows: Charles F., born October 1, 1881, and died in April, 1910; Harold S., born January 31, 1884, and died July 11, 1890; Ralph H., born November 29, 1891; and Karl H., born March 7, 1898.

ALFRED TENNYSON HICKS, the popular and efficient postmaster of the city of Auburn, Maine, comes of good old stock of the "Pine Tree State," and exhibits in his own character and personality the virtues and abilities for which that region is famous. Mr. Hicks is a son of Edwin and Loraine Weston (Stone) Hicks, his father having been engaged in farming for many years, and also served as a locomotive engineer on the Grand Trunk and later the Panama Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Sr., resided at Monmouth, Maine.

Alfred Tennyson Hicks was born at Monmouth, Maine, October 3, 1863. During his childhood he attended the public schools of his native region and was later sent to Auburn, Maine, where he attended the Edward Little High School and was there prepared for college. The family circumstances were not very good at that time, however, and accordingly, instead of carrying on his own education, he turned his efforts toward imparting knowledge to others, and for two years after leaving high school was a decided that greater opportunities awaited him in a mercantile line, and accordingly embraced the opportunity which offered at about that time of engaging in the jewelry business. He rapidly developed a very considerable trade and followed it uninterruptedly for a period of some twenty-three years. During that time he became known as one of the most successful and trustworthy merchants in the city and enjoyed an enviable reputation which was reflected in his success in business. But it has not been so much in the business world as in the department of public affairs that Mr. Hicks has come to be best known in his chosen community. For many years he has identified himself with the local organization of the Democratic party, the principles and policies of which he has always staunchly supported, but in spite of the fact that he has taken so active a part and that his voice has always been influential in party councils, Mr. Hicks has always studiously avoided public office and never held such a post until 1914. On the first of June in that year, however, he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson postmaster of Auburn, Maine, and at once accepted this honor. Since assuming office Mr. Hicks has devoted himself unremittingly to his responsible duties and has succeeded in instituting many much needed reforms in his department, and in developing and increasing its usefulness greatly to the advantage of the community. He is giving a most efficient administration, and has won for himself the approval and support of practically the entire citizenship of the community. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Order of the Golden Cross. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Auburn. In his religious belief he is a Universalist.

Alfred Tennyson Hicks was united in marriage, January 1, 1896, with Christina May Hood, at Groveton, New Hampshire. Mrs. Hicks is a daughter of Azel Bumpus and Ella Flora (Goss) Hood, old and highly honored residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are the parents of one daughter, Theresa May, born September 24, 1898.

WINFIELD BENJAMIN TRICKEY, M.D.— The bearer of this name is well known to his fellow-citizens of Pittsfield as one of the successful physicians of the younger generation. In addition to his professional reputation Dr. Trickey is counted upon as a man who takes a helpful interest both in community affairs and in Masonic circles.

jamin Trickey, was born in Exeter, Maine, and was a son of Benjamin Trickey. The Trickey family is of English origin, the founder of the American branch having settled in New Hampshire. George Myron Trickey has always followed agricultural pursuits. He married, in East Corinth, Maine, Ann Eliza Jewell, a native of Lisbon, New Hampshire. Mrs. Trickey is now deceased.

Winfield Benjamin Trickey, son of George Myron and Ann Eliza (Jewell) Trickey, was born November 19, 1881, in East Corinth, Maine, and received his primary education in the district schools of his native town, afterward attending the East Corinth Academy, and graduating with the class of 1899. He then studied for a time in the school of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, eventually matriculating in Bowdoin Medical School, Bowdoin College, and receiving his degree in 1913. After devoting a year to study and practice in the Eastern Maine General Hospital of Bangor, Dr. Trickey settled in Pittsfield, December 1, 1914, and in the few years that have since elapsed has built up a most excellent practice. He is a member of the Penobscot Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the Phi Chi medical fraternity. While an adherent of the Republican party, Dr. Trickey has never identified himself actively with the affairs of the organization, having no desire for office, and being fully occupied with the work of his profession. He is a third degree Mason, and a member of the First Baptist Church of Malden, Massachusetts.

Dr. Trickey married, January 23, 1915, in Portland, Maine, Florence Marcella Buck, born at Bath, Maine, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cowley) Buck, both natives of Maine, and married at Bath, in that State. Mrs. Buck is deceased. The business of Mr. Buck is that of a locomotive engineer. Dr. and Mrs. Trickey are the parents of one child: Ruth Elizabeth, born January 28, 1918.

Adapted by nature for the profession he has chosen, and having enjoyed the advantages of thorough training and equipment, Dr. Trickey during the opening years of his practice, has made a record which justifies the belief that the future holds for him much success and no inconsiderable achievement.

GEORGE HENRY McINTOSH—One of the popular figures in the life of Lisbon Falls, Maine, is the present postmaster of that progressive town, George Henry McIntosh, who has during his long residence here become most intimately identified with every department of its life and affairs. He is a member of a family of Scotch origin which came from that country to America probably in the person of one John McIntosh, great-grandfather of the Mr. McIntosh of this sketch. Whether or not he was the immigrant ancestor, there is no question as to his having been the founder of the family in Maine, to which State he came at an early age and settled at the village of Harpswell. From there he later migrated to Durham, where he lived and eventually died. He was a farmer during his entire life, and became a well known man in his adopted community. The present Mr. McIntosh is a son of George C. McIntosh, a native of Durham, Maine, born March 4, 1833. For a time he engaged in business as a manufacturer of shoes, and later drove an ox team for the Androscoggin Water Power Company for some thirty-one years. He married Mary Eliazbeth Orr ,a native of Topsham, Maine, who died December 17, 1903, at Lisbon Falls, when seventy-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Sr., were the parents of four children, of whom George Henry McIntosh is the only one living at the present time (1917). These children were as follows: Rhode Francis, who died at the age of eight years; George Henry, with whose career we are especially concerned; Irving Lester, who was a successful merchant at Lisbon Falls for sixteen years, his career being terminated by his death, which occurred when he was only forty-six years of age; and John.

Born October 25, 1861, at Durham, Maine, George Henry McIntosh, second child of George C. and Mary Elizabeth (Orr) McIntosh, passed but the first seven years of his life in his native town. He was then brought by his parents to Lisbon Falls and has continued to reside in this community ever since. He began his education while still living at Durham, but later attended the local public schools of Lisbon Falls, continuing until he was fifteen years of age, when he secured a position in a saw mill, and worked in that capacity until the time of his marriage in 1884. From the time that he had reached the age of manhood up to the present, Mr. McIntosh has taken a very active part in the life and public affairs of the community, and as early as 1904 was elected street commissioner. He has been intimately identified with the local organization of the Democratic party, and has been considered a leader in its councils for a number of years. He served on the town committee of this party for twelve years, six of which he was chairman,



J. Putnam Stevens

and was appointed to his present position of postmaster on January 5, 1916, by President Wilson. Since his assumption of the duties of postmaster, he has conducted that important department with the greatest efficiency and has greatly increased its service to the community-at-large. He is a man of wholesome tastes, finding his chief pleasure in the life of out-of-doors, and he is particularly fond of the natoinal game of baseball, taking every opportunity he can spare to watch the games between the local teams and their opponents. In his religious belief he is a Baptist and is a member of the Free Baptist parish at Lisbon Falls. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Lewiston.

George Henry McIntosh was united in marriage, December 24, 1884, with Hattie M. Cox, a native of East Dixfield, Maine, a daughter of William B. and Satira M. (Flagg) Cox, old and highly respected residents of East Dixfield, and now both deceased. Although Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have had no children of their own, their home has been very far from childless. They have adopted and brought up no less than five children, two of whom were girls, namely, Gladys E. and Bernice E. Cox, the daughters of Mrs. McIntosh's brother. Bernice Eldora was appointed assistant postmaster to her adopted father and now serves in this responsible capacity. Gladys E. became the wife of Harry L. Lowell, of Quincy, Massachusetts, where they reside at the present time, and are the parents of a son, George Lowell.

Mr. McIntosh is that typical American product, the self-made man. He has the self confidence and ready resource of the man who has had to care for himself from childhood, a familiarity with the world and its affairs that springs from the same thing and a long course in the stern school of experience. Yet his sophistication has in no wise the effect upon him that it does on small minds of making him cynical, but touches his large nature only to enrich it with all the vivid tones of life. From first to last he has kept his mind and spirit pure and his senses open to new impressions. As a mere child he exhibited unusual powers of observation and gained a large store of information. He is of an essentially friendly nature and yet is not averse to a bit of an argument, and when such arises can hold his own with the best. Despite his popularity and his own strong taste for the society of his fellows, he is possessed of an unusually strong domestic instinct and spends as much time as he can manage in the attractive home which he has established in the city, surrounded by his immediate household and the familiar intimates who are very near to forming a part of it. He is a loving husband and has shown the greatest devotion to the children that he has taken into his home, his thoughts being ever busy for the welfare and happiness of his family.

J. PUTNAM STEVENS—There are many families in Maine bearing the name of Stevens which have come to that part of the country from Massachusetts, where they have been in existence from early Colonial times. That particular branch, however, with which we are concerned was founded in Maine by one Joseph Stevens, who came from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Winthrop, Maine, in 1720, and became an extensive farmer there. The family continued to reside at Winthrop through a number of generations, and it was there that Joseph Warren Stevens, the father of J. Putnam Stevens, was born August 15, 1825. During his life, however, he removed to North Wayne, Maine, where he was engaged in business as a contractor and builder until his death, May 8, 1889. He married Mary Currier Ingalls, a native of Madison, Maine, born April 4, 1823. She survived her husband many years, and died at North Wayne, December 30, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were the parents of three children, as follows: J. Putnam, with whose career we are concerned; Betty M., deceased; and Mary L., who became the wife of Ernest Hutchins, of Livermore. She at present (1917) resides at North Wayne, a widow.

Born November 24, 1852, at Winthrop, Maine, J. Putnam Stevens removed with his parents when four years of age to the town of Wilton, Maine, and somewhat later to North Wayne. He received his education at Wilton Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Upon completing his studies at the latter institutions, he took up for a time the profession of teaching, but later became associated with the North Wayne Paper Company in the capacity of treasurer. In 1885 he came to Portland, Maine, where he has made his home for the past thirty-two years, and has grown to be closely identified with its affairs. When first arriving in Portland, he became associated with a wholesale grocery house as commercial traveler and continued in this capacity until 1887, when he accepted a position as general agent for Maine of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. He

has continued in this business ever since, and has built up a large and successful agency here. Mr. Stevens has been extremely active in public life and has held many important political offices during his residence in Portland. In the year 1905 he was elected to the Maine Legislature and served in that responsible capacity for the sessions of 1905 and 1906. In 1911 and 1912 he was a member of the School Board of Portland, and in both these offices discharged his duty in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituency and the community at large.

Mr. Stevens has been prominent in Masonic circles. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Maine Consistory, Portland, Maine. He is affiliated with all the local Masonic bodies, except his Blue Lodge affiliations, which are with Asylum Lodge, of Wayne, Maine, of which he is a past master. He is a member of Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar. He has held offices in all these various bodies, and for service rendered and number of years as a member, he enjoys the distinction of being a life member of all his York Rite Masonic bodies. He is a past potentate and life member of Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine. He is also past imperial potentate of the Imperial Council of the order, being the first New England man who has ever attained this exalted position. This office placed him at the head of two hundred and fifty thousand members of the order in North America. He has for many years been a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He is also very prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past exalted ruler and life member of Portland Lodge, No. 188. He is affiliated with a number of clubs, among which should be mentioned the Woodfords Club and Fern Park Club of Portland, the Boston City Club and the Home Market Club of Boston. He is past president and a director of the Maine Sportsmen Fish and Game Association . He is also past president of the Maine Commercial Travelers Asosciation and the Maine Life Underwriters Association. He is one of the directors of the Forest City Trust Company of Portland, and one of the trustees of the Maine Institution for the Blind. In addition to the above, he is also a member of Samoset Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Quarter Century Traveling Men's Association. He was the first patron of Iona Chapter, of Portland, Order of Eastern Star, and has held the office of past grand patron of the State for this order.

J. Putnam Stevens married (first) January 1, 1879, Julia A. Wing, of Wayne, Maine, who died March 1, 1900. They were the parents of one son, Carl P., born April 7, 1883, who now resides at Seattle, Washington, where he is manager and sales agent of the Westinghouse Electric Company and controls the terirtory of Washington and Oregon for this great concern. Mr. Stevens married (second) June 19, 1901, Mrs. Clara Josie Currier, of Washington, D. C., whose maiden name was Clara Josie Paine, and who is a native of East Livermore, Maine.

J. Putnam Stevens is a man of broadest culture and that kind of enlightenment which comes of knowing the world at first hand. He has traveled extensively and particularly in all parts of his own country, including Alaska and Honolulu, and in addition has spent some time in Old Mexico, been to the Canal Zone, South America, and all the West Indian islands, including Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Martinique. He has also been abroad and has delivered many delightful lectures on his travels. He is a man of scholarly tastes, and is interested keenly in the subjects of local history and genealogy. He is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and by virtue of the participation of two of his ancestors in the American War of Independence enjoys a membership in the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also extremely fond of athletics and out-door exercises of all kinds, and is a member of the Cumberland County Fishing and Angling Association and the Davy Crockett Hunting Club.

The versatility of the typical New England business man is something to fill with wonderment the peoples of older and less wide awake countries than these United States, and in a great measure to bear out the contention of Carlyle that talents of all kinds are in essence one and the same ability, and that it is pretty much the accidents of circumstances that determines what expression it shall have, in poetry, in the management of affairs, in the leadership of men. Gifted with a high degree of natural ability, these men find a thousand channels in this land of opportunity in which their powers may flow, and thus enter as many enterprises as their tastes or interests dictate. Such a figure do we find in J. Putnam Stevens.

Few men are so widely and favorably known in the circles in which they move as Mr. Stev-

ens. He is one of those influential citizens whose lives become inseparably intertwined with the interests for which they stand. Through this training has been developed a wide cosmopolitanism, a broad sympathy with the manners and customs of all men, which is one of the most fundamental elements of real culture. To know truly is to love, to appreciate and to enjoy, for it is only the man who is equipped with the genial tolerance which springs from understanding who really gains the joy of existence, for to him, instead of impatience and irritation such as ignorance feels in the presence of the strange and unfamiliar, the outlandish seems but picturesque, the eccentricities of custom, the idiocyncracies of persons, can at least be laughed at, even when not possible of admiration. Such a man as Mr. Stevens and his large-minded outlook on life makes him a delightful comrade and friend, as well as a willing patron to all those whose honesty and industry renders them worthy of patronage. Men of this kind cannot fail to be a beneficent influence upon those about them, they raise the tone of thought, they enlarge the basis of common understanding and sympathy among those with whom they associate. And in a much more obvious manner, also, do they work advantage to those about them, for the knowledge they have gained at the uttermost ends of the world is diffused in their conversation, in their point of view, in their manner of looking at things in an enlarged perspective, so that in many ways contact with them is an education in the ways of the great world.

WILLIAM EDMOND PULSIFER is a native of Maine, although now and for many years past identified with New York City. He was born in West Sumner, Maine, April 16, 1852, the son of Moses Gilbert and Nancy Amelia Pulsifer. His father was a merchant and farmer.

William E. Pulsifer had his first schooling in the local schools of Sumner. This was followed by work in the grammar school at Portland, Maine, and this in turn by attendance at the private high school of Buckfield, Maine. He then went to Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1870. His next school was the Kents Hill Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine. For a short time he was a student at Bates College, and in 1908 this institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Between 1884 and 1889 he was the New England manager for the firm of Ginn & Brothers, Publishers, Boston. He became connected with the publishing house of D. C. Heath & Company and from 1896 to 1909 was the treasurer, becoming in 1910 the president of the firm, a post which he holds at the present time. Besides his connection with the publishing business, Mr. Pulsifer has done extensive work for the lecture department of the New York Public School system, covering a period of several years. He has delivered addresses on Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Spencer, Conan Doyle, and many other distinguished historical and literary characters. D. C. Heath & Company are publishers of educational works and the wide and deep information possessed by Mr. Pulsifer in educational matters has made it possible for him to bring to bear a material contribution to that field from many sources. He is the author of a number of papers on historical characters For four years he served as a director in the Northern National Bank, of New York, and for two years he was a member of the city government of Somerville, Massachusetts. Mr. Pulsifer is a member of the Ardsley Golf Club, of the Maine Society, of the Graduates' Club of New York, of the Camp Fire Club, of the Merchants' Association of New York, of the American Historical Association, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Republican Club. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and was its president, and was also a member of the Aldine Association and its secretary. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He is a Universalist in his religious belief.

Mr. Pulsifer married, in New York, August 7, 1905, Julia M. Martin, daughter of Benjamin and Julia Martin. The children of Mr. Pulsifer by his first wife are Mary Gilman and Lester Scott.

LYMAN BLAIR, a well known manufacturer and agriculturist of Maine, son of Lyman and Mary De Groff Blair, was born in Chicago, April 28, 1864. After spending four years in the Merchant's National Bank, of which his uncle, Chauncey Buckley Blair, was president, he took up a clerkship in the wholesale and retail coal firm of Watson, Little & Company, in Chicago, where he remained until March, 1889, when he started an independent coal business of his own in the firm name of Lyman Blair & Company. This he continued until May, 1891, when he went to Greenville, Maine, and became vice-president and treasurer of the Greenville Manufacturing Company, which manufactured all kinds of veneer, also wagon hubs. When this plant burned in

December, 1904, Mr. Blair took up the active management of his stock farms, and turned agriculturist and breeder of finely bred registered Guernsey cattle, Chester white swine, Scotch collie dogs, poultry and sheep.

Mr. Blair is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Club, of Chicago, of the Automobile Club of America, New York, Tarratine Club, of Bangor, Maine, also of several recording associations. Mr. Blair's father was a prominent packer and commission merchant in Chicago, and one of the charter members of the Chamber of Commerce, also founder of one of the first packing houses in Chicago.

Mr. Blair married, in Chicago, July 19, 1886, Cornelia Seymour Macfarlane, daughter of Victor Wells and Zanina Nelson Macfarlane.

REV. JAMES CHURCH GREGORY, son of Charles Matthew and Julia Church (Betts) Gregory, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, April 14, 1861. His father was a miller and farmer. Mr. Gregory prepared for college in the Wilton Academy and graduated at Williams College in the class of 1889 and Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1892. He was ordained to the Christian ministry together with four other classmates in Farmington, Maine, September 27, 1892. His first call was to the Congregational church in Bingham, Maine. He began his work in this church September 1, and continued it until January, 1901, when he accepted a call to Gorham, Maine. He remained in this pastorate until October, 1905, going from there to Millinocket. After a pastorate of two years he accepted the work of general missionary under the Maine Missionary Society, having for his first task the building of the church in the new town of East Millinocket. This task accomplished, he was next sent to the church in Lincoln. After three months' stay he accepted a call to go back into the pastorate from the church of Presque Isle, February 1, 1910.

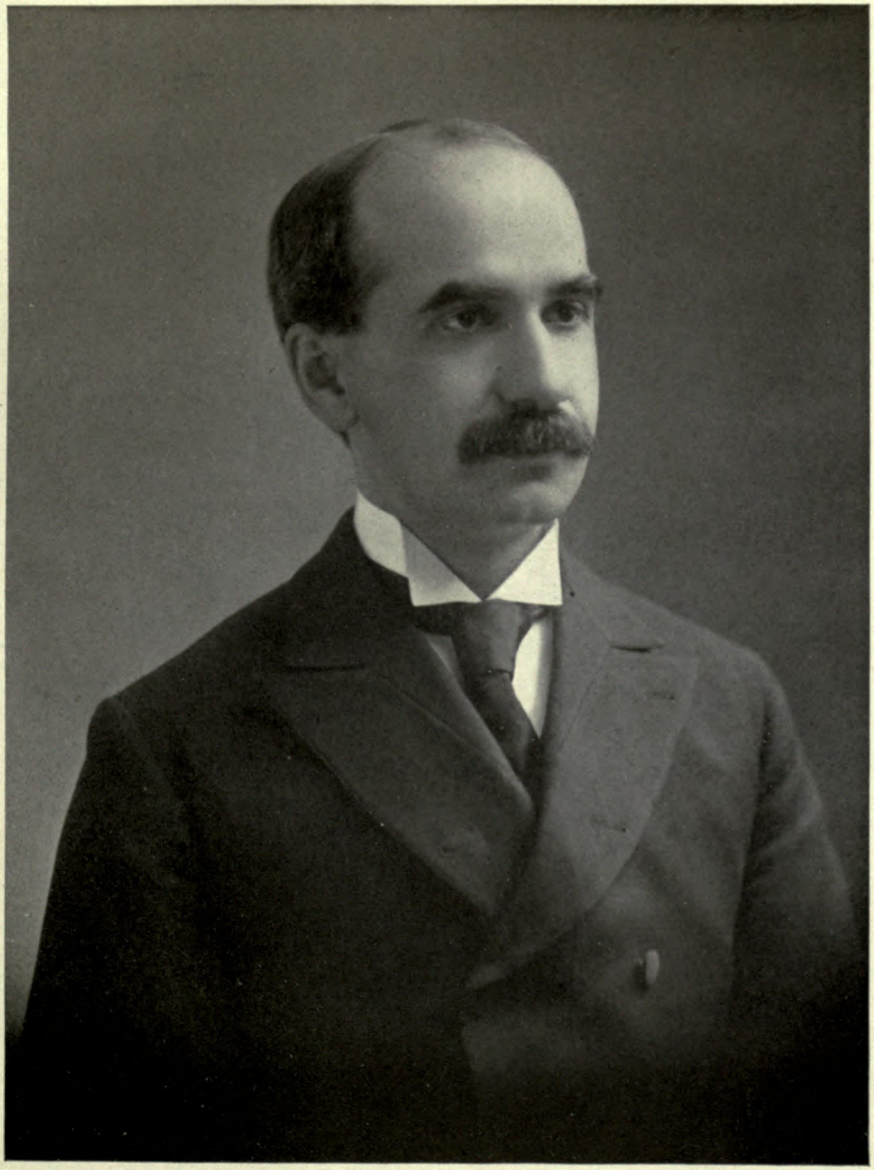
Mr. Gregory was instrumental in the building of a new church in Bingham, another in East Millinocket, and a parsonage in Presque Isle. He has always taken an interest and active part in political affairs, believing that the spiritual welfare of the community is very closely connected with the social and political life of the people. There has been no movement for the betterment of the local, State or national interests that has not had his earnest support. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has served as grand chaplain of the Maine Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Gergory married for his first wife, October 15, 1898, Lephe M. Dinsmore, the daughter of Arthur C. and Alice A. Dinsmore, of Bingham, Maine. They had a daughter, Frances Church, who lived for three years and four months. Mrs. Gregory died June 26, 1905. For his second wife Mr. Gregory married, November 26, 1907, Sarah L. Kimball, daughter of James F. and Harriet Kimball, of Millinocket. To them was born Louis K. Gregory, February 13, 1909.

JAMES F. KIMBALL, son of John S. and Sarah French Kimball, was born September 22, 1843, in Bangor, Maine, his father having been a merchant and later associated with his son, Samuel S. Kimball, in the real estate business. James F. Kimball was educated in the common schools of Bangor, and after having finished the grammar school course obtained a position in his father's store. After this first initiation into business he served as traveling salesman for a number of years. Feeling then that he would like to be his own master, in 1872 he bought a store in Medway, Maine, where a tannery was being built, and in October of that year moved there with his family. In addition to his mercantile interests in that locality Mr. Kimball became connected with the lumber interests along the Penobscot river, supplying the crews with provisions and taking charge of drives. Some years later in association with Charles Adams, of Bangor, he bought the Morrison mill at Stillwater, and operated it for a number of years under the firm name of Kimball, Adams & Company until the mill was burned.

When the Great Northern Paper Company began building the big paper mill at Millinocket, Maine, in 1899, Mr. Kimball went there and opened the first general store under the firm name of James F. Kimball & Company. He also opened a little later the first store in East Millinocket, continuing his interest in the lumber business at the same time. Later the J. F. Kimball Trading Company was formed with Mr. Kimball as president. He died in Millinocket, May 31, 1914.

Mr. Kimball married, January 6, 1871, Harriet Mayberry, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Mayberry, and their children are: James Mayberry, born December 19, 1871; Harriet May, born December 22, 1873; Sarah Louise, born August 10, 1885. Of these children Harriet M. died in infancy; James Mayberry was educated in



James C. Gregory



James A. Kimball.

the Bangor schools and graduated at the University of Maine in the class of 1894, and died February 11, 1898; and Sarah Louise was married to Rev. James C. Gregory, November 26, 1907.

LOUIS LINWOOD DOLLIVER, one of the most popular and successful physicians of Augusta, Maine, where he has been in active practice since the year 1896, is a man who has won for himself through his own praiseworthy efforts at once a high place in his profession among his colleagues and an equally high one in the general esteem of the community as a man. He is a son of Pillsbury C. and Abbie (Springer) Dolliver, and is descended on both sides of the house from ancient Maine families, so that his personal and ancestral associations are with the "Pine Tree State." Pillsbury C. Dolliver, who now lives retired at Medford, Massachusetts, is a native of Searsport, Maine, but came to Augusta as a youth and married Abbie Springer, a native of this place. Here he engaged in business as a merchant tailor and continued successfully in that line for a number of years. He and his wife, whose death occurred February 2, 1918, were the parents of four children, three of whom are living today, one of the latter being Louis Linwood Dolliver, of this brief sketch.

Born July 9, 1872, at Augusta, Maine. Louis Linwood Dolliver has made the capital city his home ever since. In his childhood he attended the local public schools, continuing his studies at these institutions until he had entered the high school. He then became a student at the Boston Latin School, where he continued until he had completed his preparation for college, by which time also he had determined upon his career in life. For some time prior to this he had taken a keen interest in medicine, and now, when the choice was to be made, he turned to that and decided to become a physician. Accordingly he took a course in medicine and also one in dentistry. Upon graduation he began the practice of his profession at Augusta, and has remained here ever since, meeting with a most gratifying and well deserved success. He has now a large practice, and among his many patients he is loved as a friend and counsellor no less than he is admired as a physician.

The demands made upon the time and energy of Dr. Dolliver by his profession are naturally of a kind which precludes him from being a very active participant in other departments of the city's activity, yet he maintains an intense interest in the general life of the place and is ever ready to do what he can towards advancing the common interests. In politics he is a Republican, but is quite without ambition politically. He is now a member of Company F, Second Regiment, Maine State Militia. Dr. Dolliver is a prominent figure in fraternal circles here, and is an active Free Mason, being affiliated with the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and temple. He is also a member of the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family attend the Unitarian church.

On November 22, 1894, at Maine, Dr. Dolliver was united in marriage with Caroline Cartland Hoyt, like himself a native of Augusta, and a daughter of Thomas Carlton and Sarah (Heath) Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt was a native of Vassalboro, Maine, and for many years was engaged in the fur tanning business, as well as carying on a successful farm. His wife, who was Miss Heath before her marriage, was a native of Strong, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Dolliver were the parents of one child, Katherine Dolliver.

HENRY HERBERT RANDALL—From 1903, when Mr. Randall assumed the duties of the office of superintendent of schools in Rockland, Maine, until the present, 1919, he has held but one other position, and that one the same office but in a different city of Maine. This fact alone places Superintendent Randall in the front rank of supervising educators, and a further tribute is the high character of the Auburn schools over which he has exercised a superintendent's control since 1907. He is a native son of Maine, his parents, William D. and Sarah J. (Foster) Randall, of Freeman, Maine, his ancestry, English. The surname Randall is a shortened form of the personal name, Randolph, which was in general use before the time of the Norman Conquest, and is found in Domesday Book, where thirty-three different men are credited with bearing that name. From 1120 to 1232 the name was borne in England by three famous Earls of Chester. As early as the year 888 there was a St. Randulphus, Bishop of Bourges, and among the Northmen the personal name, Randolfr (a house wolf), prevailed from the earliest times. The name is found spelled Ralph, Ramulph, Radulphus, Roff, and Rauffe. From these forms has come the modern surname, Randall. The name is early found in New Hampshire and Maine; Dover, New Hampshire, probably being the earliest seat of the family.

Henry Herbert Randall was born in Freeman,

Maine, June 18, 1869. In 1880 his people moved to Farmington, where he completed his public school course. He then entered Farmington State Normal School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1890. Several years were then spent in teaching, after which he entered Bowdoin College, receiving his A.B. in 1900. Later, while continuing teaching, he pursued post-graduate summer school courses at Harvard University, and in 1903 was appointed superintendent of the public schools of Rockland, Maine. For four years he continued in that position, then resigned to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Auburn, Maine. There he still continues his record, one of successful achievement, as the schools themselves testify. Superintendent Randall has made a deep study of his profession and under his leadership the Auburn schools have attained a high standard of excellence which can be attained only by first bringing the community to a point where they demand the best, and are willing to pay a fair price for it. Devoted superintendents, principals, and teachers accomplish the rest, and the public school becomes a veritable university within the reach of all. Mr. Randall has served as president of the Maine Teachers' Association, and at present is president of the New England Association of School Superintendents. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, is a member of Beta Theta Pi, and the Wasea Club of Auburn; in politics a Republican.

Mr. Randall married in Rockland, Maine, August 31, 1905, Alice Louise Harrington, daughter of Charles M. and Rose E. (Harrington) Harrington, of Rockland. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are the parents of two daughters: Catherine J., born December 6, 1907; Elinor C., born March 19, 1912.

REV. GARDNER D. HOLMES—The pastoral career of Rev. Gardner D. Holmes extended from 1877 to 1912 in active work of which the Maine conference was the field of his labors with the exception of two years in the Montana conference. At the close of a six year term of useful effort as presiding elder of the Augusta district, he took the supernumerary relation in the conference and retired at the last session of the conference prior to his death in 1917. He was a son of Levi and Sarah (Dennett) Holmes, his father a farmer of Bridgton, Maine, among whose children were: Gardner D., of whom further; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bacon, of Bridgton, Maine; Dr. Levi E. Holmes, of Helena, Montana; Mrs. Henrietta Poland, of Boston, Massachusetts; George W., a lawyer of North Conway, New Hampshire; Albert H., a lawyer of Brunswick, Maine; and Dr. Alvin D., of Wakefield, Masachusetts. Levi and Sarah Holmes were old residents of Bridgton, where both enjoyed the regard and respect of the community for lives of purity and usefulness, spent in well-doing and the rearing of a large family in ways of honor and righteousness.

Rev. Gardner D. Holmes was born in Bridgton, Maine. December 18, 1848, died at Lewiston, Maine, November 15, 1917. His youth and young manhood were passed on his father's farm, and while working on the home acres he attended the school and academy of his birthplace. His four brothers, like himself, chose professional careers, not because of dislike for the calling of their father but because their home training had given them ambition to aspire to higher things. Need for his presence and services at home prevented his pursuing his studies to the extent that he desired, but he cheerfully relinquished his aim and applied himself to the present need. The home in which he passed his boyhood was thoroughly Christian, and under its influence he early took upon himself the responsibilities of church membership. When the call to the ministry came to his thoughtful, earnest nature it was prayerfully received and obeyed, and although he was denied the oportunity of the full training for the pulpit he prepared himself thoroughly by wide reading and study, and in 1877, under the appointment of the presiding elder, he went to his first charge. At the following session of the Maine conference he was received as a probationer and in due time in full relation. For thirty-nine years he continued in the ministry, and the pulpits that he filled were enriched and blessed by his presence. His appointments were Newry, Solon, Strong, Monmouth, York, two years in Butte, Montana, conference, Lisbon and Lisbon Falls, Brunswick and Hammond Street, Lewiston. In 1906 he was appointed presiding elder of Augusta district, serving the full term of six years, and at the close of his term on the district he took the supernumerary relation, five years after retiring. The following is an extract from the Year Book of the Maine Conference, 1918:

> He was a clean, wholesome man, winning and holding the confidence and respect of every community in which he lived. As a citizen, he was alive to public interests, community conditions, and a warm advocate of every needed reform. He was a man of strong convictions, for he always had a reason for them. He was not easily turned from his purpose. He could take, and strike, hard blows. While modest and peace loving, not seeking leadership nor desiring contest, he



Rev. G. D. Holmes

could stand far out on the firing line and struggle manfully for righteousness.

As a preacher he was clear, earnest, and convincing. Although wanting in special training for the ministry, he learned to preach by preaching and made himself a pulpit speaker of recognized ability. He gained material by wide reading, careful thinking, and close observation. Possessing the instincts and habits of the scholar, loving his task, his sermons were never slovenly prepared or lazily delivered. There was, always, "Beaten oil" in the message and spiritual fervor in the presentation. Pastoral work was a pleasure as well as a duty. His sympathetic and friendly nature gave him entrance into the hearts of the people and he won them to his Savior. There are stars in his crown. He has not gone empty-handed.

He married, at Oxford, Maine, March 2, 1875, Calista A. McDonald, of Brighton, Maine, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Elbert B., born at Solon, Maine, December 5, 1879, graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1900, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1905, a minister in the Episcopal church at Middlebury, Vermont; married Effie M. Atwood, of Lisbon, Maine, and they have children: Arthur W., Mary L. and Elizabeth K. 2. Effie Mabelle, born at Strong, Maine, April 14, 1882, educated in Brunswick High School and Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, married Alton T. Maxim, of Portland, Maine, and they have one child, Doris R. 3. Wilbert D., born at Strong, Maine, March 11, 1884, died May 5, 1889.

ROBERT FULTON WORMWOOD—In the little town of Porter, in Oxford county, Maine, there lived some years ago a farmer by the name of Darius Wormwood, and his wife, Abbie (Wales) Wormwood. The former was born in Cornish, Maine, and the latter in Hiram, Maine. They had one son, Robert Fulton Wormwood, born on the farm in Porter, June 15, 1858, and two daughters, Fannie and Hattie. The boy was sent to the town schools, and then entered a printing office to learn the trade, at the age of fifteen years. When nineteen years old he became editor of the Cornish *Maxima*, a small local paper published weekly at Cornish, Maine. In 1884 he began the publication of the Oxford County *Record*, at Kezar Falls, continuing it there for a few years, when he moved the paper and printing plant to Fryeburg, Maine. Mr. Wormwood remained at this work until 1891, when publication was suspended, and in the following year he became a member of the editorial staff of the Portland *Evening Express*, a position which he held for eight years. In 1900, Mr. Wormwood became editor of the Biddeford *Daily Journal*, and as such he still remains. While in Portland he also edited the Portland *Sun*, a Sunday newspaper which had a brief and troubled existence. After this, while still on the *Evening Express*, he for a time was associate editor of the Lewiston *Courier*, a daily sheet which lived only a few weeks.

Mr. Wormwood was frequently approached in the matter of politics, as a newspaper man generally is, but he did not care to take any political office other than the local ones of town clerk and member of the town school committee of his native town. He is a Republican, as his father and grandfather were before him. He is a Free Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Maine Republican Editorial Association, and a life member of the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association.

Mr. Wormwood married (first) Annie M. Stacy, in 1884, at Cape Elizabeth; she died in Porter, in 1894. He married (second) Mrs. Anna Hutchins Bullock, now living. The first Mrs. Wormwood was the daughter of Jordan and Lydia F. Stacy, the former being a versatile and successful business man. During his lifetime he was a farmer, a school teacher, something of a politician, and a general business man, holding at different times many town offices, and was also at one time sheriff of Oxford county, and also represented his district in the State Legislature. By his first marriage Mr. Wormwood had two children: 1. Bertha M., born March 14, 1885, who married Herbert S. Doe, and resides at Kezar Falls, Maine, 2. Florence E., born February 25, 1887, for several years a registered nurse, and later married Morton D. Garland, and is now living at North Parsonfield, Maine. Both daughters were educated in the common schools and at Parsonfield Seminary, of which both are graduates.

The subject of ancestry has never attracted Mr. Wormwood, but he points with pride to the fact that his father responded nobly to the call of his country at the time of the Civil War, enlisting twice with the Maine troops. His grandfather was Ithamar Wormwood, born in Kittery, Maine, and followed farming as an occupation all his life. He had three children, Darius, Simeon and Mehitable.

FRANK AUGUSTUS HAYDEN, D.M.D.—Among the capable dentists of Portland is Frank Augustus Hayden, who enjoys a most enviable reputation in that city, both in his professional capacity and as a man. Dr. Hayden comes of good old New England stock. His father, John J. Hayden, was a native of Boston, and during his young manhood removed to the town of Norway, Maine, and there engaged in the foun-

dry business, and eventually died at the age of fifty-six years. Clara (Ames) Hayden, wife of John J. Hayden, survived him and still resides in Norway.

Frank Augustus Hayden was born at Norway, Oxford county, Maine, May 17, 1868. He secured the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools, then attended the Norway High School, where he was prepared for college, and in 1897 he matriculated in the Dental School of Tufts College at Boston. Here he established a fine record for scholarship and was graduated with the class of 1900, receiving the degree of D.M.D. He returned to his native town of Norway immediately thereafter and began there the practice of his profession. From the outset he met with a very gratifying success, but at the end of four years felt that he desired a larger field for his ability, and accordingly, in 1904, came to Portland where he established an office at No. 604 Congress street, removing thence to the Young Men's Christian Association building, his present location, and has been most sucessfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

In the year 1888 Dr. Hayden enlisted in Company D, First Regiment, at Norway, but some little time afterwards withdrew from the service. He re-enlisted, however, in 1901, and was retired in 1910 with the rank of first lieutenant. He is a very prominent figure in fraternal circles in Portland and particularly so in the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry and being affiliated with Oxford Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Oxford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oxford Council, Royal and Select Masters, Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Pennesseewassee Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Portland Club, Mount Joy Club of Portland, and the Portland Gun Club. In his religious belief Dr. Hayden is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination in Portland, taking an active part in the work connected therewith.

Dr. Hayden married, September 28, 1916, in New York City, Phillis McCue, a native of Portland, Maine.

It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs who make the real history of a community, State or nation, and their influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual manner, to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which tell so much for the prosperity of the community. Frank A. Hayden, of Portland, Maine, is a man of his calibre, a public spirited citizen, he is ready at all times to use his means and influence for the promotion of such public improvements as were conducive to the comfort and happiness of his fellow men, and there is probably not another man in the community so long honored by his residence who is held in higher esteem, regardless of sects, politics or profession. He is one of the most unostentatious of men, open-hearted and candid in manner, always retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor of the old-time gentleman, and his record is to be admired by all who know of it.

WALTER HARRIS DRESSER was born at Falmouth, Maine, January 28, 1862, and died December 8, 1918. He was a son of William Henry Dresser, the latter's birth having occurred at Hollis, Maine, January 1, 1832, and died at Standish in 1901, whither he removed about a year after the birth of his son, Walter H. Dresser. The elder Mr. Dresser was during his early life a farmer, trader and teacher. He was elected sheriff of the county, in which office he served for the period of four years. William Henry Dresser was united in marriage with Cassendana Cram, who was born at Standish and whose death occurred in 1908. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Walter Harris, of this review; Alvin Cram, whose death occurred in 1901; Maud G., who at present makes her home in Standish, Maine; Mabel, who became the wife of Fred B. Goold, of Standish, Maine, the latter of whom is deceased; and Edith M., who died at the age of one and a half years.

Walter Harris Dresser received the early portion of his education in the public schools of his native region, and when still a young man removed with his parents to Portland, Maine. He later went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he obtained a position with the Fitchburg Railroad, remaining in this employ for about three years. At the end of this period he returned to Portland, and in 1887 became deputy sheriff of Cumberland county, which office he filled for ten years. In 1907 he was appointed chief of police of Portland, continuing in that office for seven years. After retiring from the office of chief of



Harry P. Sweetser

police, he was elected secretary of the Cumberland Loan and Building Asosciation, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Dresser was for several years a member of the well known firm of Hall & Dresser, the business being located at Bridgton, Maine, dealing largely in grain, flour, coal, etc. Mr. Dresser was also a director of the Maine Loan and Building Association and was prominent in the business circles of Portland and the region surrounding. Mr. Dresser was associated with a number of prominent organizations in Portland, and was identified with the Masonic order, having been a member of Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bridgton. He was also a member of the Portland Rotary, the Portland, the Woodfords, the Lincoln and Munjoy clubs, and of the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association.

On October 8, 1890, Walter Harris Dresser was united in marriage with Nettie A. Webb, a native of Bridgton, Maine, and a daughter of Isaiah S. Webb, also a native of Bridgton, where he was a successful merchant and at one time held the office of sheriff of Cumberland county, and Harriet J. Webb, his wife, also of Bridgton, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Dresser two children were born, as follows: 1. Clarence Webb, employed with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company at Brownville Junction, Maine. He went into service in May, 1917, entering the first Plattsburg Training Camp, and at the end of three months was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Engineres; he reported at Camp Devens, and in November, 1917, he was commissioned in the regular army in the C. A C. and sent to Fort Monroe; from there he was promoted to first lieutenant and sent to Fort McKinley, and on August 6, 1917, went overseas with the Seventy-second Regiment; he has trained as an observer of fire and received a commission in the Aviation Squadron overseas; he has been ordered home and is probably now on the way with the Eighty-eighth Aero Squadron. Lieutenant Dresser married, June 3, 1918, Delma E. Kennedy. 2. Grace M., who held the position of clerk in the police department at Portland; married, September 1, 1917, Alonzo Livingston Bart, of Portland, Maine.

HARRY P. SWEETSER—Practically the entire professional career of Mr. Sweetser has been devoted to legal work in connection with railroading, his present office that of General Solicitor of Grand Trunk Lines in New England, which he occupies under the United States Railroad Administration. He is a native and resident of Portland, interested and active in public affairs, and identified with many of the leading institutions of his city, professional, social and fraternal.

Harry P. Sweetser was born in Portland, Maine, July 20, 1873, and after attendance in the public schools enrolled in Greeley Institute, of Cumberland Center, Maine, afterward attending St. Johnsbury Academy, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He taught in the schools of Cumberland for two years and then attended Shaw's Business College, of Portland. At the completion of his general study he read law in the office of C. A. Hight, of that city, and after passing the necessary examination was admitted to the Cumberland bar, April 22, 1903, in the following year, October 6, being admitted to practice in the United States Court. Mr. Hight was solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and Mr. Sweetser became clerk of his law office, afterward assistant solicitor of the road, and January 1, 1917, he was appointed solicitor, with headquarters in Portland, in charge of legal work in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This position he capably filled until the assumption of railroad control by the national government as a war measure, when he was appointed General Solicitor of Grand Trunk Lines in New England.

Mr. Sweetser is a supporter of Republican principles, and for two terms represented his ward, the Eighth, on the Portland City Council. He is a member of Deering Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Portland Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his club is the Portland Yacht. Mr. Sweetser served a partial enlistment in Company B, First Regiment, National Guard of Maine, receiving his discharge on his personal application by reason of business interests taking him to California, returning to Portland in 1898, where he has since resided. He is a communicant of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM CHUTE PETERS, well known among the professional men of Bangor, Maine, was born in Ellsworth, in the same State, June 15, 1868, the son of William B. and Martha Elizabeth Peters. His father was a merchant, and sent his son to the local schools, from which he passed in course of time to the high school where he prepared for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After some time spent at this school he determined to study medicine and entered the medical school of Tufts College. He

afterwards went to the Boston City Hospital, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an interneship at the Boston Children's Hospital, and was appointed Orthopedic surgeon to the Eastern Maine General Hospital in 1905. He was much attracted by orthopedic work, and went abroad and studied that type of surgery in the clinics of Berlin and Vienna. In 1915 he was elected fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He had been, in 1913, elected president of the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Peters is now (1918) serving in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, having been called to active duty in September, 1917, and assigned to duty at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where he was chief of the Orthopedic service until March 10, 1918, on which date he was attached to the office of the surgeon-general in Washington as consultant in orthopedic surgery. He holds the rank of major. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, Massachusetts, and of the Tarrantine Club of Bangor, Maine. He and his family attend the Congregational and the Unitarian churches.

Dr. Peters married, at Concord, Massachusetts, February 1, 1906, Adah Bryant, daughter of Edward Stewart and Adah Manning (Bryant) Stewart. Mrs. Peters' grandfather, Charles Davis Bryant, who was born January 16, 1813, was a prominent surveyor, timberland owner, and business manager of estates. He was a director of several Bangor banks, and a Republican in his political convictions. He married, December 27, 1836, at Bangor, Maine, Avis Lowder Taylor, daughter of Wilder and Avis (Lowder) Taylor, who were married May 21, 1809. The children of Charles Davis and Avis L. (Taylor) Bryant were: Charles Wilder, born June 2, 1839; Charles Henry, born June 16, 1842; Adah Manning, born December 24, 1845, married, December 28, 1871, Edward Stewart, and their daughter, Adah Bryant, married William Chute Peters; Adelaide George, born September 13, 1848; and Avis Olivia, born July 25, 1852.

SEWALL JOHNSON WATSON, one of the most prominent business men and merchants of Bath, Maine, comes from old New England stock, and was a son of Sewall Watson, who was also a prominent man in this State. Sewall Watson was a native of Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1795, but when only fifteen years of age came to Maine and settled at Castine, when that town was occupied by the British in 1812. He resided at Castine for a number of years. He also lived for a time at Augusta, Maine, where he held the position of clerk of courts. In 1846 he removed to Georgetown, where he remained in business for nearly twenty years and occupied a position of prominence and influence in that town. He was chairman of the Board of Selectman for five years, and represented Georgetown in the State Senate in 1856. He was a member of the Governor's Council during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. In 1866 he moved to Bath and died here in 1882 at the age of eighty-seven years. He was twice married, the first time to Anstrus Little, a member of an old historic New England family. She died in 1843, and he married (second) Mrs. Alice Delano, of Georgetown, who died at Bath in 1874.

Born at Castine, Hancock county, Maine, November 8, 1825, Sewall Johnson Watson, son of Sewall and Anstrus (Little) Watson, was educated at the local schools of his native place and at the schools of Augusta, where he came to live with his parents while still a lad. After completing his studies, he came in early manhood to Bath, Maine, and there became engaged in the hardware business. This he carried on for many years, later taking into partnership his brother, William H. Watson. He continued actively engaged up to within a few years of his death when, his health failing, he was forced to retire from active life. His business was a highly successful one and he won for himself a place among the substantial merchants of this region. Mr. Watson made his home on Middle street and his house there is still occupied by his daughters. His death occurred October 7, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and he is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery. In his religious belief Mr. Watson was a Congregationalist and attended the Winter Street Church of this denomination at Bath, giving liberally both of his time and means to the work of the church and especially to those charitable movements undertaken by it. A Republican in politics, Mr. Watson was in no sense of the word a politician, and was quite unambitious of political preferment, though he was keenly interested in the welfare of Bath and did much to assist in the growth and development of its institutions. He was a man of great enterprise and progressive ideals and was active in promoting the various business interests of the city without reference to his personal advantage. Mr. Watson was a man of strong domestic instincts and was much devoted to his home and family.



Granville Chase

Sewall Johnson Watson was united in marriage, August 31, 1857, with Caroline Clifford, a native of this city and a daughter of William and Caroline (Shaw) Clifford, old and highly respected residents here. Mrs. Watson was a lady of culture and refinement, and like her husband was much devoted to her home. She was a member of one of the best known families in New England, and was a charter member of the Bath Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of the Winter Street Congregational Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watson, as follows: 1. Alice Caroline, who became the wife of Converse L. O. Smith, who is the subject of mention below. 2. Julia A., who resides in the old Watson home on Middle street. 3. Nellie, who became the wife of Frank H. Percy, of Bath, to whom she has borne three children: Sewall Watson Percy, who married Virginia Pingree; Anna, who married Edward Cutler, of New London; and Carolyn Clifford, who married Captain Langdon Simons, of the United States Army. 4. Sara W., who became the wife of Charles W. Fisher, of Boston, Massachusetts, where they at present reside.

Converse Lilly Owen Smith, who was a well known business man of Bath, Maine, was a native of this city, born June 16, 1858, and died November 19, 1900. He was a son of William H. Smith, also a merchant here, and was educated in the local public school and at Bryant and Stratton Business College, Boston, Massachusetts. He entered as a youth the mercantile business which his father established in 1842, holding for a time a clerical position. He was later taken into partnership by his father, and the firm's name became William H. Smith & Son. This association continued until the death of the elder man in 1894, when Mr. Smith assumed the full control of the business and continued it until his own death in 1900. He was an influential figure in the life of Bath and was respected highly for his ability and strong Christian character. He was a member of Solar Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Montgomery; St. Bernard Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Dunlap Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of Bath. He married, in 1882, Alice Caroline Watson, daughter of Sewall Johnson and Caroline (Clifford) Watson. Mrs. Smith survives her husband and resides with her sister, Julia A. Watson, at Bath. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Harold Watson, William Baldwin, Charles Watson, Frank Owen, and Alice Winslow. Three survive, Harold Watson, of Youngstown, Ohio, who married Cecil Ward; William Baldwin, of New York City, who married Edith Brown; and Frank Owen, of Hastings, Nebraska, who married Bessie Morse.

GRANVILLE CHASE—An enterprising merchant and manufacturer of Baring, Washington county, Maine, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gray) Chase, Granville Chase was born in Cutler, Maine, November 4, 1851, and died November 26, 1904. His grandfather, Captain John Chase, who was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, about the year 1796, was related to Captain Lane, who served under General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec. Through his paternal grandmother, Lydia Whitney, he was a descendant of General Greene of Revolutionary fame; while his maternal great-grandfather, whose name was Jones, served in General Washington's bodyguard. Captain John Chase served in the War of 1812. Shortly after leaving the army he settled in Frankfort, Maine, later taking up new land in the town of Winterport, Maine. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed it in connection with farming for the rest of his active period. His unusual strength and agility gained for him much local notoriety as an athlete. He held a captain's commission in the State militia. His death occurred in Winterport in 1887, four years after his wife had passed away.

Daniel Chase, who was born in Frankfort, Maine, July 17, 1822, in early life taught school, and was for a time a Methodist preacher. Later he was engaged in blacksmith work and farming. The greater part of his life was spent in Wesley and Baring, Maine. He came to Baring in 1864, and died here March 10, 1885. He served as county commissioner and was town treasurer for twelve years. His reputation was that of an able business man and public official. In politics he was a Democrat. His wife, Elizabeth, who was born in Brighton, Maine, September 15, 1824, became the mother of three children, namely: Granville, of whom further; Ellery, born in Wesley, April 14, 1855, who died at the age of six years; and Cyrus, born in Wesley, November 25, 1860. The mother died July 24, 1884.

Granville Chase attended the common schools and the Milltown Academy and completed his education with a course at Gray's Commercial College at Portland. Afterward for six years he was employed in lumbering for George Lowell & Company of Baring, and was bookkeeper and confidential clerk for the firm of Todd, Pollard

& Company of Nova Scotia for eight years. Going then to Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, he was engaged for some time in the manufacture of boxes. From Cambridgeport he went to St. George, New Brunswick, where he had charge of the lumbering operations conducted by Charles F. Todd & Son until 1890. Then he established himself in the box shook industry in Baring, at the same time opening a general store, which business he was engaged in at the time of his death.

In 1876 Mr. Chase was joined in marriage with Caroline Polleys, a native of Baring, who was born May 5, 1853, and died April 9, 1918. Mrs. Chase gave birth to six children, namely: Edward, born March 16, 1877; Edith N., June 26, 1879; Clifford G., April 23, 1881; Florence P., October 29, 1883; Daniel, November 26, 1885; and Winifred, April 1, 1896. In politics Mr. Chase was a Democrat and served with ability as town clerk and superintendent of schools. He was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1898. He passed the chair in Alley Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, at Upper Mills, New Brunswick. He was also connected with Frontier Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and with the Uniform Rank.

EDWARD CHASE, one of the most active and successful manufacturers of Baring, Maine, and treasurer of the corporation known as the Granville Chase Company, manufacturers of box shooks and shingles, is a member of an old Maine family and the son of Granville and Caroline (Polleys) Chase. He was born March 16, 1877, at Baring, Maine, and attended as a lad the local public schols. He passed through the grammar grades and high school and was prepared at the latter institution for college. He then entered the Shaw Business College at Portland, where he pursued studies to fit him for a business career. After completing his studies at the unusual age of sixteen years, he became a clerk in the grocery store of his father, and continued to work in that capacity for two years. He was then given the position of foreman in his father's sawmill and filled that position very efficiently. When he was nineteen years of age, the following year, he went West and became bookkeeper of a hardware concern in Minnesota for six months. Returning to Maine he became associated with his father in the lumber business and continued in this affiliation until the death of the latter in 1904. The lumber business was then incorporated, and Mr. Chase was elected treasurer of the Granville Chase Company, the position which he now holds. The principal business of this corporation is the manufacture of box shooks and shingles, of which products they manufacture in large quantities, being also engaged in the long lumber industry. Mr. Chase is well known in financial circles, he is associated with the Calais National Bank, of which he is a stockholder.

He does not by any means confine his activities wholly to his private affairs, but is a very prominent figure in the political life of the State. A Democrat in politics, he is active in the affairs of his party, being at the present time a member of the State committee. He has also been the candidate on the Democratic ticket as representative to the State Legislature in 1906, and to the State Senate in 1916, but in the strongly Republican region was defeated on both occasions. In 1917 he was Democratic candidate for representative to the United States Congress, from the Third Congressional District of Maine. For six years he held the office of first selectman of Baring, and he is now filling the post of treasurer in that town. Mr. Chase is also well known in fraternal circles here and has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Alley Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Upper Mills, New Brunswick, and is past master of that body; of the St. Croix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Calais, Maine, of which he is past high priest; of Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Lewiston, Maine; and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He attends the Baptist church at Baring and contributes liberally to the support thereof. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Edward Chase was united in marriage on October 20, 1909, at Milltown, New Brunswick, Canada, with Bertha Jane Dewar, a native of that place and a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (McKenzie) Dewar. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Daniel Angus Chase, born August 23, 1912.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CLOUDMAN—When we say the words "A Self-made Man," how few of us stop to consider what they really mean. The hours of physical toil perhaps, or it may be mental concentration, or the self-denial necessary to bring about success worthy of the title. Such a man is Francis Augustus Cloudman, born in Westbrook, Maine, June 16, 1839. When very



Edward Chase



P. Therriault.

young, he was sent to the common school, but after a few years his ambitious nature led him to obtain employment in the cotton mills of the Old Westbrook Manufacturing Company, part of the time working, or whenever possible going to school for a short period. The day's work then began at five o'clock in the morning, and it was not by any means an eight-hour day, for closing time did not come until seven o'clock in the evening, meaning fourteen hours of labor each day. When eighteen years old the young man decided to try to better his conditions, so leaving Westbrook he went to Windham, and having an opportunity to learn carriage building, took up that work, applying himself diligently for two years.

About that time the Civil War broke out, and Mr. Cloudman enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of Maine as a member of the band, remaining in the service for fourteen months when he was honorably discharged, according to Act of Congress. On arriving in New York he learned that his brother, Captain Andrew C. Cloudman, of the Tenth Maine Regiment, had been killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain on the same day and at about the same hour of his discharge. Returning to Windham he again devoted himself to the carriage trade, and after thoroughly mastering every detail of the business, opened a manufactory in his own name in 1870. This he continued for nine years, and when an opportunity offered itself to learn the trade of millwright he abandoned carriage making and went to work for S. D. Warren & Company, as millwright. We next find him superintendent of the Fibre Manufacturing Department of S. D. Warren & Company, which position he held until 1903, when he retired from active business and returned to Westbrook. For some time Mr. Cloudman did not engage in any fresh occupation, but gradually becoming interested in automobiles, he bought and sold them, following this occupation for some years.

After Mr. Cloudman became a resident of Westbrook for the second time, he drifted into politics, filling the position of councilman for two years, and later was elected mayor of Westbrook on the Republican ticket.

Among the names of members in the lodge of Free Masons at Westbrook may be found that of Francis Augustus Cloudman, also in the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, through the various chairs of which he has passed. He is member of the local encampment of Grand

Mr. Cloudman's wife was Miss Annie E. Bodge, born in Windham in 1850, the daughter of Josiah Bodge, also a native of Windham, and Isabella (Richards) Bodge. The children born of this union were: The eldest, Frank Herbert, a hardware dealer of Westbrook; Cora Isabelle, wife of Dr. Barrett, a physician located in Westbrook; Andrew C., superintendent of the Electric Plant of S. D. Warren; and Percy L., who was drowned when only a boy of eighteen. His sister, Margaret A., was married to William Sweet, who was a member of the Eleventh Maine Regiment, and lost an arm in the service. The father of Francis Augustus Cloudman was Paul L. Cloudman, of Gorham, Maine, son of John, also of Gorham, and his mother was Eliza B. Waterhouse, born in Saco, but married in Westbrook. In early life Paul L. Cloudman was a stage driver, then later learned the carpenter's trade, eventually becoming a contractor and builder in Westbrook, owning considerable real estate. He also conducted a successful shoe business. A very interesting incident of this member of the Cloudman family is told, and is worthy of repetition. During the early days in Maine, about 1838, when Great Britain and the United States were disputing the boundary rights in the Aroostook region, Paul L. Cloudman volunteered as teamster and notwithstanding the wild nature of the country and the perils to be encountered, continued hauling government supplies during the period of the Aroostook War. The elder Cloudman was a lifelong Democrat of the old school. He died at the age of forty-five years. The mother of Francis A. Cloudman was a devoted follower of the teachings of the Universalist church.

PATRICK THERRIAULT, prominent citizen and owner of a general store at Grand Isle, Maine, is a member of a family originally of French extraction, and is a son of Isidore and Philomene (Daigle) Therriault. His father was for many years engaged in the occupation of farming at Grand Isle, and was a well known and highly respected resident of this region.

Patrick Therriault was born on his father's farm at Grand Isle, Maine, April 18, 1875, and passed his childhood and early youth in that place. As a lad he attended the common schools of Madawaska and the Madawaska Training School, being prepared for college at the latter institution, from which he graduated in 1893. He then entered Van Buren College, where he took the usual classical course and made an ex-

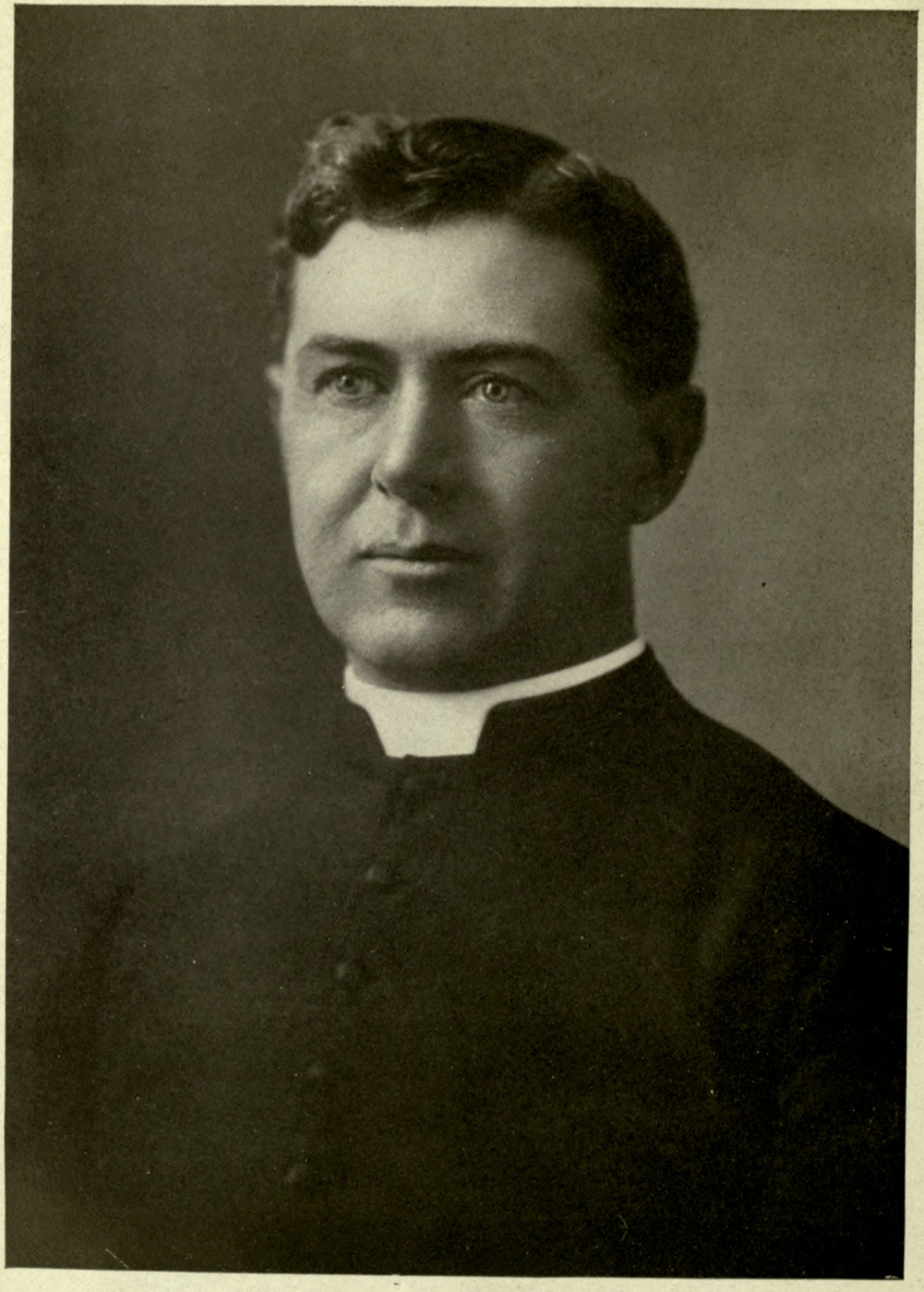
his studies at the last named institution Mr. Therriault began his successful business career, and in 1901 founded the present general store at Grand Isle, which he has since operated with a very high degree of success. This establishment, of which Mr. Therriault is the active head, is one of the largest of its kind in this section and is conducted along the most modern and up-to-date lines. Mr. Therriault has also become identified with other important business interests in this region, and is at the present time vice-president of the Van Buren National Bank. Although Mr. Therriault is widely and most favorably known in connection with his business activities, he is perhaps even more prominent in the public life of the community and has held many important offices of trust hereabouts. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and in the year 1905 was elected to represent this community in the State Legislature. In 1907 he was elected to the State Senate and served on that body in that year and in 1909, making for himself during this time an enviable reputation as a capable legislator and a disinterested public servant. From 1911 to 1917 he was county commissioner of Aroostook county, Maine, and in 1918 was appointed by Governor Milliken to fill the vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners, an office which he holds at the present time. He is also a member of Local Board, Division No. 2, of Aroostook county. Mr. Therriault has for many years been identified with the social and religious life of this community and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree; of K. O. T. M., and the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief Mr. Therriault is a Roman Catholic.

Patrick Therriault was united in marriage, August 7, 1897, at Grand Isle, Maine, with Zelie Morneault, daughter of Pierre and Marie (Plourd) Morneault. To Mr. and Mrs. Therriault two children have been born, as follows: Edmond, January 21, 1899, and Alma, March 19, 1904.

DAVID HARRY DARLING, the well known resident of Gardiner, Maine, is a son of David Henry and Sarah Josephine (Lane) Darling, old and highly respected residents of Wakefield, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Henry Darling, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Three of his ancestors in direct line are said to have fought at the battle of Lexington. David Henry Darling, the father of the Mr. Darling of this sketch, was born at North Adams, and was a prominent banker and broker in Boston and in New York City, where he died in March, 1902. His wife was a lifelong resident of Wakefield, and died there when her son, David Harry Darling, was two years of age.

Born December 7, 1870, at Wakefield, Massachusetts, David Harry Darling attended as a lad the local public schools, Chauncy Hall School of Boston, and after studying at the high school of Wakefield for a time, became a pupil in the Peekskill Military Academy, of Peekskill, New York. His education was completed at the Phillips-Andover Academy, of Andover, Massachusetst, after which he became associated in business with his father in the latter's banking establishment. For two years he was employed there as a clerk and for one year following that was a traveling agent. At the end of that time he withdrew from his father's company and went to Alliance, Ohio, where he became connected with an engineering concern in 1893. Later he returned to Wakefield, Massachusetts, where he secured a position in the drafting department of the Water Company, where he remained for about eighteen months. He then once more went on the road as a salesman in New England for a New York company engaged in the bicycle business, and after a short time went to New York City, where he became connected with the United States Storage Battery Company in the capacity of secretary and vice-president. He then, for the same company, spent eight years in the Middle West, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, developing the business in that region. At the end of this period Mr. Darling came to Gardiner, Maine, as treasurer for the Bradstreet Lumber Company, and since that time has continued to make his home here. He remained for nine years with the lumber concern, and is now in the real estate and investment business for himself. He owns a handsome residence in this place, surrounded by a charming estate, in which he has developed a very complete garden in the cultivation of which he spends much of his time. In addition to his personal business Mr. Darling is associated with several important enterprises here, and is secretary of the Gardiner Forestry Company, a concern organized for experimental education in forestry, and which has bought forty acres in which they have planted sixteen thousand pine trees.

Mr. Darling has taken an active part in the life of this city ever since he came here, and was one of the most prominent figures of the group



Rev. John H. Houlihan.

of men who organized the commission form of city government for Gardiner and was secretary of the Good Government Organization, giving much time and effort to the work of this body. In politics he is an Independent and quite without personal ambition for office, but has nevertheless been very influential in the affairs of his city. It was he who was the author of the bill for the preservation, perpetuation and increase of the forests of Maine, and he who principally conducted the campaign for this most important measure, which would have had a material effect upon the future development and prosperity of the entire State had the bill passed. He has written many articles for the periodicals of importance in the State on the subjects of forestry and taxation. He is also keenly interested in antique furniture and is a collector thereof, this subject also having afforded him material for several interesting articles. He is a member of the A. X. E. Society of the Peekskill Military Academy, and the K. O. A. of Andover. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian and attends Christ Church of that denomination at Gardiner.

David H. Darling was united in marriage, September 15, 1903, at Gardiner, Maine, with Laura Dearborn Bradstreet, a daughter of F. T. Bradstreet, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of four children, as follows: Anne Bradstreet, Rachel Dearborn, David Lane, and John Bradstreet.

RODNEY ELSMORE ROSS, since 1915 the treasurer and president of the Hyde Windlass Company, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, April 9, 1884, son of Dr. Frank Marcellus and Louisa Dana (Morton) Ross, both of whom were natives of Kennebunk. Dr. Ross is a practising physician in Kennebunk, and is the president of the Ocean National Bank, of Kennebunk. He is a member of the Republican party, and of the Masonic order. Dr. Ross has three living children.

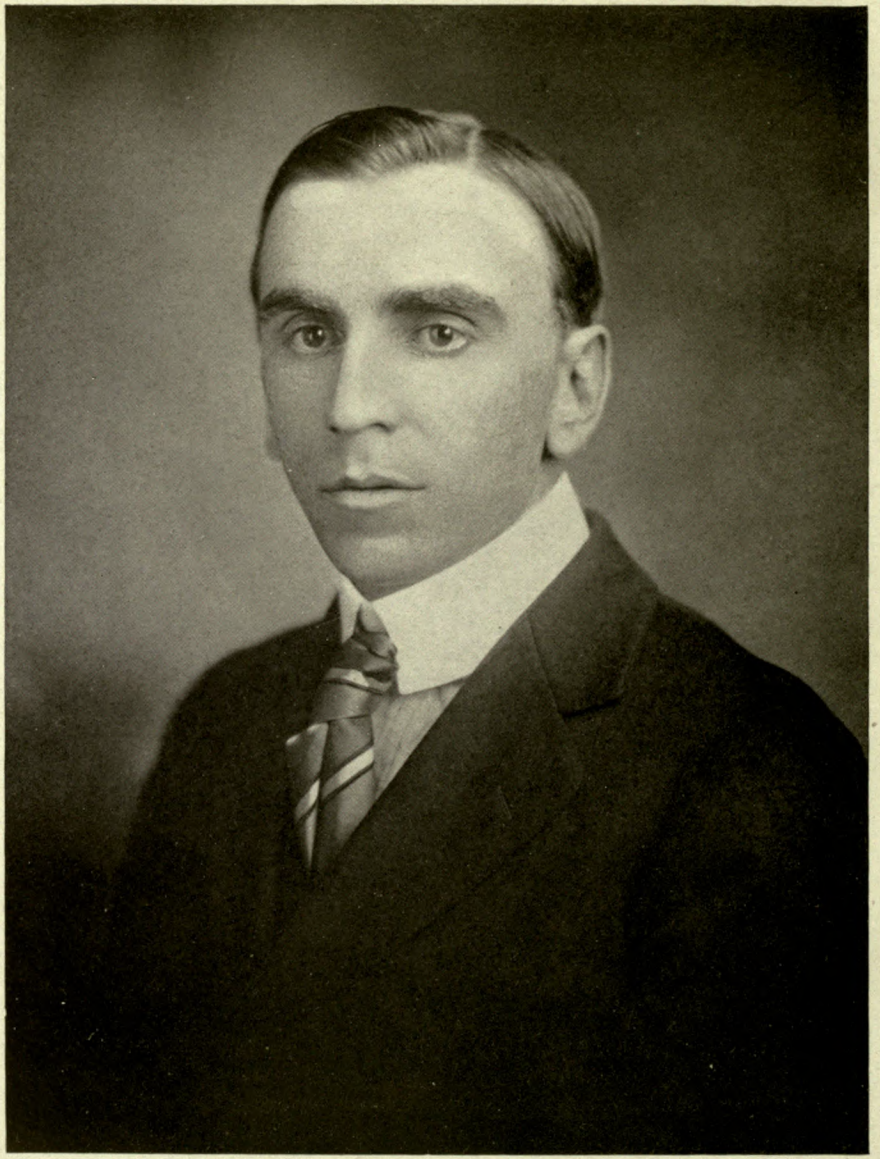
Rodney E. Ross was educated at the public schools of Kennebunk, and then went to Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910. From Bowdoin he went to the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1913, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1914. In that year he came to Bath, Maine, and assumed the position of treasurer of the Hyde Windlass Company. To these duties were added those of president, in 1915, and he still holds the combined offices. He is also a director of the Bath Trust Company. Although Mr. Ross is a Republican in his political opinions he has never cared to hold political office. He is a member of the Masonic order, and holds membership in the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities of Bowdoin College He is also a member of the Colonial Club, and of the Engineers' Club, of New York. In his religious views he is a Liberal.

Mr. Ross married, in Bath, Maine, June 8, 1914, Lina Carr Andrews, who was born in Bath, a daughter of Jacob R. and Annie (Mitts) Andrews, the former having been for many years president of the Hyde Windlass Company. Mr. Andrews was a Mason; and in his religious belief a Unitarian. In politics he was a Republican. He was also president of the National Bank of Bath, and was a member of the Engineers' Club, the Lotus and Yacht clubs, all of New York City, and of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He died in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Rodney E. Ross have two children: Barbara and Rodney E., Jr.

JOHN WILLIAM HOULIHAN—It is a mistaken corallary from the great and true proposition that the world is growing more virtuous to suppose that therefore of any two epochs the latter must be the better. It is true that we are moving, however slowly, towards what we believe shall prove to be the Millenium, but we move as do the waves of the sea and trough must follow crest as well as the contrary. It would probably be a difficult matter, however, to persuade anyone that the present time occupies any such ignominious position as that of trough between two crests of development, and doubtless most men would point indignantly to the marvelous mechanical achievements of today and ask when the world has approached them in the past. But there are other and surer ways of judgment of the worth of a period than by its mechanical inventions, notably by the amount of religious enthusiasm existing, and it is a fact that to call a period in history at once the "Dark Ages" and the "Ages of Faith" is a contradiction in terms. That today there is less of religious belief than in the times that have preceded, it is hardly susceptable of denial and this, according to the above criterion, marks it as in some degree a retrogression. To carry us through such times of disbelief, however, there are several great factors to which men of more faithful instincts may turn for support and refuge. One

Catholic church, in the shelter of whose institutions so many find security. It is among the priests and more devoted members of the church that we shall still find something that approximates the simple faith of those old times, a faith which approached the moving of mountains. Typical of those who thus seem to perpetuate in their own persons the splendid traditions past is Father Houlihan, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Portland, Maine, which he has done much to build up to its present size and importance, and make it the factor that it is in the religious life of the community. Father Houlihan comes of a family such as he might have been expected to have been a scion of, his forebears having been members of the simple, yet capable Irish people. County Kerry was the home of the Houlihans in past ages, and it was there that Father Houlihan's father was born and spent the first nineteen years of his life. His parents had lived and died there, and it was only after their demise that he finally came to the United States, where he had heard great opportunities awaited those of enterprising natures. Accordingly, he sailed for this country and came directly to Bangor, Maine, where he resided during the remainder of his life, and had been a resident of that place for fully sixty-five years and was prominent in the affairs of the community. The name of this worthy gentleman was Patrick Houlihan and he married Mary Moriarty, like himself a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He passed away in Bangor, having attained the age of eighty-four years. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Houlihan, as follows: Mary, who married V. B. Ross, of Portland; Helen M., who at present makes her home with Father Houlihan in Portland; Patrick H., who is engaged in business as a druggist at Orono, Maine; Agnes, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Joseph E., who is engaged in business as a druggist at Bangor, where he owns the handsome State street drug store; Rev. Timothy H., who is now rector of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Portland; Anna, who resides with her mother at Bangor; John William, with whose career we are particularly concerned; and two other children who died in infancy.

Born February 13, 1871, at his father's home in Bangor, Maine, Father Houlihan spent his childhood in that place. It was there also that he began his education, attending for that purpose the local public school, and at the age of seventeen, having completed his education at these institutions, he went to Holy Cross College. Father Houlihan from the outset displayed a remarkable talent as a student and scholar, and it was in 1891, when only twenty years of age, that he graduated from Holy Cross with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had already felt strongly his call to the priesthood, and having developed a great fondness for learning and scholarship in general, he decided to continue his studies with this end in view. Accordingly, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he entered Grand Seminary and studied for some time. Thereafter he went abroad and continued his studies at the famous seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he completed the courses necessary before ordination. It was at St. Sulpice that he was ordained May 19, 1894, after which he returned to America and was assigned as curate to the Catholic church at Old Town, Maine, in the month of August, 1894. He remained there for a little above a year and then, in October, 1895, was sent to Dexter, Maine, where he established the Catholic parish. He remained at this post for more than three years and during that time so managed affairs that he was able to build a Catholic church not only at Dexter but one at Dover, Maine. His organizing ability is of quite an unusual order, and in May, 1909, he was placed in charge of St. Joseph's parish in Portland, where he at once became very active in the religious life of the place. Since that time he has remained continuously in charge of St. Joseph's and has done an enormous amount to increase its influence in the community. One of the most important works accomplished by him was that in connection with parochial education, his achievement in this direction having been most notable. Some years ago he was enabled to purchase two acres of valuable property situated on Stevens avenue, which he felt would be an excellent location for a school. A handsome old Colonial mansion already stood on this tract and this he remodeled and added to, and this is occupied by Father Houlihan, and he erected a new building, St. Joseph's Parish School, a beautiful building, which cost $30,000. This was in the year 1915, but already Father Houlihan contemplates a still more ambitious and important project, namely, the building of a handsome new church edifice for the more adequate accommodation of a constantly growing congregation. Father Houlihan is a comparatively young man, and it requires no prophetic vision to predict a long period of invaluable service, both to his flock and to the church-at-large.



P. P. Michaud

AMOS CLEMENT—On the coast of Maine, beaten by the waves of the Atlantic ocean, stands Mount Desert Island, and there, in the village of Mount Desert, Amos Clement was born July 30, 1849. His father, James Clement, was a native of Maine, as was his mother, Abigail (Southard) Clement, born in Dresden. The child, who was one of a family of six brothers and sisters, three of whom are still living, grew up on his father's farm, sometimes assisting in the farm work or in fishing, the latter being one of his father's occupations. For some years he attended school in the village whenever possible. Later he became a clerk in one of the stores in Mount Desert, filling that position until the age of twenty-one when he decided to make a change for his betterment, and went to the coast town of Belfast, Maine, the county seat of Waldo county. Here the young man found a clerkship in the book store of J. S. Caldwell with whom he was associated for about twelve years, and when Mr. Caldwell died in March, 1883, Amos Clement succeeded him in the book business. This he carried on very successfully for fifteen years. Some years before this Mr. Clement had become greatly interested in timber, this being one of the leading industries of Maine. About 1898 Mr. Clement decided to remodel the old Clement homestead at Seal Harbor, Maine, making a summer resort hotel of it. This was a most successful venture, the hotel "Sea Side Inn" becoming known far and near as one of the best hotels in the State of Maine, and enjoying an unusually large patronage. Mr. Clement still continues in this capacity and is assisted by his brother. His grandfather was the first settler of Seal Harbor and the founder of the homestead; a monument with a fountain has been erected as a memorial to him.

In Belfast, on September 22, 1880, Mr. Clement married Mary Rice Caldwell in the home where she was born and where they still live. She is the daughter of John Stanwood Caldwell, who was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died in March, 1883. Mr. Caldwell's business was that of merchant; he was a Republican in politics, though never holding office; and was a member of the Congregational church. He married (first) Mary Elizabeth Simpson, who died in 1855. They had five children, though only one is now living, Mrs. I. B. Moore, of Waterville. Mr. Caldwell married for the second time, in 1858, Sophia Rice, born in Meridan, Connecticut, the daughter of Ezekiel Rice, a farmer of Meridan. The second Mrs. Caldwell died in 1896. Of this marriage there were two children: John, who died at the age of two years, and Mrs. Amos Clement. Mr. Caldwell's father was John Caldwell, also born in Ipswich. The Caldwell family came to America from the north of England settling in New England, the first trace of them being John, who settled at Ipswich in 1754.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Clement have three sons and one daughter: The first son, John Clement, resides at Seal Harbor, and is manager of Sea Side Inn; the second is Dr. James Donald Clement, a practicing physician, of Bangor; the third son is Stephen C. Clement, who is teaching school in Danbury, Connecticut, who was in the service, United States Naval Reserve, in London during the World War; and a daughter, Louise Rice. The ancestors of the Clements were English and came to this country soon after the landing of the *Mayflower*. There were three brothers, one of whom settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts.

In politics Mr. Clement is a Republican, but like his father before him is not a politician. Neither of them ever held public office. The elder Clement was an old time Whig. All the members of the Clement family belong to the Congregational church.

THOMAS T. MICHAUD—The plantation of Wallagrass, in Aroostook county, now a station on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and a famous potato growing section of Maine, was virgin wildnerness when Romaine Michaud, a Canadian, settled there, taking up a pre-emption claim from the government. The claim was rich in pine forest, but a quantity had been cut prior to the Michaud settlement. The lot was originally drawn by John Webber, town surveyor at that time, and on his pre-emption lot Romaine Michaud erected a house, farmed, kept a little store, and worked at lumbering. He was never reimbursed for the timber cut from his claim, as he was led to believe he would be, but his eight lots were valuable, and he prospered. Prior to coming to Maine, he had been impressed into the British service against the United States in the War of 1812-14, although he was but sixteen years of age. At the time of the birth of his son, Thomas Michaud, in 1839, he was living near Keegan, Maine. The Michauds being the only family living in that then wilderness, between Keegan and Portage, Romaine Michaud, with his family, moved to Wallagrass in 1843.

Now the visitor along the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad observes villages springing up, the lum-

ber industries expanding, and the farming area developing wonderfully. The chaim of lakes that penetrate this beautiful country and the valleys through which they run make the finest of farm land, and as the forests recede the fields advance. The farmer finds prosperous villages with well equipped stores at convenient points, and one of these found on the Ashland branch is at Soldier Pond, at the foot of one of Maine's prettiest lakes. The store there is kept by a grandson of the old French settler and pioneer, Romaine Michaud, and there with him resides his father, Thomas Michaud, Sr., a son of Romaine, who is passing with his son, Thomas T. Michaud, the evening of a busy life. This son of the third generation in Maine is a man of importance in his community, a heavy dealer in potatoes, with storage houses at Soldier Pond, Wallagrass, Eagle Lake (capacity 75,000 barrels), Winterville, Fort Kent Pit, Fort Kent, St. Francis, Albert and Frenchville. At his store at Soldier Pond he handles flour, feed, farm machinery, fertilizer and merchandise, in addition to seed potatoes and his large potato buying and shipping business.

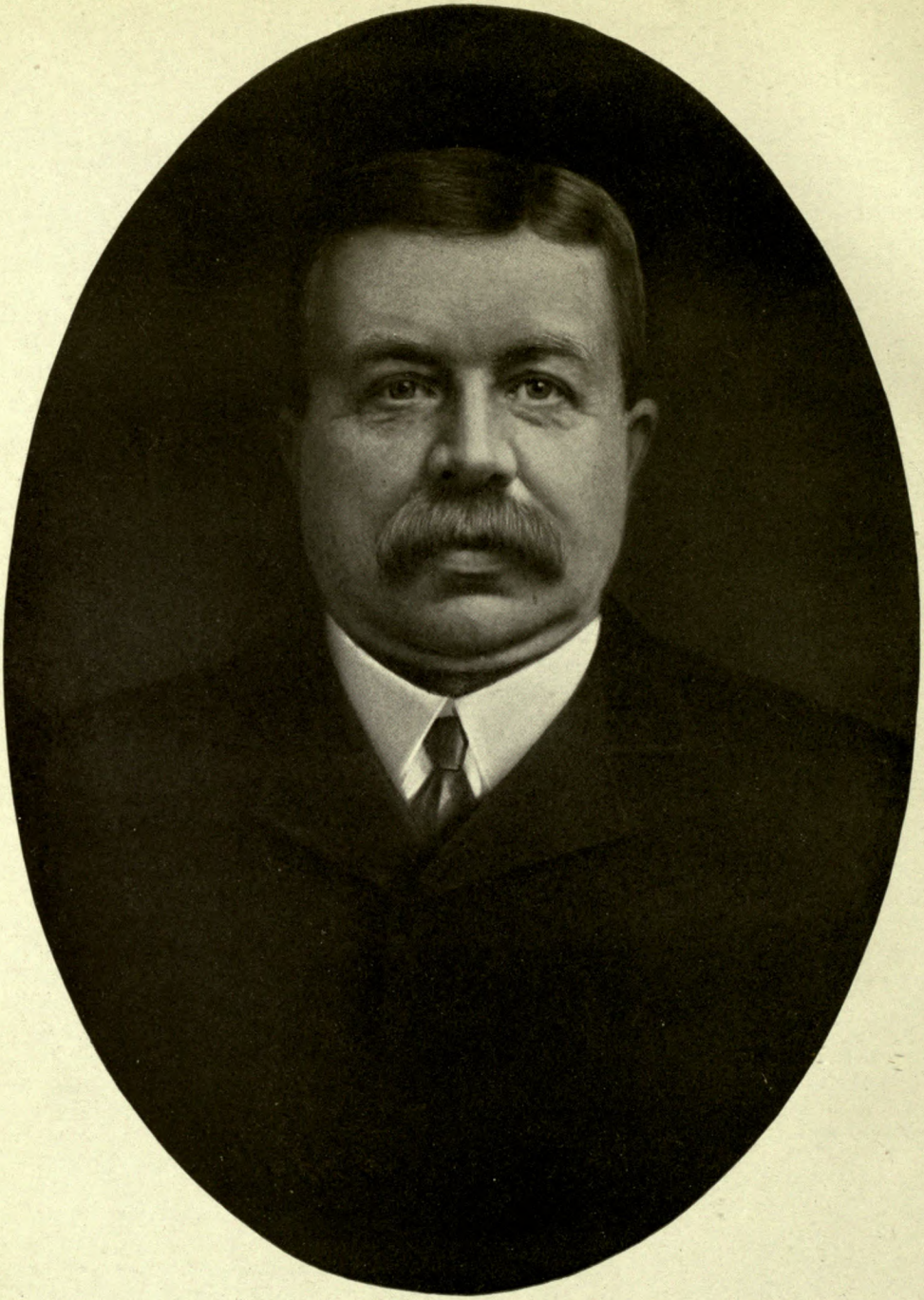
Thomas Michaud, of the second generation, was born at Keegan, Maine, May 3, 1839, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Wallagrass, Maine. The country, then a wilderness, afforded absolutely no school advantages, but the lad grew up rich in the learning of the woods and stream, with a strong body and a brave heart. His father cleared a tract, worked at lumbering, and kept a public house in Wallagrass for several years, although travelers were very few and far between. The lad, Thomas, grew up and became a farmer and lumberman, and was appointed the first game warden in Northeastern Maine. He held that office six years, was a member of the school committee for two years, and after the town of Wallagrass was organized he was elected town treasurer. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is now living, retired, with his son, Thomas T. Michaud, at Soldier Pond. Thomas Michaud married, in Frenchville, Maine, in June, 1860, Clara Madore, daughter of Augustin and Bregite (Bevesque) Madore, they now having been married fifty-nine years. They are the parents of nineteen children, eight of whom died in infancy. The first two children, a son, three years of age, and a daughter, aged fifteen months, were in the Michaud home when it was totally destroyed by fire, it being impossible to rescue them when help arrived. The nine children who grew to mature years are: Joseph T., the eldest; John T., accidentally killed in 1902; Edith, married Joseph Gagnon, of Wallagrass, Maine; Sophie, married Theophile Soucy, of Winterville, Maine; Peter, married Elizabeth Gagnon, of Wallagrass, now living in Wall, Maine; Elizabeth, died at Eagle Lake, Maine, unmarried; Modest, married Adolph Cyr, of Eagle Lake; Phill, married Carl Maxwell, and resides at Eagle Lake; Thomas T., of Soldier Pond, of further mention.

Thomas T. Michaud, youngest son of Thomas and Clara (Madore) Michaud, was born at Wallagrass, Aroostook county, Maine, June 14, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of Wallagrass and at Fort Kent Training School, and from his nineteenth year has been engaged in mercantile business. He is now located at Soldier Pond where, under the name T. T. Michaud, he conducts a large store, newly built, located opposite the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad station. His line embraces heavy and shelf hardware, paints, varnishes, mechanics' tools, lumbermens' supplies, guns, ammunition, fishing tackle and the usual farmers supplies. He is also a large land owner and farmer, and one of the heavy potato buyers of the county. He is a prosperous, progressive, keen, modern business man, upright and honorable, highly regarded by all who know him. During the recent European War Mr. Michaud served on the committee of public safety for his town; is a Republican in politics, and member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Michaud married, August 27, 1906, at Frenchville, Maine, Nellie Martin, daughter of Basil and Clara Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Michaud are the parents of seven children: Corinne, born July 30, 1907; Mamie, born November 14, 1908; Chester, born May 17, 1910; Wilbert, born December 6, 1912; Gordon, born January 29, 1915; Arthur, born November 26, 1916; and Camille, born October 6, 1918.

FRANK HARRISON DUDLEY — The fine work of Frank Harrison Dudley as a nurseryman and horticulturist has been recognized in the State, and he is at present the State Horticulturist, making his headquarters at the State House in Augusta.

Mr. Dudley was born August 27, 1873, in Brunswick, Maine, the son of Oliver P. and Lydia E. (Folsom) Dudley, and is a direct descendant from Governor Thomas Dudley of Maine Colony. His father was a railroad conductor and had worked for the Maine Central Railroad for thirty-five years. During the Civil War he had served in Company G of the Ninth Maine Infantry. Mr.



F. W. Stockwell

Dudley went to the local schools and to the normal school at Farmington, Maine, where he made a specialty of the study of plant life. After leaving school he went into the nursery business and made a thorough and practical study of his work, both from the scientific and the business end. Here he was busily engaged for sixteen years when the post of State Horticulturist was tendered to him and he entered upon the duties of his office, February 1, 1917. In politics Mr. Dudley is a Republican. He is a Mason, and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of Veterans, of the Pomona and the State Grange. He is a member of the Auburn Board of Trade, and belongs to the Lincoln Club of Portland. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

He married, May 27, 1896, at New Gloucester, Maine, Mabel Griffin, a daughter of John Rollins and Martha M. (Kelsey) Griffin, whose ancestors came to this country in 1622. They have one son, Frank Harrison, Jr., who enlisted as a volunteer in April, 1917, was made a musician and went to France, where he was in one of the radio schools.

WILLIAM McGILVERY — All citizens of Pittsfield, Maine, and many far beyond the limits of that city know that this is the name of one of the leading mill owners of that region. Mr. McGilvery is active in the political life of his community and is well known in its fraternal and club circles.

William McGilvery was born July 16, 1880, in Stockton, Maine, and is a son of William R. and Marietta (Lampher) McGilvery and a grandson of William McGilvery. William R. McGilvery was born at Searsport, Maine, and was a shipbuilder. Mrs. McGilvery was a native of Stockton, Maine, where she was married. Both she and her husband are now deceased.

The primary education of William McGilvery was received in the public schools of Boston and he afterward attended the high school, graduated in 1898. He then found employment in the woolen mills of Robert Dobson & Company, serving two years in the office. He then went to Boston, where for one year he was associated with the American Loom Company, at the end of that time migrating to New York. In that city he became assistant sales agent for the American Can Company, but shortly returned as superintendent of the Waverly Woolen Company. This position he retained until the concern sold out in 1914 to the American Woolen Company. Mr. McGilvery then founded the firm of McGilvery-Cumming Co. The mill gives employment to over sixty men, its annual output exceeding one million dollars. Mr. McGilvery is a director of the Pittsfield National Bank.

A faithful Republican, Mr. McGilvery has been honored by his fellow-citizens with the office of treasurer of the county committee. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights Templar, and belongs to the Boston City Club.

Mr. McGilvery married, April 27, 1904, Mary, born in Pittsfield, daughter of William and Lecitna (MacMaster) Dobson, the former a native of Galashiels, Scotland, and the latter of Pittsfield, where they were married. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dobson are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGilvery are the parents of one child, William D. McGilvery.

William McGilvery is an able, honorable business man and an energetic, public spirited citizen. He is a type of man that every community needs.

FRANK WILLIAM STOCKMAN, late owner of the W. L. Wilson Company, wholesale and retail grocers, passed to his reward after a long life of honor and usefulness, leaving an example of business integrity which it is the pride of his sons to emulate. He was the son of Samuel and Rachel (Haley) Stockman, and was born at Topsham, Maine, July 14, 1847. Samuel Stockman was a farmer and produce dealer of Topsham, Maine, and one of the substantial men of the community in which he spent his life.

At the age of fourteen, Frank W. Stockman left his home town and came to Portland, where his after life was spent. He secured his first employment with the wholesale and retail grocery firm, W. L. Wilson & Company, whose place of business was in West Market Row. He began as a junior clerk, but being ambitious to rise, he rightly saw the help a better education would be, and entered evening classes in a Portland business college. With increased mental equipment he rose to better clerical positions, and for five years he continued in that capacity, but continued his study for advanced positions. So well did he fill the positions in which he was placed, and such fine business qualifications did he display, that even before he attained his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the firm he had entered as an untried country boy but a few years previous. At about the time of his admission to the firm the place of business was removed from West Market Row to No. 112 Exchange street,

and there he continued in business until his death.

In 1873, twelve years after his arrival in Portland, he became the sole owner of the business, the senior partner, W. L. Wilson, dying in California in that year, having broken in health and gone to California for recuperation. Mr. Stockman purchased the Wilson interest from the estate, and for thirty-nine years continued a prosperous business under the old firm name, W. L. Wilson Company, he the proprietor and manager. His connection with the business as boy clerk, partner, and sole owner covered a period of half a century, and at his death he left a wholesale and retail grocery business well established and prosperous, second to no business house of its kind in the city. The business reflected his own character and the W. L. Wilson Company represented the ambition, business quailty, and sterling character of Frank W. Stockman. The firm and its business was really his life work, and to it he gave every talent he possessed, and every high aspiration of his nature found in some way an expression in the conduct of his mercantile business. Integrity and honor attended him, and when the years grew heavy his sons, whom he had trained to a similar high conception of business ethics, succeeded him and continue as successfully as did the father and mentor. In 1908 he practically withdrew from the active management, sickness confining him to the house, but only when he passed away did he surrender control of the business which he had developed and made great. He died April 12, 1912, and was buried in the beautiful Evergreen Cemetery.

While a man of strong business temperament and wholly devoted to the interests of the W. L. Wilson Company, Mr. Stockham was not a slavish money getter, but considered the social side of life of importance, and failed in none of the demands which good citizenship imposes. He never desired, sought nor held political office, although he strongly supported the principles of the Republican party, and aided to bring its campaign to a successful issue. He was a thirty-second degree member of Portland Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and in York Rite Masonry held all degrees of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also an Odd Fellow, and attended the Baptist church. Broad-minded, liberal in his views on all subjects, devoted to his home and family, his home on Cumberland avenue, Portland, where the family yet resides, was the dearest of all spots to him, and there his happiest hours were spent.

Mr. Stockman married Nellie E. Barbour, who survives him, and they were the parents of two sons; Ralph Haley and Frank William, sketches of whom follow.

RALPH HALEY STOCKMAN, one of the most capable and popular of the younger business men of Portland, Maine, where his death in the prime of life, January 17, 1916, was felt as a severe loss to the community, was a native of this city, his birth having occurred here February 20, 1886. Mr. Stockman was a son of Frank William, Sr., and Nellie E. (Barbour) Stockman, the former owner of the W. L. Wilson Company up to the time of his death, April 12, 1912. Mr. Stockman attended, as a lad, the local public schools of Portland, studying first at the Park Street Primary School, later at the Butler Grammar School, and finally at the Portland High School, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1905. In the summer of that year he secured a clerical position in the office of the W. L. Wilson Company, but his unusual capability and business talent secured him rapid promotion, so that three years later, in 1908, he was appointed treasurer of the corporation, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Mr. Stockman was also prominent in the general life of this community, and was a well known Free Mason, being a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. His clubs were the Portland and the Portland Yacht of this city, and he was also a member and the president of the Credit Men's Association of Portland. He was a man of strong religious feelings and instincts, and attended the Williston Congregational Church of this city up to the time of his death.

Ralph Haley Stockman was united in marriage, April 2, 1912, at Portland, with Reina B. Johnson, a daughter of Almon L. and Margaret (Masterdon) Johnson, who are well known residents of this place.

The life of Mr. Stockman, although a brief one, was well worthy to serve as a model of earnest and disinterested service. Possessed of qualities above the ordinary, of an unusually capable and alert mind, a winning personality and strong character, he was always willing to place his talents at the disposal of the community. The sterling virtues of simplicity and charity, which were the essential factors of an unusual altruism, were not overlooked by his fellow-citizens, however.

who admired and appreciated them highly, so that there is little doubt that his career would have been a brilliant one, as it certainly deserved to be, had not his tragic and untimely death cut it short in the very prime of his achievement. His death was felt as a loss by all those who had associated with him, even casually, and cast a gloom over a large portion of this community, where his virtues and attractions were so well known and appreciated.

FRANK WILLIAM STOCKMAN, the efficient treasurer of the W. L. Wilson Company, and a prominent business man of Portland, Maine, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here, July 3, 1890. Mr. Stockman is the second son of Frank William, Sr., and Nellie E. (Barbour) Stockman.. Mr. Stockman passed his childhood in his native city of Portland, and attended the Park Street Primary School as a small child. He afterwards studied at the Butler Grammar School and the Portland High School, and graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1910. In the autumn of that year he was given a position as clerk in the W. L. Wilson Company of which his father was the owner, and continued in that capacity until March, 1916, when he was appointed treasurer of the corporation, on account of the excellent work he had done in his clerical capacity. Since 1916 he has continued to discharge the duties of treasurer here with the greatest efficiency, and is recognized as one of the most capable of the younger business men of this city.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Stockman is very active in the general life of the community, and is associated with a large number of important organizations in Portland. He is a particularly conspicuous figure in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portland; the Order of Constantine; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Portland Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. Mr. Stockman is a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Yacht Club, the Portland Kiwanis Club, and the Men's Club of the Williston Congregational Church. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and attends the Williston church of that denomination at Portland, and takes an exceedingly active part in the work of the congregation.

Frank William Stockman was united in marriage, April 16, 1917, at Portland, with Olive Marlor Goold, a daughter of Henry Paul and Jessie Ethel (Light) Goold, old and highly respected residents of this city. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stockman, Janet Goold Stockman, born February 26, 1918.

DANIEL JOSEPH CONLEY, the well known and successful business man of Lewiston, Maine, comes from a family which has for two generations been native in the "Pine Tree State," but which in the generation preceding that came from Ireland. He himself manifests in his own person and character the typical virtues and talents of his paternal race, having inherited these from many worthy ancestors.

His grandfather, Daniel Conley, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1815. He married Mary Lucy, also a native of Ireland, shortly after coming to America. Not long after their marriage they emigrated from their native land to the United States, and settled in the city of Lewiston, Maine, where they were among the first Irish settlers. Here Mr. Conley secured work in the Continental Mill and continued to be so employed for fully fifty-five years. He was one of those who assisted in building the canal at Lewiston, and indeed was employed in the construction of all the important railroads in this region. He and his wife were the parents of sixteen children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Mary, who became the wife of Patrick Hopkins, of Lewiston; Etta, who became the wife of John Jepson; Cornelius, Timothy, Dennis, William, John, James, who now lives at Norfolk, Virginia; and Jeremiah, who makes his home at North Attleboro, Massachusetts. Mrs. Daniel Conley died in Lewiston, May 15, 1909, at the age of seventy-four years, but Mr. Conley survived until November 8, 1915, when his death occurred at the venerable age of one hundred years.

One of their children, Daniel Conley, Jr., father of Daniel Joseph Conley, was born August 18, 1856, at Lewiston, Maine, and made his home in this region during his entire life. He was occupied as a farmer on the Sabattus road during the latter part of his life, and died at his home there, July 20, 1913. He married Delia A. Lyons, a native of Chatham, New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, who survives him and still makes her home at Lewiston. She has been engaged in busi-

ness in this city for the past thirty-five years and is known throughout the community as one of the leading fashionable dressmakers here. To Mr. and Mrs. Conley six children were born, all of whom are now living, as follows: Gertrude K., who is now the widow of J. Harry Lovell, and is employed in the responsible position of wardrobe mistress of the Hippodrome Theatre, New York City; Charles Edward, who is engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Lewiston; Emma F., now the wife of Samuel D. Hamilton, of Lewiston; Daniel Joseph, whose career forms the principal subject matter of this sketch; Mary H., who became the wife of Timothy Desjardines, of Lewiston; and Louise M., who makes her home with her mother in this city.

Born October 5, 1891, Daniel Joseph Conley, fourth child of Daniel and Delia A. (Lyons) Conley, has passed his entire life in this neighborhood up to the present time. It was here also that he obtained his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He graduated from the Frye Grammar School in 1906, and then attended the Lewiston High School for a period. His father then sent him to a private school in Boston, where he studied art, he having developed a strong taste for this subject in early youth. Upon completing his course at this institution, Mr. Conley returned to Lewiston and here engaged in the undertaking business, buying out A. E. McDonough. His establishment has always stood at the corner of Park and Ash streets, and he is now the owner of a successful establishment. After placing his business upon a firm foundation, Mr. Conley, who is very much of a student at heart, entered the New England Institute of Anatomy, where he applied himself to the study of scientific sanitation and embalming. From this institution he graduated, February 16, 1915, and received a state embalming license. His establishment is thoroughly fitted with all the most modern scientific equipments, and he is recognized as one of the leaders in his business in that region.

A word concerning Mr. Conley's art is here appropriate. Even from a very early age he showed a marked talent in this direction, and when but eleven years old executed a painting of the "Madonna and Child," which attracted considerable attention as a remarkable piece of work for a boy of that age. This taste and talent he developed during the first period in which he was studying, in Boston, and since that time has devoted practically all of his leisure moments to the pursuance of this passion. He has done considerable creditable work, and his home is full of canvasses from his own hand. Mr. Conley is also very fond of animals and especially of dogs, his friendship for them being at once recognized instinctively by his four-footed friends. He is a prominent figure in fraternal circles in Lewiston, and is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Columbus, of the New England Order of Protection and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Calumet and Pest clubs. In his religious belief Mr. Conley is a Roman Catholic, and attends St. Patrick's Church of this denomination in Lewiston. He is unmarried.

The influence which the artist exerts upon the community in which he lives is not to be expressed in material terms, it is not commensurate with that of the merchant, the business man or even the inventor, although a certain amount of art must enter into the work of the best of these. In the case of the inventor, or the craftsman and artisan, the art but enhances the value of the material object at which he works and does not necessarily change the kind of value that it possesses. In the case of the pure arts, however, in the case of music or painting, the change is not only in degree but in kind, so that a common standard cannot be found for the two types, which cannot be compared together. But though this is true, and it must remain forever impossible to compare the work of the artist with that of almost every other kind of man who performs a service for the community, the men of aesthetic sensitiveness knows by a sure instinct that the work of the artist is in its nature a thing far greater than that of the materialist, that it is incommensurate because the latter is finite while it is in a sense infinite, that is that its effect is only limited by the capacity of those who receive it, for, while if a man shall benefit a community to the extent of one thousand dollars, nothing will avail either to increase or decrease that benefit, if another shall benefit it to the extent of a beautiful picture, the benefit depends solely upon how great those who see are capable of being moved thereby and with their increasing appreciation might arise beyond any limit we may set for it. It is for this reason that in speaking of the work of Mr. Conley, it is beyond the powers of anyone to say how great since it is impossible for him to know the degree of receptivity with which his message is met, because of the position which he holds in the regard of the community and the popularity which his work achieves among those



D. C. Hastings

who are familiar with art. This can especially be seen in his youthful painting of the "Madonna and Child," which is most certainly famous in the eyes of those who were aware of the youthfulness of the artist.

DAVID ROBINGSON HASTINGS, the successful and progressive business man of Auburn, Maine, who has been most intimately identified with all its public affairs for a number of years, comes of an old and aristocratic English family, which was founded in this country by one Robert Hastings, who came from England at an early period. He settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where the family resided for a number of generations. The name was first brought to Maine by General Amos Hastings, who settled in the town of Bethel, where a number of his descendants continue to reside.

David Robingson Hastings is a son of Gideon Alphonso Hastings, a native of Bethel, where he was born in the year 1827, and where he continued to reside during his entire life, his death occurring there in 1910 at the age of eighty-three years. He was a prominent lumberman all his life. He enlisted in the Union Army as the captain of Company A, Twelfth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. He served throughout the Civil War and was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities with the rank of major. He saw much active service and was present at many important engagements, including the battle at Cedar Creek and those connected with the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, when he served under General Sheridan. He also took part in the campaign of General Butler, and was present at the battle of Winchester. Major Hastings married Dolly Keyse Kimball, a native of Rumford, Maine, whose death occurred in 1907 at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Among those who survived are the following: Moses A., who resides at Lancaster, Maine; William W., who has continued to make his home in his native town of Bethel, where he is engaged in the lumber business and also conducts a mercantile establishment; David Robingson, with whose career we are especially concerned; Herbert B., who resides in Douglas county, Oregon, where he is engaged in business as a rancher; Tom, who for a number of years conducted a hardware store at Bethel, and is now living in that town, retired.

Born January 24, 1858, at Bethel, Maine, David Robingson Hastings obtained his education at the local public schools and at Gould's Academy in his native town. He completed his studies at the latter institution at the age of eighteen, after which he engaged for a time in the profession of teaching, having a position as instructor in Gould's Academy, where he had previously been a student. He remained here as professor of mathematics and English for three years. Upon reaching his majority, however, he gave up this career and engaged in the lumber business at Riley Plantation, Oxford county, Maine, remaining there for three years. He then removed to Batchelors Grant, township of Hastings, which place had been named after his father, who was a pioneer there. Here Mr. Hastings has continued his business ever since, and has greatly increased his holdings. These were originally twelve thousand acres, but now amount to twenty-six thousand. In this immense tract he carries on his operations and takes a great pleasure in his business, as he is devotedly fond of the woods and life in the open. He also maintains a home at No. 142 Hampshire street, Auburn, and has become very prominent in this city's affairs.

Mr. Hastings is a staunch Democrat in his politics, and for many years has been active in the political life of the various communities where he has resided. The first office which he held was that of superintendent of schools in the town of Gilead, Maine. He was afterwards elected a member of the Board of Selectmen of that town and served as its chairman for a number of years, and still later was the postmaster there. In the year 1896 he came to Auburn and at once identified himself with his party in this city. He quickly rose to a position of prominence in the local organization, and was twice elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward Two. Later he was elected mayor of Auburn, and while serving his first term in this office was elected high sheriff of Androscoggin county. He resigned as mayor of Auburn to take this latter post, and was re-elected to it after the expiration of his first term. He did not complete the second term, however, as he was elected to represent Androscoggin county in the Maine Legislature. For the last six years he has continued a member of that body, and has made for himself a very enviable reputation as a capable and disinterested legislator. Mr. Hastings is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal world of his community, and is affiliated at Auburn with the Universalist church. He is a member of Mt. Abraham Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Ma-

sons, of Bethel, having joined that organization as a young man while still living in his native town.

David Robingson Hastings married (first) in 1880, Josephine Sanderson, who died two years later, leaving one child, a son, Marshall R., who now resides at Bethel, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He married Norma Linscott, of Auburn, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Ella, now (1917) eleven years of age. David Robingson Hastings married (second) in 1885, Ella J. Coffin, a native of Gilead, and to them one daughter has been born, Florence O'Neal, who is at present engaged as a teacher in control of the physical culture department of all the Auburn schools.

No country can ever be too democratic to object to the aristocracy of merit. Indeed, it may well be held that one of the most important *raison d'etre* of democracy is that it causes this aristocracy to prevail and take the place of a more artificial order. That such an aristocracy may have many of the appearances of the older and more formal types, that it may, for example, retain wealth, position, influence within the grasp of a family, that these things together with the powers upon which they depend may descend generation after generation from father to son is amply shown by such a family as that of Hastings, whose representatives throughout the history of Bethel, Maine, and before, have distinguished themselves in connection with the affairs of that State. Perhaps the most successful and capable scion of this important family at the present time is David Robingson Hastings, one of the prominent men of Auburn, and a model for the younger generation to follow. His public career is one which can be admired, as illustrative of the highest kind of disinterestedness and public spirit. His career in the State Legislature has been one of which not only he himself, but the community at large, may well feel proud, and during which he has identified himself conspicuously with reform legislation.

ELFORD HOLLIS MORISON—In the section of country round about Wilton and Livermore Falls, Maine, the Morison family is well and favorably known, one of them being an unusually bright, energetic young man. He is Elford Hollis Morison, born in Wilton, January 1, 1888. His career began when he graduated from the high school at Livermore Falls in 1904.

His first position was in the bank at Livermore as clerk. Making good there he returned to Wilton in 1908 to take the post of manager of the Livermore Falls Trust Company, a very responsible position for a young man only twenty years old. He performed the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the directors, remaining there until 1912, when the good will of the Livermore Falls Trust and Banking Company was bought by the Wilton Trust and Banking Company, and Mr. Morison was made treasurer of the consolidated concern; this position he holds at the present time. He is also on the executive board of the bank and one of the board of directors.

Mr. Morison's political faith is Republican, but he has been too busy to enter politics, and has never sought any public office, contenting himself with the work with which he has been entrusted.

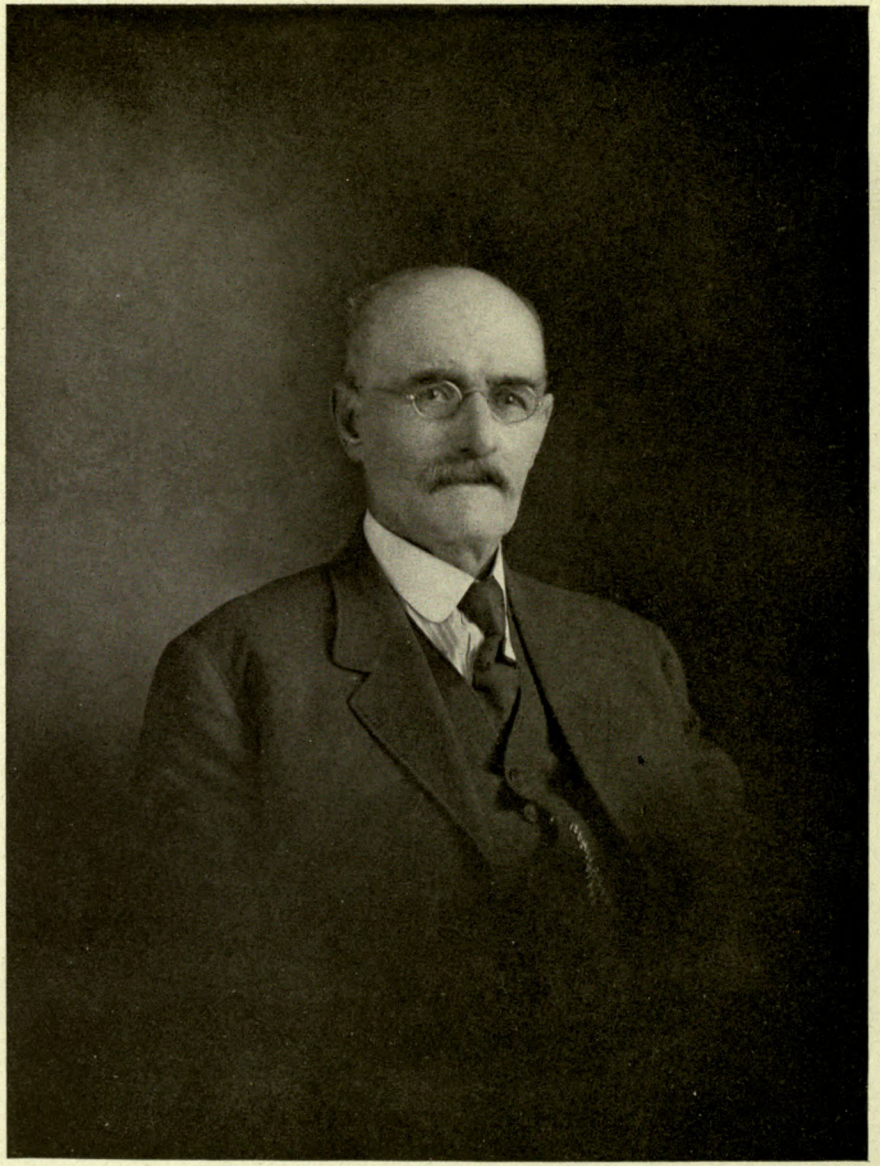
Like Leigh Hunt's hero, Abou Ben Ahdem, Mr. Morison also "loves his fellow men," as is shown by his rapid progression through the various degrees of the Free Masons, being a member of the local lodge. From the Blue Lodge through the Commandery he has gone, until now he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Morison chose his wife from among the attractive young ladies of Wilton. She was Florence A. Holmes, daughter of Milton and Carrie (Miller) Holmes, the family being residents of Wilton also. The marriage occurred August 20, 1913. The young people have two children, a boy and a girl: Keene, born May 18, 1914, and Marjorie, born August 20, 1916.

The parents of Elford Hollis Morison are Hollis A. and Jennie F. (Walton) Morison. They formerly resided upon a farm at East Livermore, but of late years they have lived at Livermore Falls, of which place Mr. Morison, Sr., is a merchant.

LUCY C. FARNSWORTH—The Farnsworth family has been one of prominence in the building up of the city of Rockland, Maine, and the community owes much to these men who by their sterling American virtues set a pace for later generations. Of such were the pioneers of the Republic and it is to such that we look for a renewal of that type of Americanism of which the country is always in need. The sole surviving member of the family, now living in Rockland, is Miss Lucy C. Farnsworth. She is widely esteemed for her virtues and worthily upholds the dignity of the old and respected name.

William Farnsworth, her grandfather, was born in 1790, and was one of the early settlers of Rock-



John L. Stanley

land, and had the virile virtues of that old time, transmitting them to his posterity. Like many of the early New England dwellers on the coast he went to sea and was gradually promoted from grade to grade, becoming at last captain. He was lost at sea in 1826, at the age of thirty-six. He was married and had three children, the eldest of which was William A., who was born in 1815. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards went into the lime business with the Cobb Lime Company. He became the largest stockholder in this company and finally bought out the whole business, with the quarries, kilns, and real estate. Possessed of an untiring and indomitable energy he carried through every undertaking with a vigor and success almost inconceivable. He was the founder of the Chicawauka Water Company which was afterwards merged in the Rockland Water Company, becoming the president of the latter and holding that office until his death in Savannah, Georgia. He was a Mason of high standing. He married and had six children who were: Josephine; Lucy C.; James R., born 1841, died 1905; William A., born 1849. died 1856; Fannie, born 1852, died 1877; Joseph, born 1858, died 1863.

James R. Farnworth, son of William A. Farnsworth, was born in 1841, and died in 1905. He was educated to succeed his father in the water business and in his time this was greatly enlarged and improved and large holdings of real estate acquired. He was a very progressive and public spirited man and lived up to his responsibilities as a man and as a citizen. He was married but left no family. Thus the family ends with his sister, Lucy C. Farnsworth, the last survivor of a line, the tradition of which will always command the esteem and respect of the city of Rockland, the interests of which community they did a large part in maintaining.

JOHN LENZEY STANLEY—As a general rule sailors are not very good business men, but in the case of John Lenzey Stanley, it is quite the opposite. Though spending all his youth on the water, he afterward became a very successful business man, exemplifying the truth of the statement "Opportunity knocks but once at every man's door." Wise, indeed, is the man who heeds that knocking.

John Lenzey Stanley was the son of Peter and Sarah (Newman) Stanley, and was born in Tremont, Maine, April 25, 1841. His father had always followed the sea as a means of earning a ged coast of Maine, knew no other life than that of a sailor. He was sent to the public schools of Tremont with other children of the town, and received as good an education as the limited facilities of that institution afforded; but by the time the lad had reached thirteen years of age he had finished the school course, and naturally adopted a sailor's life, at first engaging in fishing, that being the customary beginning, unknowingly taking the first step in preparation for his future achievements. He followed fishing for seven years, but the call of the sea was loud and strong, so he went coasting in the topsail schooner *J. F. Carver,* continuing it for one year, when the youth shipped in a brig which carried coal from Cape Breton. Landing, on his return to Boston, he shipped next in the schooner *Rachel Varnum,* remaining aboard her for two years. This was followed by shipping on the *Marietta Tilton,* a schooner hailing from Philadelphia. The young sailor's experiences were many and varied during the several voyages he went upon, some of them being sufficiently thrilling to make very good story-telling in later life. It was four years before Mr. Stanley returned home, remaining there only one year; during this time he was married. But the man who has led a seafaring life can seldom content himself long on land, so he finally determined to go on a cruise in the *Mary B. Dyer* of Provincetown, bound on a seining trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence. The following spring he went to Boston and signed up for a year's sailing in a porgy steamer. In his next venture we find him as Captain Stanley in charge of the schooner *Yankee Lass,* a berth he held for seven years, when he decided to give up a sailor's life and become a landsman.

It was at this time, 1874, that opportunity came knocking at Captain Stanley's door. He, from his seven years as a fisherman, realized the fact that there was no fresh fish and ice market at Manset, so determined to start one at once, thus becoming the pioneer in that line for his section of the State. It was most successful, growing steadily until, as his sons became of age, he made them one by one, his partners, under the firm name of John L. Stanley & Sons. Devoting himself exclusively to the fish trade, Captain Stanley soon found other openings in connection with it; one being the great need of a fish freezing plant in that particular place, which, lying right on the coast, was the center of the fisher folk's industry. So he set about forming a company for that purpose, and in 1907 organized the South-

director and treasurer, an office he has continuously held since the formation of the company. Finding this working very successfully, Mr. Stanley found there were further possibilities in the fish business, and with several other enterprising men started, in 1916, the Tinkers Island Fish Company, the object being to build and maintain weirs and traps for catching fish on a large scale. Mr. Stanley is one of the directors of this company also, one of his sons being manager and another, treasurer and clerk. It has been a very prosperous concern, and Mr. Stanley is fully justified in the pride he feels at the results of his farsightedness, the small fish business, started by him forty-five years ago, having grown to be one of the largest and best known fresh and salt fish businesses in the State, with headquarters at Manset, and a branch retail house at Southwest Harbor, and a branch wholesale house at Cranberry Isles.

In his youth Captain Stanley was absent from home most of the time, therefore he entered very little into politics, but has always been a Democrat in his convictions. He is a Free Mason, being a member of Tremont Lodge, No. 77. He and his family are all members of the Methodist church.

John Lenzey Stanley married, January 5, 1870, Mary Elizabeth Whitmore, daughter of Isaac Stanley and Rachel (Robinson) Whitmore, the marriage taking place at Tremont (now Southwest Harbor). Four children were born of this marriage: 1. Isaac Foster, born December 1, 1870. 2. Everett George, born September 1, 1874. 3. Fred Lenzey, born September 27, 1876, died when he was four years old. 4. Nellie May, born September 28, 1878. The first two sons are those connected with Captain Stanley in business.

PHINEAS RICHARDSON—In the ship which brought John Winthrop, the future governor of Massachusetts, to the young colonies in America about 1620, there came with him a strong, venturesome young man, and it was from him, Thomas Richardson, youngest brother of Ezekiel Richardson, who bore the Winthrop company, who settled in Charlestown about 1635 that the line is traced to Phineas Richardson. His descendants can be traced in a straight line until we reach Phineas Richardson born in Turner, Maine, October 15, 1851. This boy grew up on his father's farm, living much in the open and developing that love of the great out-of-doors which continued through his entire life, manifesting itself in the nature of his occupation.

Of course the boy was sent to school, for all good New Englanders believe in education, but after passing through the Turner village school and the high school, he went to the woods at Rangeley, Maine, and engaged in the lumbering business. This he followed successfully for some years. The Maine woods are known far and near as the Mecca of all sportsmen, and as Kennebago Lake was a popular resort for hunters, it was necessary to have comfortable accommodations there, so the two brothers, Phineas and Cornelius T. Richardson, bought the sporting resort known as Kennebago Lake House, conducting it under the firm name of Richardson Brothers, and they remained there for thirty years.

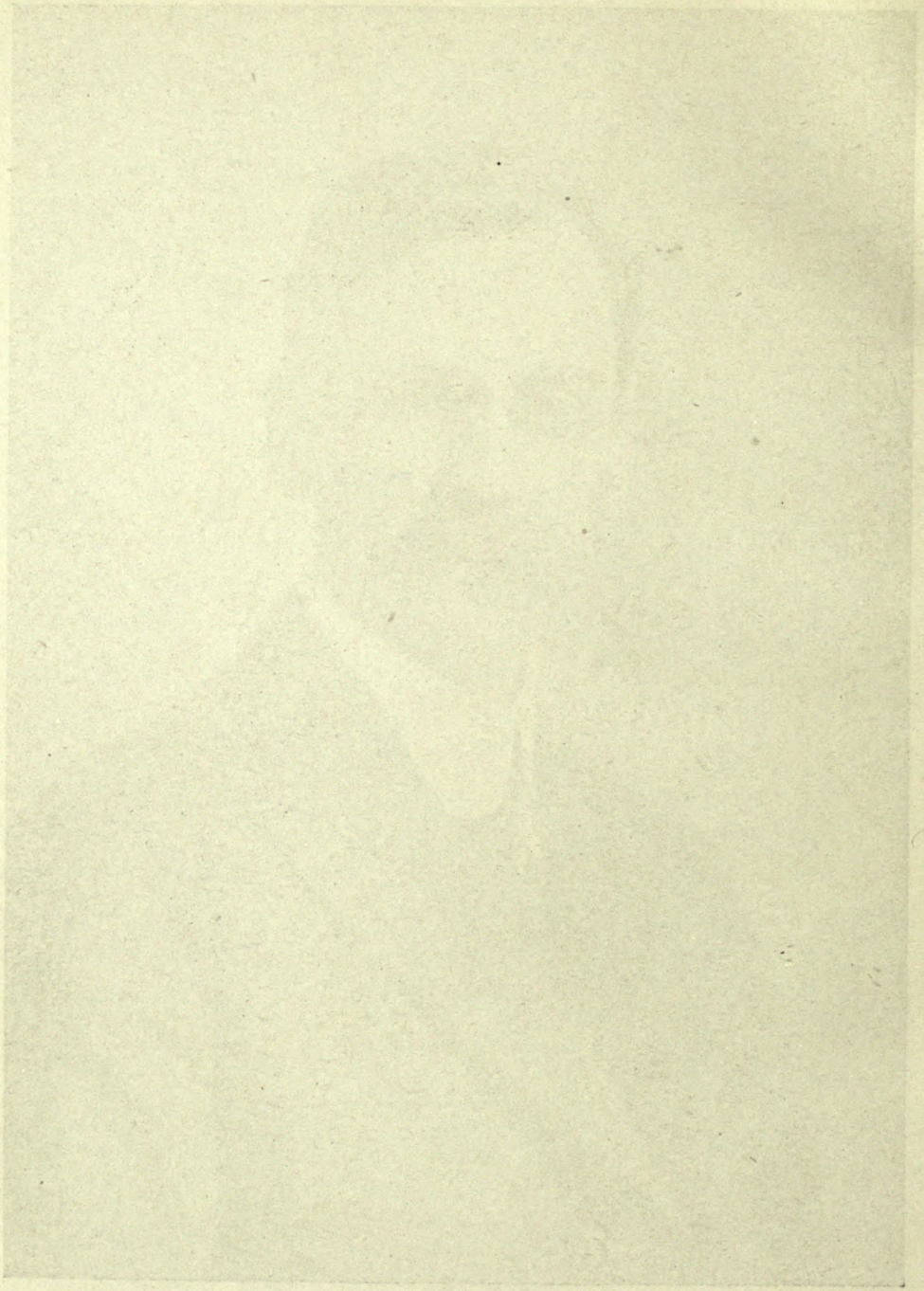
While devoting himself almost exclusively to this enterprise, Mr. Richardson found time to become interested in several other businesses in Rangeley; among them, the Rangeley Trust Company of which he was vice-president and one of the board of directors, and Rangeley Water Company, of which he was president and director. He never aspired to any public office, but devoted to the Republican party, served on the Republican town committee many years; also as delegate to State and district conventions. He was always deeply interested in the affairs of the town, and was active in all projects for its betterment, always voting the Republican ticket on election day. The only fraternal order with which Mr. Richardson was affiliated was the Knights of Pythias, in the local lodge of which he has been more or less active. Mr. Richardson died July 8, 1910.

In Rangeley there lived a well-to-do farmer, by name, Charles H. Pillsbury and his wife, Mary T. (Quimby) Pillsbury. Their daughter, Miss Addie, became the wife of Phineas Richardson at Rangeley, December 6, 1880. They have only one child, Prudence Mary, who is unmarried.

Mr. Richardson's father, like himself, bore the name of Phineas, and he was born in Litchfield, Maine; his grandfather was Cornelius T. Richardson, and his great-grandfather was Abijah, these two being natives of Townsend, Massachusetts. The elder Phineas in his youth was a steamboat engineer, but after following this for some time decided to become a farmer and as such continued for many years. He has to his credit the fact of running as engineer a transport for the Government during the period of the Civil War. He retired from business some years before his death, living with his daughter at Keens Mills.

SETH AUGUSTINE MOULTON—Those of us who are familiar with our Scott recall well the attractive character of Thomas de Multon, Baron





DeVeaux, the faithful attendant and companion in arms of Richard the Lion-Hearted, as he appears in "The Talisman" and we have reason to believe on the authority of the author himself, that however much he may introduce imaginary characters and episodes in connection with the plot of the story, that in so far as de Multon is concerned, the events narrated are historic. Certainly Thomas de Multon was a well known name in early English history from the time that the first Thomas De Multon came from Normandy with William the Conqueror and took part in the battle of Hastings. His services were evidently great as his royal master rewarded him for them with the grant of large estates in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. The de Multons made their home on these estates for many years, and after the manner of the great feudal lords of the period, built castles and established monasteries and abbeys and maintained an almost regal state. We find the name in various parts of the United Kingdom and America, whither it was transplanted in the early Colonial days by the enterprising younger sons of the great family. In this country the name is spelled Moulton, as indeed it is in many parts of England today, but the line of descent is unbroken from the earliest days to the present. The Moultons have always been lovers of Liberty from the time that one Sir Thomas Moulton was among the nobles who extracted from the unwilling hands of King John the Magna Charta, the original instrument of English liberties, to the time when representatives of the family sought for greater religious and civil liberty in the New World and later. In America the family was founded by three brothers, Thomas, John and William, who settled at Winnacunnett, now Hampton, New Hampshire, and it is from these that all or nearly all the Moultons of New England are descended. The ancient arms of the Moulton house were as follows: A plain field, argent or azure, crossed by three horizontal bars, gules or sable. In 1571 the following arms were granted to them: Argent, three bars, gules, between eight escallop shells: sable three two, two and one: Crest, On a pellet a falcon rising argent.

Many of the Moultons remained in New Hampshire, where their earliest ancestors had settled, but several branches removed to other states, notably to Maine and Massachusetts. Although the present Mr. Moulton, with whose careed this sketch is chiefly concerned, is identified with the life of Portland, Maine, it was from the

Seth Augustine Moulton is a son of Charles Edson Moulton, a native of Framingham, Massachusetts, and of Clara Alice (Russ) Moulton, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Charles Edson Moulton was interested in mining, and eventually died in Mexico in the year 1905, whither he had gone as an expert on mining. Charles Edson Moulton and his wife were the parents of two children, a daughter, who died in infancy, and Seth Augustine Moulton, of whom further. Mrs. Moulton survives her husband.

Seth Augustine Moulton was born October 13, 1875, at Lowell, Massachusetts, but did not pass more than the first five years of his life in his native town, accompanying his parents in 1880 to Auburn, Massachusetts. He attended the Worcester public schools for a time and there prepared for college and eventually matriculated at Brown University, where he took a special course in engineering and the fine arts. For a time he lived in Milton, New Hampshire, where he held the position of chief engineer in the employ of I. W. Jones, of that place. In the year 1909 he came to Portland, Maine, and became the junior partner of the firm of Sawyer & Moulton, consulting engineers. This enterprise was successful, and on November 1, 1914, Mr. Moulton became the owner of the entire business which is now conducted entirely under his management. The success which he has met with is an eloquent tribute to his business talents and to his skill as an engineer, which has brought him to a place where he is now recognized as among the leaders of his profession in electro-chemical and industrial engineering. Mr. Moulton is not the kind of man, however, to confine his attention to his merely personal interests, but has always devoted considerable time and energy to public affairs and community life. He is at the present time (1917) president of the Moulton Engineering Corporation of Maine, of the Moulton Engineering Company of New York, of the Tidewater Equipment Corporation of Portland; and a director in the Accessories Corporation and the Electron Chemical Company of Portland; he is also a director and vice-president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, but it not ambitious for political preferment, preferring rather to exert what influence he can in his capacity of private citizen. He is a conspicuous figure in club and fraternal life in Portland, and has recently joined the Masonic order, into which he was initiated January 27, 1917. He is also affiliated with the Rotary,

a member of the Engineers Club of Boston, also of the Chemists and Railroad Clubs of New York. Mr. Moulton finds his chief pleasure in wholesome out-door sports and pastimes and is particularly fond of fishing. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the American Concrete Institute and National Municipal League, and the American City Planning Conference. He is also affiliated with several international societies and is well known in engineering circles throughout the country. Mr. Moulton, in his religious belief, is an Episcopalian and he and his family are members of Trinity Episcopal church of Portland.

On September 3, 1903, at Milton, New Hampshire, Seth Augustine Moulton was united in marriage with Elfrida Mabel Peacock, a native of Solon, Maine, and a daughter of the Rev. Robert M. and Ada M. (Lee) Peacock, now of Riverside, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Moulton two children have been born, both now living, as follows: Lorna Augustine, September 13, 1904; Olena Ria, April 8, 1906.

WALTER FRANCIS OAKES—When Rangeley, Maine, was a much smaller place than it is today, there lived in the town a family named Oakes, in whose home was born October 1, 1865, a son, Walter Francis Oakes. The father, Jerry F. Oakes, was a merchant of Rangeley, and the mother was Emily C. Oakes. When old enough the boy was sent to the village school during the seasons of the year which made it possible, but in the late fall and nearly all winter it was hard work for a small boy to gain much in the way of an education, so after a time he entered the grocery store at Rangeley as a clerk. When the young man was about twenty-seven years old he and two other men formed a partnership under the firm name of Furbish, Butler & Oakes, to carry on the sale of groceries. The business has continued ever since, though in 1908 Mr. Butler and Mr. Furbish sold out their share to Mr. Oakes, and the firm name was changed to Oakes, Quimby & Herrick. Six years ago Mr. Oakes sold out his holdings in the enterprise and for a time he and his wife traveled quite extensively for recreation, all over the country, their wanderings covering thirty-six States. During their tour they visited all the important points of interest, journeying over each State in quest of pleasure. After their return Mr. Oakes renewed his interest in the firm of Oakes & Badger, and is still actively engaged therein.

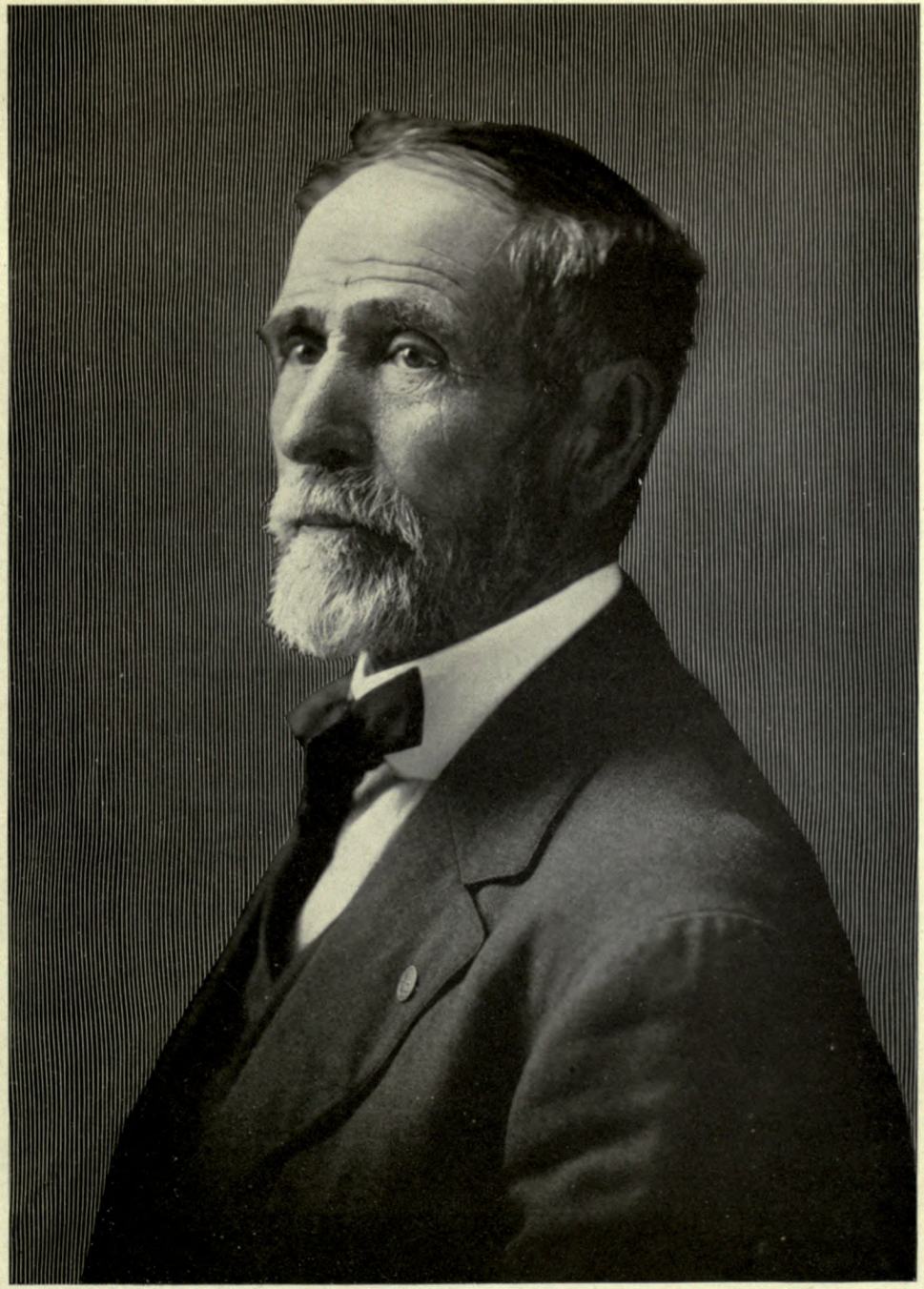
While Mr. Oakes has always been a Republican he has never become deeply interested in politics, and he has never been a candidate for public office. Neither is he a club man, but he is a member of a fraternal order, the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Oakes married October 20, 1885, Cora E. Porter, daughter of Rufus B. and Milly (Calden) Porter, of Salem, Maine. They have seven children, in the order of their birth, as follows: 1. Bessie B., who married H. C. Riddle and lives in Rangeley. 2. Ila E., married to H. W. Badger, who is in partnership with her father. 3. Marian, the wife of Linwood Ellis, of Rangeley. 4. Marjorie G., living at home. 5. Vance E., married Susie Stewart; they also are residents of Rangeley. 6. Karl R., who resides at the family home. 7. Elizabeth P., also lives at home with her parents.

COLUMBUS HAYFORD—At Salem, Franklin county, Maine, in Salem township, Columbus Hayford was born, and upon coming of suitable age went to Aroostook county, and there began his life connection with the agricultural interests of that section. He cleared a small tract, built a log cabin from the logs cut on his own land, and there remained. He was living in Aroostook when "war alarms" sounded through the forest primeval, and quickly Columbus Hayford answered the call for men. He served his term of enlistment, was honorably discharged and returned to Aroostook county, becoming one of Maine's most prosperous farmers, owning five hundred acres of highly fertile and well-improved land. He identified himself with every interest of his section, and is widely known as a progressive farmer, prominent in the Patrons of Husbandry, and in public life. Now entered in the circles reserved for octogenarians, he has surrendered the burden of management to his son, and is enjoying to the full the fruits of his long life of activity.

(I) John Hayford, the ancestor of this family in New England, married Abigail Albins, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and lived in Braintree. They were the parents of seven children: Abigail, married Captain Thomas Washburn; John, married Lydia Pierce; Samuel, no record; Edward, twice married; Benjamin, married Mary ———; Daniel, of further mention; Thomas, twice married.

(II) Daniel Hayford, son of John Hayford,



Columbus Hayford

was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1690. He was admitted to the First Congregational Church in Duxbury, July 6, 1729; was deacon 1746, and died December 11, 1764. He married (first) in 1723, Anne Webster, (second) Deliverance Boles. Children: Daniel, married Priscilla Faxon; Samuel, married Rebecca Freeman Waterman; Walter, married Mary Bonney; William, of further mention.

(III) William Hayford, son of Daniel Hayford, was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, May 16, 1740, died at Hartford, Maine, October 12, 1801. He took part in the French and Indian War of 1756, was under Wolfe, at Quebec, in 1759, and served in the Revolution, 1775-76. After returning from the war he moved with his wife and eight children from Pembroke to Sylvester, Canada, now Turner, Maine, in the spring of 1777. Of the six sons of William Hayford, it is said that not one measured less than six feet in height, and all were noted for their great strength and endurance. About 1796 the family moved to Hartford, Maine, and settled near the old "Center." William Hayford married, March 11, 1762, at Pembroke, Massachusetts, Betty Bonney, born there, February 15, 1743. Children: William, married Philena French; Betty, married Benjamin Alden; Artemissa, married (first) Joel Simmons, (second) Nehemiah Packard; Matilda, married Abiathar Briggs; Arvida, married Mercy Ellis; Gustavus, married (first) Abigail Fuller, (second) Judith Leach; Christina, died aged fourteen years; Zeri, married Sally Chickering; Gad, married Sally Brisbane; Albert, of further mention.

(IV) Albert Hayford, son of William Hayford, was born in Hartford, Maine, in 1785, died January 5, 1874. He married and lived in Sumner, Maine, until 1813, then moved to Salem, Maine, where he cleared a farm, being one of the first settlers of that town. He was a successful farmer, a man of great strength and fine military bearing. He lived in Salem from 1813 until his death in 1874, and there reared a family of fourteen children, his fifteenth dying in infancy. He served in the War of 1812. He married, in 1803, Deborah Bonney, born 1786, died February 21, 1853. Children: Washington, married Jane Barker; Albert, married Parmelia Heath; Florinda, married Abram Heath; Zebedee, of further mention; Isaac, married Charlotte Sampson; Columbus, married Levenia Martin; Artemissa, married William Carl; America Bonney, married Eliza Whitney; Cordelia, married [illegible] Alden, married Julia Austin; Deborah, married (first) Jacob Howard, (second) Sumner Whitney; Nancy, married Rufus Beals; Aurelius, married Margaret ———; and Julia, married Isaac Whittier.

(V) Zebedee Hayford, son of Albert Hayford, was born in Hartford, Maine, April 22, 1809, died in Salem, Maine, August 18, 1887. He was a farmer of Salem, his farm adjoining that of his parents. He was a man of industrious, upright life, and highly esteemed. He married, July 25, 1834, Nancy P. Stinchfield, born January 9, 1812. Children: Amanda M., married Belcher Stewart; Columbus, of further mention; Celina W., married Daniel P. True; Artemissa, died unmarried; Rufus, died unmarried; Cleora M., married Asbury Dodge; Celestia, married Almor Carville; Nathan S., died in boyhood; Clarion O., married Georgia Ellis.

(VI) Columbus Hayford, eldest son of Zebedee and Nancy P. (Stinchfield) Hayford, was born in Salem, Maine, July 31, 1836, and now resides upon his farm at Presque Isle, Aroostook county, Maine, long since retired from active farm management, his years now numbering eighty-three. He settled near Caribou, Aroostook county, in 1857, and there worked, built a cabin, and cleared the land until 1866, with the exception of the time he served in the Union Army. In 1866 he moved to the fine farm of five hundred acres, which he owns and has long cultivated, one of the best in the county, well improved, well stocked, and equipped with modern aids to farming. About 1893 Mr. Hayford retired and placed the management of the farm in the hands of his capable son, Melville, father and son both occupying the homestead.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hayford was selectman of his town for ten years; member of the State Legislature in 1875; member of the State Board of Agriculture, 1877-78-79; member of the executive committee of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His military career began with his enlistment August 12, 1861, and continued until August 12, 1862, when he was discharged for disability, his service having been with Company I, Seventh Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of Wade Post, No. 123, Presque Isle, and for the past seven years has been commander of that post. He is an attendant of the Congregational church.

Columbus Hayford married, at Presque Isle, Maine, April 22, 1866, Lavina P. (Pratt) Allen, widow of Augustus Allen. Mrs. Hayford died September 2, 1915, after a married life of al-

son, Melville B. Hayford, born June 26, 1870; at the farm he now manages and resides upon. He married, December 6, 1893, Grace Greenlaw, and they are the parents of a daughter, Alicia, born March 1, 1895, married June 6, 1916, Dr. F. S. Walker, of Presque Isle, Maine.

HERBERT WEBSTER RICH—In the year 1838 Samuel Snow Rich established an undertaking business in Portland, Maine. In course of time he admitted his son, Andrew Jackson Rich, to a partnership and the sign S. S. Rich & Son went up over the door that has never been changed. Samuel Snow Rich was gathered to his fathers, and Andrew J. Rich, the son, became head of the house, his son, Herbert Webster Rich, succeeding to a junior partnership, and later a representative of the fourth generation, Irving Lockhart Rich, was admitted, he a son of Herbert W. Rich. These three, Andrew J., Herbert W. and Irving L. Rich, grandfather, father and son, were contemporaries and partners in the business founded in 1838 by Samuel Snow Rich until September, 1912, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Andrew J. Rich, son of the founder. Four score years have passed since the business was founded in Portland and the name of the firm through all these changes remains S. S. Rich & Son, the present firm now being Herbert W. and Irving L. Rich, father and son, grandson and great-grandson of the founder, Samuel Snow Rich. The business is conducted in the Rich Building, a four-story brick structure at No. 106 Exchange street. The firm fully live up to their long established high reputation as practical embalmers, furnishing undertakers and funeral directors, and no men in the city enjoy a wider circle of friendships than the proprietors, both of whom are highly regarded native sons of Portland.

Herbert Webster Rich, the present head of the firm, was born in Portland, August 19, 1861, and has all his life resided in the city of his birth. He was educated in the public schools, and became associated with his father in the undertaking business of S. S. Rich & Son at an early age. In 1912 he succeeded his father as head of the firm, and since the latter's death in that year, Herbert W. and his son Irving L. have conducted the business. Mr. Rich is very fond of sport with rod and reel, and is a man of genial, generous nature, making friends wherever known. His position as head of the leading undertaking business in the State of Maine necessarily implies a very wide acquaintance, but wider than his business is his personal acquaintance. He is a member of the Congregational church, the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He married Elva L. Sterling, of Portland.

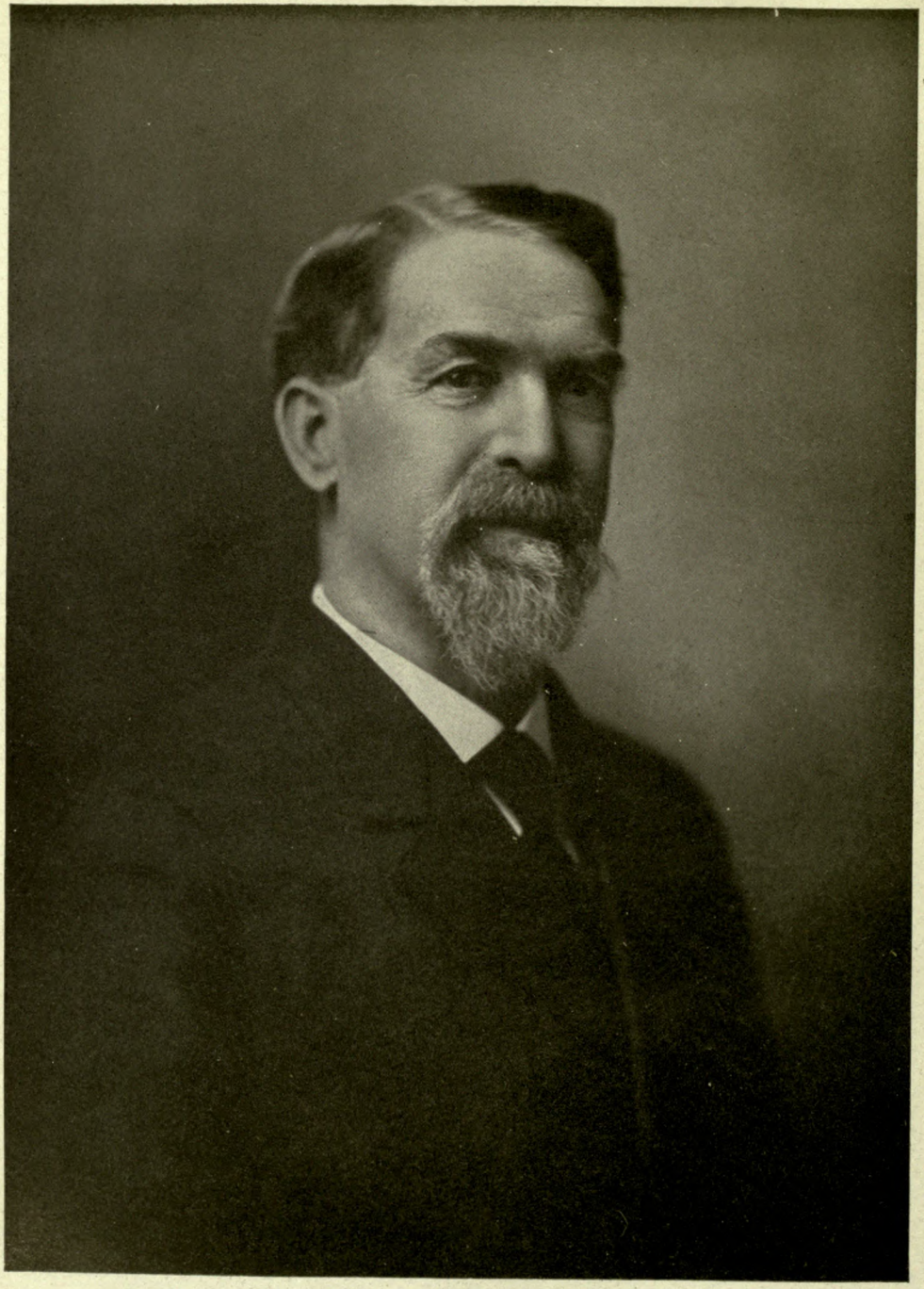
Irving Lockhart Rich, only child of Herbert Webster and Elva L. (Sterling) Rich, was born in Portland, Maine, September 15, 1886, and in 1905 completed his public school courses with graduation from high school. He then entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated, class of 1909. He then entered the firm of S. S. Rich & Son, with his father and grandfather, and since 1912 has been his father's sole associate in the firm. He is a member of Portland Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree, belongs to the Congregational church, his fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, Bowdoin Chapter. He is a lover of sports of the out-of-doors, and like his father, is an enthusiastic fisherman.

Mr. Rich married, in Portland, June 9, 1914, Mildred Lang, daughter of J. Frank and Florence (Drew) Lang. One child was born of this marriage, Elizabeth Prescott Rich.

JOHN JAMES CUNNINGHAM—This country has the greatest possible reason for feeling proud of the great element in its citizenship drawn originally from Irish ancestry and which has contributed and still contributes to the activities of the country some of the most eminent men in all the callings. There are few families, however, of this great element that possess a greater claim to distinction, in so far as the establishing of monuments to themselves in the order of noble building work, than that which bears the name of Cunningham, as represented here by John James Cunningham, the successful general contractor of Portland, Maine. The Cunninghams came originally from County Leitram, Ireland, where during the early part of the nineteenth century Mr. Cunningham's grandfather, Francis Cunningham, was living. He was born and died in his native land, was a mason by trade, and was a man of considerable prominence in his community. He married a Miss McGinness, and they were the parents of five children: John, James, Francis W., Christopher and Ellen. Each of the sons learned all the branches of the trade of mason in the old country, including stone cutting, and it may be said that each of their sons in turn learned the trade except John J. Cunningham, who went into the



John J. Cunningham



Francis W Cunningham.

other branch of building and studied architecture.

One of their sons, Francis William Cunningham, father of John J. Cunningham, was born September 29, 1846, at Manor Hamilton, County Leitram, Ireland, and there spent his childhood and early youth. At the age of nineteen years he, with his brothers and sisters, came to the United States and settled at Portland, Maine. A short time after he went to California, where he was married to Bridget McGuire, who also was born a short distance from his old home in Ireland. For three years they remained in this far-western region, and then returned to Portland, to engage with his brother James in the contracting business. He was a most exceptional mechanic and expert in building construction, his advice being sought by architects and others. In 1901, with his son, Francis L., he started in business under the firm name of F. W. Cunningham & Son, which later developed what is now the largest contracting business in the State of Maine. His death occurred July 5, 1913, in his adopted city, six months after the death of Mrs. Cunningham.

Their son, John James Cunningham, was born April 2, 1875, at Portland, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after completing his studies there he turned his attention to the profession of architecture. In 1892 he entered the employ of Francis H. Fassett, architect, remaining four years. After this he traveled in Europe for six months, returning to Boston, where he studied in the offices of several leading architects. Then coming back to Portland, he engaged in business for himself as an architect. Although meeting with a high degree of success, he felt that combining with his father and brother, who shortly after started in the contracting business, all branches of building being represented, with hard work a large organization could be built up, and the corporation of F. W. Cunningham & Sons was organized in 1905. After the death of his brother in 1908, he was elected president, which executive office he continues to hold at present. Having given up architecture, his energies were devoted entirely to development of the contracting business, which development in recent years has been due in no small degree to the business foresight of Mr. Cunningham, an ability which he inherited from his father and which is a very marked element in his character. Among the largest buildings constructed by this firm may be mentioned the Cumberland County Court House, United States Court House, Fidelity Building, New Portland High School, Union Station, Nathan Clifford School, City Home, St. Joseph's Convent, all in Portland. There are hundreds of other buildings to his credit not only in Portland, but in all corners of Maine and neighboring States, comprising churches, schools, dormitories, office buildings, banks, railroad stations, mills, garages, theatres, industrial buildings of all kinds, hotels and residences by the score.

Mr. Cunningham has taken and still takes a very active interest in the general affairs of Portland and is affiliated there with many prominent associations. He is a member of the board of managers of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Exposition Building Association, director of the Portland Development Association, a director of the United States Trust Company, treasurer of the Falmouth Loan and Building Association, treasurer of the Mahoney Fountain Company, director of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, director of the Peoples' Loan Company and the largest single stockholder at the present time in that concern, a director of St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum and also of the Holy Innocents Home for Infants. He is affiliated with a number of important societies, among which should be numbered the local council of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is of the Fourth Degree, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Club and the Munjoy Club. Mr. Cunningham is a devout Catholic and attends mass consistently at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception or at St. Dominic's Church, in Portland.

On July 12, 1903, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage at Portland with Kathryne F. Maloney, who was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of the following children: Anna Maria, born April 14, 1905; Francis William, born July 13, 1911; and John James, Jr., born September 28, 1916.

Mr. Cunningham is keenly interested in outdoor sports and pastimes of every kind and takes particular pleasure in automobiling or traveling, taking in this manner the major part of his recreation. There are some men who possess the power of crowding into one life duties and activities seemingly sufficient to occupy a dozen ordinary men, and who accomplish them all with success, nay distinction, and yet seem rather the better for it than otherwise. Now and then we are surprised to read of some one who has

taken a leading part in the management of numerous business interests and with so much skill and ability that it seems but to need the touch of his hand for them to tread the path of prosperity and success. Such is the case in a marked degree with John James Cunningham.

THOMAS WHITTIER PITCHER—In the days when there were no electric cars and no automobiles, a family by the name of Pitcher lived upon a lonely farm three miles from the small town of Belfast, Maine. Here, on November 15, 1830, their son was born, Thomas Whittier Pitcher being the name given to the small boy. His father, whose occupation was farming, was Fisher A. Pitcher, born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, and his mother was Eliza (Whittier) Pitcher, born in Belfast. The former claimed to be a relative of a heroine of the Revolutionary War, the famous Molly Pitcher; Mrs. Eliza W. Pitcher was related to the great New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier.

The farm was the lad's whole world for fourteen years; he worked upon it during the spring and summer months, going to the village school in the fall and winter, a long, cold walk in those bleak Maine winters. At last a day came when he determined to go forth and seek, and going to Belfast, the lad obtained employment in the drygoods store of Sherburn & Sleeper. That he gave entire satisfaction is evidenced by the fact that he remained with them for ten years, when, again feeling a desire to broaden his horizon, somewhat, the young man journeyed to Boston, in those days regarded as a very long trip from Belfast, Maine, to Boston, Massachusetts, but having made up his mind to make the change the young man decided to go to a large city at once. Having learned the drygoods business thoroughly, Mr. Pitcher continued along that line, this time in a wholesale firm, staying there five years. That he did not indulge in riotous living is obvious, for, saving his money and wishing to return to Belfast, he bought a partnership in the business of his first employers, Sherburn & Sleeper, which lasted for ten years; then the senior members of the firm sold out to the younger member, who carried it on until a few years ago, when he retired from the active pursuit of business. After Mr. Pitcher returned to Belfast, he became identified with many of the interests of the town, among them being several local offices on the Republican side, but he never desired to hold any political office beyond his own town. He has been a director of the City National Bank for some years, also a member of the Blue Lodge of Free Masons; in addition to these, he is a regular attendant of the Unitarian church.

Thomas Whittier Pitcher married, in Belfast, Mrs. Maria (Lewis) Miller, also a native of Maine. She had one daughter, Mrs. Carrie Twombly, living in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher have never had any children.

ROBERT EARL RANDALL, for a number of years, has been one of the most active of the younger men of Freeport, Maine, and has taken a prominent part in a number of departments of this community's affairs. An attorney of ability, he has, in addition to his practice, associated himself with the financial and business interests of the town and is also connected with its public affairs. Mr. Randall is a son of Rufus S. and Annie S. (Townsend) Randall, old and highly respected residents of this place, where the former lived for many years and was a well known sea captain.

Mr. Robert E. Randall was born at Freeport, April 4, 1877, and from that time to this has made his home here. As a lad he attended the local public schools, passing through both the grammar grades and the high school, and in the latter was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College and at the same time took up the profession of teaching, being employed in that capacity in the Freeport schools, where previously he, himself, had been a student. At Bowdoin he took the usual classical course and graduated from that institution with the class of 1899. He had in the meantime determined upon law as a profession and pursued the study of his subject. He was later admitted to the bar and since that time has been in active practice in Freeport. He has now reached a position where he is looked upon justly as one of the leaders of the bar in this region and much important litigation is entrusted to him. Some years ago Mr. Randall was appointed by the Lewiston Trust Company the manager of its Freeport Branch, and in this capacity he has had an important influence upon the development of finances and business here. Mr. Randall's interest in the welfare of the community is not by any means a selfish one, and he has given much of his time and energies to the conduct of public affairs here. He is a Republican in politics and has served the city in a number of capacities and is at present the town clerk of Freeport. He is also treasurer of the B. H.

Bartol Library and has done excellent work in increasing the efficiency of that most valuable educational institution. In the fraternal and social world, Mr. Randall is also conspicuous and is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Red Men.

Robert Earl Randall was united in marriage on June 6, 1906, at Freeport, with Della J. Soule, a native of this place and a daughter of Fred S. Soule, an old and highly respected resident here.

DANIEL BURLEIGH SMITH—From the age of eighteen years Mr. Smith has been a purveyor to the public of some kind of needed service. He began this service as an express messenger, continued as an employee of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, then in 1888 began serving the Portland public as proprietor of Cape Cottage Hotel, and since 1896 as manager of Riverton Park, an amusement center, six miles from Portland. This park, operated by the Cumberland County Light and Power Company, has such a wealth of natural beauty, stream, forest, rock and dell, that there remained but little for the landscape gardener to do, but that little has been well done, and the plants, shrubs, flowers and lawns form an additional charm to the eye. Casino, Rustic Theatre, canoe course, fishing pond and dancing floors furnish amusement for those whom the rural beauty of the park does not satisfy. In the perfection of the detail which goes to create and maintain a successful summer resort, Riverton Park is phenomenal, and its popularity is a distinct tribute to Mr. Smith as a caterer to the public taste in wholesome amusement. During the summer months Riverton Park is thronged with visitors from an early hour until the close of the open air theatre. In the fall the autumn foliage of the fascinating trees that border the river is an additional attraction, and so popular is the resort that all through the winter the Casino is kept open. Nothing less than perfection of management can explain the continued popularity of Riverton and to its manager all praise is due.

Daniel Burleigh Smith was born December 3, 1849, in Exeter, New Hampshire, son of Daniel Smith, born in Exeter, July, 1815, died there in 1905, a nonogenarian. Daniel B. Smith attended public schools until eighteen years of age, then entered the express business, running between Exeter and Boston, continuing as express messenger for twelve years. The next nine years were spent in Bangor, Maine, in the service of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, operating a line of steamers between Bangor and Boston. The close of his service there in 1888 saw him a man approaching forty and as yet he had accumulated little more than a vast fund of experience. In 1888 he first located in Portland, a city which has since been his home. For eight years he was manager and proprietor of the Cape Cottage Hotel, but in 1896 he became resident manager of Riverton Park and to that enterprise he has since given himself exclusively. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Smith married, at Standish, Maine, November 7, 1877, Elizabeth S. Norton. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of a daughter and a son: 1. Amy S., born December 19, 1878, married Earl S. Edgerton, of Ansonia, Connecticut, formerly a judge of the Probate Court. 2. Paul Huss, born in Bangor, October 23, 1887, in the freight office employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, married Caroline Jordan, of Westbrook, Maine, daughter of Mayor Rufus K. Jordan, and has a son, Paul Jordan, born October 23, 1916.

WARREN WILSON COLE—There is doubtless much to be said in favor of Carlyle's belief that the man of true talent and ability can find expression for himself in almost any direction, and that the fact of his doing so in one or another, of his performing his achievements in this or that medium is largely a question of circumstances, such, for instance, as what may have at first claimed his attention and interest in the impressionable period of youth, so that whether he be a poet or politician, a scientist or soldier, is of comparatively little significance so that the genius lies behind. This is undoubtedly the case with Warren Wilson Cole, treasurer of the E. T. Burrows Company, prominent manufacturers of window and door screens, billiard and pool tables, etc., of Portland, Maine, and also treasurer of the Portland Billiard Ball Company.

His father, Richard Cole, was born in Cornish, Maine, and when but a young man engaged in the shoe business in Portland and continued in this line for the remainder of his career. He was at one time the president of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association. Richard Cole was united in marriage with Susan Carr, who was a native of Portland, where her family had lived for a long period, and she was directly descended

from the famous Preble family of which Brigadier-General Preble was a member.

Warren Wilson Cole was born in Portland, September 22, 1852, a son of Richard and Susan (Carr) Cole. He attended the local schools of the region for his preliminary education, and was graduated from the Portland High School in 1870. He soon connected himself with the above named corporation, of which he is the treasurer and director. He has been connected with this establishment for thirty-five years, during which time he has faithfully served his constituents and is held in high admiration by them, and in fact all the members of the establishment. Since the incorporation of the Portland Billiard Ball Company, Mr. Cole was chosen the treasurer, which position he holds to the present day (1917). This concern is actively engaged in the manufacture of billiard balls, etc. Mr. Cole does not confine his activities to his business interests only, but whatever time he can spare he devotes to the interest of his fellow-men. He is a member of the Old Portland Cadets, and through his mother is a descendant of Brigadier-General Jedediah Preble, a prominent Revolutionary general. Mr. Cole is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a very prominent man in the Masonic Order, having held the rank of past master and taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is also a past master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Portland Club of Automobiling. In his religious belief Mr. Cole is a Methodist and attends the Chestnut Street Church in Portland. He is the past superintendent of the Sunday school, in which he is very much interested to the present day.

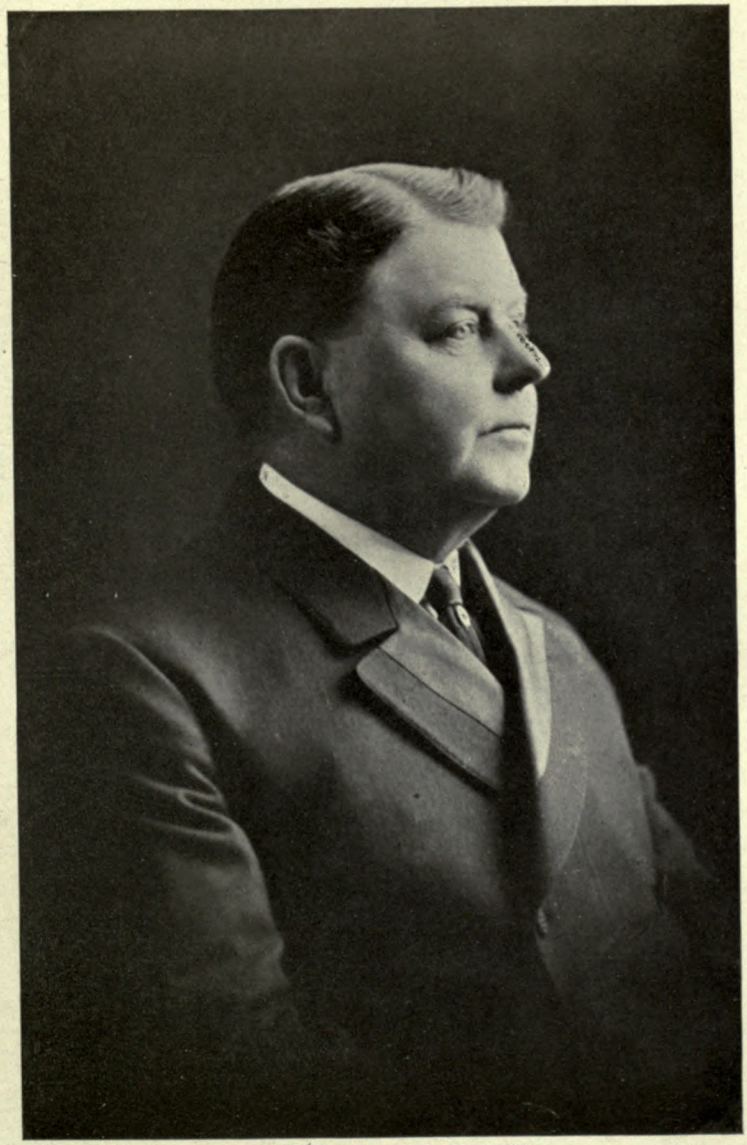
On September 22, 1875, in Portland, Maine, Warren Wilson Cole was united in marriage with Mary E. Josselyn, like himself a native of Maine, born at Phillips. She is a daughter of William Harrison and Mary (Marston) Josselyn, old and highly respected residents of Maine, and both now deceased. Mr. Josselyn had been at one time State Senator for Maine.

Mr. Cole is a conspicuous figure in the life of Portland, taking part in almost every important movement therein, especially those connected with the welfare of the people. He is in every respect an ideal citizen, a member of the old school of culture and refinement and a domestic man in general.

WILLIAM STEWART DAVIDSON, one of the leading spirits in every good work and improvement in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield, Maine, comes of the virile Scotch stock which, according to statistics, has furnished so large a proportion of the men of ability in the country. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, August 22, 1870, the son of Isaac and Sarah (Jewett) Davidson, his father having been a carpenter and builder. He was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick, and as a youth came to Maine, and at first secured employment in the New Brunswick Railroad service, and was for four years a telegrapher and station agent at Fort Fairfield. He was still but a youth when he went to work for Mr. Cary in his hardware store, doing the work of a junior clerk for about four years, and then securing the better position of traveling salesman for the Emery-Waterhouse Company, of Portland, Maine, working in this capacity for about four years. He then returned to Fort Fairfield to associate himself with the L. K. Cary Company, hardware, plumbing and heating. After a time he sold his interest in this concern and accepted a position as traveling salesman for N. H. Bragg & Sons, a hardware firm of Bangor, and remained with them for fourteen years. Upon the death of Mr. Luther K. Cary, and the consequent reorganization of the business. Mr. Davidson returned to Fort Fairfield and renewed his association with the business, becoming after its incorporation treasurer and manager, which offices he holds up to the present time.

Mr. Davidson has shown his energy and public spirt in more than one way, and the community is greatly indebted to him for generous help and service in behalf of every movement for civic betterment. Among these was the Fort Fairfield Hotel Association, organized in 1917, of which Mr. Davidson is the president, the association having provided the town with one of the finest hotels in all that section of the State. He has been a very active member of the Masonic order, having been a leader among other things in the organizing of the Masonic Club of Fort Fairfield. In Masonry he has been a member of Eastern Frontier Lodge since 1893, and was worshipful master for three years; is a member of Garfield Royal Arch Chapter, Aroostook Council, Royal and Select Masters, being thrice illustrious master for two years; also a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been president of the Fort Fairfield Board of Trade. He holds membership also in the Tarratine Club, of Bangor, Maine, and attends the Congregational church.

Mr. Davidson married (first) at Fort Fairfield,



W. J. Davidson



Daniel Wentworth

Jessie B. Cary, daughter of Luther K. Cary; and (second) Anna I. Gilliss. Mr. Davidson has one daughter, Doris C. Davidson.

CHARLES DANA BARROWS—The Barrows family, which has made Maine its home for many years, is descended in the paternal line from an old Italian family, the name having been spelled Barros originally and become Anglocized during the long period of residence in this country. Charles Dana Barrows, who has been for many years identified with the railroad interests of Maine, is not himself a native of that State. His father, Charles Dana Barrows, was, however, born there in the town of Fryeburg, as was also his mother, in the city of Portland. Charles Dana Barrows, Sr., married Marion Merrill, and they were the parents of four children, all of whom are living, as follows: Malcolm D., of Boston, who is there engaged as a school teacher; Charles Dana, Jr., of whom further; Alice Prentiss, who became the wife of Tinckom Fernandez, of New York City; and Samuel K., who now resides at Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the paper business.

Born November 12, 1871, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Charles Dana Barrows, second child of Charles Dana, Sr., and Marion (Merrill) Barrows, passed only the first six years of his life in his native place. He was six years old when his parents removed to San Francisco, California, and it was in that western State that he received his education, or the elementary portion thereof. He attended the Belmont Academy at Palo Alto, from which he graduated in 1889. Mr. Barrows then returned and entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution, Mr. Barrows secured a position with the Maine Central Railroad in the offices of that company at Portland, and thus began the long association with that company, which is still unterminated today. For a time he worked in the accounting department in a clerical capacity, and was then transferred to the office of the general manager and given the position of purchasing agent in 1902. This highly responsible position he continues to fill at the present time (1917), discharging its duties with the utmost efficiency and to the great satisfaction and benefit of the company which employs him. But Mr. Barrows does not confine his activities to the business world, but is on the contrary exceedingly active in well nigh every aspect of the community's life. He is especially conspicuous in the social and club circles of the city, and is a member of the Cumberland and Country clubs. Mr. Barrows is devotedly fond of outdoor life of every kind and especially of such sport as golf, tennis and hunting. In these he finds his recreation and indulges in them to as great an extent as his period of leisure will permit.

Charles Dana Barrows was united in marriage, April 2, 1910, with Mrs. Henry St. John Smith.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the record of Charles Dana Barrows, one of the most substantial and representative citizens of Portland, Maine. He takes a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and is one of its wisest counsellors and hardest workers. He is a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, and gives his earnest support to any movement that promises to benefit his community in any manner. His is a life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth—that his name is never coupled with anything disreputable, and that there never is a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He is a consistent man in all that he ever undertakes, and his career in all the relations of life is utterly without pretense. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and Portland can boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

DANIEL WENTWORTH—This is an old New England name dating back to early days, and very prominent in Maine and New Hampshire history. Arnold Wentworth, a farmer, was a native of Lisbon, Maine, born July 6, 1801, died in Portland, Maine, November 10, 1853. He married, May 5, 1833, Hannah Larrabee, born in Danville, April 22, 1799, died December 8, 1893. They were the parents of five children, including a son, Daniel, now, too, deecased, but a man of high intelligence and able business quality, who, as mill man and merchant, won success and high reputation.

Daniel Wentworth was born in Greene, Maine

June 8, 1842, died in Lewiston, Maine, September 13, 1908. He was educated in the public schools of Greene, and spent his years of minority at the home farm, his father's assistant. Later he located in Lewiston, Maine, where for six years he was an employee of the Bates Mill. He went to the Cowan Woolen Mill as overseer, remaining there for five years. This brought him to a point where he decided in favor of a mercantile life, and he established in business for himself as a tobacconist and dealer in periodicals. He continued that business in a store on Chestnut street, Lewiston, for three years, then sold out to good advantage, reopening on Lisbon street, remaining there one year, then in 1891 built a new store on Main street, which later he sold, finally establishing on Ash street, opposite the post-office. He there continued in business until ill health caused his retirement. He was an excellent business man, widely traveled, a Republican in politics, but without the least desire for public office. He was a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and an attendant of the Universalist church.

Mr. Wentworth married, March 26, 1878, Lillian Johnson, who survives him, residing at No. 10 Arch avenue, Lewiston. Mrs. Wentworth is a daughter of Nathan S. Johnson, born in Industry, Maine, April 14, 1825, died June 30, 1874. He married, in Industry, July 26, 1846, Mary Catherine Butler, born September 23, 1828, in New Vineyard, now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Wentworth, in Lewiston, a nonagenarian, blessed with a wonderful memory and quite good health, considering her years. Nathan S. Johnson was a farmer of Industry, a Democrat in politics, holding several local offices, and an ardent advocate of temperance, belonging to that one time very strong order, Sons of Temperance. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth had no children.

ELMER ELLSWORTH WENTWORTH—In 1889 Mr. Wentworth located in Springvale, a town of York county, Maine, thirty-six miles from Portland, and there and in Portland is well established in business, conducting both garage and livery. He is a son of Simon and Frances J. (Cook) Wentworth, his mother a widow, now residing upon the homestead farm at North Rochester, New Hampshire, aged eighty-two years. Simon Wentworth died aged eighty-four, his father, Beard Wentworth, living to the great age of ninety-six. Simon and Frances J. Wentworth were the parents of three sons, Elmer Ellsworth, of whom further; Walter, deceased; Frederick, of Arlington, Massachusetts.

Elmer Ellsworth Wentworth was born in North Rochester, New Hampshire, April 23, 1861, and there attended public schools until eighteen years of age. He then became clerk in a hardware store in the town, continuing in that position until 1889. He then located in Springvale, Maine, there purchasing a livery business which he now conducts as a sales stable in connection with a wood and coal yard and an automobile business. He also owns an automobile business located at No. 651 Congress street, Portland, and has the Overland agency for cars and the Garford agency for heavy trucks. In Springvale he handles in addition to the Overland and Garford a line of Ford cars. Mr. Wentworth makes Springvale his home, and has for many years been active in the public and business life of the town. He has served as selectman, was for ten years a member of the town committee, has served on the highway committee, is an ex-president of the Board of Trade, ex-president of the Fish and Game Club, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, particularly fond of hunting small game.

Mr. Wentworth married in Springvale, August 15, 1900, Harriet Belle Lord, born there, daughter of Alva and Harriet Belle Lord, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth are the parents of a daughter, Marion Frances, born March 24, 1905, in Springvale.

GEORGE PEARL MARTIN—This, as every citizen of Auburn and many far beyond its limits are fully aware, is the name of the president of the Oscar Holway Company, one of the largest receivers and shippers of flour, feed and Western grain, etc., in New England, and an organization which requires no one to speak in its behalf. Mr. Martin is also prominent in the financial world as the president of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of Auburn.

(I) Robert Martin, grandfather of George Pearl Martin, was a farmer, preacher and lawyer. He and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased: Caroline, Hannah, Henry H., and Ezekiel, mentioned below. The family home appears to have been in the Pine Tree State.

(II) Ezekiel Martin, son of Robert Martin, was born in 1820, in Turner, Maine, and was a



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minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Cordelia Delano, born in 1818, a descendant in the seventh generation of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of *Mayflower* celebrity. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of two children: Frank Wilson, and George Pearl, mentioned below. Mr. Martin died February 3, 1889, at Lewiston, and his widow survived him many years, passing away in 1906, in Portland.

(III) George Pearl Martin, son of Ezekiel and Cordelia (Delano) Martin, was born March 15, 1854, at Stoughton, Massachusetts, and soon after his birth his parents returned to Maine, living first at Winthrop, and later at various cities in Maine, including Augusta and Portland. George Pearl Martin began his business career at the age of seventeen as a bookkeeper in Augusta, Maine. In 1877, Mr. Martin came to Auburn, which has ever since been his home and the center of all his interests. For many years he has been connected with one business house, for a long period holding the position of manager, and in 1881 being admitted to the firm of Oscar Holway & Company—indisputable evidence of his talent and fidelity. In 1900, when the Oscar Holway Company was incorporated, Mr. Martin was made treasurer, and in 1910 he succeeded to the office of president. As a financier, Mr. Martin early showed undoubted ability. For twenty-eight years he occupied a seat on the board of directors of the National Shoe & Leather Bank of Auburn, and in 1903 he received the tribute of election to the presidency of the institution. Since the age of nineteen he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, devoting a large share of his time and means to the interests of local and State work, and receiving as a reward for his fidelity and zealousness many honors from the church of his choice.

Mr. Martin married, October 7, 1875, in Augusta, Maine, Mary Augusta Gould, born at Hallowell, Maine, daughter of Albert Percival and Rebecca (Lombard) Gould, the former a hardware merchant of Augusta, where he died. His wife also is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of one child, George Scott Martin, who was born in 1877, and died in infancy. Mrs. Martin is a true home-maker and her husband is strongly domestic in taste and feeling.

The career of George Pearl Martin furnishes an illustration of the results to be obtained from quiet, persistent effort in business, and zealous, unobtrusive devotion to the advancement of the best interests of the community. Young men starting in life may draw many useful lessons from the perusal of such a record and the contemplation of such an example.

ARCHIE DUMONT MOWER, one of the successful and energetic real estate men of Auburn, Maine, and a man who has made his personality felt in his chosen field, is a member of an old Maine family, which has made its residence in the "Pine Tree State" for a number of generations and the members of which have become closely identified with the life of the various communities in which they have dwelt. His grandfather on the paternal side of the house was Albion P. Mower, who resided at Greene, Maine, and was a soldier in the Civil War. He was a merchant at Greene, Maine, and was very prominent in the affairs of that community. He married a Miss Larrabee, by whom he had three children, all of whom are now living, namely, Augustus Albion, who is mentioned below; Erlon J., who resides at Auburn, Maine, where he is engaged as a shoemaker; and Eva, who became the wife of Alberto E. Jordan, of Brunswick, Maine. Augustus Albion Mower, father of Archie Dumont Mower, was born at Greene, Maine, but later removed to Auburn, Maine, where he at present resides. He married Jennie Glidden, a native of Newry, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Mower were the parents of one child, Archie Dumont Mower.

Born July 9, 1869, at Auburn, Maine, Archie Dumont Mower has made this city his home. As a boy he attended the grammar schools from which he was graduated when fourteen years of age, and immediately entered the employ of the Franklin Company, one of the largest real estate companies of the city, and thus began an association which has continued ever since. The Franklin Company is situated at No. 112 Park street, Auburn, and conducts a successful business. Mr. Mower devotes his entire time to this business and is now exceedingly well known in real estate circles. Mr. Mower is a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. In his religious belief he is a Baptist. He is an enthusiast of out-door sports in general, fishing, hunting, etc., in which pastimes he always spends such vacations as he permits himself from his business. These holidays he takes in the autumn and at once goes to some place in the wilderness where he may gratify his taste in this direction to the full.

Archie Dumont Mower was united in marriage, June 22, 1898, at Auburn, Maine, with Estella Maria Packard, of Auburn, where she was born

June 21, 1871, a daughter of John M. and Maria (Swan) Packard. Mr. Packard before his death, which occurred May 19, 1915, at the age of sixty-nine years, was associated with the T. A. Huston Cracker & Confectionery Company of Auburn, being a partner of Mr. Huston.

CLARENCE AUGUSTINE POWERS—A native of Fort Fairfield, Maine, all of Mr. Powers' life has been spent in that place, where he has taken a leading interest in all public matters and is known as a representative business man and citizen. He has been chosen by his fellows to represent them in the State Legislature, and is now (1919) serving a two-year term as a member of the Governor's Council.

Clarence Augustine Powers is a son of Roderick and Elizabeth (Hodgson) Powers, and was born at Fort Fairfield, Maine, February 29, 1868. Roderick Powers had made his home in Aroostook county when a boy. Mr. Powers attended the public schools of Fort Fairfield and Easton, and was graduated from the Fort Fairfield High School. His active life has been passed in agricultural operations, and in addition to the cultivation of his own property, he has conducted an extensive business in the marketing of farm products from the surrounding region. Mr. Powers is a director of the Fort Fairfield National Bank, and is a member of the Board of Selectman of his town. He is a supporter of Republican principles and as the candidate of that party has represented his district in the Maine House of Representatives. His services and abilities were later recognized by appointment to the Governor's Council for a two-year term.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging also to the Mystic Shrine, and he is identified with the United Commercial Travelers' Association and the Patrons of Husbandry. His club is the Masonic, of Fort Fairfield.

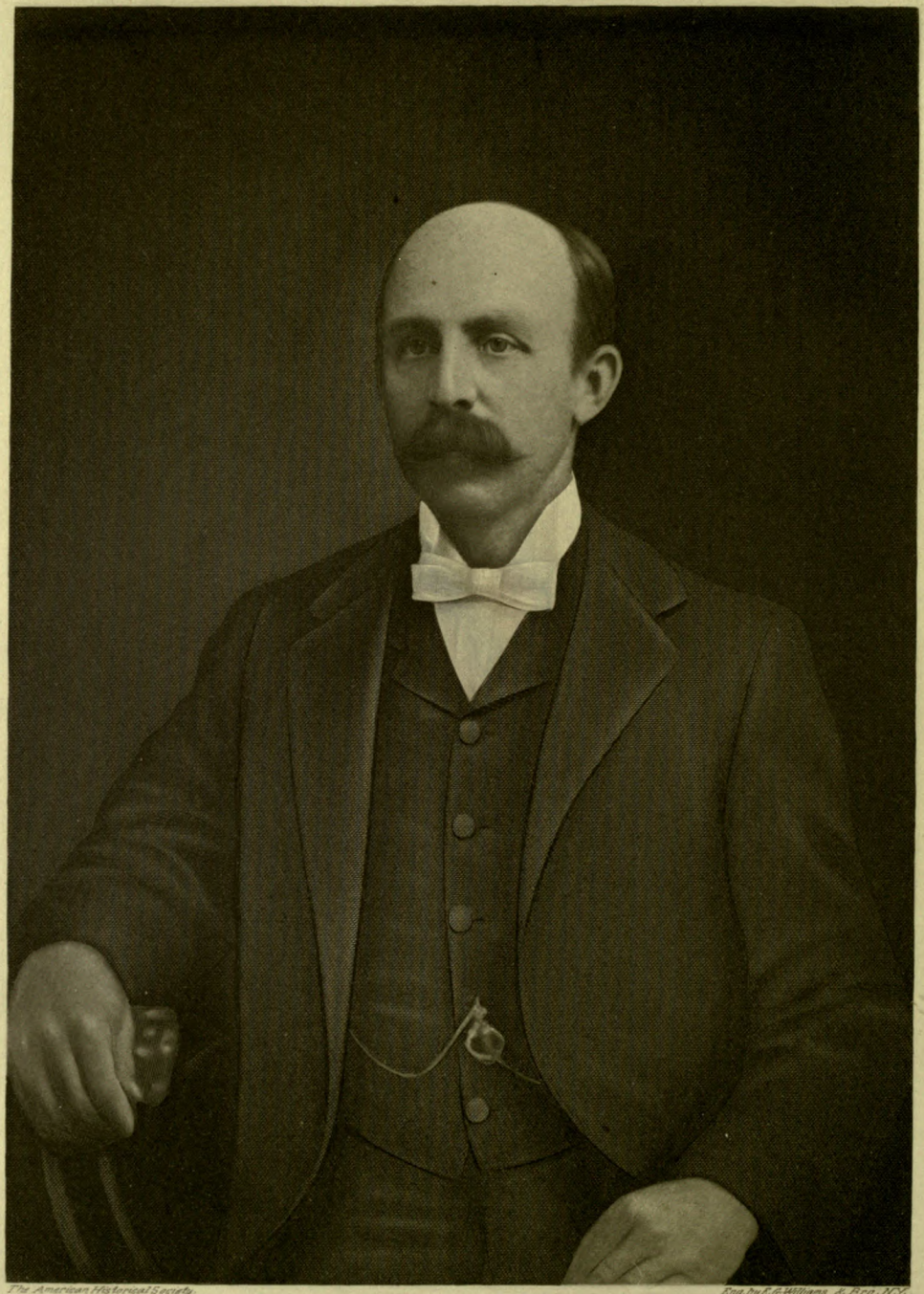
Clarence Augustine Powers married, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, April 29, 1893, Ida Frances, daughter of Franklin and Harriet (Batten) Grant. Her father was a farmer and blacksmith of Acton, York county, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are the parents of a daughter, Helen Grant, born April 18, 1894, married Edmund Edwards, Jr.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON HARRIS, the capable and enterprising railroad man of Portland, Maine, who now (1917) holds the responsible position of general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company, is a native of Massachusetts, and a member of a family resident in that State for many years. Mortimer L. Harris was born January 5, 1873, at Wakefield, Massachusetts, son of Stephen Francis and Georgiana (Adams) Harris, old and highly respected residents of that town, Mr. Harris, Sr., having served in the capacity of salesman for a large retail hat concern. The childhood and early youth of Mortimer L. Harris were spent at Wakefield, and he acquired a fundamental education by attendance at the public schools. On May 1, 1889, when sixteen years old, he secured a position in the passenger department of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, at Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there for about eighteen years, becoming in the meantime thoroughly familiar with the details of that branch of the railroad business. On February 4, 1907, he came to New York City, and there entered the passenger department of the Consolidated Steamship Lines, in whose employ he remained until November 5, 1907, and on the following day he became identified with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, serving in the same department as formerly, and there remained until September, 1908, when he accepted a position in the passenger department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, at New Haven, Connecticut. In January, 1911, he was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer of the New England Passenger Association of Boston, and on February 1, 1911, assumed the duties of his new office. His association with the various transportation companies made him familiar with the very last detail of the business, and thoroughly qualified him to take charge of practically any department. On May 31, 1913, he dissolved his relations with the New England Passenger Association, and on June 2, 1913, became associated with the Maine Central Railroad Company, which connection continues at the present time. Upon entering the traffic department of this company, Mr. Harris's title was that of assistant to the general passenger agent, a title that was changed on September 23, 1915, to that of assistant general passenger agent, changed again on April 16, 1917, to general passenger agent, having charge of the entire passenger traffic of that system. Mr. Harris is undoubtedly a young man to hold so responsible a position, but he has been well trained, and his native abilities are such that he can apply his theoretical knowledge to each practical problem of the situation as it arises, with a degree of originality and an accuracy that makes him one of the most valued officers on the staff of the great railroad.

Mr. Harris is pre-eminently a railroad man, his



C. A. Powers



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Louis Provost

time being entirely occupied with the problems which confront him in the exercise of his duties, therefore he cannot pay attention to other matters for which his talents and abilities qualify him. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor held public office. He is, however, a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of Portland, and is particularly prominent in Masonic circles, being affiliated with a large number of Masonic bodies of that region, holding membership in Golden Rule Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, of which he is past master; St. Stephen's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Quincy, Massachusetts; Portland Council, No. 14, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Yates Lodge of Perfection, in which he took his fourteenth degree in Free Masonry; Portland Council, Princes of Jerusalem, in which he attained the sixteenth degree; Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix, in which he attained the eighteenth degree; and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Economic Club of Portland.

Mr. Harris married, June 15, 1898, at Wakefield, Massachusetts, Jessie Vieth Vose, daughter of Charles Ferdinand and Jessie Anne (Vieth) Vose, of Wakefield.

LOUIS PROVOST, late of Lewiston, Maine, where, with his father, he conducted a grocery store for a number of years, and later a furniture store, also a wood and coal yard, and where his death occurred February 24, 1906, was a native of Ste. Madeleine, Canada, his birth occurring at that place, October 4, 1861. Mr. Provost is a member of an old French family, which came from that country to Canada, and was among the early pioneer settlers there. He was a son of Eusebe and Arsene (Chabot) Provost, both of whom were natives of Canada. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Provost were married in that country, and then in 1873 came to Lewiston, where the former worked for a time in a local mill, and in 1880 opened a grocery establishment, in which he continued until the time of his death. The first seven years of Louis Provost's life were spent in his native country, where he gained a somewhat meager education, which he afterwards supplemented by individual study and an unusual ability of observation. Upon coming to Lewiston with his parents, he attended a private school for a short time, and then secured employment in the Continental Mill, while still a young lad. Here he learned the business of cotton manufacturing, but when twenty years of age was taken by his father into the new grocery business established by the latter on Lincoln street, and there remained about fifteen years, in partnership with the elder Mr. Provost and his brothers, Regis and Pierre Eusebe. At the end of that time Mr. Provost withdrew from this concern and engaged in partnership with his brothers in the furniture business, and later added a coal and wood yard, continuing in this line until the time of his death. Both he and his father and brothers were very well liked in the community, and the various businesses established by them were highly successful. Mr. Provost also engaged largely in the real estate line, and was regarded as an exceptionally capable and successful business man. In politics Mr. Provost was a staunch Democrat, but was never ambitious to hold office, though his elder brother, Regis, was for some time a member of the City Council. Although unambitious, Mr. Provost took a deep interest in all matters that tended to advance the welfare of his adopted community, and in many ways proved his broad minded public spirit. He was a prominent figure in the social life of Lewiston, especially in the large French Colony of the city, and was a member of the Institute Jacques Cartier, the Maccabees, and French Artisan Society. He was also a member of the French Musical and Literary Club. In his religious belief Mr. Provost was a Roman Catholic, and was a member of St. Peters' Church of this denomination at Lewiston. He took a very keen and active interest in religious and church work, and was especially prominent in promoting the building of the new church edifice here.

Louis Provost was united in marriage (first) August 30, 1887, with Hermine Cote, whose death occurred July 1, 1900. Four children were born of this union, all of whom died in infancy. On September 2, 1901, Mr. Provost married (second) Marie Josephine Cote, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of Alphonse and Hermine (Fourier) Cote, the former a native of Weedon, Canada, and the latter of Cape St. Ignace. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cote occurred in Weedon, and the former died in 1878, Mrs. Cote now residing with Mrs. Provost. By his second marriage three children were born to Mr. Provost as follows: Roland Eusebe, Marie Simone and Marie Louise.

REGIS PROVOST—No man in the French-Canadian circles of the two cities of Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, held a higher or more revered

place amongst the communities at large than did Regis Provost, of the firm of E. Provost & Sons. Of an unfailing generosity, of a business ability of the first rank, his death was a loss to the city of his adoption, which was felt by the whole community as a calamity. It is seldom that a man who has not yet rounded out a half century of life can command such a deep feeling of affection and esteem, and when it is considered that he came here as a stranger in a strange land and made his way to the top, it becomes evident that he was an unusual man, with qualities of heart and mind that fitted him for leadership and success. Mr. Provost was what might be termed a self-made man, never having received but the rudiments of an education, but such was his natural ability and instinct for the best in life that he never ceased to learn while he lived, and this supplemented the formal training in school which he had missed. He always showed a marked grasp of business principles, and was the guiding spirit in the house of E. Provost & Sons, which was one of the largest grocery establishments in our two cities.

Regis Provost was the son of Eusebe and Arsene (Chabot) Provost, and was born at Ste. Madeleine, Canada, in 1863, and died at Lewiston in 1904, thus being only forty-one years old. He was eight years of age when his parents left Ste. Madeleine to come to settle in Lewiston. After going to the parochial schools for several years, he secured a position in the Bates Mills, and then at the Continental, where he was employed for a time. Latterly, Eusebe Provost, having opened a grocery store in partnership with Joseph Chaput, Regis Provost was taken into their employ. It was not long before he drew the attention of the management to his tact and courtesy in dealing with the public, to his aptitude in business affairs and to the sureness and soundness of his judgment. It came about, therefore, in the course of time, that Eusebe Provost eventually decided to buy out the interest of Mr. Chaput and, going into a business arrangement with his three sons, to establish a house under the style of E. Provost & Sons. This project was carried out, and the venture has, during the passing years, become increasingly prosperous, and has grown to an unprecedented extent.

Though it is generally considered that adversity is the true test of a man's character, and this is so as regards the ability to stand up against difficulty and hardship, yet, perhaps, the most real and decisive test after all is success, and what he does with it. According to this criterion, Mr. Provost was one of the noblest spirits, sharing with all with whom he came in contact the prosperity which he had achieved, and showing a generosity to his own people which was hardly more marked than that used towards the community of which he was part. From the outset his helpful fellowship towards his Canadian compatriots kept pace with his growing fortunes and successful business ventures, and ere long his liberality became proverbial. Where was the poor family that he did not help? Who was the unfortunate, who in a moment of weakness had come within the reach of the law, that did not receive his legal assistance? For all religious and civic causes, especially those which affected his own people, Mr. Provost was always among the first to subscribe, and the good of the community ever occupied a place in the front rank of his interests. This was not from a mere sense of duty, because it is undoubtedly true that he loved the city of his adoption, where his powers had had full play and where he had experienced the genuine American spirit of goodwill and business fairness. This feeling on his part was appreciated by the public of Lewiston, and it showed its confidence in him by electing him to several town offices of trust, and these in turn enabled him to put his shoulder to the work of civic betterment. In 1893 he was elected an alderman, being one of the first French names to appear on the Board of Aldermen. He mingled in politics until 1902, being elected to the Board of Aldermen five times during his career. He was a Democrat in his political views, and was a Roman Catholic in his religious faith. He was a member of several fraternal and patriotic societies and clubs among his fellow Canadians, among these being the Institute Jacques Cartier, the Union St. Joseph, and the Société Artisans Canadiens-Francais, as well as to a number of musical and literary clubs. He and his family were attendants of the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at Lewiston.

Mr. Provost married, May 14, 1888, Zoraide Guay, daughter of Joseph and Emerence (Bourget) Guay, both of them natives of Canada, the former a farmer by occupation, who lived and died at St. Joseph de Levis. Mr. and Mrs. Provost were the parents of eight children, of whom two still survive: Adrien P., served in France in the World War as interpreter in the United States Army; and Romeo R., enlisted at Plattsburg, and later served at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine.

Mr. Provost had, a short time before his death,



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Regis Proovs



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Pierre E. Provost

purchased the property on Sabattus street, and there in the midst of his family circle he was able to spend his happiest days and enjoy the well earned rest to which he was entitled. Here death claimed the man who was still in his prime, and who was so dear to his own family, to the larger circle of his friends and associates, and to the still larger number of his fellow Canadians. Mr. Provost had been in frail health for some time and had at times suffered greatly. He was stricken with apoplexy, and although he rallied and was able to receive the last rites of the church, the end came suddenly that same day. The beauty and the number of floral and other tributes at his funeral testified to the love and veneration of the town in which he had been so esteemed and respected a citizen. The passing of such a man is a public loss, and the gap left is one that is hard to heal. The memory of such a man is a treasure to all who have known him.

PIERRE EUSEBE PROVOST, one of the most prominent citizens of Auburn, Maine, and alderman of this city at the time of his death, which occurred January 4, 1909, was a native of Canada. His birth occurred at the town of Ste. Madeleine, in the county of St. Hyacinthe, December 6, 1866. He was the third son of Eusebe and Arsene (Chabot) Provost. His father had owned a farm in Canada for a number of years. In 1872, when Alderman Provost was six years of age, the whole family removed from Canada to Lewiston, Maine, the proceeds from the sale of the farm being invested in a small grocery establishment in that city. The lad, Pierre Eusebe, had comparatively little opportunity for schooling, and when only seven years of age was placed in a mill, where he worked for three years. His ambitions, however, were great, even at that age, and in the meantime he attended night school. At the age of eleven he went to parochial school and remained there until he was fourteen. He then worked a year as a typesetter at the *Messager,* a newspaper then belonging by partnership to his father. His fathers' business had prospered, and accordingly the youth was enabled to attend the College of St. Hyacinthe, in Canada. He remained for three years at that institution (1882-1885). When he returned to Lewiston, the young man, then eighteen, became at once a partner of his father and brothers in the grocery business. The firm was then known as Provost & Gingras. In 1888 Mr. Provost and his two brothers, Regis and Louis, mentioned above, purchased the interest of Mr. Gingras, and the firm changed its name to that of E. Provost & Sons. This was the oldest establishment of its kind in Lewiston and Auburn, and met with a high degree of success, being continued until the death of Alderman Provost. In the meantime, however, the Provosts had gradually extended their business into many other lines, and in all of these were equally successful. They were partners in the newspaper plant of the *Messager,* the best French publication of Androscoggin county; they were dealers in pianos, organs, sewing machines, household furnishing specialties, etc. The firm of Provost & Bernatchz were engaged in the shoe business, that of Provost & Beauregard became large dealers in coal and wood. These were divided up when the elder Mr. Provost left the concern. Louis then managed the coal and wood yard, Regis and Pierre E. continued at the head of the grocery store, Pierre E. managed alone the furniture department. The three brothers also founded the Lewiston-Auburn Bottling Company, with Sabin Vincent as a partner, to whom some years later they sold out their share.

After the death of his two brothers Pierre E. Provost took over their interest, and besides managed a large real estate business, consisting of tenement houses in the two cities and of several farms in the vicinity. In 1901 he removed to Auburn, from Lewiston, where he built a handsome residence at the corner of Dunn and Fourth streets, and from that time until his death was closely identified with the public affairs of this city. In the year 1907 he ran as Democratic candidate for alderman, and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever given by the Fifth Ward. It is proper to say that he was the first French Canadian gentleman clothed with that honor at Auburn. He served in this office for two terms and distinguished himself by his brilliant career and as a disinterested and capable official. He was also Democratic nominee for the State Legislature in September, 1908. Alderman Provost stood a prominent figure in the social and club life of this community. He was a charter member of St. Dominique's Association, a member of the Institute Jacques Cartier, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In his religious belief he was a Roman Catholic.

Pierre Eusebe Provost was united in marriage (first), June 30, 1891, with Lucia Brunelle, daughter of Narcisse and Adélaide (Toutain) Brunelle. Mrs. Provost died January 3, 1903, leaving four children, as follows: Lucius, Justina, Sylva and

Adolphe. He married (second) June 12, 1904, Virginia M. Gagne, of Providence, Rhode Island. Three children were born of this union: Norman T., Cecile Bertha, and Pierre Eusebe, Jr.

In commenting upon Mr. Provost at the time of his death, the Lewiston *Evening Journal* had this to say concerning him:

His judgment in business matters was sound and much sought after. When any important question came up in the management of city affairs the mayor, aldermen and councilmen always had great respect for Alderman Provost's opinion. He was always honorable, fair, agreeable; everybody liked him, and no one was ever heard to speak of him except in the most commendable way. His death being announced at the city government meeting, Monday night, cast a profound sorrow over the meeting. Rugged and healthy, he was the last member expected to die. He never pushed himself forward, but was always a leader, and would have been more prominent in public life if he had consented to the use of his name by his friends.

From the *Messager*, January 6, 1909:

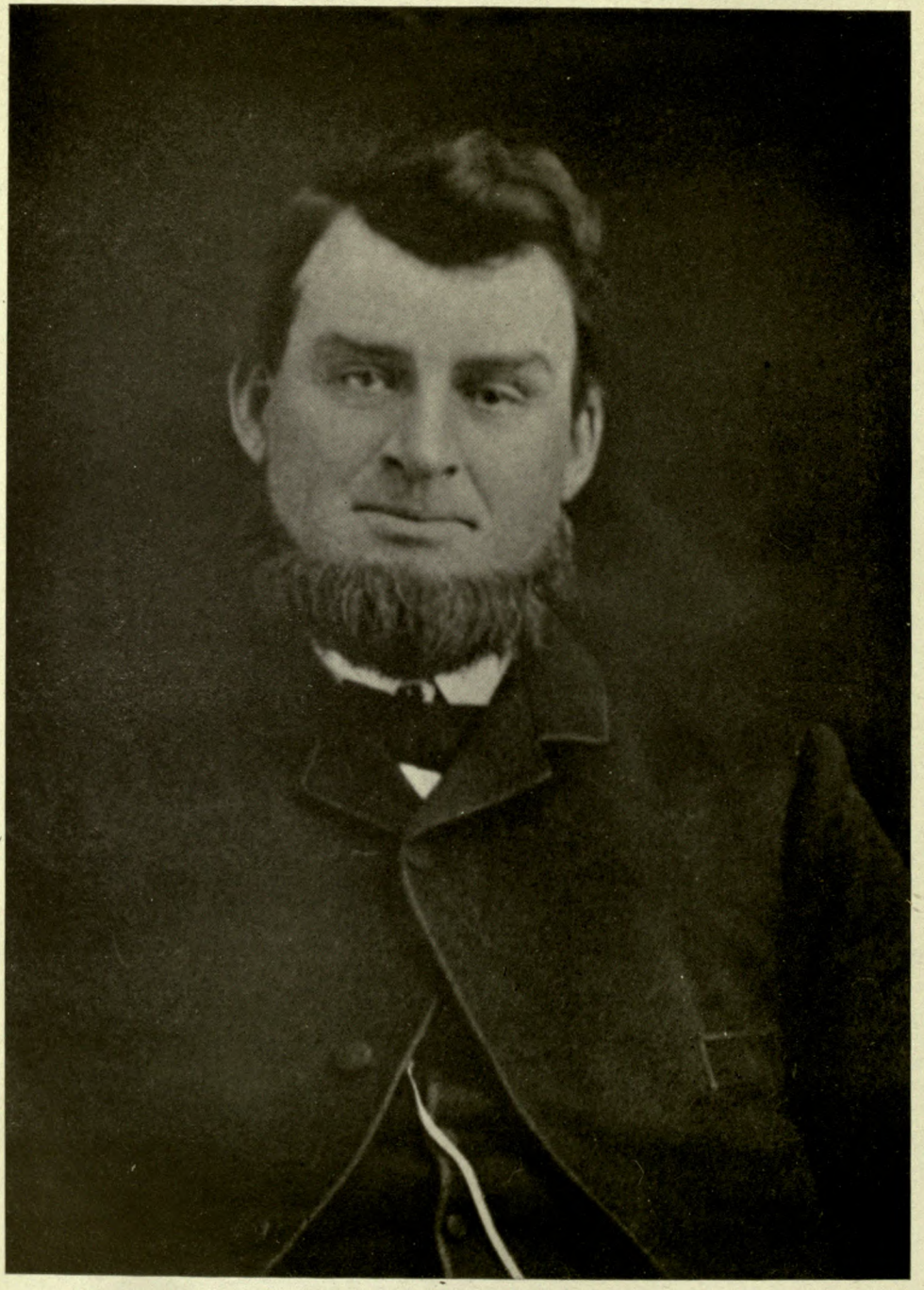
Pierre E. Provost is dead! That was the sad greeting of the people in our two cities Monday evening, on January fourth. The departed gentleman was the last of the three brothers who for many years endeared themselves to their fellow citizens. Respect, esteem, prestige, what social advantage or honor may be desired was his. For his lofty ideals, kindly and joyful disposition, his keen sense of practical affairs, spiced with fits of a courteous humor, for his efficiency in business, his staunch heart steeled with the firmest principles, Pierre E. Provost was looked upon as the "pillar" of the "Sister Cities." Tradesmen, politicians, rich and poor, knew his splendid qualities of soul and found no difficulty whatever to win him over to their interests, well established rights or needs, no matter what their nationality or creed. He proved to be a man in the highest meaning of the word. After the death of his two brothers, both carried away at an early hour of human life, it was on his shoulders that the whole management of the many branches of the establishment Provost & Sons weighed. But he was endowed with unusual grit, courage and doggedness, with a perfect knowledge of the necessity of the hour. So his heart never failed; his activity, however much called upon and tantalized, never wavered or slackened. Despite his splendid appearance his everlasting smile and his overbearing physical structure, his strength was worn out. He betook himself to a sanitorium in New Jersey to restore his failing health, but he came back hopelessly stricken.

THOMAS JAMES LAPPIN, the successful business man and wholesale merchant of Portland, Maine, although by birth an Englishman, is a member of a family originally Irish, his father having been born in that country in County Monahan, in the early part of the century just passed. County Monahan is in the north of Ireland and here Hugh Lappin (Mr. Lappin, Sr.) was for many years a millwright. Later in life, however, he came to the United States, having resided for a short time at Manchester, England, and it was in Portland, Maine, that he eventually died in the year 1906, when seventy-nine years of age. In Portland he had been engaged in business successfully as a miller. Mr. Lappin, Sr., married Mary Hargraves, like himself a native of Ireland, whose death occurred in 1865 at Cairo, Egypt, where Mr. Lappin was staying for a time in the capacity of engineer. To them six children were born, as follows: John J.; Thomas James, mentioned below; Maria, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Kate, who now makes her home in Portland; Rose, who resides at Laconia, New Hampshire; and Hugh, deceased. Hugh Lappin was before his death treasurer of John J. Lappin & Company, but was killed in an automobile accident in 1914.

Thomas James Lappin was born November 25, 1853, at Manchester, England, and in 1868 came with his parents to Portland, Maine, where the family settled. Shortly afterwards he removed to New York City, where he lived for some four years, and then returned to Portland which he has made his home ever since. Mr. Lappin, upon reaching this country, first secured employment in a machine shop, where he learned the machinist's trade, and continued in this line until the year 1876. At that time, however, his attention was turned to the wholesale grain business and he became interested with his brother, John J. Lappin. Shortly afterwards, the present company of John J. Lappin & Company was founded, in which these two brothers and the youngest, Hugh, were associated, the latter as treasurer, as has already been stated, until his death in 1914. Mr. Lappin gives his entire time and attention to the development of what is rapidly becoming one of the largest businesses of its kind in the region, and has for many years held a prominent position in the mercantile world there. Mr. Lappin, besides his large business interests, is a prominent figure in the religious and social circles. Like all the members of his family for generations, he is a Roman Catholic and attends the Church of the Sacred Heart in Portland. He is a member of several important social organizations, among which should be mentioned the Portland Club, the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Lappin was united in marriage at Portland with Frances M. Egan, a native of Cork, Ireland, who came after the death of her parents to this country with her uncle, Father Charles Egan, who was one of the pioneer priests of the Catholic church in Maine.

It has been the office of Ireland to supply the United States with a large percentage of its citizenship, a factor which will undoubtedly enter into the fabric of the New American race, even



LAFOREST V. TOWLE

now in process of formation, supplying it with the splendid virtues of the parent stock. Among these virtues may be numbered buoyancy of spirit, indomitable courage, keen appreciation of the beautiful and a saving sense of humor. Of the best type of these, the gift of his native land to the nation of his adoption, is Mr. Lappin, who adds to these strong racial traits great patience and perseverance in the attainment of the objectives which he sets himself. Like the majority of his people he is a delightful comrade, his speech being at once witty and wise, and ever revealing a sincere heart and friendly mind within. His family life is a splendid example of domestic virtue and felicity, and he never tires seeking for the happiness of his household. This trait of altruism, this willingness to sacrifice his own pleasure, or even interest, to compass that of others, is not confined to the relations of his home, but is discerntable in all his dealings. He is a very charitable man, but so strictly does he obey the injunction not to let one hand know what the other is doing that but few people realize the full extent of this side of his nature. He is a man to make himself felt in any community, and to be honored wherever fate might cast his lot.

LAFOREST VELDESSA TOWLE, who has been for many years one of the best known figures in the life of Fort Fairfield, Maine, in which place he resided from the age of seventeen years until his death, November 23, 1901, is a member of an old and distinguished Maine family, which was founded in the United States by Jonathan Towle, in the year 1747. Jonathan Towle was a prominent man in his day and made his home at Hampton and Pittsfield, New Hampshire, until his death in 1822. His descendants have always maintained the high standard set by their first ancestor in this country, and many of them have made names for themselves in various callings in the northern part of the New England States. Mr. Towle is a son of Hiram and Betsey (Wheeler) Towle, the former having been engaged in farming for many years at Avon, Maine, where he was very prominent in public affairs and held a number of the principal offices in the gift of his fellow citizens.

Laforest Veldessa Towle was born at Avon, April 25, 1829, and passed the first seventeen years of his life at his native place, where he attended the local common schools, and during his spare hours he worked for a Mr. Hunter, his father having died when he was a small boy. At the age of seventeen, however, he left Avon and came to Fort Fairfield where he worked for about one year as a farm hand, receiving in lieu of wages a piece of heavily timbered land. As soon as he became the owner of this property, Mr. Towle set in to clear the land, selling the lumber in the local markets and building a home for himself. He worked hard at this pioneer labor, and eventually reaped the fruit of his industry in the possession of a fine farm near the present village of Fort Fairfield. He was very successful in the general agricultural operations which he carried on here, and invested his earnings in more land, so that he became a land owner on a large scale. Besides keeping his place in the highest state of cultivation, he also made many improvements on his property and erected a comfortable farm house for himself, in which he resided until the time of his death, and also many excellent farm buildings. In politics Mr. Towle was a staunch Republican, and took a keen and active interest in local affairs, serving as selectman for two years in his adopted township. When a young man his peaceful avocation was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Towle, in company with the patriotic young men of his region, enlisted September 10, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served for nine months in the Civil War. He saw much active service and was present at the engagements during the siege of Port Hudson and the battle of Irish Bend. He was honorably discharged August 14, 1863. Mr. Towle was afterwards drafted for further service, but never called upon to perform that duty. In later years Mr. Towle was a member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of the Fort Fairfield Grange, No. 262. He was a man of extremely strong religious beliefs and instincts, and was a devoted member of the Free Baptist Church at Fort Fairfield, and served as clerk of the Northern Aroostook quarterly meeting for about eighteen years.

Laforest Veldessa Towle was united in marriage, September 20, 1865, with Mary Elizabeth Estes, a daughter of Valentine M. and Louise (Rowe) Estes, of South China, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Towle the following children were born: Charles Melvin, born October 26, 1868, mentioned below; Clara Louise, born May 31, 1871, who became the wife of Charles F. Parsons; Hiram Edgar, born March 3, 1880, mentioned below; Myron Laforest, born July 13, 1883, and died November 6, 1899.

CHARLES MELVIN TOWLE, one of the largest farmers and growers of potatoes at Easton, Maine, where he has been engaged in this line of business for many years, is a member of an old and distinguished family of this State which was founded in the United States by one Jonathan Towle in the early Colonial period, and a son of Laforest V. and Mary E. (Estes) Towle, the former a successful farmer at Fort Fairfield for many years.

Charles Melvin Towle was born at his father's home at Fort Fairfield, October 26, 1868, and as a lad attended the local public schools, and upon completing his studies began to work on the farm under the direction of his father. He later engaged in agricultural operations on his own account and is now the owner of an unusually fine farm consisting of some four hundred acres of land situated near Easton Centre. Upon this place he has made many improvements, and keeps it in the highest state of cultivation, so that it may justly be regarded as one of the show places of that locality. Mr. Towle has made a specialty of the raising of potatoes here, and now does an extensive business in this profitable line, producing the finest type of this crop, for which the State of Maine is so justly famous. Mr. Towle has also become interested in the financial enterprises of Easton. He is a very active member of the Republican party, his voice carrying much weight in the councils of the same, and he has held the office of selectman of the township for a number of years, finally resigning from the same in 1918. Mr. Towle is also well known in the social and fraternal circles here, and is a member of the local Grange; the Easton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fort Fairfield. He is a Methodist in his religious belief and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Easton, Maine.

Charles Melvin Towle was united in marriage, September 7, 1895, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, with Anna Maud Johnston, a daughter of Alonzo Calvin and Philena (Flannery) Johnston.

HIRAM EDGAR TOWLE, who for many years has been prominently identified with the business of stock raising and general farming in the region of Fort Fairfield, Maine, is a son of Laforest V. and Mary Elizabeth (Estes) Towle.

Hiram Edgar Towle was born at his father's home in this place, March 3, 1880. He attended first the local public schools, after which he took a commercial course at the business college, a training which has been of great value to him subsequently. Upon leaving school, Mr. Towle engaged in farming on the old family homestead which had been in his father's possession for many years and he has remained there ever since. Mr. Towle has gradually specialized more and more completely in the raising of stock, and deals in these animals largely with the local trade. He has been exceedingly successful in his chosen business, and is now justly regarded as one of the most successful stock raisers and dealers in this section. In politics Mr. Towle is a Republican, but although keenly interested in both local and National issues, has never taken an active part in public affairs. He is, however, very prominent in the organizations which are concerned with the welfare of agricultural interests in this part of the State. He is also a member of the local Grange. In his religious belief Mr. Towle is a Baptist and attends the Bethel Baptist Church at Fort Fairfield.

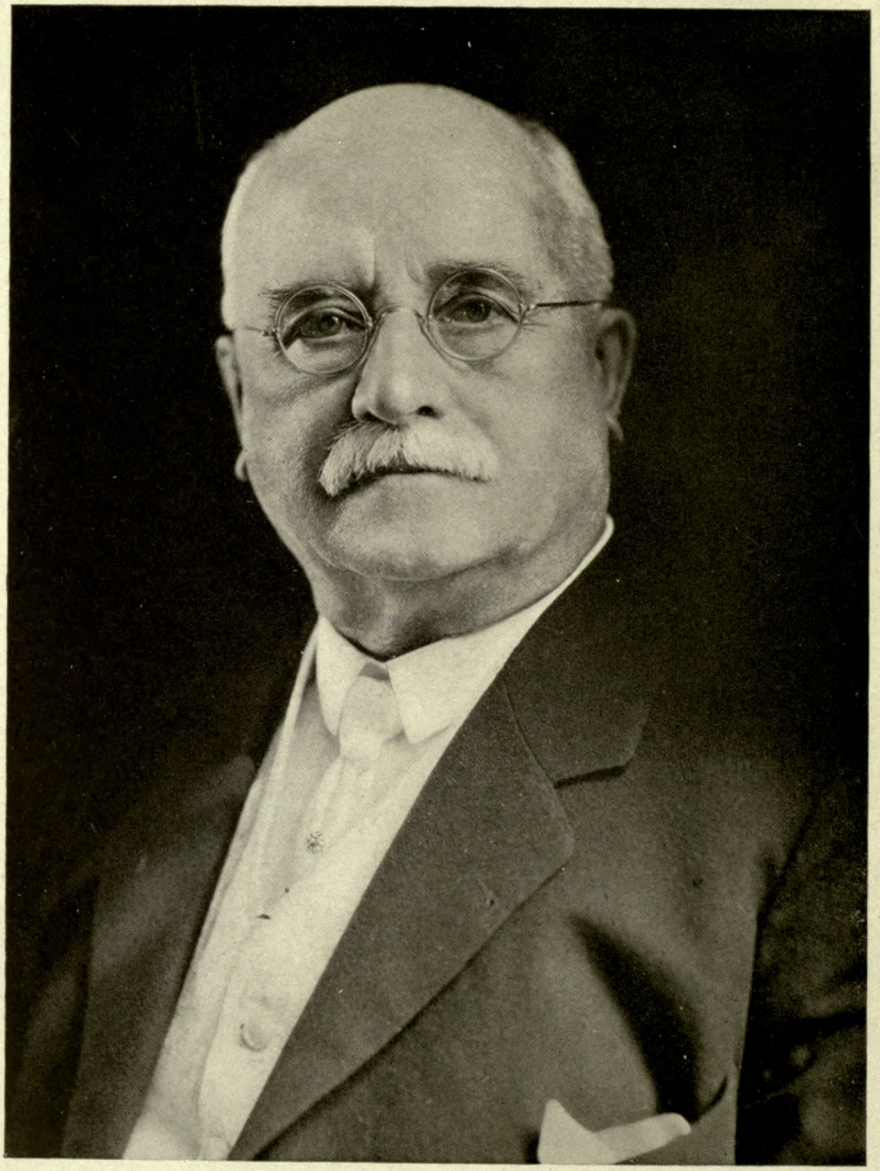
Hiram Edgar Towle was united in marriage, April 10, 1907, at Fort Fairfield, with Kate Everett, daughter of Elisha Spurgeon and Jane Rice (Raymond) Everett, the former a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and for many years a prominent citizen of that community, where he served on the Town Council. Mrs. Everett was a native of Simonds, New Brunswick, and came to this country in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Towle the following children were born: Mary Louise, born March 19, 1908; Everett Laforest, born October 5, 1909; Helen, born November 15, 1910, Charles Edgar, born June 24, 1912; Arthur Melvin, born November 25, 1913; Donald, born August 14, 1915; Ruth, born May 18, 1917; and Clara Elizabeth, born June 21, 1918.

DAVID DENNIS—The city of Gardiner, Maine, lost in the death of David Dennis one of her most respected and prominent citizens. For forty years he had been connected with the firm of Bartlett, Dennis Company as a partner, having entered its employ when a very young man.

Mr. Dennis was born in Litchfield, Maine, June 7, 1835, the son of John Dennis, Jr., and Harriette (Sawyer) Dennis, John Dennis, Jr., was born in Ipswich, Mass., May 30, 1780, and died February 4, 1866, in Litchfield. He was a farmer all his life and served the town as treasurer. He bore arms against the British in the War of 1812. David Dennis was educated in the schools of Litchfield, at first in the public schools and later in the Litchfield Institute. After leaving the latter he taught school for a number of years, and



C. M. Towle



S. S. Pinco.

lived on a farm. In 1862 he came to Gardiner, and obtained a position with the firm of Bartlett, Barstow & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in flour and grain. He was eventually taken in as partner, and the firm name became, Bartlett, Dennis Company, and continued in this business until his death in 1904. He was also president of the Merchants Bank, Gardiner, and was trustee of the Gardiner Savings Bank. In politics Mr. Dennis was a Republican, and served one term in the city government, but never cared for public office. He was a member of the Masonic order including the degree of Knight Templar, and was treasurer for a number of years. He was an attendant of the Universalist church and was a liberal in his views.

Mr. Dennis married, January 21, 1863, Julia S. Bartlett, born in Litchfield, April 23, 1842, a daughter of John C. and Lydia (Robinson) Bartlett. They had four children, three of whom are living; Harriet S., of Gardiner; John B., of New York City; and Henry Ray, also of New York City.

STEPHEN SEDGLEY PINEO, a prominent wholesale and retail merchant of Milltown, Maine, his native place, was born February 10, 1850, son of David and Amelia (Hall-Sedgley) Pineo. On the paternal side he traces his lineage back to Jacques Pineo, a young Waldensian or Huguenot, who, in 1688, on account of religious persecution, fled from France to England, and with a companion named Goulard, took the oath of allegiance to the English government in London. This Jacques Pineo seems to have returned to France, as a short time later, 1690, he escaped from Lyons, where the King's troops were executing Protestants, and, seeking refuge in America, landed at Plymouth. He settled in Lebanon, Connecticut, and in 1706 married Dorothy Babcock.

His son, Peter Pineo, married Elizabeth Sampson, daughter of David and Mary (Chaffin) Sampson, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Vinton, the genealogist, considers it beyond a reasonable doubt that David Sampson here named was the son of Caleb and Mercy (Standish) Sampson. Caleb was the youngest son of Henry Sampson, one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims; and Caleb's wife, Mercy, was a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish and granddaughter of Captain Miles Standish and of John and Priscilla Alden. In 1763, Peter and Elizabeth (Sampson) Pineo removed to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, drawn thither by the large land grants offered by the British government to those who would settle in the country which the unfortunate Acadians had been forced to vacate. They were the parents of seven children, and their son, Jonathan, the next in line, settled in Machias, in 1770.

Jonathan Pineo was a prominent resident of Machias, serving as a member of the board of assessors. He was an active member of the first church, and assisted financially in erecting the first meeting house. He died in April, 1796, aged forty-nine years. His first wife was Esther Libby, born in Machias, in May, 1750, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Stone) Libby. She bore him eight sons and three daughters, of whom David was the third born. Jonathan Pineo married for his second wife Mrs. Bridget Doty, born Byron, daughter of an Admiral in the British navy.

David Pineo, Sr., son of Jonathan and Esther (Libby) Pineo, and grandfather of Stephen S. Pineo, was born in Machias, February 17, 1774, and acquired prominence among the business men of that town in his day. He eventually removed to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, where he died some years later, on January 24, 1863. On December 13, 1796, he married Priscilla Hill, who was born in Machias, July 28, 1780, and who died in St. Stephen, September 30, 1850. She was the mother of eight children.

David Pineo, Jr., son of David Pineo, Sr., and his wife, Priscilla, was born in Machias, September 25, 1803. When a young man he came to Calais, making his way through the woods by the aid of spotted trees; and in 1836 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he followed successfully for ten years. About the year 1846 he embarked in mercantile business. This he carried on a number of years, his last days being passed in retirement. He died October 5, 1862. Previous to the Rebellion he voted with the Democratic party, but in 1861 he became a Republican. In his younger days he was actively interested in military affairs. In his religious belief he was a Methodist, and for many years was identified with that church as an official and class leader. On February 6, 1832, David Pineo, Jr., married Mrs. Amelia Hall Sedgley, born in St. Stephen, March 9, 1807, daughter of John Hall. Of the eight children born of this union, five lived to maturity, namely: 1. Josiah H., who was employed in the custom house at Milltown. 2. George W., a mechanic. 3. Minerva, who married James A. Roberts, of Waterboro, Maine. Mr. Roberts, at the time of his marriage, was teaching school in Calais. Afterward he removed to

Buffalo, New York, and established a large law business in that city. At one time he served as Comptroller of the State. Mr. Roberts is the father of two children: i. Joseph Banks, a graduate of Bowdoin College and Buffalo Law School; ii. Amelia Pineo. 4. David. 5. Stephen S., of further mention. David Pineo, Jr., was a successful railroad engineer, residing at Moncton, New Brunswick, and is now retired.

Stephen Sedgley Pineo was educated in the schools of Milltown, and at the age of fifteen he began work upon the boom. When eighteen years old he was placed in charge of the boom, a position he occupied until 1872. In the spring of 1873 he became a clerk in the store of James G. Smith, remaining until the failure of his employer, when he was stricken with a severe illness, which continued for two years. On October 23, 1877, a short time after his recovery, he established himself in business, having borrowed sufficient capital to make the start. After struggling for a while to keep his little business from being a failure, his zeal and integrity won for him many friends. At the present time he is carrying on one of the largest general stores in Washington county, besides a flourishing meat market.

Politically, Mr. Pineo supports the Republican party. He has been frequently solicited to accept nominations to public offices, but he has invariably declined, as his business interests demand his undivided attention. Mr. Pineo resides at the old homestead on Main street, which the family have occupied since 1832.

On June 30, 1876, Mr. Pineo married Annie T. Brown, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Brown, of Milltown. Mrs. Pineo died June 16, 1896, leaving two children: Louise A., and Stephen.

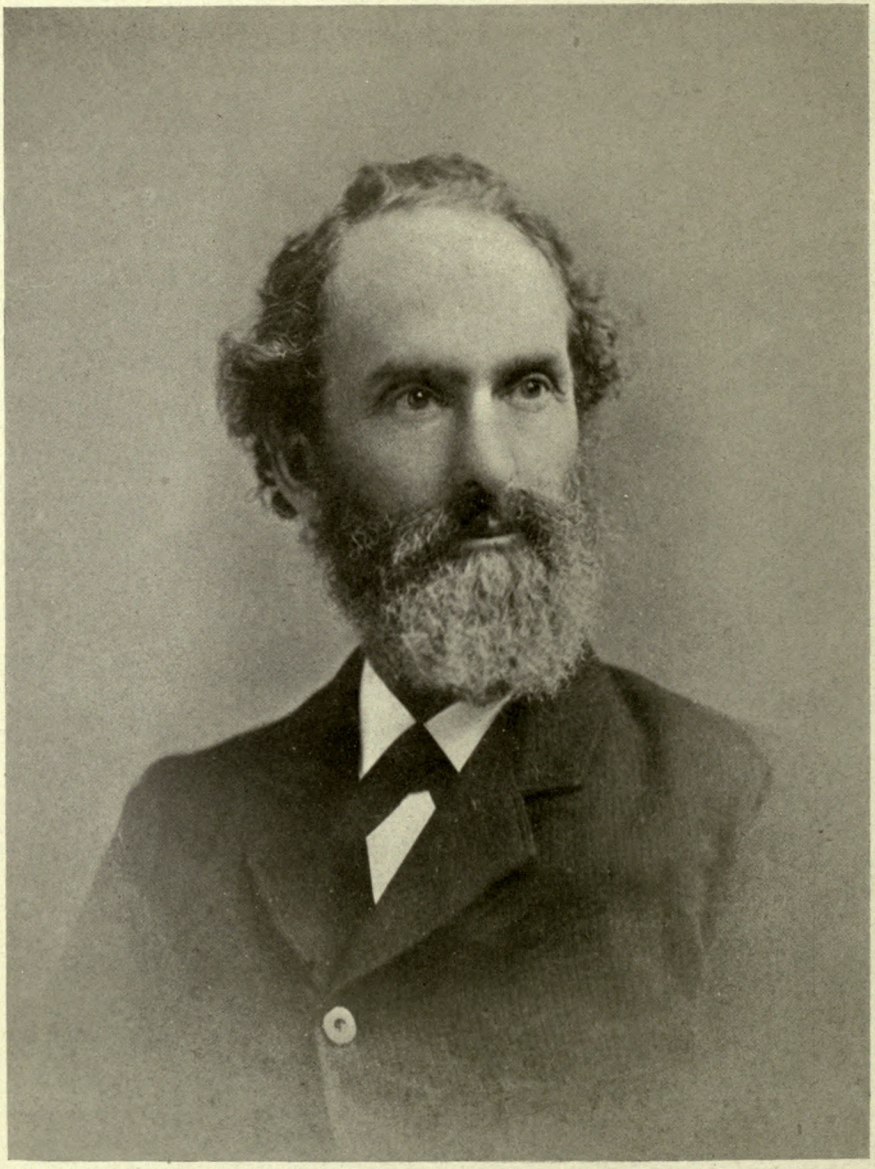
MICAJAH HUDSON, one of the prominent citizens of Guilford, Maine, was born in Guilford, Piscataquis county, Maine, November 23, 1854, the son of Henry and Emily Frances (Martin) Hudson. Henry Hudson was born in Orange, New Hampshire, October 26, 1824, and died in Canaan, New Hampshire, June 24, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in Dover in June, 1849, and was in active practice up to the time of his death. He married Emily Frances Martin, who was born in Guilford, Maine, May 31, 1831, and died March 11, 1911. Their children were: Henry Hudson, born in Guilford, March 19, 1851; Micajah, of the present mention; and James, born in Guilford, October 22, 1857. Emily Frances (Martin) Hudson was the daughter of Addison and Lydia (Otis) Martin, their other daughter having been Martha A. Martin. Lydia Otis was born in Leeds, Maine, October 24, 1799, and was killed by lightning. Mr. Martin married a second time and of this marriage there were two children: Otis and Oscar E. The second wife of Addison Martin was Achsa Leadbetter, born in Montville, Maine, October 4, 1818. Addison Martin was a merchant and opened the first general store in Guilford in the year 1825, and continued there in trade for thirty years. He served as trial justice for many years. He was a Methodist and a Republican.

Micajah Hudson was educated in the town schools of Guilford, after which he attended the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, and also the Foxcroft Academy. For the ten years between 1875 and 1885 he lived on a farm in the town of Abbot, and while living there was elected the town treasurer in which office he served for a year, and also served in that of selectman for five years. In August, 1885, he moved back to Guilford and went into the mercantile business, and continued in that business for seventeen year. After disposing of his mercantile business he went into the pulp wood business and has been in that for sixteen years, and in this latter he still is active. For twenty-one years he has been chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Guilford, and was a member of the Governor's Council during the years 1915 and 1916.

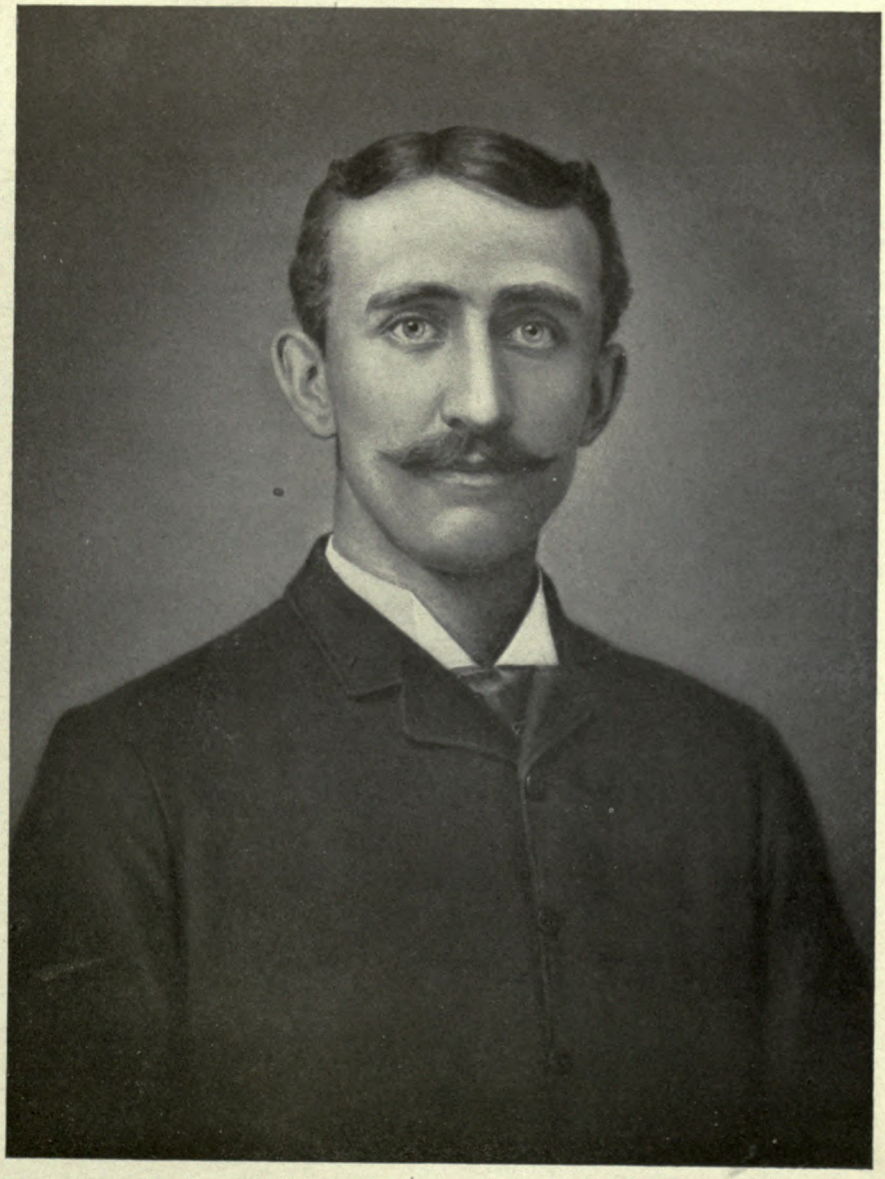
Mr. Hudson is a Democrat in his political views, but has never cared to hold office. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He and his wife contribute to the support of the Methodist Episcopal church of Guilford.

Mr. Hudson married, in Dexter, Maine, January 22, 1876, Mabel N. Packard, who was born at Parkman, Maine, July 3, 1853. She is a daughter of Levi Allen and Deborah Rosanna (Harris) Packard, the former having been a farmer, and was for many years a selectman of his town. The daughter of Micajah and Mabel N. (Packard) Hudson is Lettie Emily, born in Abbot, April 14, 1877, and married Arthur Wilmer Drake, of Albion, Maine, November 22, 1904.

WALTER SAWYER HOBBS—Several members of the Hobbs family came to Maine from Leominster, Massachusetts, and pioneers of the name have been identified with the settlement of several towns in different counties of the State. Walter S. Hobbs was a grandson of Eben Hobbs, and a son of Charles F. Hobbs, a native of Maine, and his wife, Abbie (Sawyer) Hobbs, a native



CHAS. F. HOBBS



WALTER S. HOBBS

of New Hampshire. Charles F. Hobbs was for many years engaged in the furniture business in Camden, and died in New York City, February 9, 1907. He was a member of the Masonic order, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational parish. Charles F. and Abbie (Sawyer) Hobbs were the parents of two sons: Walter S., of further mention; and George E., both of whom are deceased.

Walter Sawyer Hobbs was born in Camden, Maine, February 26, 1861, died October 19, 1895. After several years' attendance in the public schools of Camden, he was a student at Brimfield (Massachusetts) Academy, there finisihng his studies. He began business life in Boston as clerk in a retail shoe store, and later became a traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house, remaining in Western territory four years. He then settled on an Oregon ranch, his health having broken under the strain of business. He remained at the ranch three years, then returned to Camden, married, and with his bride again made his home at the Oregon ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs remained in Oregon until June, 1895, then returned to Camden, where Mr. Hobbs died the following Otcober, not yet having reached his thirty-fifth year. He was a man of quiet, home loving tastes, well liked by all who knew him. Mr. Hobbs was a Republican in politics, but took no part in public life except to exercise the rights of citizenship. He attended the Episcopal church, but belonged to no orders nor clubs.

Mr. Hobbs married, September 5, 1893, in Camden, Maine, Georgie Haskell, who survives him, daughter of C. C. and Sarah (Burd) Haskell. C. C. Haskell, a shoemaker, born in New Gloucester, Maine, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Nineteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He died March 16, 1872. Sarah (Burd) Haskell was born in Camden, Maine, where she married and always lived.

THOMAS JAMES FROTHINGHAM—One of the representative business men of Portland, Maine, and a deservedly honored citizen thereof is Thomas James Frothingham, whose influence is felt by a large circle of friends and business associates. He is not a native of the city, nor indeed of the State, although practically all the associations of his life have been formed there as he was but five years of age when it first became his home. He is a son of Thomas and Abbie E. (Coster) Frothingham, old residents of Brooklyn, New York, who later came to Portland, Maine, where they made their home until the close of their lives.

Born July 2, 1861, at Brooklyn, New York, Thomas James Frothingham accompanied his parents to Portland when they came there in 1866, and it was in the latter city that his education was received. He attended the public schools of Portland, graduated from the Park Street Grammar School, and then for eighteen months studied in the Portland High School. His family was not in very good circumstances at the time, and young Mr. Frothingham was obliged to give up his studies at this point in order to support himself. He was then sixteen years of age and was able very quickly to gain a position as bill clerk for the firm of Little & Company, a concern engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. After six months in this employ, Mr. Frothingham secured a better position with the firm of A. and S. E. Spring, importers and exporters, with whom he remained for the next ten years. Here he was promoted rapidly to more responsible positions, but during the entire period kept his mind centered on his ambition to engage in an independent business. With this end in view, he laid by as much of his earnings as he could afford to do, and when about twenty-six years of age had the gratification of finding himself in a position to become independent. Accordingly, he entered the laundry business, and is at the present time proprietor of the Globe Laundry of Portland, an enterprise which he has himself built up and which is now doing a splendid business. Mr. Frothingham has not confined his activities, however, to his private business interest, but is a conspicuous figure in the fraternal and club life of Portland. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Ancient Landmark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Portland Club and was for some time a member of its board of governors. In politics, Mr. Frothingham is a Republican and is a staunch upholder of the principles and policies of that party. He has no ambition for political preferment, however, and has never held any public office. In his religious belief he is a Universalist and attends the First Church of that denomination in Portland.

On November 26, 1888, Mr. Frothingham was united in marriage with Angie Barstow Pennell, a native of Portland, and a daughter of Thomas and Lettice Orr (Williams) Pennell, residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham ten children have been born, of whom seven are now living.

In many ways Mr. Frothingham is typical of much that is best in America, of what we like to think of as "the American," combining in his single person an extraordinary number of traits and qualities, a certain talent or, in the homely phrase, knack of adapting himself to all conditions, a versatility scarcely to be found elsewhere in the world, the children of this land having been trained in this faculty by that most exacting of teachers, Necessity. To an unusual degree of business genius, he adds a very compelling personality, and a mind quick to take advantage of every opportunity as it arose—all of these, separately and in union, American characteristics.

BENJAMIN WALKER—From what part of England the Walkers of New England came is not definitely known. The founder of the Fryeburg, Maine, branch was supposedly Captain Richard Walker, who was ensign of the military company at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630. Descendants settled in New Hampshire and Maine, one of these being Benjamin Walker, to whose memory this page in the history of his native State is dedicated. He was a son of Captain Joseph Walker, born in Fryeburg, Maine, about 1770, and son of Joseph and Sarah Brown Walker. Captain Joseph Walker was long a merchant of Portland, Maine, owning a great deal of land on what was called in his honor, "Walker street." He married, in Bridgton, Maine, Mary Foster, and their home in Portland was at the corner of Walker and Congress streets, and was rebuilt and enlarged by Captain Walker. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Universalist. He received his military title, "Captain," from service in the State militia.

Benjamin Walker, son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Foster) Walker, was born in Denmark, Oxford county, Maine, forty miles northwest of Portland, March 25, 1798, died in Bridgton, Maine, September 26, 1869. In 1808 his parents moved to a farm at Westbrook, Cumberland county, Maine, five miles northwest of Portland, and there with his sons operated a farm. When Captain Walker moved into Portland, Benjamin did not accompany him, but remained at Westbrook on the farm which he purchased on Cobb's lane. There he remained until he moved to Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, in February, 1827, and there engaged in lumbering, employing a large force of men in lumbering and rafting logs, and in his saw mills. He became a large owner of farm and timber lands, ranking as one of the leading, substantial men of his section.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Walker in all things was public spirited and progressive, and took a deep interest in local and State affairs. He served Bridgton as councilman and as treasurer, and his legislative district as a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an attendant and a generous supporter of the Congregational church. His name stood high for uprightness and honor in his community, and his charity and kindness of heart were proverbial. Like all really big men he was jovial and good natured, every man who knew him feeling that they were friends. He was one of the strong, valuable men of his day, and although he passed from mortal view many years ago, his memory is warmly cherished by those who knew the true depths of his loyal nature.

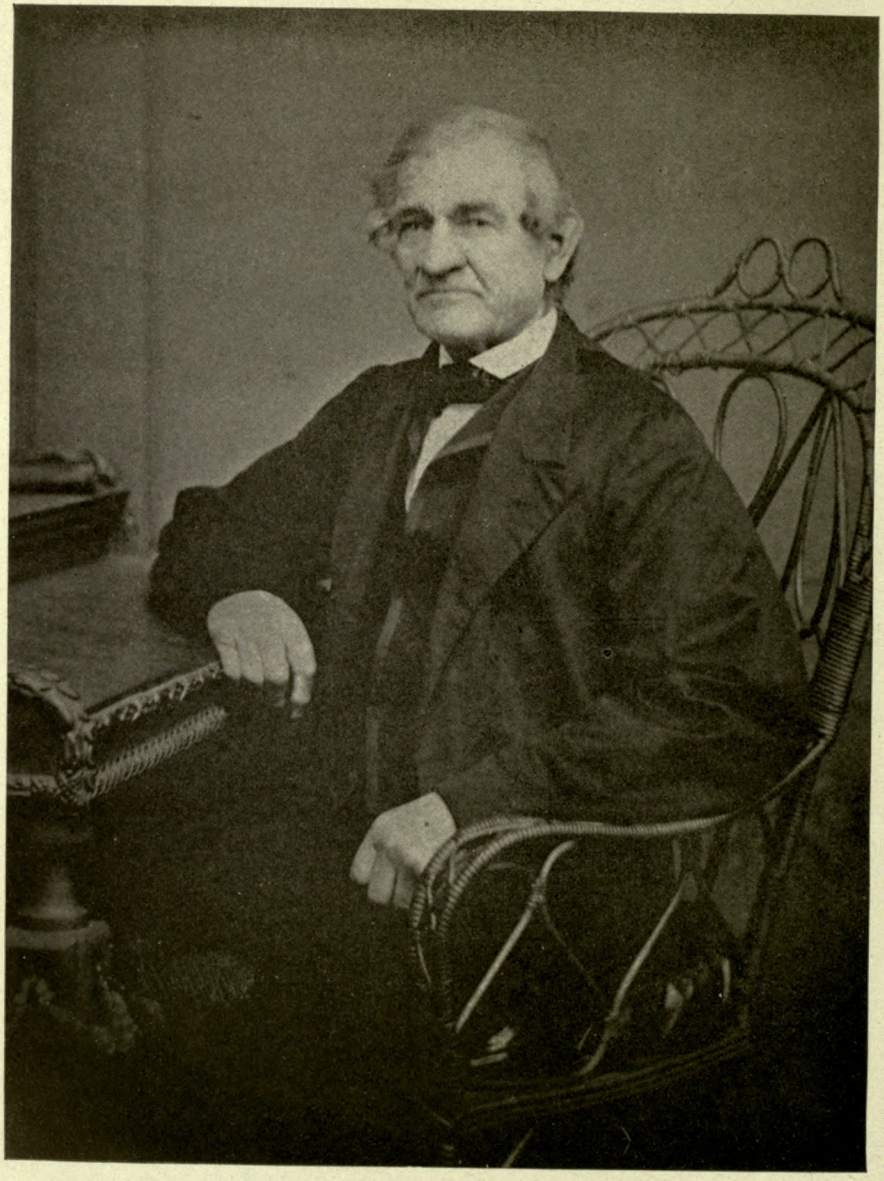
Benjamin Walker married, November 1, 1821, at Portland, Maine, Sarah A. Cross, born in Portland, March 25, 1797, died in Bridgton, Maine, August 8, 1863, daughter of Ebenezer Cross, born in Newburyport, and his wife, Abigail Webb, born in Westbrook, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in childhood. Two only of this family survive: Mrs. Lydia Adams, of Portland, Maine; and Caroline A. Walker, of Bridgton, Maine.

ALBERT SMITH PLUMMER, the well known business man of Lewiston, Maine, comes of an old New England family, which was founded in this country by one Francis Plummer, who came from England during the Colonial period and located in Massachusetts. For many generations the name has been associated with Maine, however, members of the family having been distinguished there in several different departments of life.

Mr. Plummer is a son of William Henry Plummer, who was born at Westbrook, Maine June 13, 1812. Mr. Plummer, Sr., came as a young man to Portland and took a prominent part in the affairs of that city, serving at one time as assessor of Portland, and was active for many years in politics there. He also held the posi-



Benjn Walker



CAPTAIN GEORGE CARD

tion of deputy marshal under Neal Dow during the troublesome time of the rum riots. He married Mrs. Mary Weymouth (Wilkinson) Waldron, who was a native of Berwick, Maine, and who died in Portland, November 8, 1892. Mr. Plummer, Sr., died there May 12, 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, Sr., four children were born, as follows: Lorenzo B., deceased; Mary Jane, deceased; Ellen H., who is now the widow of George H. Chaplin, and makes her home in the town of Naples, Maine; and Albert Smith, of whom further.

Born August 8, 1847, at Portland, Maine, Albert Smith Plummer passed his childhood and early youth there, making his native city his home until he had attained his majority. It was at Portland also that he was educated, attending for this purpose the local public schools, and all the early associations of his life were formed at that place. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental home and came to Lewiston, where he entered the employ of Bradford Conant & Company, with which concern he remained for a period of twenty-three years. Mr. Plummer, however, also cherished the ambition to be engaged in an independent business and accordingly saved a large percentage of his earnings with this end in view. Eventually, after twenty-three years of service, he found himself in the position to engage in business on his own account, and thus realized his ambition and formed a partnership with a Mr. Roak, under the firm name of Roak & Plummer, and with this gentleman established an undertaking establishment. Not long after, however, Mr. Roak died and Mr. Plummer continued the business in partnership with Charles E. Merrill, under the firm name of Plummer & Merrill. In course of time Mr. Prince J. Doe and G. Ray Lewis were also taken into the firm and these two gentlemen, upon the occasion of Mr. Merrill's death, some years afterwards, purchased his interest and are now Mr. Plummer's associates. The business is continued under the name of the Plummer & Merrill Company and has now, thanks to the business sagacity and foresight of Mr. Plummer, become the largest of its kind in Auburn. During the early part of his residence in Lewiston, Mr. Plummer was actively interested in local public affairs and for some time served as a member of the City Council here, but the demands of his business have more recently forced him to devote his entire attention thereto, and although he still retains an equally keen interest in political issues generally, he has retired from active participation. Mr. Plummer is not too busy to devote a considerable portion of his time to social and fraternal matters, and he is particularly prominent in the work of the Masonic order in Auburn. He has taken his thirty-second degree in this order, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies in Lewiston, among which should be mentioned Rabboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. Mr. Plummer has always made his home in Lewiston, although his business establishment is in Auburn, and has come to be a very well known figure in the life of that community. In his religious belief he is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination in Lewiston.

Albert Smith Plummer was united in marriage, September 16, 1872, with Helen Mariam Curtiss, a native of Wellington, Maine, and a daughter of Benjamin F. and Susan (Buzzell) Curtiss. To Mr. and Mrs. Plummer one child has been born, Elizabeth Curtiss, October 27, 1889. She is now the wife of Karl R. Toner, of Lewiston.

Mr. Plummer has the reputation among his numerous associates of a man who attends most strictly to his business and always fulfills his obligations. It could be said of him that he can always be found either in his office or at home, and this really expresses the truth of him very aptly, his interests being centered chiefly about these two things. Towards all he acts alike, is a man of sterling character and genial disposition, possesses many devoted friends, and he never is happier than when by some simple act or word he can bring happiness to those about him. He is one who puts the ideal of Christian charity into daily practice, and there are few men who are so greatly respected as Mr. Plummer in the community.

CAPTAIN GEORGE CARD—The fame of Captain George Card, master mariner, royal navy pilot of her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria's war ships, was more than local, for he sailed many ships and lived in both Nova Scotia and the United States, although, perhaps, he was best known in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where, for many years, he piloted the war vessels of the British navy in and out of that harbor. He was a Nova Scotian by birth but his life included an American residence at Eastport, extending over

a period of several years. From boyhood he followed the sea, serving in every condition of shipboard life from cabin boy to quarter deck, and was a master of ships when a young man, and until his death, at the age of seventy-seven, was in active service. His career included both naval and merchant marine service, and after reaching the quarter deck he was constantly a master of ships, sailing all seas, except the years he was one of the Royal navy pilots at Halifax. Gruff, hale and hearty, he made friends everywhere, performed every duty well, was a true and loving husband and father, and when the news went out that the veteran sea captain had given his last command and sailed away over uncharted seas, there was deep and genuine regret both felt and expressed by his many friends and acquaintances. He belonged to the day of the real mariner, for steam navigation was unknown until his life was well advanced and he had learned the true sailor's trade. Having a warm heart he sympathized with everyone in distress, and on many occasions risked his own life to save others, chivalry at sea then not having felt the blighting influence of the Hun who slays not saves those in peril at sea.

Captain George Card was born in Newport, Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1791, died in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1867. He spent his youth at Newport, and there attended the schools, which at that early day were limited in their scope and advantages. He began at an early age to follow the sea, shipping as cabin boy and rising within a few years through the mates' berths to the command of a vessel. He sailed ships from the port of Halifax to all parts of the world, and no captain of the merchant marine better served his owners, his voyages being usually made in the shortest possible time, while he combined with his skill and bravery as a navigating master, a keen business sense which was of great value to his owners, even when a supercargo was carried. After becoming head of a family he moved to Campabello, New Brunswick, Canada, and from there continued his seafaring life, later returning to Halifax, which was his home until moving to Eastport, Maine, these changes of residences caused by the changing of ship and his ship owners, he maintaining his family home at the home port from which he sailed. He sailed Eastport ships for several years, then again returned to Halifax. Soon after the return he was commissioned a royal pilot, and for twelve years his duty was the piloting of British war ships in and out of the harbor of Halifax. He performed all the required duties of a royal pilot with caution and good judgment, being rated high on the list of pilots, and until his last illness, in 1867, was regular in the performance of his duty. For at least sixty of his seventy-seven years he was a member of the Church of England, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him.

Captain Card married, in Newport, Nova Scotia, Mary Mosher, born in the year 1800, died in 1884, daughter of Joseph Mosher, of an ancient Nova Scotian family. Captain and Mrs. Card were the parents of ten children: Priscilla, married Captain Stephen Ryerson; Edward, a sea captain of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; Elizabeth, died in infancy; George, who settled in the western part of the United States; James Hiram, died at sea; Rachel, married Samuel Rumery; Amy, married David Evans, of Eastport, Maine; Margaret J., of Portland, Maine; Mary Delina, married D. H. Dennett; and Delia, of Portland, Maine. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary Mosher Card returned with her family to Maine, locating in Portland, where she spent eight years, then moved to Eastport, Maine, where she resided until her death in 1884, being tenderly cared for by her devoted daughters. She is buried in Eastport, Maine, and is lovingly remembered as a woman of deeply religious nature, strong in her convictions, devoted to her husband and children. The Misses Margaret J. and Delia Card are now residents of Portland, Maine, and gave tender, loving care to their mother in her many years of widowhood and old age, and are both women of culture and refinement, and are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ZEPHIRIN VINCENT, who without doubt is one of the most influential citizens of Auburn, Maine, was born on March 11, 1877, in the small town of La Presentation, near the city of Montreal, Canada, and came with his parents from that place to Salem, Maine, while still an infant in arms. It thus happens that his earliest associations were with the United States, in which country his subsequent life has been passed. As a matter of fact, his parents were citizens of the United States, and their home had previously been this same town of Salem, their presence in Canada being explained by the fact that they had gone there for reasons of health. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Lewiston from Massachusetts, where they resided for some four years, during which time the



J. C. York

lad began his education. Then they came to Auburn, where Mr. Vincent has resided ever since.

Mr. Vincent attended the parochial school in connection with the Catholic church of Lewiston, but his entire schooling did not exceed more than five years, for at the age of twelve he abandoned his studies and began to work for his father in the latter's soda water manufactory which he had established in Auburn. He continued to work in this establishment for some ten years, and was then given a position on the Auburn police force, being appointed thereto by Mayor Wilson. He continued to serve in this capacity for four years, and in 1905 received the appointment as turnkey and jailer for Androscoggin county. He continued to hold this position during 1905 and the three years following, but in 1908 resigned the post and bought out his father's interest in the soda water manufactory. After this Mr. Vincent turned his attention to building a business that had already met with marked success, and established a wholesale confectionery business, and from that time to the present it has prospered highly under his capable management. In the year 1911 he erected the present handsome three-story building, measuring fifty by a hundred feet, and in 1913 put up a large addition to the same. His plant occupied the entire ground floor and is taxed to its capacity to turn out sufficient soda water to meet the demands of the trade. His market extends over a radius of some fifty miles. The plant bottles Coca-Cola, Herbo, the Vinco brand of ginger ale, and other kinds of soft drinks. There is also a confectionery department in connection with the plant and several popular brands of confections are made there.

Mr. Vincent was united in marriage, July 28, 1896, with Alma Labonte, a native of Quebec, Canada, and a daughter of John B. and Maria (Couture) Labonte. To Mr. and Mrs. Vincent four children were born, as follows: Antoinette M., born June 13, 1897, and resides with her parents in Auburn; Dominick Z., born January 21, 1898; Gertrude B., born March 17, 1900; Florence M., born June 21, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and their family are members of the Roman Catholic church and attend St. Louis Church of that demonination.

A word here is appropriate concerning Mr. Vincent's father and the Vincent family in general. The Vincents originally came from France and located at Varennes, Canada, near the city of Montreal, where they resided for a number of generations. Mr. Vincent's father, Sabin Vincent, was born at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, August 12, 1850, and was the first of the family to come to Maine. He now lives retired in the city of Auburn in this State. He married Victoria Boucher, also a native of St. Hyacinthe, where she was born January 19, 1851, and to them nine children have been born, of whom the first three died in infancy. The survivors are as follows: Anna, who lives unmarried in Auburn; Ovila; Zephirin, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Arthur E.; Joseph N.; Emily, who is the widow of Fortunate Belleau.

Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to those principles of human conduct that play so vital a part in the moulding of society, are the traits which lay at the base of the character of Zephirin Vincent, and were the cause of his business success, and the respect which he enjoys in the community. He is without doubt a model of citizenship.

JOHN ELLIS YORK, third son of Advardis and Jane (Irving) York, was a native of Knoxford, New Brunswick, and was born May 27, 1860. The name of the family is derived from the ancient city of York, the capital of Yorkshire. The early inhabitants of New Gloucester, Massachusetts, numbered several of the name, who were active in the making of the town.

(I) Richard York was a native of England, and settled in Wakefield, New Brunswick. He married Susan Gallup.

(II) Advardis York, son of Richard and Susan (Gallup) York, was born in Wakefield, in 1823. In 1869 he removed to Mars Hill, Aroostook county, and engaged in farming. He was a consistent member of the Free Baptist Church. He married Jane Irving, daughter of Robert Irving. The following children were born of this union: Richard, deceased; Robert Alonzo, deceased; John Ellis, Colman N., of Mars Hill; David, deceased; Alfred, deceased; Frank, deceased; Nehemiah, deceased; Edwin W., Washington, Advardis, Winlock, Washington, and Maggie, now Mrs. D. D. Banks, of Mars Hill.

(III) John Ellis York was educated in the common schools of New Brunswick and Mars Hill, to which his father came to live when the lad was only nine years old. Until he was twenty years old he remained on his father's farm and then went into the general merchandising business. He conducted a large farm and dealt in potatoes, starch and hay, having been a large buyer, shipper and grower of potatoes. He dealt

extensively in lumber, having owned and operated a saw mill in Mars Hill. He was one of the substantial men of Aroostook, was very active in helping to build up the town in which he lived, being closely connected with all town affairs; was one of the directors of the Mars Hill Trust Company, and a strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of Aroostook Lodge, No. 179, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Blaine, and Houlton Lodge, No. 835, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Kora Temple of Lewiston.

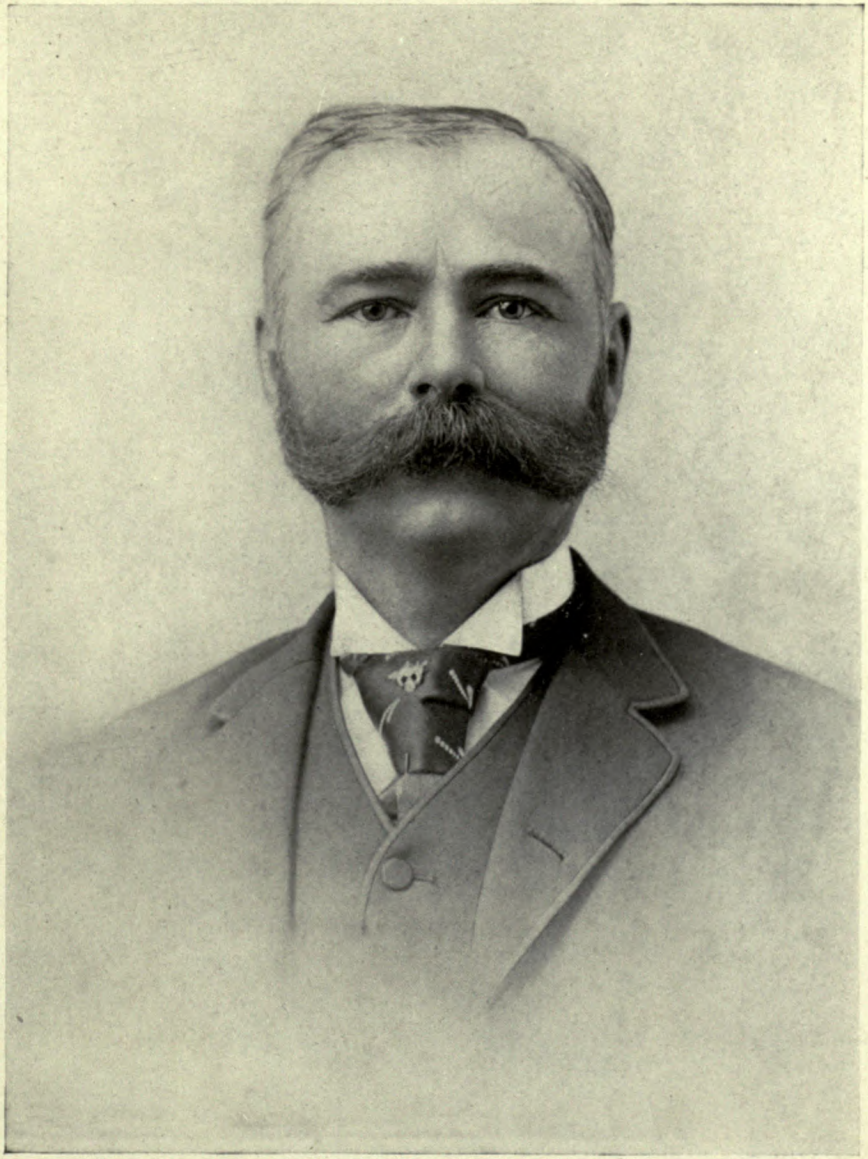
Mr. York married (first) Lizzie Banks, daughter of T. H. Banks. Children: Pearl I., Ella S., Thomas R., and Frank A. Mrs. York died in 1904. On May 9, 1908, Mr. York married (second) Clementine C. Johnston, second daughter of Alonzo C. and Philena Flannery Johnston, of Fort Fairfield. Mr. York died May 16, 1918.

KING FOY GRAHAM—Scotland has never been one of the countries that has sent her children in great numbers to the "New World," there to form an element in the great race that is even now forming here in America, the melting-pot of the nations, although in the Colonial period of our history the proportion was larger than it has since been. Nevertheless we may boast of a fair strain of the Scotch blood in our veins, a fair number of its hardy sons in our midst, and feel sure that whatsoever its quantity, in quality it is one of the best elements in our body politic.

David Graham, father of King F. Graham, was born in Scotland, near Perth, and while still a boy emigrated with his parents to Canada, where he resided for some time. He later came to Westbrook, Maine, and secured employment as a blacksmith with the S. D. Warren Company, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1902. He was married to Rose L. Hadlock, whose birth occurred in Westbrook, Cumberland county, Maine, and she survived him six years, her death having occurred in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. David Graham were the parents of five children, as follows: James, who died in infancy; George C., a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, and in the employ of the General Electric Company there; King Foy, of whom further; James W., a resident of Westbrook, and who is the general manager of the Portland Water Distillery; and Annie J., who resides with her brother, King Foy.

King Foy Graham was born at Westbrook, Maine, October 20, 1868. He received the preliminary portion of his education in the public schools of his native region, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the mason's trade. He continued in this occupation for some time and later engaged in business on his own account. In this he proved very successful and has been doing business as a mason contractor for the past twenty years. At the present time Mr. Graham's business is conducted at No. 43 Haskel street and his home is also located in this same building. Mr. Graham is very prominent in the political and social activities of the community. He is affiliated with the Republican party. In the fall of 1913 he was appointed by Governor Haynes to fill the unexpired term of office caused by the death of Sheriff Everett G. Scully, term ending January 1, 1915. He was elected sheriff in 1916, his term beginning in January, 1917. He is an ardent Prohibitionist and supports that cause in every possible manner. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which association he has been connected for some time. In his religious belief Mr. Graham is a Congregationalist, attending the church of that denomination in Westbrook. He is extremely interested in Sunday school work and gives liberally to the support of the philanthropic undertakings of the church. Mr. Graham is an ardent baseball "fan" and an advocate of out-door sports generally. Mr. Graham's life is an active one. He is typical of the energetic man of affairs, whose united labors have built up the industrial development of New England. In him also is this type characteristic of New England, the energy and industry based upon a foundation of moral strength which renders it doubly effective with the power which forebearance always gives. His honor and integrity are unimpeachable, his sense of justice sure and his charity and tolerance broad and far-reaching. His successes are made permanent, founded as they are on the confidence of his associates, and he has built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men. Mr. Graham is a perfect model for the younger generation to follow.

SYLVANUS BOURNE, deceased, of Portland, Maine, was a man well and favorably known in many different connections in the community where he made his home. He was prominently associated with many of the aspects of the community's life, and in each and all of them established for himself a reputation for integrity and probity not surpassed by any of his fellow cit-



S. Rourne

izens. His death, which occurred at his home in this city, August 29, 1917, was felt as a personal loss to a great number of friends and associates, and the whole community realized that a citizen of the highest type, a faithful friend and a virtuous man had been called from their midst. Mr. Bourne came of a good old Maine family which had been identified with the "Pine Tree State" for a number of generations, his father, Major M. B. Bourne, having been a native here. The elder Mr. Bourne was born at Harrison, Maine, and there his childhood was spent. As a young man he came to Portland, and here engaged in business as a roofing contractor, and from the outset met with considerable success. He was employed by the city government to do much of the public work of that nature, and many of the finest buildings in the city were roofed by him. When his son, Sylvanus, had grown to manhood, he took him into partnership with him, and this association continued until the death of the elder man, which occurred at the early age of sixty-seven years. His great success in his business, and his activity in connection with the affairs of Portland, made him an influential figure here, and he was considered one of the substantial business men of this place. Major Bourne married Dorcas Rounds, of Buckfield, Maine, who survived him and lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years and six months. She and her husband were faithful members of the Baptist church.

Born September 24, 1847, at Portland, Maine, Sylvanus Bourne, son of Major M. B. and Dorcas (Rounds) Bourne, has made this city his home ever since. He secured his education at the local public schools and attended the Portland High School to complete his studies. He then entered his father's establishment, where he learned the trade of slater and became very proficient at it. He showed himself to be possessed of a quick and alert mind and easily gained a good grasp of business methods, so that it was only shortly after his beginning work for his father that the latter admitted him to partnership and the firm became M. B. Bourne & Son. After the death of the elder Mr. Bourne, Sylvanus Bourne, who had in the meantime been assuming a greater and greater proportion of the management of affairs, continued it, with the highest kind of success. It was not long before the great business talent possessed by Mr. Bourne began to make itself known in the further development of the already large business, which he extended much beyond its former dimensions, receiving and accepting contracts for work outside the original territory of operations. Indeed, Mr. Bourne became one of the foremost men in the State of Maine in this line, and the work that he did, and the materials that he used in every job, whether small or large, were of the very best type, so he gained for himself that most valuable of all assets to the man of business, the reputation of filling all one's obligations, and of living up to the spirit as well as to the letter of one's contracts.

Besides his large business activities, Mr. Bourne was a participant in the public affairs of Portland, and was a figure of prominence in local Republican party organization. He was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the party stands, and was its candidate for public office on several different occasions, as well as being a prominent member of the Republican Club. Mr. Bourne was elected to the Portland City Council and served on that body with a zeal and disinterestedness that might well serve as a model to the average city government. Like his father, Mr. Bourne was a Baptist in belief and attended the church of that denomination in Portland, and was active in the work of the congregation. He was a prominent Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, being a life member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Nemon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Boston; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Portland Club, and a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the city.

Sylvanus Bourne was united in marriage, November 26, 1868, with Georgiana Stilson, a daughter of Ira and Mary (Hay) Stilson, old and highly respected residents of Portland. Mrs. Bourne survives her husband, and still conducts the great business left by him, in conjunction with her son-in-law, Charles E. B. King. She is prominent in social and church circles here, and is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne became the parents of two children, as follows: Ella A., who became the wife of Charles E. B. King, now the active head of the firm of M. B. Bourne & Son, to whom she has borne a son, who died in 1907, at the age of seven years; and Gertrude.

After the basic virtue of honesty, strong common sense and a powerful will, the latter tempered by unusual tact and judgment, were the basis of Mr. Bourne's character and, incidentally, of his marked success in life. Men felt instinctively that he was a strong man, a man upon whom they could lean in times of difficulty, and therefore, the more readily followed his lead in whatever they might be associated with him in. They felt also the charm of a warm heart and charitable nature, with the result that few men in the community could boast of so large a following of devoted personal friends, or exercise a greater influence in that most direct of ways, the effect of character upon character, of personality on personality, in the common relations of daily life. Of most versatile talents and broad tastes, he was, nevertheless, able to concentrate with the most complete single-mindedness on whatever objective he set before him. Another virtue was his strong love of home, a domestic instinct that found its expression in his desire to spend his leisure time by his own hearthstone and amongst the members of his immediate family. A devoted and affectionate husband and father, Mr. Bourne's conduct in these relations was not less exemplary than in his public and business life.

ARTHUR LINWOOD THAYER, of Bangor, Maine, was born at Sheldonville, Massachusetts, December 6, 1875, the son of Frederick Alphonso and Mary (Wilder) Thayer. Until 1878 his father was a jeweler, but after that time he retired to a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He had held several town offices in Charleston, Maine, where he still resides (1918). During the Civil War he served as a private in the United States Signal Corps from May 12, 1864, to December 9, 1865.

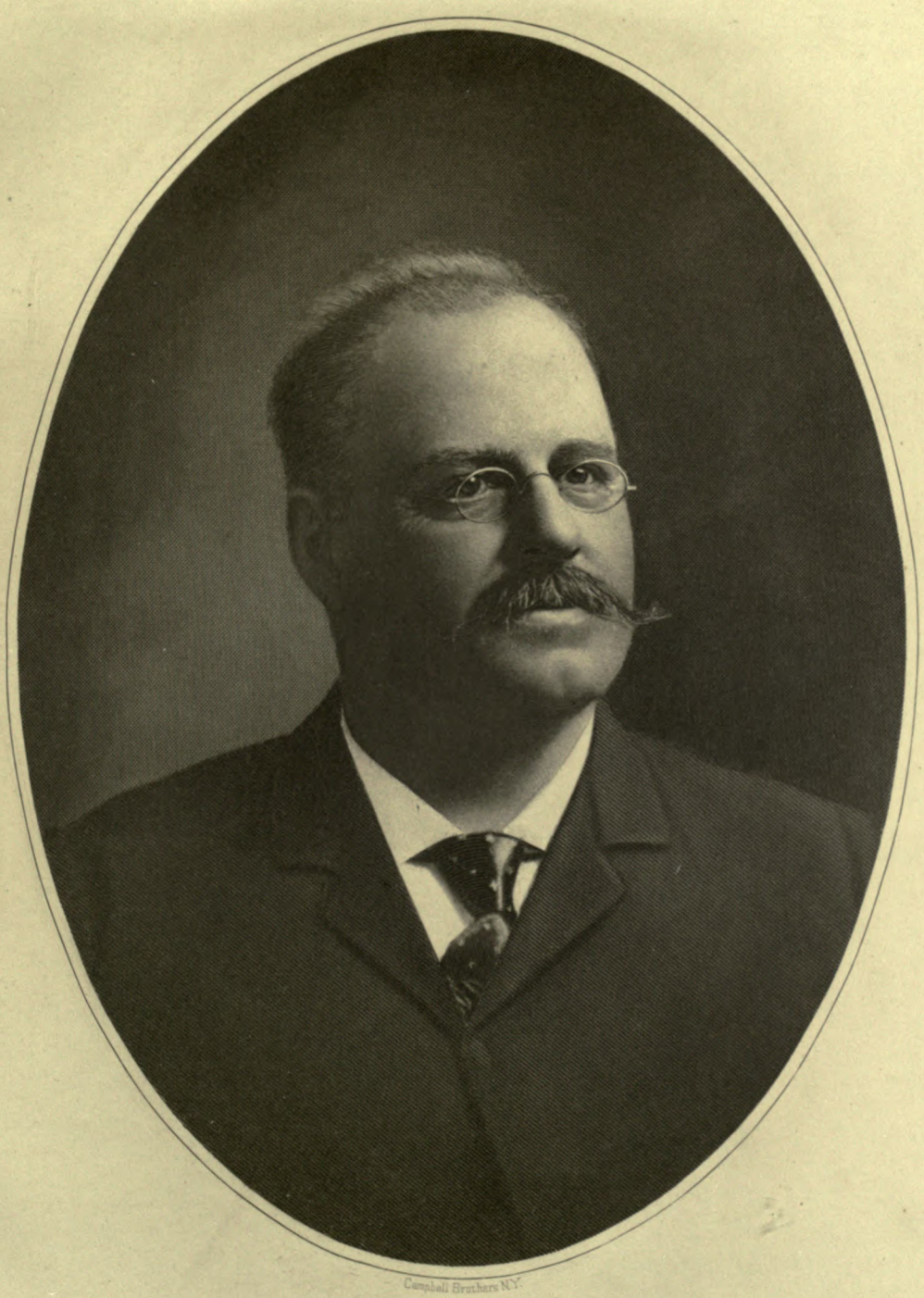
Arthur L. Thayer was educated at the Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Maine, which he left in 1900, going from there to Harvard University, from which he received his baccalaureate degree in 1904. Between 1904 and 1905, and between 1908 and 1910, he worked as a special student at the Harvard Law School. He was always deeply interested in work with young men, a field of activity for which he had early evinced a special talent, and during the years 1905-07 he filled the post of secretary of the Cornell University Christian Association. The next year he served as the secretary of the Phillip Brooks House Association, at Harvard University. From July, 1910, to October, 1911, he was the athletic director of the Guild Hall Association, of Marquette, Michigan. From August, 1917, he has been the secretary-treasurer of the Penobscot National Farm Loan Association. In his political views Mr. Thayer is a Republican and a Progressive, but he has never held political office. He enlisted January 13, 1916, in the Maine National Guard, as a member of the Bangor Machine Gun Company, Second Maine Infantry, and was mustered into Federal service June 28, 1916, as a private and received honorable discharge from the service August 25, 1916, with the rank of sergeant. October 9, 1917, he received the appointment as judge advocate of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Maine National Guard, with the rank of major.

Mr. Thayer is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charleston, Maine; of the Conduskeag Lodge, No. 53, of the Knights of Pythias, Bangor, Maine, and is a trustee. He is also a member of the Harvard Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, of the Harvard Chapter of the Acacia fraternity, and of the Reed Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi, Bangor, Maine. He belongs to the Bangor Masonic Club, and to the Hannibal Hamlin Club. He is a member of the Unitarian church, of Bangor, Maine.

He married, November 9, 1910, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Maud Louise Kuschke, daughter of Christian B. and Margaret L. Kuschke. They have two children: Arthur Linwood, Jr., born June 15, 1915; and Margaret Llewellyn, born August 15, 1916.

ALPHEUS SHAW BEAN, who was a substantial, successful business man of West Bethel, Maine, was a man of high character, just and upright in his business dealings, and well liked by all who knew him. He was a son of Daniel Freeman Bean, born in Bethel, Maine, a large stock dealer for many years. He married Polly P. White, born in Gilead, Maine. They were the parents of six children.

Alpheus Shaw Bean was born in Bethel, Maine, January 18, 1846, died September 20, 1899, at West Bethel, and was buried there. He was educated in public schools and at Gould's Academy, Bethel, and began business life as a commission merchant, dealing in farm products, poultry and eggs. He continued in that business for about six years, during which time he managed to save a thousand dollars before he reached the age of twenty-one, then going to California, where he remained for a short period. He continued very



Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Alpheus L. Bean



T. B. Kennedy

successful in all his undertakings, and acquired large business interests and an extensive landed estate. He was a man of exceptional business ability, and his advice was sought on important matters, particularly where land values were involved. He was very fond of out-of-door life and loved the woods. He possessed a host of friends, and was the soul of hospitality, never happier than when entertaining his friends in his own home. He was very domestic in his tastes, and loved his home, there finding his greatest joy. He was a Republican in politics, and for twenty-five years was postmaster of West Bethel. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and an attendant of the Universalist church.

Mr. Bean married, November 14, 1871, Lucinda Mason, born in Gilead, Maine, daughter of Moses and Martha (Walker) Mason, the Masons, like the Beans, tracing descent from English forebears. Moses Mason was born in Gilead, Maine, and there engaged in both farming and lumbering until his death in 1896. He held many town offices, and was a man of influence in his community. Martha Walker was born in Emden, Maine, and there married Moses Mason. They were the parents of seven children.

JOHN YEATON SCRUTON — Lewiston, Maine, and that section of the "Pine Tree State" surrounding this progressive city, is noted for the numbers of her successful business men, and among these none is more prominent than John Yeaton Scruton. He is a son of Edwin F. Scruton, and a member of an old and distinguished family.

The first ancestor was Thomas Scruton, who sailed from Ireland to the United States at an early date, and on his arrival in this country came to New Hampshire. Some time later, however, the family removed to Maine, and it was in this State that the birth of Edwin F. Scruton, the father of the Mr. Scruton of this article, was born in 1859. Edwin F. Scruton was a native of Lewiston, Maine, and it was in this city that he resided during his entire life, and here that he was engaged in a successful clothing business for a period of about thirty years. He took a prominent part in public affairs and at one time served as alderman and overseer of the poor. He was identified with the Republican party, and was active in the political affairs of the region, being one of the leaders of this party. Despite the fact that he adhered to the principles of this party so ardently, he ended this association at the time of the formation of the Progressive party, with which organization he became identified and continued a supporter until his death, which occurred, October 19, 1913, at the age of fifty-four years. Edwin F. Scruton married Eldora M. Niles, who survives him and makes her home in Lewiston. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Sarah, who died when still a child; John Y.; and Arthur E., who married Theresa C. Costello, a native of Biddeford, Maine, and who is identified with his brother, John Y., in the printing business.

John Yeaton Scruton was born at Lewiston, Maine, February 9, 1890. He attended the Lewiston public schools, and finally the High School of this city, from which he graduated in 1909, and then matriculated at Bates College, where he remained for two years. He spent a year in the engraving department of the *Lewiston Journal*, and at the end of this period engaged in business with his brother, Arthur E., the two men establishing the business of Scruton Brothers, printers, in March, 1914. This place is located at No. 223 Lisbon street, and was successful from the outset. The two young men now carry on a successful printing establishment, and cater to some of the best trade in the region. Their plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and they have the reputation of doing only high class work at reasonable figures. Mr. Scruton is also affiliated with a number of other organizations, among which should be mentioned the First National Bank of Lewiston, of which he is a stockholder, and of which his father, Edwin F. Scruton, was a director for many years during his life, and of which his grandfather, also a John Y. Scruton, was the president. Mr. Scruton is a member of the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge, and the Sons of Veterans. In his religious belief, he is identified with the Free Baptists, and attends the church of that denomination at Lewiston.

THOMAS CAMPBELL KENNEDY—The Kennedys of this branch are of Scotch ancestry, Samuel Kennedy coming from Ireland to Sheepscot, Maine, in 1731. He was the father of Robert Kennedy, born October 6, 1763, a farmer and a lumberman of New Castle, Maine, a deacon of the Congregational church, and a man of high standing in his community. He married Sarah Campbell, of New Castle, Maine, and they were the parents of Thomas Campbell Kennedy, to whose memory this review is dedicated. Eighty-four were the years of his life, and many

of those of his later life were spent in the contented retirement of his New England home. He was a man of great energy and force of character, devoted to his home and family and very friendly.

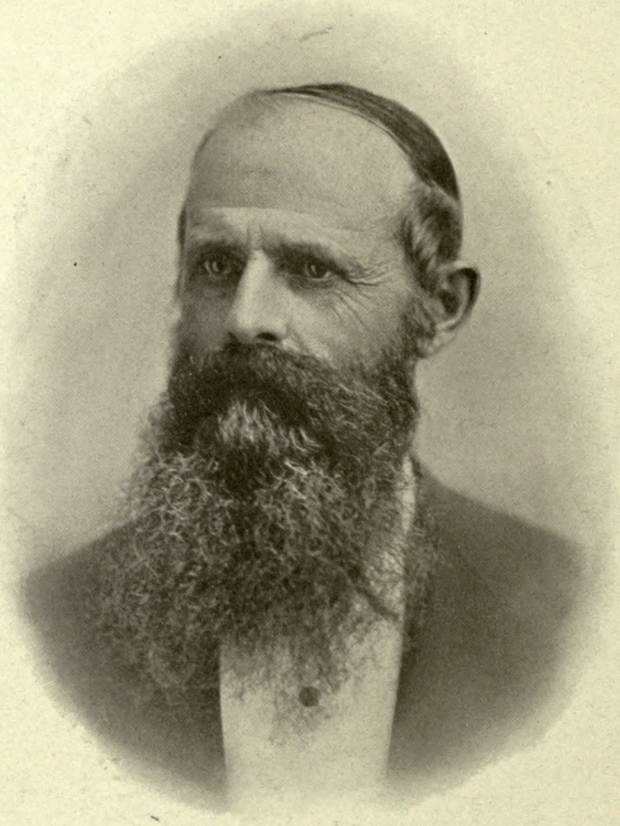
Thomas Campbell Kennedy was born in New Castle, Maine, December 5, 1825, and died there, in 1909. He was educated in the district schools and completed his studies at Lincoln Academy, an institution in which he took a deep interest even to his latest days. He grew to youthful manhood at the home farm, continuing his father's assistant until 1843, then at the age of eighteen started out to make his own way in the world. He was a strong, healthy young man, well posted in all that pertained to farm labor, consequently he was led to seek that form of earning a livelihood. He finally made his way to the State of Michigan, thence to Minnesota, finally to Iowa. In all of these States he farmed, bought and sold land, dealing quite heavily in real estate at times, and prospering abundantly. Finally, after many years in the West, he closed out his interests and returned to his old Maine home in New Castle, and there resided until his death. Mr. Kennedy was president of the New Castle Bank, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He was a keen, able, business man, relying strongly upon his own judgment, and in all his long business career never had a partner. He had no taste for public office, but was deeply interested in educational affairs, being particularly friendly toward Lincoln Academy, serving that institution as treasurer for many years, as he did the Congregational church.

Mr. Kennedy married (first) December 25, 1857, Mary Jane Woodbridge, who bore him two children, both of whom died in infancy. He married (second) January 10, 1870, Laura A. Weeks, daughter of Thaddeus and Esther (Hustoro) Weeks, who were married in Damariscotta, Maine, but later moved to New Castle, Maine. Thaddeus Weeks, born in Jefferson, Maine, was engaged in the lumber business; was a bank cashier, State Senator, a Whig in politics, but later a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the parents of two daughters: Esther H., who, with her mother, is residing in New Castle; Laura W., married G. H. G. Wing, of Bar Harbor, Maine, and they are the parents of a son, Reginald Kennedy Wing, an ensign in the United States navy.

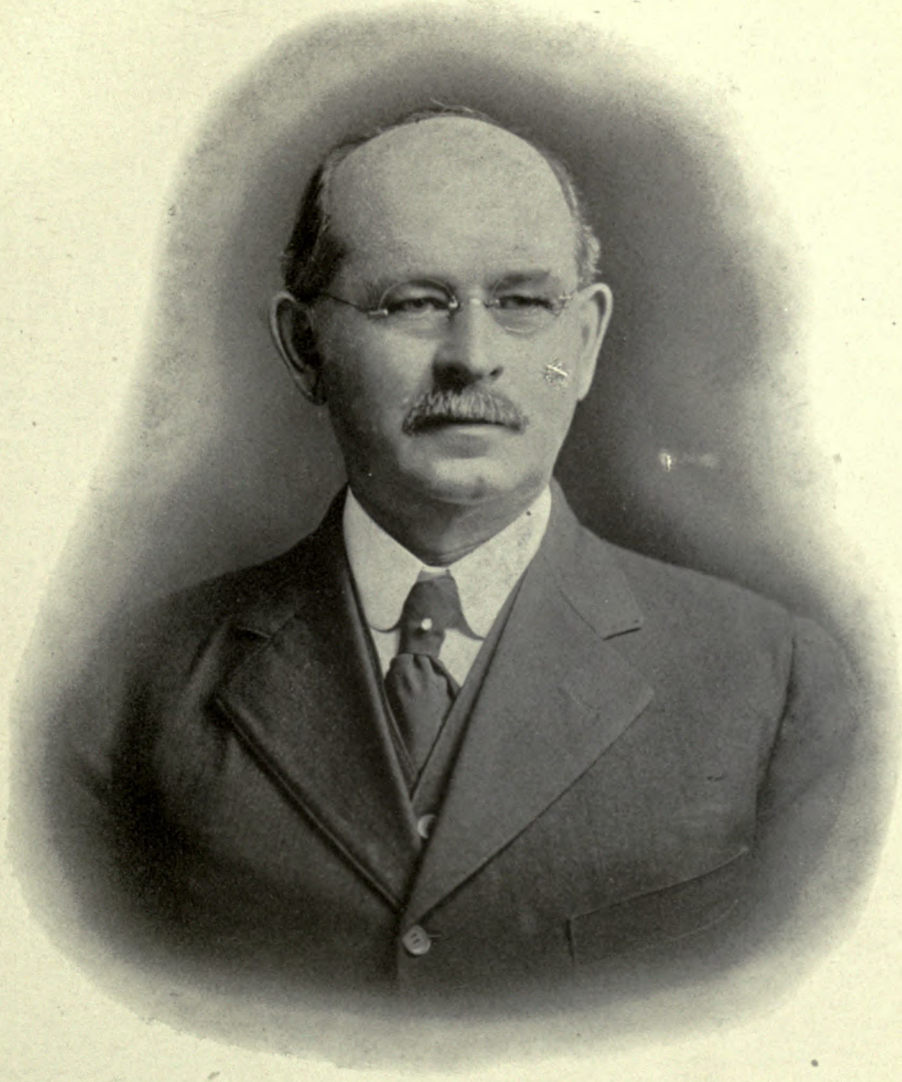
MERRITT AUGUSTUS KENNARD—A brave soldier of the Union and for nearly a quarter of a century a police officer of the city of Portland, Maine, Mr. Kennard, although incapacitated from an active out-of-doors life, maintained his position to the last and as the driver of the police patrol, was known in every quarter of his city. The accident which caused the amputation of a leg, occurred while on a shooting trip in the White Mountains, when a young boy. Thus handicapped, he entered upon the business of life, never faltering or complaining but, with a stout heart and true courage he shouldered his burdens, won his fight and with it gained the respect of every man with whom he came in contact.

Merritt Augustus Kennard was born in the city of Portland, April 11, 1842, and died there May 17, 1915, son of Richard and Adaline (Jordan) Kennard. Richard Kennard spent most of his life in Portland and is there buried in Evergreen Cemetery. His wife, Adaline Kennard, was born in South Paris, Maine, died in Portland, and was laid at rest by his side. They were the parents of four children: Frank S., a Civil War veteran; Merrit A., of further mention; Eugene, resides in Portland. Merritt A. Kennard attended the public schools and began his active career as a driver in the employ of the Prince Express Co., continuing until the call of President Lincoln for men to put down armed rebellion, awakened his patriotic nature, and he offered his services as a volunteer. He enlisted in 1861 in Colonel Vaill's regiment, served ninety days, the period for which the first troops were enlisted; he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. He then returned to Portland and resumed his old position with the Prince Express Company. The following winter while hunting in the White Mountains, he fell, causing his gun to go off and the shot entering his left leg, which later had to be amputated. After recovering from the severe accident, a long time afterward, he accepted a position with the City Government as a member of the police force and driver of the patrol wagon, this position Mr. Kennard held for twenty-three years, when he retired from the department but continued to make Portland his home until death. His record was without blemish and he was highly commended for his services on several special occasions. Mr. Kennard was a member of Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, from its formation, was a Republican in politics, a man of quiet life and disposition, domestic in his tastes and devoted to his family.

He married, June 5, 1862, Maria Royal, of Auburn, Maine, daughter of George and Lucinda (Bennet) Royal. After a devoted married life of



R. H. Coombs.



Charles R. Coombs

fifty-three years, the association was broken, Mrs. Kennard still continuing her residence in Forest Avenue, Portland, while the husband rests in Forest City cemetery. She is a member of Bosworth Circle Woman's State Relief Corps, and attends the Baptist church, and is a woman of active and useful life. Children: Charles A. Higgins, of Portland; Ella Imogene, residing with her mother; Georgia E., married Everett Wilson, of Portland.

CHARLES ROBERT COOMBS, one of the most successful and prominent business men of Belfast, Maine, where he has been engaged in the undertaking business for a number of years, is a native of this place, his birth having occurred here March 20, 1862. Mr. Coombs comes of an old Maine family, and is the grandson of Robert Coombs, Jr., a native of Islesboro, Maine, where he was born January 25, 1799. Robert Coombs, Jr., was a sea captain, going to sea as a boy, but he later retired from that life and in 1830 removed to Belfast, where he purchased a farm and settled down for the remainder of his life. His death occurred July 9, 1862. He was married, on Christmas Day, 1823, to Jane Gilkey, also a native of Islesboro, where she was born April 9, 1807, and her death occurred at Belfast, August 1, 1884. Captain Robert Coombs and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, among whom was Captain Robert Coombs, the father of the Mr. Coombs of this sketch.

Captain Robert (3) Coombs was born at Islesboro, July 3, 1828, and like his father went to sea at an early age. Indeed, he began when but nine years old as cook, and at the age of sixteen, held the position of master of the schooner *Jane,* of Belfast. He afterwards commanded a number of vessels, among which were the schooners, *Dime, Eri,* the *Royal Welcome, Tippecanoe,* the *Pensacola,* the *Fred Dyer,* the *Lydia Brooks;* the brig, *Russian;* the barks, *P. R. Hazeltine* and *Diana;* and the ships, *Live-Oak* and *Cora,* the latter being named for his daughter. During the Civil War, Captain Coombs sailed on the *Diana,* under the Hanoverian flag, from America to India, and to the United Kingdom; in 1865 he sold this vessel in Copenhagen. On the *Cora* he sailed around the world, most of his voyages being made in Pacific waters. For twenty years his ship was away from American waters, and the log book which he kept at that time recounts many thrilling adventures. Captain Coombs married, June 11, 1850, Harriett E. Pendleton, of Belfast, a daughter of Jared Pendleton of that place, where her birth occurred April 13, 1831. Mrs. Coombs died June 7, 1894. She and her husband were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Walter H., who is now in the antique furniture business at Belfast, where he married. 2. Charles Robert, of further mention. 3. Cora J., after whom the ship *Cora* was named, born September 18, 1852, and became the wife of Alexander Leith, a banker of Scottish birth, since deceased. Mr. Leith was engaged in banking transactions in Foo-Chow and Tien-Tsin, China, and Bombay and Calcutta, India, for a number of years, and during the latter part of his life, lived retired in England. 4. A child who died in infancy.

The first nine years of Charles Robert Coombs' life were passed at his native place, and he there secured his education, attending the local public schools. During the years between the ages of nine and eleven, however, his father was at sea, and his mother took him to England, where he attended school in that country for a time. Upon returning to the United States, he once more studied at Belfast, and at the age of nineteen, entered the well known Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Boston. In February, 1882, his father having purchased the furniture and undertaking business at Belfast, this the young man took entire charge of. After the death of his father, November 7, 1897, he closed out the furniture part of the business, and has since devoted his entire time to the undertaking business, which grew to great proportions and is practically the only large concern of its kind in this region, and in the thirty-six years he has furnished burials for almost five thousand people.

In politics Mr. Coombs is a Republican, and while not taking any active part in politics, he has always taken an active part in the affairs of the city. For several years he was president of the Belfast Board of Trade, and always identified himself with any and all movements for the betterment and prosperity of his home city. Besides several minor positions, he has served as mayor of Belfast for one term and his administration won the approval of both friend and foe, politically, on account of its disinterested character. Mr. Coombs is an expert taxidermist and for many years did a great deal of this work, although he has now given it up. He is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of Belfast, and is affiliated with a number of organizations here. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; a member and past high priest of

Corinthian Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; a member of King Solomons Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; and Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander. He is also a charter member of Primrose Chapter, Eastern Star, of this place, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the local chairs in the latter organization. In his religious belief Mr. Coombs is a Unitarian and attends the church of that denomination at Belfast.

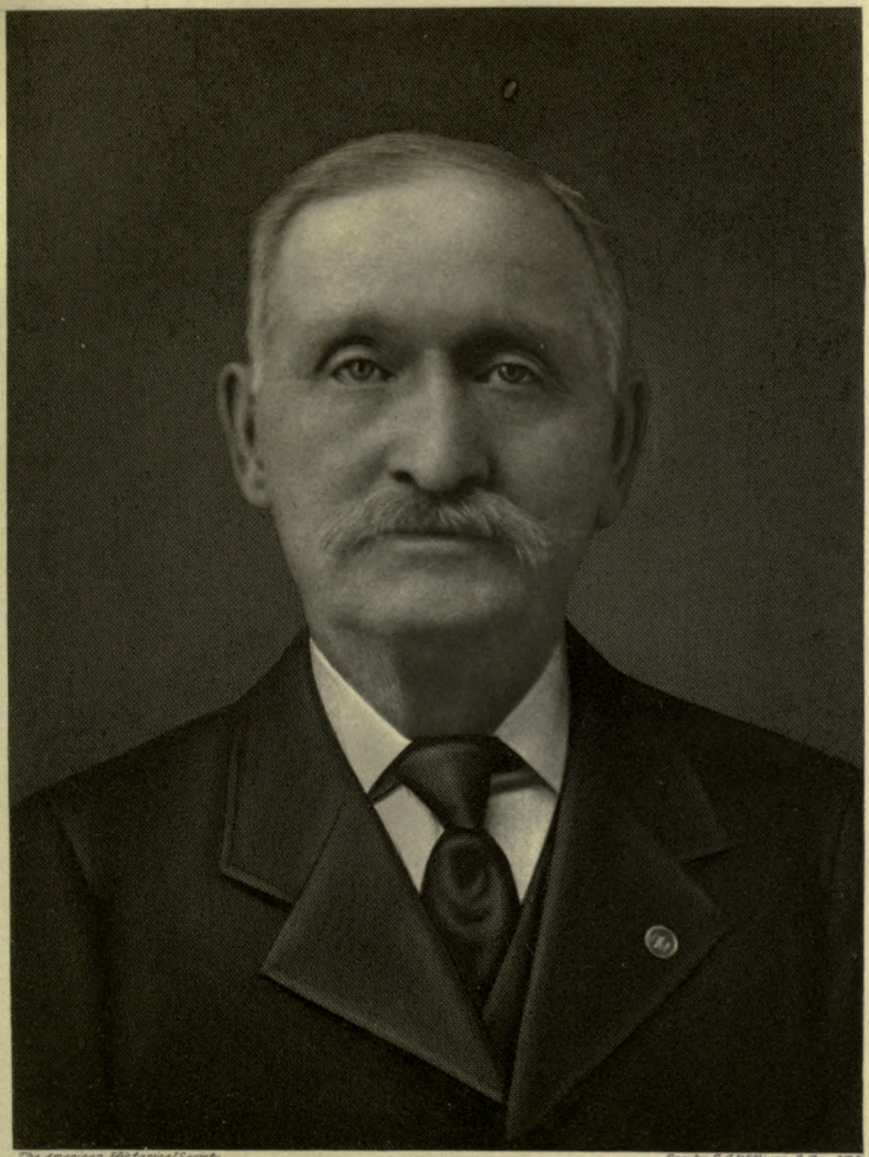
Charles Robert Coombs was united in marriage, September 3, 1902, at Belfast, with Helena C. Matthews, of that place. She was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 11, 1872, a daughter of J. M. and Carrie M. (Couillard) Matthews, highly respected residents of Belfast, Maine. J. M. Matthews was born at Warren, Maine, and was a soldier in the Civil War. He was engaged in the printing business, but died at an early age. His wife was a well known school teacher at Belfast, and followed that profession for many years, even after the death of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Coombs have two children: Horace M., born August 20, 1910, and Alice, born January 6, 1912.

JAMES WILLIAM MURRAY, a public-spirited citizen, who identifies himself most closely with the life and affairs of Auburn, Maine, is a son of Dennis Murray, a native of County Cork, Ireland, where the elder man was born in the year 1827, and came to the United States with his parents when but seven years of age. The family settled in Portland, where the lad grew to manhood and in a course of time entered the employ of the railroad. Here he was promoted to the position of foreman of a crew of men and continued to hold this position during the greater portion of his life. Dennis Murray married Mary Crooke, like himself a native of Ireland, born in Kilkenny, and came to the United States as a girl of nine years of age with her parents. They settled at Gotham, Maine, where she grew up to young womanhood and eventually met Mr. Murray. They made Portland their home and there their deaths occurred in 1898 and 1914, respectively, Mr. Murray being seventy-two years of age and his wife seventy-seven at the time of their decease. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living at the present time (1917). Mr. Murray's grandfather was Nial Murray, who lived and died at Cork, Ireland, where he was engaged in farming.

Born August 1, 1869, at Webster, Maine, James William Murray, son of Dennis and Mary (Crooke) Murray, passed the first twenty years of his life in his native town. During that time he attended the public schools and as there were no high schools at that time in the town, took up special studies in which he proved himself to be a student of intelligence and aptness. Upon completing his studies, the young man secured a position as paymaster in the woolen mill at Webster and continued in this employ until the year 1911. In that year he came to Auburn, and was appointed by Governor Plaisted, of Maine, to fill the unexpired term as registrar of probate for Androscoggin county. Mr. Murray has been extremely active and energetic in the general affairs of Auburn and is a well known figure in the social life there. His hobby, if he can be said to have any, is the national game of baseball and he describes himself as a "fan."

For the amount of schooling that Mr. Murray has received, he is a man of remarkably broad education and the widest reading. A good general education is quite impossible to gain in our public schools, but Mr. Murray is a man of unusual erudition and of great special knowledge of many branches of culture. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that he is a natural scholar, one of those whose study by no means stops when they leave school for the last time. It is then only commencing and during their entire life they continue to be students, learning from everything with which they come in contact. It is this which can be said to have caused Mr. Murray's success in the business world. He is a self-made man in a larger sense than in which the term is generally used, in the sense, that is, that he made of himself everything that is possible in every department of his character and career.

JOHN FAIRFIELD WHITCOMB was the eighth child of Eleazer and Abigail Joy Whitcomb, the other children having been: Charles, Abigail, Horatio, Mary, Elizabeth, Octavius, Frances, and Caroline. He was born September 1, 1838, at Ellsworth, Maine, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In early life he followed the blacksmith's trade. At the time of the Civil War he offered his services to the government, receiving a commission as first lieutenant, afterwards acting as captain of his company when the captain died. He was slightly wounded during his term of service. He served one term as postmaster of Ellsworth, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1872-73. He was called "Colonel," receiving that title while



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John Fairfield Whitcomb



C B Flynn.

on Governor Dingley's staff. He was at one time president of the Hancock County Savings Bank, also one of the trustees.

Mr. Whitcomb engaged in the lumber business, to which his life was mainly devoted, being associated with Charles H. Haynes and John O. Whitney, under the firm name of Whitcomb, Haynes & Company, having their established place of business at Ellsworth Falls, Maine. They manufactured cooperage stock extensively, as well as the various forms of long and short lumber, and dealt largely in timber lands. For many years this reliable firm conducted an honorable and successful business, which still continues, the same having been incorporated since the death of Mr. Whitcomb, on August 13, 1913. Mr. Whitcomb was a Commandery Mason, and he and his family were attendants at the Congregational church.

Mr. Whitcomb married, in 1860, in Ellsworth, Maine, Madilena G. Haynes, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Hammond)Haynes, and they have had the following children: Laura Maud, deceased; and Benjamin Bradford, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and for eighteen years deputy collector of customs at the port of Ellsworth, and he became one of the directors in the lumber business above referred to, on its incorporation as Whitcomb, Haynes & Whitney.

GRANVILLE CHAPMAN HORR, for many years a well known citizen of Portland, Maine, and who served as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, was a native of this city, and a son of Calvin and Harriett (Payne) Horr. Mr. and Mrs. Horr, Sr., resided for some time at Westbrook, Maine, but were identified with Portland during the major part of their lives. Their son, Granville Chapman Horr, was born here, May 14, 1843, and afterwards, while still a small child, removed with his parents to Westbrook. It was here that he first attended school, and he was still a scholar, in his teens, when the Civil War broke out. The youth at once enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of corporal. He served for a period of nine months, seeing considerable active service, and then, upon receiving his honorable discharge, located at his home town of Westbrook, where he secured a position as clerk in a local store. Shortly after, he came to Portland, where he secured a similar position in the store of George Warren, and remained in that employ for upwards of quarter of a century. From the time of his coming to this city he had made it his permanent residence, up to the time of his death, which occurred at his home, August 7, 1894. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Horr was prominent in the fraternal and social circles of the city, and was a member of Saccoppa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist, attending the Second Church of that denomination in Portland.

Granville Chapman Horr was twice married, his first wife being Mary Libby. There was one child born of this union, Walter F. Horr, who resides at the present time in Portland, and married Matilda Davidson, by whom he has had nine children: George, Philip, May, Florence, Alice, Louise, James, Emily and William. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in January, 1891, Mr. Horr married Jennie L. (Wylie) Whitehouse, of Portland, Maine, a daughter of Captain Parker and Elizabeth (Clark) Wylie, and widow of George C. Whitehouse. Mrs. Horr survives her husband, and at present resides on Spring street, Portland. She is a very prominent woman in the community, especially in church circles, and is a member of the Williston Congregational Church. She is devoted to her home.

CARL BORDEN FLYNN, son of James A. and Annie M. (Foster) Flynn, was born March 23, 1880, at Machiasport, Maine, his father having been a master mariner sailing from that port for many years.

Mr. Flynn went through the public schools and finished the course at the Machias Port High School, after which he went into navigation and has been a master mariner for eighteen years. Captain Flynn took command of a vessel at the age of nineteen; at one time he was the youngest master on the coast. He sailed vessels out of New Haven, Connecticut, for fifteen years. After following the sea for eighteen years he went into the shipbuilding business, remaining in that for two years. Mr. Flynn has held the office of first assessor of taxes and second selectman of the town of Harrington. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, tracing his descent to Samuel Marston who served in the Continental Army from New Hampshire during the Revolutionary War. He holds membership in the Masonic order, being a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of Machias. He is also a member of the Red Men, the Grange, the Neptune Association of New York, and the New York Marine Society. He is a member of the Methodist church.

He married at New Haven, Connecticut, May 13, 1903, Carrie Wood Munroe, daughter of D. Thorpe and Emma L. Munroe. Their children are: Evelyn L., born July 1, 1904; Munroe C., born February 26, 1907; Horace F., born October 9, 1911; and Carrie L., born July 22, 1914.

LOUIS ANDREW PETERSON—Among the many nationalities which pour their thousands of emigrants yearly upon the shores of the United States, Denmark is to be numbered, although those who reach us from its freedom-loving shores are not so many as we could wish. For there is less reason for the Danes to stray abroad from their native land than for the people of other places, which, though less rugged in their natural aspects, are not so favored with that spirit of liberty which, of all things, men hold dearest. Such of them as do find their way hither, however, are the more welcome, since we know them for what they are, possessed of the simple and fundamental virtues; honor, courage, industry, which above all others are important and to the advantage of a community in the persons of its members. Such a man, for instance, as Louis Andrew Peterson, who thought not himself a native of Denmark is of Danish parentage, his father, John Christian Peterson, having been born in that country in the year 1836. The elder Mr. Peterson came to the United States at the age of twenty years and first made his home in the city of Chicago, where he remained five years, engaged in his trade as a carpenter. He was in that city at the time of the great fire. From Chicago he came to Portland, Maine, where he resided for two years, and then went to Scarboro, where he has made his home ever since. Mr. Peterson is now living retired on a competence. He married at Clinton, Iowa, Elena Lawson, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Jennie Christina, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Meta Maria, who is a professional nurse and makes her home with her parents at Scarboro; Helena Georgiana, now the wife of Charles Walker, of Scarboro; Louis Andrew, of whom further; Elliott Scott, of Portland, where he is at present working in the employ of his brother, Louis Andrew Peterson.

Louis Andrew Peterson was born April 13, 1877, at Scarboro, Maine, and there spent the early years of his childhood and youth, attending the local public schools for his education and finally graduating from the Scarboro High School in 1895 after preparing himself for college. He then entered Gray's Business College, where he took a commercial course, and after completing his studies there learned the trade of carpenter, which his father had followed for so many years, and began work in his native town. He also did work at Cape Elizabeth and later at Portland, where for eleven years he followed his trade. In the year 1910, Mr. Peterson's attention was forcibly directed to the great opportunities existing in the automobile business, then enjoying a period of very rapid development. Accordingly he purchased a one-half interest in the Spear Automobile Company and three years later became the sole owner of that prosperous concern, the name of which was changed to that of the Peterson Motor Company, which it has borne since 1913 to the present time. In the year 1914 Mr. Peterson erected the present handsome building which is now the quarters of the concern, at Nos. 327 and 329 Forest avenue, Portland. This building, which measures forty-two by eighty-five feet and is two stories in height, was added to in 1917 by the erection of another building adjacent, measuring fifty by eighty, resulting in a plant as completely equipped with all modern devices as any in the State. Mr. Peterson is extremely active in many other aspects of the life of Portland, and is particularly well known in social and club circles there. He is a member of the Woodfords Club and has made himself a leader in many important movements undertaken for the general civic betterment of the city. In his religious belief Mr. Peterson is a Congregationalist, but his wife attends the Free Will Baptist church in Portland.

Louis Andrew Peterson was married, January 28, 1903, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, to Annie Louise Murray, a native of that place, born March 2, 1873, a daughter of William D. and Elizabeth Frances (Dyer) Murray, old and highly respected residents there, who are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson three children have been born, as follows: Roland Elliott, December 7, 1905; Murray Gignoux, November 23, 1909; and Roger Curtis, October 6, 1913.

The career of Mr. Peterson has displayed talents and abilities as varied as the directions in which they are expended, but most especially does it show those first and cardinal virtues of courage, honesty and charity without which no normal or lasting achievement may be wrought. He has been engaged during his life in many occupations among many different people and classes of people, but he always has proven himself in every sense a man among men and was instinctively accorded a high place in their regard, and this is



Raymond Albert

the place which he now still holds. His family life is not less worthy than those other relations of business and the business world in general in which he has distinguished himself, and he shows himself the most devoted of husbands and fathers.

RAYMOND ALBERT, the well known and efficient town clerk of Madawaska, Maine, where he is engaged in business as a general merchant and in the handling of produce from the local farms, is a native of Madawaska, Maine, where his birth occurred September 12, 1876, and a son of Eloi and Delina (Dufour) Albert, old and highly respected residents of this place, where the former has been engaged in farming operations for many years. Raymond Albert enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education as a lad, and attended the Madawaska Training School at Fort Kent, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1896. After completing his studies at this institution Mr. Albert, himself, engaged in the profession of teaching for a number of years, but in the year 1900 opened his present general store at Madawaska and has been actively engaged in its operation ever since. He has met with a high degree of success in this enterprise, and is justly regarded as one of the most successful and active business men of the region. He does a large trade in handling the produce of the local farms here, selling again to the various markets in and about Madawaska. In addition to his private business Mr. Albert has interested himself in the general financial and mercantile development of the community, and at the present time is connected in an official capacity with the Van Buren Trust Company, of Van Buren. In politics Mr. Albert is a Republican, and has been very much of a leader of his party in this section. In 1897 he was elected to the office of town clerk and has held that responsible post for twenty consecutive years, attending to its complicated and responsible duties in the most highly efficient manner so as to give satisfaction to the whole community, both political friends and foes. In his religious belief, Raymond Albert is a Roman Catholic and attends St. David's Church of this denomination at Madawaska. He is very active in the work of the parish, and is also a prominent member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus.

Raymond Albert was united in marriage, October 26, 1907, at Madawaska, Maine, with Marie Cyr, daughter of Jacques and Justine (Albert) Cyr, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Albert the following children have been born: Aline, born October 21, 1908; Romeo, born October 23, 1911; Leonide, born August 28, 1914; and Rene, born September 30, 1916.

RICHARD ROBERT SCHONLAND—The annals of the American business world are crowded with the records of men of German birth or parentage who have wrought high places for themselves in the New World and gained the good will and respect of their chosen fellow citizens. By this means they have done the country an invaluable service and have given it a full equivalent in labor for all the wealth they have been so successful in drawing to themselves, for the work of our citizens of German extraction has almost been universally of a productive type. But their service has not been wholly a material one and no less worthy of note has been the mental and moral effect of having presented before our eyes concrete examples of great achievement from small beginnings. An excellent example of the foregoing is Richard Robert Schonland, himself a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, but a son of Charles Henry Schonland, a native of the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and of Julia (Hoppe) Schonland, also a native of that region. Mr. Schonland, Sr., came to the United States from his native land while still a youth, and lived in this country for sixty years, until his death which occurred in Lawrence, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a sausage manufacturer by trade and engaged in that business in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for a number of years. He married Julia Hoppe in this country, and her death occurred in Lawrence at the age of seventy-five. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: William F., Henry C., Richard R., Louise, Charles, who is engaged in business with his brother, Richard R.; Minnie, Fred, Theodore, deceased, and Robert.

Born March 18, 1861, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Richard Robert Schonland, son of Charles Henry and Julia (Hoppe) Schonland, removed while still an infant with his parents to the city of Boston. Here his earliest childish associations were formed, but he was still only five years of age when his parents once more removed, this time going to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and it was in this place that his childhood and youth were passed. It was at Lawrence that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, and it was at Lawrence that he learned the trade of sausage making in

his father's establishment. Mr. Schonland has never engaged in any other line than this, and at the age of thirty-one, after a long apprenticeship in his father's establishment, came to Portland, Maine, and there established his present large business. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother, Charles Schonland, and the two young men, with characteristic energy and industry, set to work to build up a business which should set a standard in the excellence of its product and the efficiency of its management. In this ambition they were highly successful and the firm of Schonland Brothers, with offices at Nos. 8 and 10 Union street, Portland, is now the leading concern of its kind in Maine. Every kind of sausage is manufactured at their plant, but they make a specialty of frankfurters, and supply an enormous amount throughout the East.

Richard R. Schonland has made himself a conspicuous figure in the general life of Portland. He is a Democrat in politics, has taken a leading part in the local organization of his party, and has been elected a number of times alderman from the Sixth Ward on its ticket. He served on the Board of Aldermen in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and gave evidence of his disinterestedness and public spirit in all his official conduct. Mr. Schonland is also very prominent in fraternal circles, especially so in connection with the Masonic order, where he has taken his thirty-second degree. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a life member and past exalted ruler of the Portland Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Besides numerous other fraternal organizations, Mr. Schonland is a member of Portland Yacht Club, and the Portland Power Boat Club. He attends the Congress Square church.

Mr. Schonland was united in marriage, December 14, 1884, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, with Helene L. Geisler, a native of Germany, a daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Eichler) Geisler, of that country. Mrs. Schonland's mother is deceased, but her father lives in retirement at Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Schonland have had six children born to them, of whom two are deceased. The four that are living are as follows: Helene, now the wife of Alton W. Mabry, of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the business of manufacturing pianos; Mildred L., who became the wife of J. Henry Keefe, an officer in the United States Navy, having been graduated from Annapolis with the class of 1917; Richard Palmer, a student in the Maine State University, class of 1917; and Herbert E., a student in the Portland High School, class of 1918. The two children that are deceased are Carl F., who died at the age of twenty-five, and Edwin, who died in infancy.

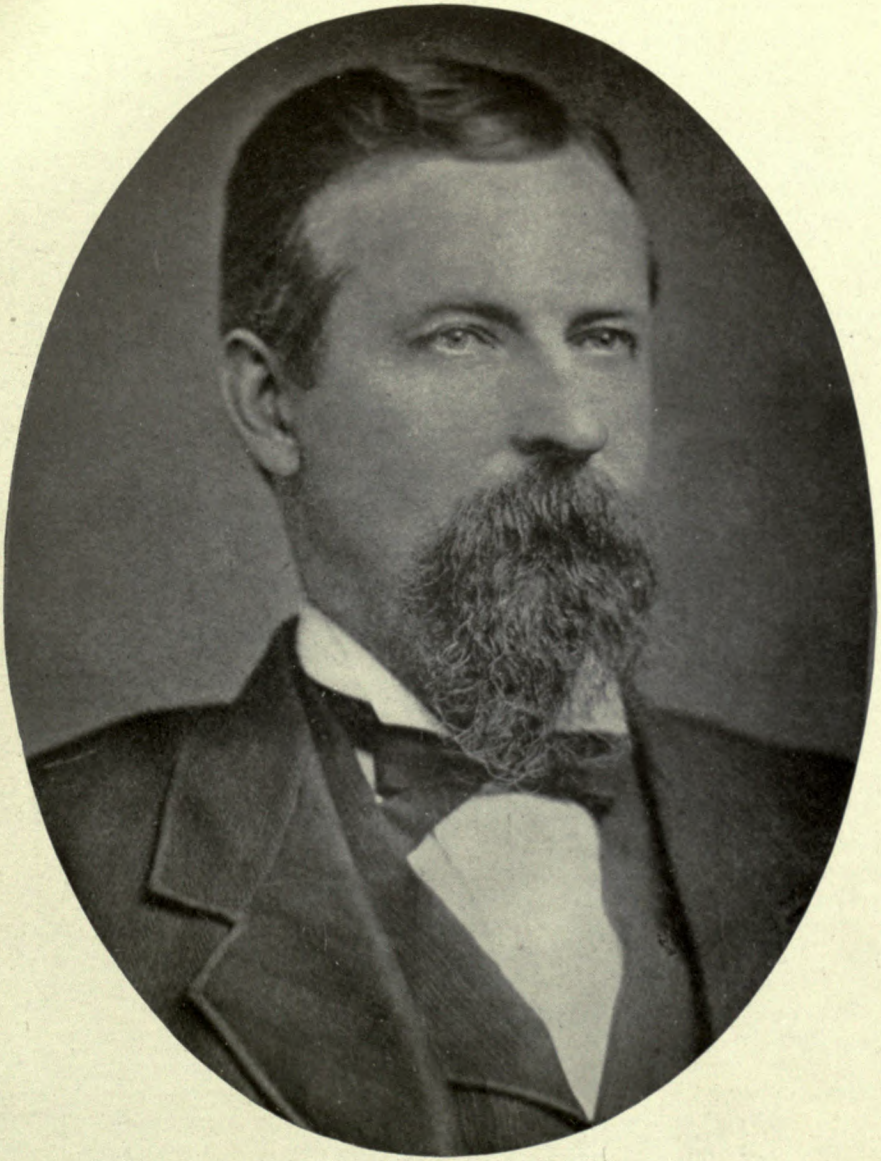
Measured as a man, Mr. Schonland occupies a position in the community allotted to few to hold. The worth of his citizenship is recognized by all and the offices, political and otherwise, that he has been chosen to fill have been administered with the same high efficiency that marks the administration of his own large and important private concerns. A man of strict integrity and lofty purpose, he counts his friends among the high and the lowly, and his friendship is always to be depended upon. He is most kindly of heart, very approachable, genial in disposition, and holds sacred the rights of others.

JOHN B. FARRELL, who held a position of respect and esteem in his community, and served it loyally and faithfully in more than one office, was born in Van Buren, Maine, January 9, 1832, and died June 25, 1881. He was a son of Michael and Julia (DuBay) Farrell, his father having been a farmer and carpenter, and also the proprietor of a hotel.

John B. Farrell attended the common schools, and worked on a farm for a time. He also became interested in the hardware business, and while yet a young man was in the employ of the Government as a mail carrier. He always took a keen interest in political matters, his sympathies being with the Democratic party. He held several town offices, among them being that of sheriff, and he was sent to the State Legislature by his district, and served his constituency well and faithfully. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Farrell married, at Van Buren, January 9, 1854, Emily Michaud, daughter of Fabien Michaud, and their children were: Julia, Leonard, Alfred, Edmund, Jane, Ellen, Elizabeth, Emmeline, Emily, Melvina and Euphemia.

FRANCOIS X. MARCOTTE has for long occupied a prominent position in the life of Lewiston, Maine, having been identified with its general business and industrial development, and is of French-Canadian parentage, his father, Hubert



John B. Farrell

Marcotte, having been born at Deschambault, Canada, where he carried on the occupation of farming, near Wotten. It was at Wotten that the elder man died, in the year 1867. Mr. Marcotte, Sr., married Leocadie Touyin, and she died when her son Francois X. was but nine days old.

Born February 7, 1859, at Wotten, Canada, Francois X. Marcotte spent the early years of his life at his native town. It was here also that he attended the schools for the preliminary portion of his education, and at the age of nineteen entered a private night school at Lewiston, Maine, where he had subsequently removed. His first position in Lewiston was as a weaver in the mill there, where he remained for a period of six years. He then returned to Windsor, Canada, and here opened a general store, which he conducted for about four years. At the end of this period, however, he sold this place and again returned to Lewiston, where he obtained a position as a clerk in a furniture store at No. 132 Lincoln street. The young man was, however, anxious to own a place of his own, and at the expiration of four months was able to gratify his ambition when he was offered the establishment where he was then employed. This place he purchased and still owns. In addition to the furniture business, he added an undertaking business, and has recently opened a music store close by, at No. 136 Lincoln street, which is entirely up-to-date, and a model of its kind in the neighborhood, as well as his grocery store at No. 196 Lincoln street, which he has conducted for eight years. Mr. Marcotte, however, does not confine his attention entirely to business, but takes an active part in the life of the community generally. For six years he served on the Board of Water Commissioners and has held other similar offices of like importance. He is a director and stockholder in the Manufacturers National Bank at Lewiston, and is also a member of several societies. In his religious belief Mr. Marcotte is a Catholic and attends St. Peter's Catholic Church at Lewiston. He is deeply interested in church affairs and takes an active part in support of same, giving a great deal of his time, attention and money to its philanthropic undertakings.

Francois X. Marcotte was united in marriage, February 15, 1881, at St. Sophio, Halifax, with Marie S. Gosselin, a daughter of Pierre and Margaret (Roy) Gosselin, who were prominent and highly respected members of this place, both now deceased. Mr. Marcotte is an enthusiast of music and is a considerable critic. He is especially fond of French music, and whenever the opportunity presents itself he attends the musicales, which he considers his greatest pleasure outside of his home.

GEORGE EDGAR ALLEN—A native son of Knox, Mr. Allen has spent his life within the limits of that county, and is now residing in the city of Camden, a beautiful Penobscot Bay resort in the eastern part of the county. He is a son of Joshua and Sophronia (Grinnell) Allen, of ancient New England family. Joshua Allen was a resident of South Hope, Knox county, Maine, but during the Civil War he was employed in the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts.

George Edgar Allen was born at South Hope, Maine, January 21, 1864, and there the first seven years of his life were passed. In 1871 his parents moved to Camden, Maine, where he attended public school for three years. The family then moved to St. George, Knox county, Maine, and there resided until 1903. At St. George, George E. Allen attended public and private school, and by self-study and reading added so abundantly to his school advantages that he was able to pass the required teacher's examinations, and for eight years was engaged in teaching. He then entered mercantile life, opening a clothing store in St. George, continuing in business very successfully for thirteen years. He then became interested in the development of the Eastern Telephone Company, sold out the business in St. George, and moved to Camden, where he has ever since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics, and in St. George was for many years selectman and town treasurer. In 1914 he was a candidate for the Maine Legislature. He is a member of the Camden Business Men's Association; the Masonic Club; and Camden Board of Trade, its present secretary and a former president, and also belongs to all the Masonic bodies, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. In religious faith he is a Baptist. Mr. Allen is a man of good business ability, genial and kindly in manner, and highly esteemed in his community.

Mr. Allen married, at St. George, November 22, 1886, Mary E. Googins, daughter of Dr. George and Mary S. (McClure) Googins. Mr. and Mrs Allen were the parents of two sons: Harvey C., born August 27, 1889; Harold P., born December 1, 1891, died September 10, 1892.

ARTHUR EUGENE BUCKNAM—There are a number of families in this country descended

from early Colonial immigrants. Two brothers came from Suffolk, England in 1623, who bore the name of Buckingham, from which have been derived the names Buckman and Bucknam.

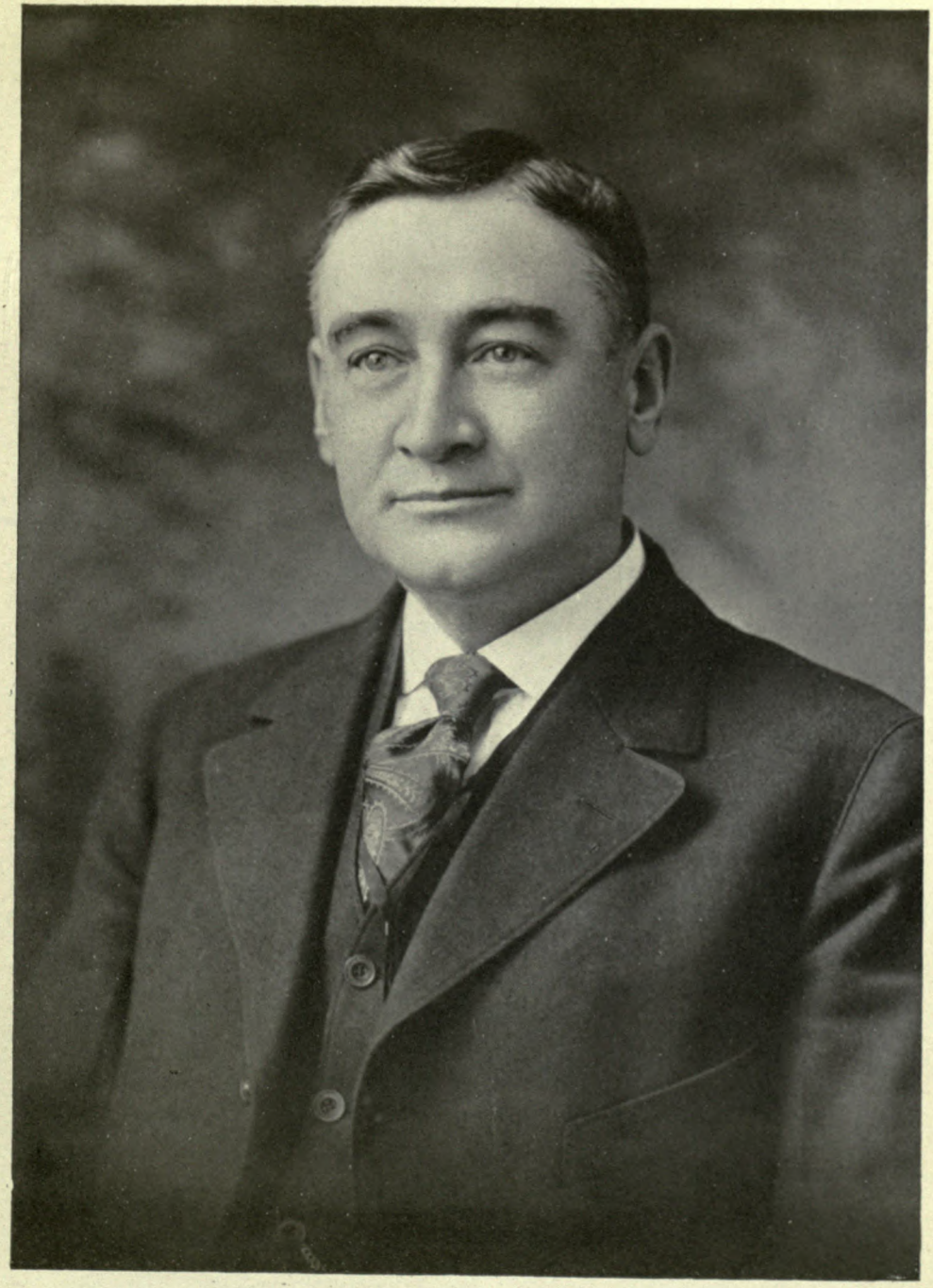
The particular branch of the family with which we are concerned settled very early at Duxbury, Massachusetts. At the time of settlement the name of the family was still Buckingham, but after several generations we find record of one Nathan Bucknam, who belongs to that line, living in Falmouth, Maine, during the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a grandson of Nathaniel Bucknam, a lieutenant in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. It was in Falmouth, Maine, in the year 1843, that Woodbury Robert Bucknam, father of Arthur E. Bucknam, of this sketch, was born. The occupation of his entire life was that of a steamboat engineer, in which capacity he served the United States Government during the Civil War. He is now retired from active work and lives in Portland, Maine. Woodbury Robert Bucknam married Ellen Maria Capen, of Portland, where she still lives. Their children were: Edward Woodbury, an engineer and electrician of Portland; Alice, who died when three years old; Nathan Clifford, born February, 1877, who is employed as receiving teller in the Portland National Bank; and Arthur Eugene, of whom further.

Arthur Eugene Bucknam was born December 24, 1880, at Deering Center, Cumberland county, Maine, which is now a part of Portland. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from the Deering High School in 1899. He then became employed as a clerk with M. Steinert & Sons Company, with whom he remained for four years. The next five years were spent in Boston in a similar occupation with C. W. Homeyer & Company. At the end of that time he returned to Portland where he was re-employed by the M. Steinert & Sons Company, as salesman in the piano department, continuing until August, 1916, when he became manager of the Portland store, which position he still holds (1917). Giving his whole time and attention to the duties of his business, Mr. Bucknam is one of the most valued members on the staff of the large concern with which he is connected.

On September 1, 1903, Mr. Bucknam was married at Trinity church, Woodfords, to Jennie May Woodford, of Portland. Mrs. Bucknam was born there, the daughter of Edward G. and Lucinda (Johnson) Woodford. The family has for many generations lived in that part of the country and its name has been given to various landmarks in Portland, which is still their home. Mr. Woodford is treasurer of the Portland Rubber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Bucknam are the parents of three children: Doris Aldrich, born June 2, 1904; Muriel Nathalie, born February 12, 1907; and Eleanor Ruth, born May 17, 1908.

WILLIAM LANCEY PUSHOR, one of the most active figures in the business life of Pittsfield, Maine, where he has been associated with a number of important institutions for a long period, is a member of an old family of French and Irish extraction, a son of Dr. Harris Pushor and a grandson of Timothy Pushor, of this place. His father was born at Pittsfield, Maine, and was an active and sucessful physician and surgeon in this region for many years. He was a graduate of the New York Medical School, and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He married Mary Packard Haskell, a native of Palmyra, Maine. Her death occurred in 1913. Dr. Pushor died in 1895, after a long and useful life. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, but was quite indifferent to political preferment and never sought office.

William Lancey Pushor was born November 11, 1866, at Hartland, Maine, where his father was practising at that time, and as a lad attended the public schools of Hartland and Hartland Academy. He later was a student at the Maine Central Institute of Pittsfield, where he was prepared for college, and graduated with the class of 1884. Still later Mr. Pushor took a course at Gray's Business College, at Portland, thus preparing himself for his subsequent career. After completing his studies at the last named institution, Mr. Pushor secured a position under H. F. Libby in the post office and drug store of Pittsfield. In the year 1891 he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Pittsfield, Maine, and served in that capacity in that and the following year. In 1892 he was offered the position of cashier with the Pittsfield National Bank and remained with that concern for eleven years. He then became associated with the Pittsfield Trust Company and was prominent in the affairs of that institution until 1913, when he was appointed receiver when that institution failed. Mr. Pushor is the owner of a tract of valuable farm lands in this region, and is known as one of the most successful business men of the region. Mr. Pushor has been a prominent member of the Democratic party since early youth and, although quite unambitious for public office, served as selectman of Pittsfield for



W. L. Pushor



E. J. White.

one year. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ira Berry Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, which chapter he served for many years as treasurer, and St. Imer Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In his religious belief Mr. Pushor is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination at Pittsfield.

William Lancey Pushor was united in marriage, November 11, 1895, at Pittsfield, Maine, with Blanche Louise Connor, a native of Pittsfield and a daughter of James F. and Josephine M. (Wells) Connor. Her father, a son of Hiram B. Connor, was born at Pittsfield, Maine, and was engaged here in business as a cattle broker and real estate agent. Mrs. Connor was a native of Clinton, Maine, and a daughter of Gideon Wells. To Mr. and Mrs. Pushor one daughter has been born, Rita Mildred. Mrs. Pushor is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is very active in the social life of this city.

GEORGE LEONIDE CLOUTIER—Among the successful of the younger business men of Lewiston, Maine, is George Leonide Cloutier, manager of the well known lumber establishment of W. E. Cloutier & Company with offices located at No. 77 Cedar street, Lewiston. Mr. Cloutier is a son of Wolfred Edward Cloutier, whose death occurred March 13, 1910. He was the son of Joseph E. Cloutier, who came to Maine about 1872 and settled at Lewiston. He followed the occupation of farming and was also a carpenter. He worked on the early building of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Wolfred E. Cloutier established the lumber business about the year 1895, but was previously engaged in the grocery business, in which line he had been engaged for a great many years, and in fact for the major portion of his life. He was united in marriage with Anna Sedulie Bernard, a native of St. Thomas, Montmagny, Province of Quebec, and who survives her husband, at present making her home with her son, George Leonide Cloutier, at Lewiston. She is in her sixty-second year. To Mr. and Mrs. Cloutier, Sr., four children were born, three of whom survive, as follows: 1. Anna. 2. Blanche, who became the wife of Dr. A. N. Senesac, who practices his profession at New Bedford, where he is well known and takes a prominent part in the affairs of that Massachusetts town. Dr. and Mrs. Senesac are the parents of three daughters, Muriel Blanche, aged nine years; Alice Emma, eight, and Corinne Gab-

George Leonide Cloutier was born August 27, 1881, at Lewiston, Maine, and it was with this city that he has since been identified both in the civil and business circles and in the upbuilding of the community. He attended the local schools, from which he graduated, and then entered the high school there and received his diploma from this institution in 1899, having in the meantime established a record for scholarship and probity. He then matriculated at the St. Louis Institute at Montreal, Canada, and after graduating he entered the business of his father, which at that time was still in its infancy, although firmly established. He greatly assisted his father in the business and at the time of his death became the owner of the establishment. The business consists chiefly of lumber selling to the retail and wholesale trades, but in addition to this the company does an extensive trucking business, selling stone, crushed stone, stone dust, and for this line of their business the company has purchased two quarries, and is one of the leading concerns of this kind in Lewiston.

George Leonide Cloutier was united in marriage in June, 1904, to Adele Madeau, a native of Auburn, Maine. Of this union one daughter was born, Georgette Adele, June 28, 1906. Mrs. Cloutier died May 31, 1908.

EVERETT IRVING WHITE—After engaging in lumbering and shipbuilding extensively for many years, Mr. White retired to the quiet of agricultural life, and on his farm at Machias, Washington county, Maine, is spending the evening of an active, well spent life. His home for many years was at Columbia, eighteen miles west of Machias, that town also his birthplace. Seventy-six years have now passed over his head, years full of effort and recompence, and he can review his life with that satisfaction which every man feels who has met his responsibilities fairly, dodged no duty, and kept faith with his fellowmen. He is a son of Israel Woodbury and Judith Ann (Nash) White, his father a ship carpenter, lumberman and farmer.

Everett Irving White was born in Columbia, Maine, March 19, 1843. There he grew to manhood, obtaining a good education in the public schools and Washington Academy. After completing his own education he taught school for a few years, then began his business career. He became engaged in lumbering, and as the years advanced his dealings became very extensive. To that staple Maine industry he added another, for which the State was and is equally famous,

dustries were Mr. White's principal activities for many years, but finally he retired to his farm at Machias, his present home. He was very successful in all his business undertakings, and in a fair, honorable way won his way to a competence. In his political faith Mr. White has long been a Prohibitionist, and in Columbia held several town offices. He is a firm believer in the Constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, and has done his full share in bringing about the National sentiment which has crystalized into law. He is a member of Machias Valley Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is an attendant of the Congregational church.

Mr. White married, in Harrington, Maine, October 8, 1867, Emily I. Nash, daughter of Alvin Bridgham and Harriett Hodgdon (Cole) Nash. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of two sons: Clifford Irving, born April 22, 1870; and Bertram Nash, born October 17, 1879, both of whom are now living and engaged in business.

CYRUS M. CASWELL, for many years prominently associated with railroading in Maine, and whose death at his home in Portland, on October 17, 1913, was felt as a loss, not only by the entire community, but in railroad circles generally, and the Boston & Maine Railroad in particular, with which for so many years he had been connected, was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, of French Huguenot descent.

The Caswells were founded as a family in this country by one Job Caswell, who came from Switzerland to New England and settled in the district of Maine, prior to the Revolution. He was a great lover of freedom and took an enthusiastic part in the great struggle for independence. After the completion of hostilities, when independence had been won, he located at Hanover, Massachusetts, and there became a landowner and farmer, remaining thus occupied until the close of his life. He married Mercy Perry, and they were the parents of a number of children of whom Levi Caswell, mentioned below, was one.

Levi Caswell, son of Job and Mercy (Perry) Caswell, was born at Hanover, Maine, and there grew to manhood. He later moved to Androscoggin county, Maine, and settled at Leeds, where he purchased a farm and made his home there until his death, April 10, 1809.

Job Caswell, son of Levi Caswell, was born at Leeds, Maine. He was reared amid rural surroundings and, upon reaching manhood, followed in his father's and grandfather's steps and became a farmer. He did not remain at Leeds, however, but removed to the town of Greene, in the same county, where he added the occupation of blacksmith to that of farmer, following both during the remainder of his active life. He finally retired from business, however, and came to Portland, where he resided until his death. During his declining years he made his home with his son, Cyrus M. Caswell, who cared for him, and in whose house he died. He married Elvira Sprague, a member of an old and well known New England family, and a daughter of Moses and Augusta (Benson) Sprague.

Cyrus M. Caswell, son of Job and Elvira (Sprague) Caswell, was born September 14, 1840, at Greene, Androscoggin county, Maine. He attended, as a lad, the local public schools, and spent his childhood upon his father's farm. During the intervals in his schooling he was trained in the work of the farm, and a little later also learned the blacksmith's trade, working in his father's shop. He continued in this trade until 1868, when he left the parental home and came to Portland, believing that a wider future awaited him in the city. He sought and found employment as a machinist in the locomotive shop of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad Company. Mr. Caswell was still working for that company when it was absorbed by the Boston & Maine system, and thereafter continued to work for the new concern in the same capacity. He was an expert machinist, and soon rose in rank until he was given the post of general foreman of the locomotive shops and the locomotive department of the road. He continued to hold this responsible office until his retirement in 1910, at which time he had been connected with the railroad machine shops for a period of forty-two years. During that entire time he made his home in Portland, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred October 17, 1913. A brother of Cyrus M. Caswell, Augustus Benson Caswell, was also a mechanic, and worked for the Portland & Auburn Railroad in different parts of the State. Mr. Caswell was prominent in fraternal circles in this city, and was a charter member of the Veterans Railroad Association. He was also affiliated with the Atlantic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar; and the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

The character of Mr. Caswell was a noteworthy one, based as it was on the most fundamental



Cyrus. M. Caswell.

virtues. A modest and retiring man, he was, nevertheless, a very forceful personality, and possessed of strong convictions, which he always forcefully defended. He was exceedingly domestic in his tastes, and devoted to his home and family. He was always a friend to those who needed and sought his aid, and his life was a shining example of essential honesty and of Christian virtue and charity. Broad minded and tolerant in his views upon men, he never turned a fellowman away without personally inquiring as to his needs. In politics he was a Democrat, but was entirely without ambition for himself, and was contented to do his part as a private citizen.

Cyrus M. Caswell was united in marriage, at Auburn, Maine, October 8, 1870, with Margaret Dearman, of Eastport, Maine, a daughter of Peleg and Jean (McBurney) Dearman, and a member of one of the old families of that region. Mrs. Caswell was a lady of beautiful Christian character and a devoted wife and mother. She died January 12, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell were the parents of one child, a daughter, Elvira J., born at Portland, where she received the elementary portion of her education. She graduated from the Portland High School, and then studied music at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. She is now a teacher of music and the piano, and is well known for her success in this field throughout the State. Miss Caswell is a woman of unusual culture and artistic talent.

WILLIAM KENNEDY SANDERSON, general freight agent of the Maine Central Railroad, was born May 3, 1863, from good old Maine stock. Mr. Sanderson's grandfather, Beriah Sanderson, a descendant of Edward Sanderson, of Colonial English stock, was born in Mercer, Maine, and lived there as a farmer during his entire life. The grandfather, Beriah Sanderson, followed the occupation of farming during his entire life in Mercer county (now Franklin county), and there his death occurred February 3, 1867. He was one of those who first took the stand for the abolishment of the liquor traffic in this State. In those early days there was a keen community spirit and neighbors for miles distant would respond to a call for assistance. Whenever there was a large building constructed, for instance, there would be a "raising," i. e., erecting the frame. These occasions were great sport and it had become the custom to furnish and use liquor freely. When Beriah Sanderson erected one of the largest barns in that county the "raising" was participated in by people coming from long distances, but true to his prohibition principles he permitted no liquor drinking on this occasion, being the first to take such a stand in that county. His example and firm stand on this question did much to further the cause. He was also a strong abolishionist, believing in the freedom of the colored race. In this county there live a colored family named Fay, or Foye. They were a family above reproach and enjoyed the highest respect of their white neighbors. One member of the family was a very intelligent and attractive daughter. She was forcibly seized by a band of ruffians who started toward New Hampshire where she could be held in slavery. Beriah Sanderson gathered a following that pursued the abductors and rescued Miss Foye. The treatment of the guilty parties, when overtaken by the rescuers, is said to have been such as to protect all colored people of that region against further danger of that kind.

His son, Benjamin Sanderson, the father of the present William K. Sanderson, was born August 10, 1829, at Mercer, but in his early manhood moved to Vienna, Maine, where he acquired a large and prosperous farm. He married Mary Elizabeth Little, of Vienna, to whom two children were born, Benjamin, Jr., who died in infancy, and the present William K. Sanderson.

William K. Sanderson received his early schooling at Hallowell where he attended the Hallowell Classical Academy. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Maine Central Railroad as telegraph operator. Later he joined the forces of the Eastern Railroad and after its absorption by the Boston & Maine Railroad continued in the service of the latter road for many years as local agent at various points. In 1892 he was placed in charge of the freight terminal of the Southern division at Boston, Massachusetts, where he inaugurated the practice for the first time of making a storage charge upon freight not promptly removed by the owner. This practice later became universal throughout the country. His exceptional abilities in traffic matters were recognized and in 1898 he again returned to the Maine Central as assistant general freight agent and the following year was promoted to the position of general freight agent of the Maine Central Railroad. Under his management the freight department of this road soon became one of the most efficiently organized and managed roads of any in this section of the country. The policy of readjusting rates to meet the constantly increasing costs of operation, and a simplified method of publishing rates are some of the reforms he es-

tablished. Upon taking over the railroads by the Federal Government and the consequent direction of all traffic matters from Washington, Mr. Sanderson became special representative of the railroad, handling any matters of special importance. He is a director of the New England Traffic Association and of the American Association of Freight Traffic Officers.

Aside from the railroad business to which he has devoted his life, Mr. Sanderson is active in many branches of civic work, particularly in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Young Men's Christian Association, being chairman of the Boys' Work Committee, also a member of the board of directors of the Maine Central, Boston & Maine Railroad Association at Portland, and was for many years a director of the Portland City Association. He is also a member of the Portland Country Club, member of Society of Colonial Wars, and president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Sanderson is a member of the State Street Congregational Church of Portland.

In 1884 Mr. Sanderson married Ella Louise Blethem, of Auburn, Maine, the daughter of Zebulon Blake and Sarah J. (Chick) Blethem, the latter of fame on account of his activities as captain in the First Maine Cavalry in the Civil War. Mrs. Sanderson died November 15, 1911. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Benjamin B., an attorney of Portland, Maine, and Helen Louise.

RUFUS ALBERT FAIRFIELD, the able and efficient cotton inspector of the great Pepperell Cotton Mills at Saco, Maine, a position that he has held for nearly four decades, a public-spirited citizen and a well known athlete, is a member of a very distinguished family in Maine, his paternal grandfather having been Governor John Fairfield of this State. He is a son of George Albert and Harriet (Nichols) Fairfield, and on his mother's side also a descendant from fine old Maine stock. His maternal grandfather was Rufus Nichols, for many years agent of the Saco Water Power Company, a prominent Free Mason and one of the men who aided in the building of the Pepperell Mills. George Albert Fairfield, father of the present Mr. Fairfield, was born at Saco in 1829, where he passed his life, and was assistant United States coast surveyor for a long period. He married Harriet Nichols, and they were the parents of the following children: Rufus Albert, with whom we are especially concerned; Walter B., Frank H., Florence N., and Phillip. The elder Mr. Fairfield's death occurred July 17, 1903, and that of his wife, February 2, 1915.

Born August 2, 1851, at Saco, Maine, Rufus Albert Fairfield was educated at Waltham, Massachusetts. After completing his studies he returned to Saco, and in 1870 accepted the position of machinist in the Pepperell Mills, which his grandfather had helped to build. From that position he was promoted to that of cotton inspector, and has held the latter post for the past thirty-seven years. Mr. Fairfield has always been fond of athletics and as a young man became a great bicyclist, a form of sport in which he became very expert. He is the oldest member of the League of American Wheelmen, his name being No. 1 on the list of the organization's members. It was Mr. Fairfield that organized the York County Wheelmen, a club of those devoted to the gentle sport, and he was also president of the Saco Snowshoe Club.

Rufus Albert Fairfield was united in marriage, December 20, 1876, at Saco, with Frances M. Patten, a daughter of Charles S. and Ellen (Brown) Patten, old and highly respected residents of Saco. Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield are the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur P., born October 29, 1877; received his preliminary education at the local common schools; afterwards attended Bowdoin College, and from there went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated with the class of 1901; he is at the present time a commander in the United States Navy; married Nancy D. Deval, of Annapolis, Maryland. 2. George Albert, born June 18, 1879; a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and now follows the profession of civil engineering; he married Augusta Horsefield, of Hempstead, Long Island. 3. Lawrence P., born May 18, 1883, died July, 1906.

CORYDON POWERS, son of Orson and Sally (Hibberd) Powers, was born in Hanover, Maine, August 31, 1840. He was raised on a farm and educated at the public schools and Gould's Academy, Bethel Hill. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1861, served three years, then re-enlisted, and was discharged at the close of the war. During this time he was promoted from private to commissary sergeant and served through the war without injury, in Steven's Fifth Maine Battery, taking part in many of the important engagements of that tremendous struggle.

In July, 1861, he, in company with Edwin



Gaylord Powers



O. B. Poor

Brown, a relative, drove from Hanover, Maine, to Caribou, Maine, in a single rig. He located on a farm on the Woodland road, now known as the Charles Doe farm. He afterwards sold his interest in this farm, and on his marriage went to live with his wife's parents, who lost their only son in the war. From that time he took charge of their interests, finally coming into possession of a large farm consisting of 440 acres, in what was then called Forestville Plantation. He carried on the farm with good success and soon became one of the foremost citizens of the town, which afterwards was united with the town of Lyndon and the name changed to Caribou. In 1894 Mr. Powers sold his farm to his two sons, and devoted his time to the general agency of the Hoover potato digger, which at that time was becoming extensively used by the farmers of Aroostook county. By hard work and honest dealings, he built up a large and profitable business. In 1907 he also sold this business to his two sons and retired to private life. He took a great interest in the welfare of his home town, being a member of the Masonic lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, second master of Garibou Grange, member of the school board, and for many years one of its selectmen. He served as representative for Caribou in the Seventy-fifth Maine Legislature. In political belief he was a Republican, and was a regular attendant of the Methodist church. There is a large, beautiful window dedicated to his memory in the new Methodist church at Caribou.

Corydon Powers was united in marriage, December 14, 1865, at Forestville Plantation, to Abigail Keech, a daughter of Hazen and Abigail (Swan) Keech. Mr. and Mrs. Powers were the parents of the following children: 1. Leila May, born October 30, 1866, who married George W. Washburn, and died July 30, 1896. 2. Cora Adelaide, born March 28, 1868, died July 3, 1876. 3. Mary Etta, born November 10, 1869, died July 29, 1893. 4. Elmer Ellsworth, born September 22, 1871, married Harriet Colburn. 5. Delmar Dellsworth, born September 22, 1871, married Ella J. Scott. 6. Pearl Bertrand, born September 14, 1877, died March 21, 1879. 7. Birdena Bessie, born December 13, 1882, married Olof T. Pierson, 8. Bertha Leola, born May 29, 1885, married Atwood W. Spaulding. Mr. Powers died at Caribou, June 15, 1911.

DANA CARROLL DOUGLASS — A well trained, efficient, railroad man is a valuable asset at any time, but particularly so when it became necessary for the Federal Government to take over the control of the railroads throughout the country, as it did during the World War. Dana Carroll Douglass, the Federal Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, is a man well versed in railroad service.

Mr. Douglass was born in Leeds, Maine, February 2, 1877, so is still comparatively a young man, being in his early forties, with a fine future opening out before him. He has received the benefit of a good, common school education. He is a member of the Portland Country Club.

On October 16, 1900, Dana Carroll Douglass married Martha E. Brackett at Portland, Maine. They have one child, Dana Carroll Douglass, Jr., born in Portland, August 21, 1914.

OLCOTT BROWN POOR—In Andover, Oxford county, forty-five miles northwest of Lewiston, Olcott Brown Poor was born, and there on the paternal farm spent his youth and early manhood. He developed the strong body and clean mind of the right living country boy, and was taught that love of country which is always a part of the education of the American farmer boy. Thus, when President Lincoln called for men to defend the flag, he was one of Maine's noble sons to respond, as did two of his brothers. This was his preparation for business life, and during the years that followed he was connected with different activities, but was principally engaged in farming. He passed to his reward at the age of sixty-eight, honored and respected by all who knew him. This branch of the Poors came from Andover, Massachusetts, Olcott Brown Poor being a grandson of Dr. Silvanus Poor, born there and later moving to Andover, Maine, where he practised medicine very successfully for many years. He married Mary Merrill, born in Pelham, New Hampshire, January 3, 1781.

Silvanus (2) Poor, son of Dr. Silvanus (1) and Mary (Merrill) Poor, was born in Andover, Maine, February 23, 1805, and there always lived, a substantial farmer and public spirited citizen. He was a Republican after the formation of that party, held many town offices, and represented Andover in the Maine Legislature. He was a member of the Congregational church, and of that once strong order, the Sons of Temperance. He married Eliza Fox Brown, born in New Hampshire, sister of the famed John B. Brown, business man and financier, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Eliza Fox (Brown) Poor was a daughter of Titus Olcott and Susannah (Bundy) Brown, of Lancaster, New Hampshire; granddaughter of Elias

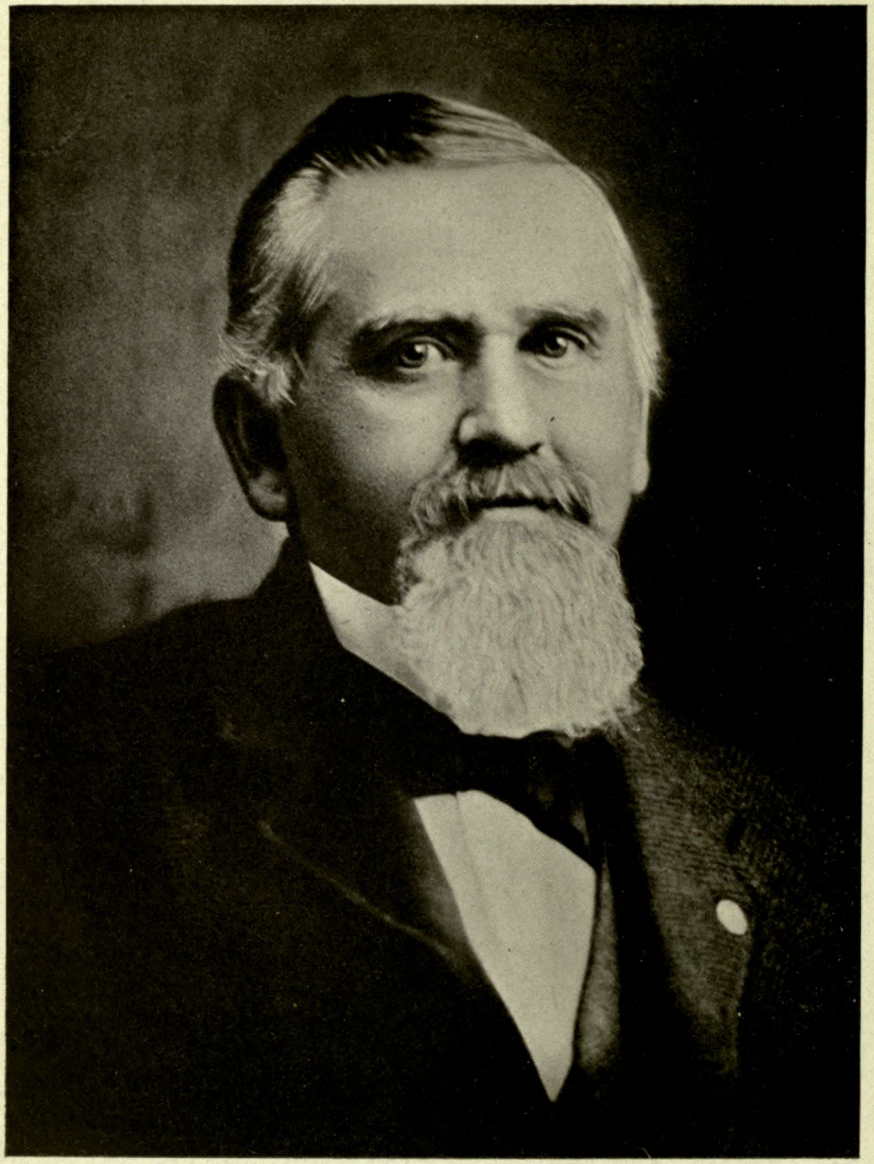
and Abigail (Olcott) Brown, of Connecticut and New Hampshire; great-granddaughter of Ichabod and Sarah (Chapman) Brown, of Stonington, Connecticut; great-great-granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Miner) Brown, of Stonington, Connecticut; and great-great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Newhall) Brown. Thomas Brown was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1628, his wife, Mary Newhall, born in 1637. Three of their sons, John, Thomas and Eleazer, settled in Stonington, Connecticut. Silvanus and Eliza Fox (Brown) Poor were the parents of ten children: 1. John Alfred, mortally wounded in the fighting before Petersburg, died June 19, 1864, during the Civil War, in which he enlisted at its beginning, in Virginia. 2. Walter Stone, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1860, now deceased. He enlisted in Duryea's Zouaves, in New York City, and served during the entire war, becoming colonel of a colored regiment. He was later mayor of Newbern, North Carolina. He married (first) Ellen G. Hedge, daughter of a minister of Brookline, Massachusetts, and professor in Harvard University. He married (second) Ella Waller, of New York City. 3. Henry Watson, deceased. 4. Olcott Brown, of further mention. 5. Mary Susannah, married George W. Fox, whom she survives. George W. Fox, son of Thomas B. Fox, of Boston, was secretary of the Unitarian Association for sixty-one years. When fifty years' service had been completed, his brethren recognized his great service with a beautiful testimonial of their appreciation. He died February 12, 1917. 6. George Arthur, deecased. 7. Edwin Silvanus, deceased. 8. William, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9. Sarah Elizabeth, deceased. 10. Addie Frances, of Seattle, Washington.

Olcott Brown Poor, fourth son of Silvanus and Eliza Fox (Brown) Poor, was born in Andover, Maine, August 23, 1838, and died in Portland, Maine, May 18 ,1906. He was educated in the district schools and remained at the home farm until war between the states called out the manhood of the nation. He enlisted in the Twenty- third Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war, then was honorably discharged and mustered out. After returning from the army, Mr. Poor was for some time engaged in the work of sinking the caissons for the laying of bed-rock foundations for the great piers of the first New York-Brooklyn Bridge. He had charge of sixty men connected with an important part of the great work, and for fifteen years he remained in New York, engaged in that and similar undertakings. He then returned to Andover, Maine, and until his death engaged in farming at the old home. Mr. Poor was a Republican in politics, and held many local offices in addition to sitting in the Maine Legislature as Senator. While employed in New York he joined the Masonic order, and after returning to Andover, became a Knights of Pythias. He was an attendant at the services of the Congregational church, and a willing supporter of all good causes.

Mr. Poor married, December 7, 1882, Abbie Gorham Barker, born in Saccarappa, Maine, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Emery (Merrill) Barker. Jeremiah Barker was born in Sedgwick, Maine. Sarah Emery (Merrill) Barker was born in Andover, and there was married. She was a grandchild of Ezekiel Merrill, first settler of Andover. Mrs. Olcott Brown Poor survives her husband, and resides in Andover, Maine. She has no children.

GEORGE KENDELL GIBBS, the efficient and popular superintendent of the great Pepperell Mills at Biddeford, Maine, is a member of a good old New England family, which came from Massachusetts to this State about three generations ago. His grandfather, Theodore Gibbs, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, but came to Maine in his early youth and made his home at Bridgton. His son, Kendell Gibbs, the father of George Kendell Gibbs, was born at that town in the year 1812, and became very prominent in that region. For many years he was a successful cotton manufacturer, but towards the close of his life gave up that occupation and took up farming, in which occupation he continued until the time of his death. He was a leading figure in local politics and served during a long period as selectman, and for some years was a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Dorcas Varney and their children are: George K., Charles N., Luca A., Clara Augusta, and Sarah F. The death of Kendell Gibbs occurred in 1878.

Born at Somerworth, New Hampshire, where his parents were residing for a time, George Kendell Gibbs spent much of his boyhood at South Berwick, Maine. He gained his education at the local district school and the South Berwick Academy and, upon completing his studies at these institutions, went to work for his father in his cotton mills, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. He afterwards worked at several different establishments of the same kind, and, in 1853, came to Biddeford, Maine, and here found em-



Luther K. Lacy

ployment in the Pepperell Mills, where he worked in the weaving room for some years. Mr. Gibbs had, during his experience in various cotton mills become an expert in the art of cotton manufacture and this experience was added to, though in quite another field by three years work with the Saco Water Power Company, at Saco, Maine, where he learned all about water power problems and in this way still further increased his fitness for the responsible position that he now holds. After this intermission, he returned to the Pepperell Mills and resumed his work in the weaving room, continuing there until he was offered the position of manager of a mill at Springvale. He filled the latter place about seven years, and then, in 1881, returned to Biddeford to take the office of superintendent of the Pepperell Mills, a post that he still holds (1918). He has proved a most efficient and capable superintendent and the work and production of the establishment has developed greatly under his capable direction. Mr. Gibbs has been a member of the lodge in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years.

George Kendell Gibbs was united in marriage with Sarah A. Small, daughter of Daniel Small. Mrs. Gibbs died in the year 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs five children were born, as follows: Fred; Anna and Alice (twins); Howard K., born July 3, 1870, who now makes his home at Delta, Colorado; and Edward Pason, born November 22, 1874, and now assistant superintendent of the Pepperell Mills under his father. He married Clara A. Morse, daughter of Robert A. Morse and Annie (Stuart) Morse. He holds membership in Pilgrim Commandery, at Lowell, Massachusetts, and in Boston Consistory, thirty-second degree; and in the Shrine at Lewiston. He is director of Webber Hospital Association and director of Pepperell Trust Company.

LUTHER KING CARY—Held highly in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen of Fort Fairfield, Luther King Cary had in the course of a long life seen many changes come to the section in which he was born. He was born at Turner, Maine, May 3, 1838, and his education was that of the district schools of that time and region. He later had a general store and did some farming at the same time. Mr. Cary started in the hardware business in 1871, in which he was very successful. After his death the L. K. Cary Company was founded, Edward K. Cary as president, and William S. Davidson as treasurer, which still continues. In politics Luther K. Cary always held with the Republican party. When a young man he heard the call for men to defend the Union and enlisted, serving through one enlistment and re-enlisting and rising to the rank of sergeant. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Congregational church.

Mr. Cary married, at Turner, Maine, November 17, 1859, Ellen M. Bradford, daughter of Jesse B. Bradford, and their children are: Susie W., born August 10, 1862; Jesse B., born October 22, 1868; Edward K., born May 18, 1872; and Leila A., born November 6, 1873.

HORACE HAMBLEN TOWLE—The name Towle, which is that borne by the family of which Horace Hamblen Towle, of Portland, Maine, is a member, while it has not been associated with the "Pine Tree State" for any great length of time, is most intimately associated with the neighboring State of New Hampshire, where its members have resided continually from the earliest Colonial period. The founder of this family in America was one Philip Towle, who is supposed to have come from the northern part of England, and to have been of Scotch-Irish descent. We have a record of April 15, 1664, of his having bought a dwelling and property amounting to seven and a half acres as well as about seventy acres of outlying land, and some shares of the common land in Hampton. A portion of this property still remains in the hands of his descendants. He married, November 19, 1657, at the age of forty-one years, Isabella Ausfin, of Colchester, England, and Hampton, New Hampshire, and a granddaughter of John and Joanna Bland, of Edgarton, England. It brings the perils of that time nearer home to recall the fact that she was at one time the victim of the persecution of witchcraft. Both she and a friend were at first accused and the friend, evidently hoping to gain immunity, confessed and put the blame on Isabella Towle. They were both arrested and placed in prison, remaining there from the summer till the seventh of September, when Hampton Court heard their case and released them on bail of one hundred pounds each, and finally, in the following year, discharged the case. Philip Towle and his wife Isabella were the parents of eight children, and the line runs from them through Sergeant Joseph, John (2), and Levi Gordon Towle to Timothy Towle, the father of the Horace Hamblen Towle of this sketch. Levi Gordon Towle, the grandfather, came from Hampton, New Hampshire, where the family had resided for a number of generations, to Epping, a town in the same State, and it was

here that his son Timothy Towle was born. Here also the latter died in the year 1886.

Born February 7, 1852, at Epping, New Hampshire, Horace Hamblen Towle received his education at the public schools of his native place, which he attended until he had reached the age of seventeen. He continued, however, to reside under the parental roof until twenty years of age, when he came to the city of Portland, Maine, where he believed that greater opportunities awaited him. Here he worked for about twelve months for the Portland Street Railroad, and was there rapidly advanced until he had reached an excellent position, and then on the first of September, 1873, when he severed his association and went to work for the Maine Central Railroad. He thus began a connection which has continued to the present day. He was at first employed merely in general work about the station, and here on February 11, 1881, he was placed in charge of the baggage department, where he has remained ever since. His work is carried on in a most efficient manner and he has made through his talent for organization, a model department of the one in which he is in charge, and is now one of the most valuable members of the staff of the railroad.

Mr. Towle does not, however, confine his activities to the tasks connected with his business life, but is a well known figure in the general life of the community. Mr. Towle is particularly prominent in Masonic circles and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies in the neighborhood, including lodge, chapter, council, commandery, temple and consistory. In his religious belief, Mr. Towle is a Methodist and attends the church of that denomination in Portland, where he has been active in promoting its cause in the community. Mr. Towle is extremely fond of fishing, in which delightful sport he finds his chief recreation and spends the major portion of his vacations in this way.

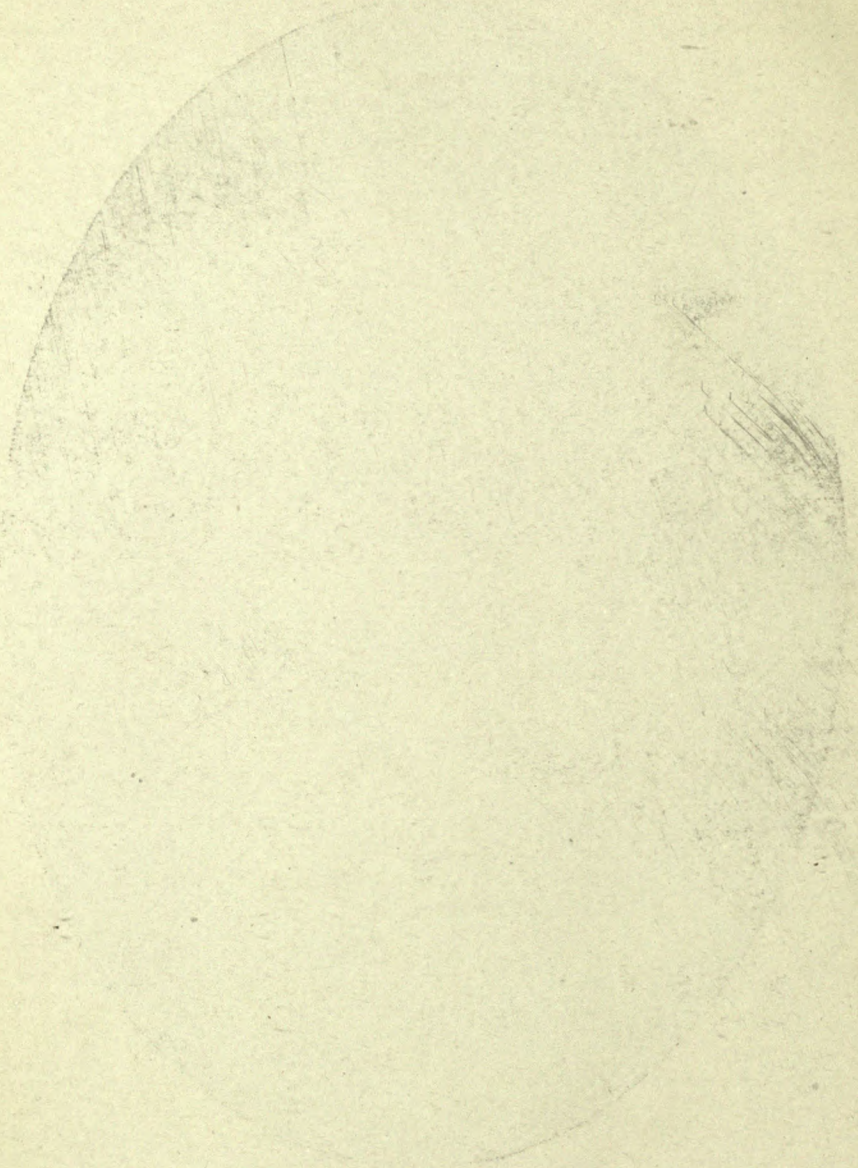
Horace Hamblen Towle was united in marriage on October 21, 1886, at Portland, Maine, with Amelia Hamstead, a native of Skowhegan, Maine, and a daughter of ——— and Roxana (Adams) Hamstead. Mr. Hamstead is deceased, but Mrs. Hamstead survives him and now resides with Mr. Towle, at the advanced age of ninety years. To Mr. and Mrs. Towle two children have been born, as follows: Gerald Hamstead, January 4, 1889, who is now a conductor employed by the Maine Central Railroad; Horace Hamblen, Jr., born November 20, 1892, graduated from the law department of the University of Maine, in June, 1916, admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, February 6, 1917, and recently opened an office at Westbrook, Maine, where he is practicing his profession.

Mr. Towle has brought to the shaping of his career a very happy and unusual combination of characteristics, which has won for him his success as a business man and his still greater success as a man. Underlying the rest of his personality and serving as the surest and most imperishable foundation for it, is that strong, practical morality that so distinguishes the hardy race of which he is a member. His philanthropy is great and springs from the sincere kindness of his heart, which embraces all men in its regard, and from the culture and enlightenment of his mind which gives intelligence and definite direction to his natural altruism. Closely correlated with this is his sturdy democracy of outlook, a democracy with a healthy pride in a long line of worthy forebears. In spite of his strong social instincts, he is a man of intense domestic feeling, who takes his greatest pleasure in the intimate relations of the home and family and makes himself beloved by those who are thus closely associated with him. He has many friends and among them, as in the community-at-large, he exerts a powerful influence which is always wielded on the side of right and justice.

ASHER DAVIS HORN, late of Farmington, Maine, where his death occurred November 25, 1914, and where for many years he had been engaged in a number of important activities, was a native of Athens, Somerset county, in this State, where his birth occurred August 20, 1849. He was a son of David and Martha (Dow) Horn, and was one of a family of five sons, of whom he was the last survivor. Mr. Horn was one of those characters who absorb knowledge readily from any environment in which he may be placed, and he was an earnest student in the hard school of experience, where he gained that knowledge of his fellowmen, which is the most valuable that one can possess. After completing his studies in the local schools, Mr. Horn went to the town of Skowhegan, where he engaged in the livery business in a small way. He was, however, exceedingly successful in his enterprise, and after a few years came to Farmington, where he opened a large livery stable in what is now known as Keyes Square. Not long afterwards he removed to the building on Main street, which occupied what is now the site of the Motor Mart



A. D. Horn



Garage, and here he first gained the wide reputation and patronage which was for so many years accorded him. Here, also, he laid the foundation of the business career which continued for nearly forty years. The great fire of 1886 resulted in the destruction of his stables, but Mr. Horn was not a man to be easily discouraged and, after locating temporarily in the stable connected with the Blue Mountain House, which is now known as the Exchange Hotel, set to work to find an appropriate place to establish himself once more. The old Lake House, which was one of the buildings destroyed by the fire, had occupied a site which appealed to Mr. Horn, and this he purchased from J. W. Smith, in December, 1886. He at once began the erection of his new stable, which measured thirty-five by one hundred and forty-four feet, and which was completed in the spring of the following year, being among the earliest of the new buildings erected after the fire. A few years later he built nearby a very handsome house, one of the noticeable places of the village, and that has been his home for the past fifteen or twenty years.

After reëestablishing himself in business, Mr. Horn also turned his attention to agriculture, and bought a large tract of land from Andrew J. Wheeler, which he began to develop into a highly successful farm. He later purchased the old Hovey place, which he added to his former property, and in course of time abandoned the livery business and devoted his entire time and attention to farming. He was highly successful in this enterprise. Some years before the close of his life, Mr. Horn once more became interested in the stable business, and continued to engage in it in connection with his farming, up to the time of his death. Mr. Horn never lost his keen interest and fondness for horses, and always maintained a reputation for having the best of stock. He was exceedingly interested in horse-racing, and was a zealous votary of the track. During his time he entered many fine horses in the events of that region, and frequently served as starter or judge, in which capacity he gained a wide reputation for impartiality. For ten years before his death he was starter at the Franklin County Fair. He was a man of strong domestic instincts and always found his chief happiness in his home. Public spirited in the highest degree, Mr. Horn did much for the general welfare of the community, and at the time of his death could look back over a long period of growth and development in Farmington, in which he had been one of the chief figures. He loved the town of his adoption and had watched its growth with great satisfaction. He recognized the value of a liberal education, and was one of the most active in securing the best possible advantages for the youth of Farmington in this important connection. He was naturally a hard worker, and it was said by the physician that attended him in his last illness, that he had, to a great degree, used up his strength in this manner, and that he might have greatly prolonged his life had he been content to take things more easily. It would have been characteristic of Mr. Horn, could he have replied to this, to remark that, "life is made up of incidents and deeds well done, rather than years, and that he had lived the longest who has accomplished most."

Asher D. Horn was united in marriage, January 1, 1888, with Cora Dain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dain, of Livermore Falls. Mrs. Horn died August 17, 1902, and on March 23, 1905, Mr. Horn was united in marriage with Lillian M. Scribner, a daughter of Daniel and Clara (Handly) Scribner, of Farmington. One son was born of this union, Asher Davis Horn, Jr., who, with his mother, survives Mr. Horn.

JOHN B. SMITH, one of the representative business men of Lewiston, Maine, is a son of Andrew Smith, a native of Ireland, who came to America as a young man and located at Lowell, Massachusetts, and of Catherine (Boyle) Smith, his wife. Andrew and Catherine (Boyle) Smith made their home at Lowell and there eventually died. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, one of these being John B. Smith ,the gentleman with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born at Lowell, May 28, 1851, John B. Smith received the elementary portion of his education at his birthplace, where he attended the public schools. He remained in this city until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to Lewiston, Maine, where he followed the trade of plumber. It had been the young man's ambition, however, to enter upon a career of his own, and he was able to realize this ambition in the year 1876, when he went into business under the firm name of Smith & Smith. The establishment continued under this name until 1890, when John B. Smith formed a concern under the style of John B. Smith & Company, under which name the firm still continues in business. From the outset the business has been successful, and today finds Mr. Smith at the head of one of the most up-to-date plumbing establishments in that part of the

State. Mr. Smith, however, does not confine his activities to his business interests only, but takes a leading part in the affairs of Lewiston, and was a member of the School Board for eighteen years. He was at one time president of the Board of Aldermen, and he is at present a member of the Water Board. In 1907 he was candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Smith is also actively identified with the fraternal and club life of the region, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief he is a Catholic and attends St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Lewiston.

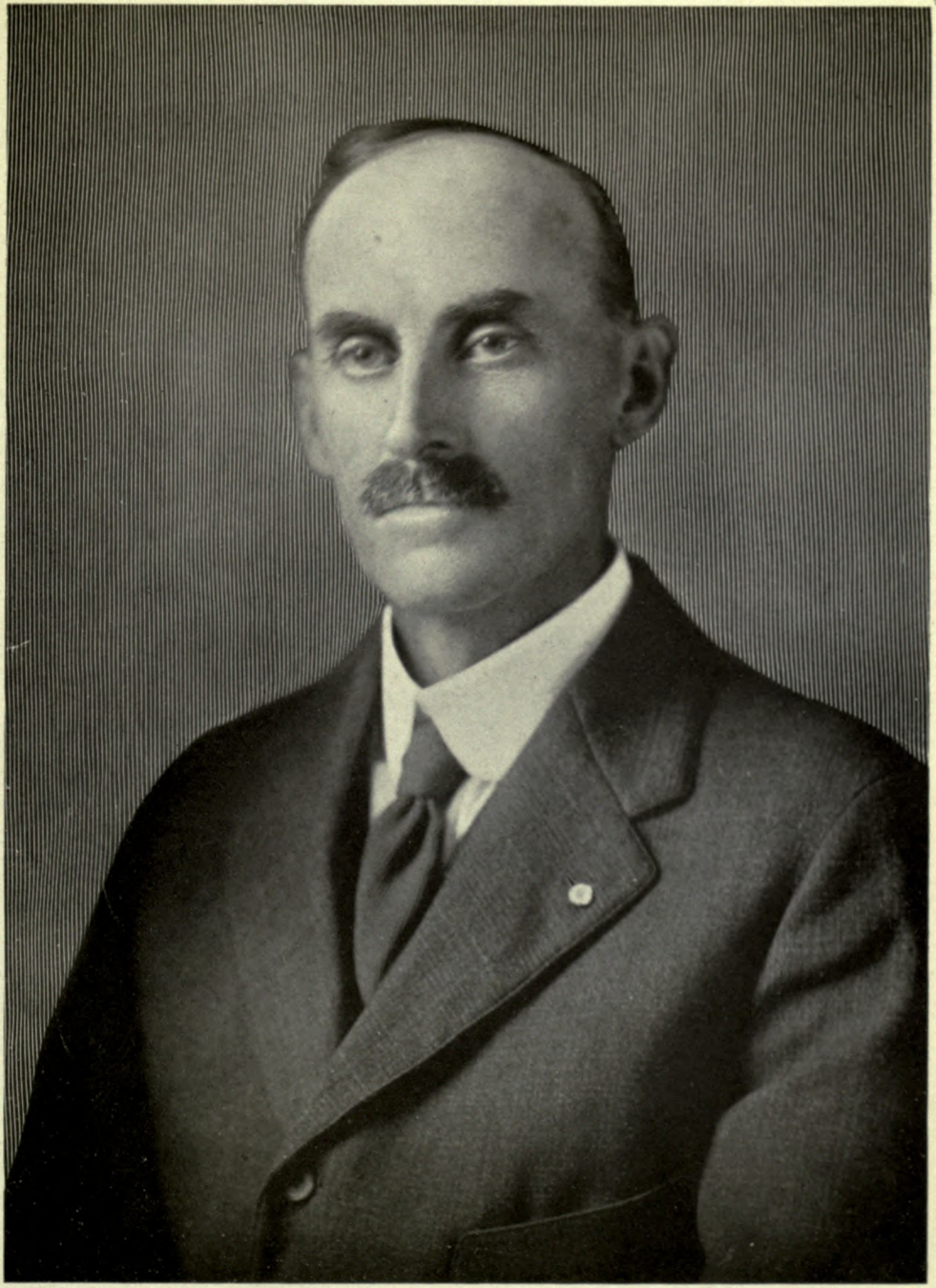
In 1875, John B. Smith was united in marriage with Emma Boland. Mr. Smith is a very well read man, and is exceedingly fond of reading, and is quite a lecturer on current events. The period comprised in this part of the twentieth century is extraordinarily prolific in men of marked business talents. The State of Maine, in proportion to its population, has not been behind its fellows in this contribution, and the names of its able and successful men are numerous indeed. It is of the career of one such man that the foregoing sketch has been most briefly written, John B. Smith.

JOHN W. ERSKINE—Among the progressive and successful farmers of Easton, Maine, is John W. Erskine, a member of an old and highly respected Maine family, and a son of Rodger A. and Almira A. (Williams) Erskine, the former for many years a farmer in the region of Bradford, Maine. The elder Mr. Erskine was a soldier in the Eleventh Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in Company K, of that regiment, in November, 1861. He was honorably discharged from the army, November 11, 1864, after having seen much active service and being wounded in the engagement at Fair Oaks. His death occurred January 7, 1900. He married the widow of his brother, John Erskine, who was killed May 19, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania. John Erskine served in Company B, First Regiment, of Maine Heavy Artillery.

John W. Erskine was born April 18, 1871, at Bradford, Maine, and attended the local public schools of that town for a number of years. He then, following in the footsteps of his father, engaged in farming operations at Easton, in which he has been eminently successful ever since. At the present time he is the owner of about one hundred and eighty acres of valuable farm land here, where he carries on general farming operations and which he keeps in the highest state of cultivation. He is also interested in a number of business institutions hereabouts, and is associated in the management of the Presque Isle National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and although active in local affairs has avoided all public office and political preferment. Mr. Erskine is a member of Ridgeley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Olive Branch Encampment, Canton Wabasso, and has been through the chairs in each; Trinity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Garfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Grange, and takes a keen interest in the improvement of general agricultural conditions in this region. In his religious belief, Mr. Erskine is a Methodist, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Easton.

John W. Erskine married (first) April 2, 1902, Hattie L. White, a daughter of Charles V. and May (White) White. Two children were born of this union: Dorothea A., April 9, 1904; Mary A., in 1905. Mrs. Erskine died in Presque Isle, May 6, 1907. Mr. Erskine married (second) Elizabeth May Coffey, daughter of James and Elizabeth H. (Pass) Coffey. Of this union one child was born: Roger James, born April 17, 1915.

GEORGE ANDREW MURPHY, one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of Lewiston, Maine, is a native of this city and has been identified with its affairs ever since he was of an age to take part in them. While himself a native of this region, however, Mr. Murphy is of Irish parentage and is the son of Timothy Joseph Murphy, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who came to this country when he was but four years of age. After a short stay at Rockland, Maine, the family moved to Boston, where Mr. Murphy, Sr., remained until 1873, when he came to Lewiston, Maine, and here opened his present hat store, having been engaged in this business for more than forty years. He deals exclusively in hats, furs and raw skins, and his establishment is one of the largest in the State. The store is situated at No. 135 Lisbon street and is one of the best known concerns of its kind in the city. Mr. Murphy, Sr., married Margaret A. O'Donnell, a native of Lewiston, and they have been the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. Their children are as follows: Timothy Joseph, Jr., who resides in Lewiston, and is engaged in business with his father; William P., who also resides in Lewiston, where he is engaged in business as a salesman; George An-



J. W. Erskine



H. H. Spear

drew, with whose career we are especially concerned; James, deceased, who practiced law in New York City; Ca therine, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph W. Shay, of Boston; Elizabeth, who died at the age of four years; Edward, who resides in New Hampshire, where he is employed as a salesman; Mary Regina, a graduate of St. Elizabeth College, New Jersey, who resides with her father; Margaret, who died in infancy.

Born January 21, 1879, at Lewiston, Maine, George Andrew Murphy received the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools. He then attended the Lewiston Business College, where he took a mercantile course and fitted himself for active business life. Immediately after completing his education at this institution, he secured a position with the Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, where he worked in a clerical capacity for some fourteen years. In the meantime, however, he served for four years as city auditor of Lewiston, and in 1910 was elected tax collector of the city. He served in this capacity until the end of 1913, and was then elected to the office of register of deeds, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Murphy is exceedingly fond of out-door sports and pastimes and is especially interested in horses. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the community, and is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Calumet Club, where he is very popular among a large circle of associates. In his religious belief, as in the case with his family for many generations, Mr. Murphy is a Roman Catholic and attends St. Joseph's Church at Lewiston. Mr. Murphy is unmarried.

FRED F. SPEAR—Among the conspicuous figures in the business life of Limestone, Maine, is Fred F. Spear, president of the Limestone Trust Company, and one of the largest and most sucessful farmers of this region. Mr. Spear is a son of Joseph E. and Mary B. (Ward) Spear, the former engaged in the occupation of farming for many years in this section of the State, and a member of an old and distinguished Maine family, which was founded in this country in early Colonial times.

The birth of Fred F. Spear occurred at his father's home at Limestone, Maine, May 13, 1867, and he has made this place his home consistently up to the present time. As a lad he attended the Limestone High School, showing himself, even as a lad, possessed of the ambition and alert mind which have since then marked him. Upon completing his studies at the high school Mr. Spear, following in his father's footsteps, engaged in farming as a pursuit, and is now the owner of a handsome farm in this region of the country where he carries on general agricultural operations. But Mr. Spear was of an unusually enterprising disposition and his attentions were directed towards other interests in addition to that of farming. He became associated with the Limestone Trust Comany, an association which has continued uninterruptedly ever since, and at one time he occupied the office of president of that institution. Mr. Spear has also interested himself in public affairs in this part of the country, and he is regarded as one of the leaders in the Republican party hereabouts. He has held a number of offices of trust and responsibility, served on the school board for five years, and was selectman of this township for eleven years. He is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of the community; is a member of the local Grange, Knights of Pythias, and Limestone Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having filled all the chairs of his Masonic lodge and the Grange. In his religious belief Mr. Spear is a Baptist and attends the church of that denomination at Limestone.

Fred F. Spear was united in marriage in February, 1888, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, with Helen F. Noyes, a daughter of Josiah M. and Sibal Noyes. Mrs. Spear died in May, 1914. They were the parents of the following children: Forest, born April 12, 1890, married a Miss Lundy; Helen May.

OTTO EDWARD HUTT—If one was called upon to select a career that might serve as a model for the youth of an age in which the ideals of our forefathers have suffered something of a decline, he could not do better than take that of Otto Edward Hütt, whose entire career, presenting as it does characteristics of a more idealistic and gracious time now alas passing, might well serve to leaven the somewhat thoughtless and careless customs of our own. He is a son of Carl Otto Hütt, who was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and whose death occurred in his adopted country at the age of sixty-two years and eight months, in the month of May, 1909, at the town of Malden, Massachusetts. Upon reaching

metal business and worked for a considerable time at Boston. He married Lena Fogel, also a native of Wittenburg, and she now survives him, making her home at Medford, Massachusetts. She is seventy-two years of age and still quite active. Mr. and Mrs. Hütt were married in Wittenburg and were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living as follows: Otto Edward, Ernest Henry, who lives in Portland, and is a cornice worker; and Anna, now the widow of Chester Lawrence, and makes her home at Medford, Massachusetts.

Otto Edward Hütt was born in Wittenburg, Germany, May 20, 1882, but came with his parents to America at the age of five years and located with them in New York City. He lived in the metropolis until he was twelve years of age, and then moved to Boston with his parents, at which latter place he was educated and lived until he was eighteen years old, in the meantime learning to become a sheet metal worker. He then came to Auburn and later to Lewiston, and took charge of the business of F. Korneffel & Son, also a sheet metal concern, where he remained in charge for a period of about thirteen years. In 1914, however, he returned to Auburn, where he started his present business and is now located at No. 101 Main street. Mr. Hütt's entire time and attention is given to the business enterprise which he has so ably built up and to his family, where he finds his chief recreation and greatest happiness. He is a member of the Episcopal church, which his family also attend.

On January 1, 1905, at Lewiston, Maine, Otto Edward Hütt was united in marriage with Annie Augusta Kronamann, a native of this city, born March 1, 1880, a daughter of Philipp Kronamann, now a retired miller of Lewiston, and of Sophie (Olfene) Kronamann, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hütt are the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Philip Carl, born February 7, 1908; Otto Edward, Jr., born June 10, 1912, and Ralph Richard, born September 17, 1916.

JAMES BENNETT BLANCHARD, a farmer and lumberman of Presque Isle, was born at Charlotte, Washington county, Maine, October 7, 1851, son of David and Mary L. (Babcock) Blanchard, the former also a lumberman and farmer, and a brickmaker. Mr. Blanchard was educated at the common schools, and then entered the same calling that his father had followed all his life. He has been for twenty-five years a brickmaker, and has been very successful in his business. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Presque Isle; of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Caribou; of the council, Royal and Select Masters, at Presque Isle, and of the temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

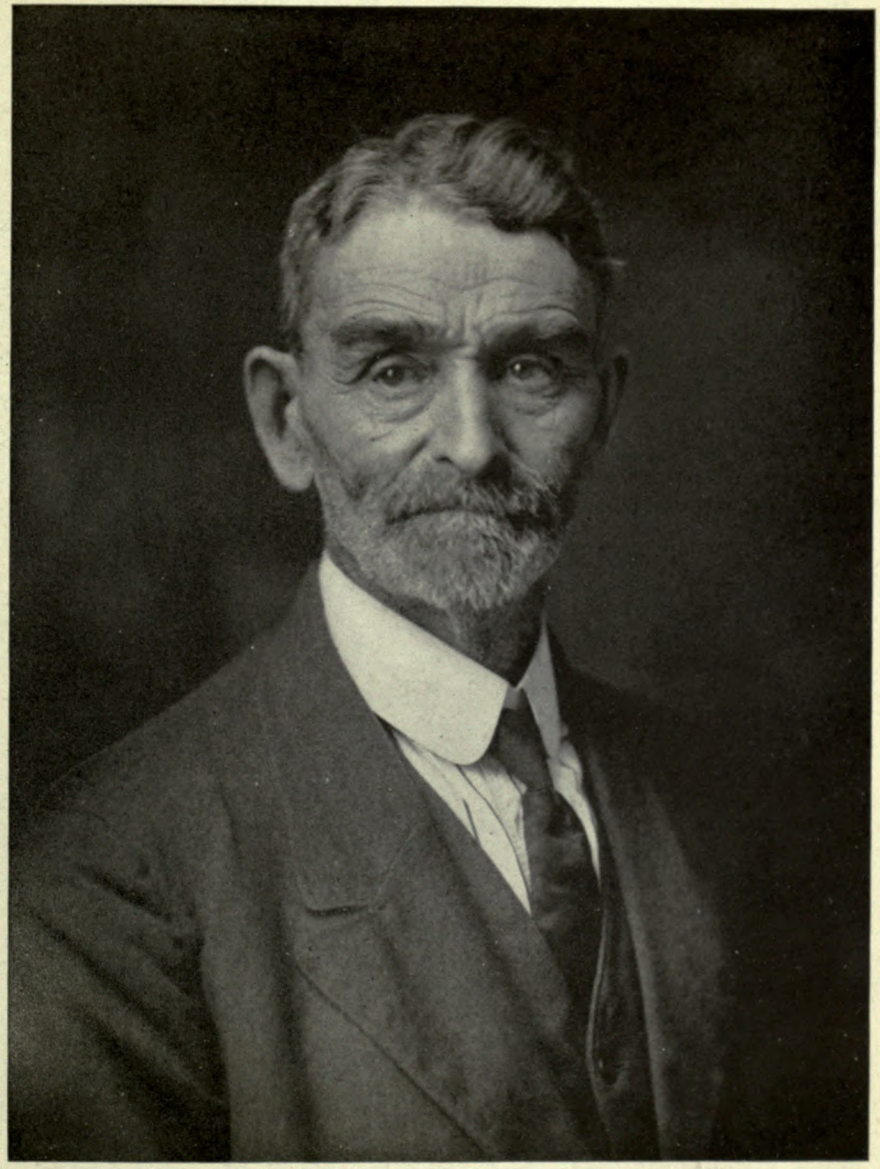
Mr. Blanchard married, at Easton, Maine, January 18, 1879, Mary O. Barker, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Merrill) Barker. They are the parents of the following children: William H., Frank E., Sidney D., Bessie M., and Charles G., who enlisted in the United States army in the World War and was stationed at Camp Devens.

GEN. SAMUEL DEAN LEAVITT—A native son of Maine, eminent in his profession and in business, a citizen loved and trusted by his constituency, Gen. Leavitt served well his day and generation, and in his native Eastport his memory is kept green.

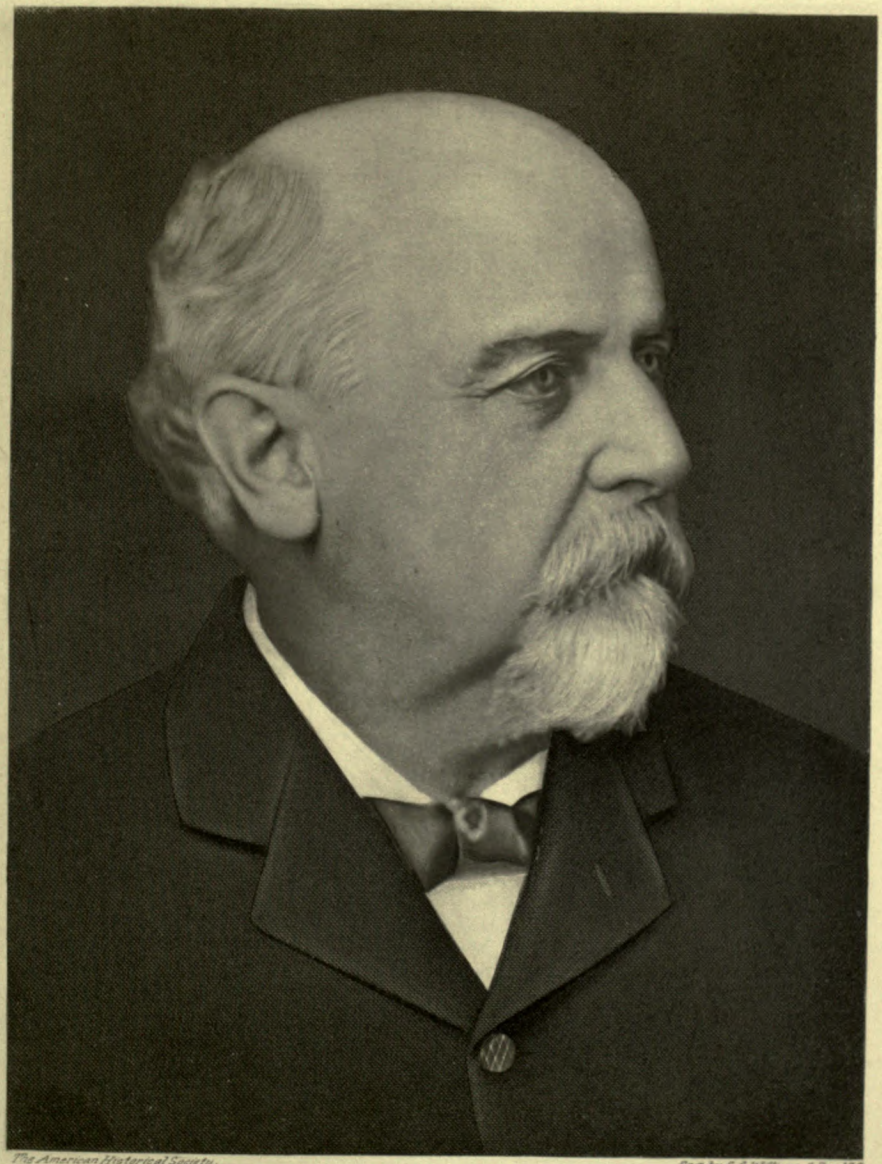
Jonathan Leavitt born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, moved to Eastport, Maine, where he was moderator of the first town meeting held there, May 21, 1798. He held the rank of captain in the revolutionary army, his commission in quaint form issued by authority of the people of New Hampshire and signed by M. Weare, president of council, July 30, 1779. He died at Eastport, Maine, January 25, 1810. Captain Leavitt married Mary Perkins, and they were the parents of Benjamin B. Leavitt, father of Gen. Samuel D. Leavitt, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Benjamin B. Leavitt was born in Eastport, Maine, November 6, 1798, and there died July 25, 1881, one of Eastport's foremost citizens. He was a leading merchant of the village, and accumulated a large estate which in his later years claimed his entire time and attention. He was one of the leading Democrats of the eastern Washington district, and in 1841 he was elected to represent that district in the State Senate. He was appointed by President Polk, surveyor for the port of Eastport, and held the rank of colonel in the Third Regiment, Maine Militia. He was highly regarded in his community as a business man and citizen, and was sincerely mourned when at the age of eighty-three he passed away. He married Hannah Lamprey, and among their children was a son, Samuel D.

Samuel Dean Leavitt was born in Eastport, Washington county, Maine, August 12, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of Eastport



James B. Blanchard



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J. D. Leavitt



William Henry Clifford



Nathan Clifford.

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and at Hampton, Franklin and Drummer academies. At the age of twenty-one in 1859, he began the study of law and in October 1861, he was admitted to the Washington county bar. Immediately thereafter he enlisted in the Union army, raising a company which became a part of the Fifteenth Regiment, Maine Infantry, receiving a first lieutenant's commission in December, 1861. His regiment served in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, but in 1812 Lieut. Leavitt tendered his resignation, being then at New Orleans, where he had been serving as a commissary of subsistence.

After resigning from the army, Lieut. Leavitt returned to Maine and began the practice of law at Eastport, and for many years continued a successful business, having in addition a well established insurance agency. He was a director of the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, and held other responsible positions in the community, his business ability being well recognized and appreciated. His law practice was large in Eastport, but he retained his interest in the insurance business for many years, finally disposing of it. He was a Democrat in politics; in 1873 was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1874 was reëlected. His election and rëlection were tributes of the high regard in which he was held by the voters of his district, for Eastport voters, normally Republican, stood by their neighbor, appreciating his learning and ability, his attitude in connection with the railroads winning him many friends. In 1879 he was elected Adjutant General of the State, and in 1886 was appointed Collector of Customs for the Passamaquoddy district by President Cleveland. He held that office until 1890, and in that year was the candidate of his party for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. In 1893 he was appointed a member of a commission to revise the military laws of Maine, and the same year was elected mayor of Eastport.

Gen. Leavitt was most cordial and quiet in manner, and he won the friendship of men through his charming personality and his sterling uprightness of character. He died deeply mourned, leaving a widow who yet survives him.

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD—For almost a century the name of Clifford has been a conspicuous one in the legal profession in Maine and in the public service of that State, from the beginning of the legal activity of Chief Justice Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Portland, member of the law firm of Clifford, Verrill & Clifford. The intermediate period was occupied by the practice and service of William Henry Clifford, son of the Chief Justice and father of Nathan Clifford, who for almost forty years conducted an extensive practice in all the State and Federal courts of his district. William Henry Clifford was a descendant in the eighth generation of George Clifford, who came from his English home in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, in 1644, founding his family in New England, residing first in Boston, where he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, then moving to Hampton, New Hampshire. For seven generations New Hampshire remained the family home, Judge Clifford in 1827, establishing in professional practice in York county, Maine, soon after his admission to the bar. Thus it was that Maine afforded him the field and opportunity for the great legal, legislative, and judicial service that forms a splendid part of her history. While a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States he was the author of a vast number of important and far-reaching opinions, but to no judicial action of his did such intensely spirited interest attach as to his presidency of the Electoral Commission in the famous Hayes-Tilden election controversy. He was one of the greatest legal lights of his day and generation; indeed, his equal has appeared but rarely in the American annals of his profession.

His son, William Henry Clifford, was born in Newfield, Maine, August 11, 1838, died September 18, 1901. After attendance at the public schools he prepared for college at the Portland Academy and at Professor Woods' school at Yarmouth, then graduating from Dartmouth College in the class of 1858. Beginning the study of law in the offices of Shepley & Dane, of Portland, he completed his work in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston, and in 1863 was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts, in 1864 to the Maine and United States circuit courts, and in 1867 to the United States Supreme Court. His professional offices were in Portland from his establishment in practice until his death. For about ten years he was a commissioner of the United States Court for the District of Maine, and afterward acquired an extensive practice in the Federal courts, pleading many cases before the Supreme Court at Washington. He compiled "Clifford's Reports," a work in four volumes of his fathers' decisions

tics, always as a Democratic supporter. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee, presided over a number of State party conventions, and was the candidate of his party for Congress in the First Congressional District on two occasions, and in 1896 the candidate of the Gold Democrats for the governorship. Mr. Clifford was a man of pronounced and cultivated literary tastes, and the author of several pamphlets on literary, political, and other subjects. He was honored by the degree of Master of Arts from the Bishops College, Lenoxville, Province of Quebec. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, serving as vestryman of St. Luke's Cathedral, and he belonged to lodge, chapter, and commandery in the Masonic order, affiliated as well with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias; his clubs, the Cumberland of Portland, and the Union of Boston. "He was a man of scholarly tastes and broad culture; always a student, his reading was both extensive and exhaustive. He was an authority on many literary and historical subjects, and the addresses which he delivered from time to time on such subjects bore evidence of his natural ability and wide learning."

Mr. Clifford married, August 8, 1866, Ellen Greeley Brown, born in Portland, May 30, 1841, died there May 9, 1904, daughter of John B. and Ann M. (Greeley) Brown of Portland. Children: Nathan (q. v.); Matilda Greeley; William Henry; and Philip Greeley; also John B., and Ellen Ayer, who died young.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, son of William H. and Ellen G. (Brown) Clifford, was born in Portland, June 17, 1867. After preparatory study in the public schools of Portland, he attended Phillips Academy at Andover, and the Portland High Schools, from which last he was graduated in 1886. Matriculating at Harvard University in the fall of this year, he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1890. He at once began the study of law in his father's Portland office, gaining admission to the bar in May, 1893, and becoming a member of the firm, Clifford, Verrill & Clifford, the present firm. His professional activity has been on a plane and of an order worthily succeeding his noted predecessors and his professional standing is of the highest.

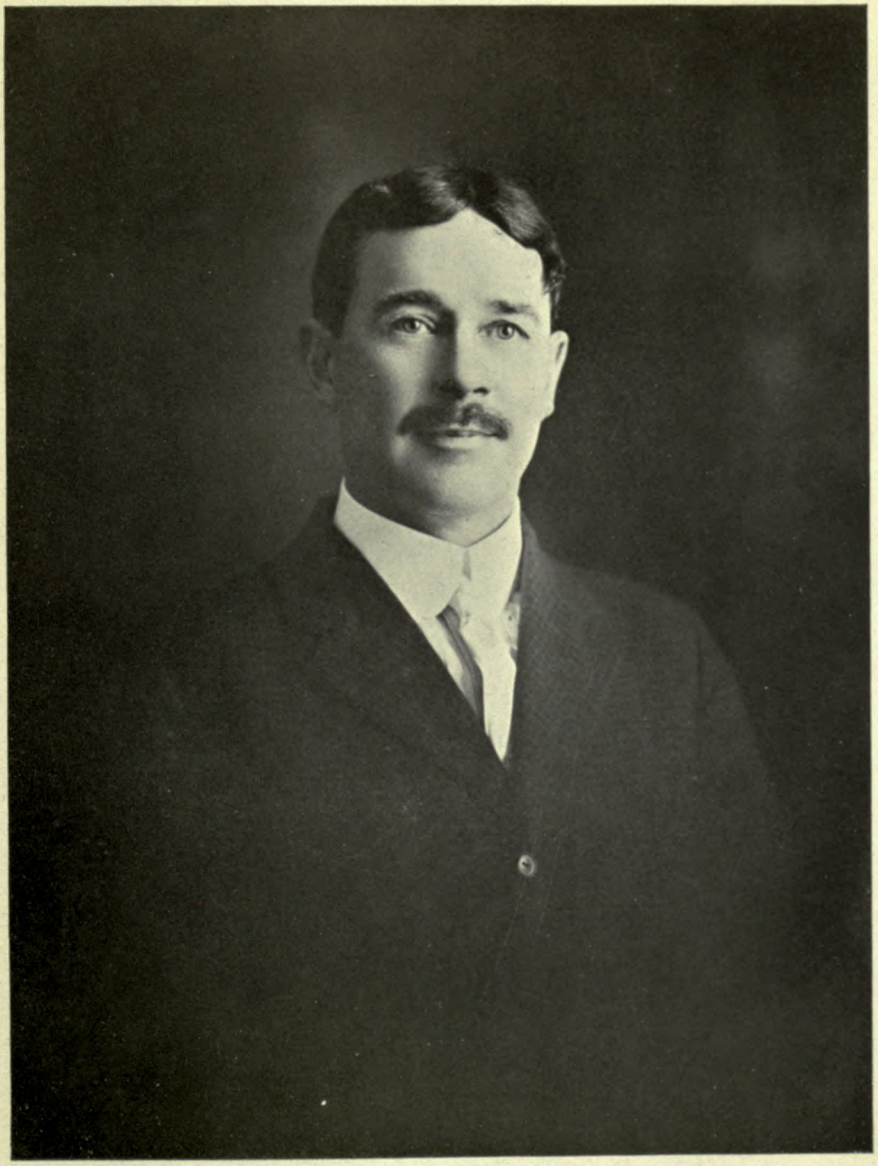
Like his honored father and grandfather, he is a staunch Democrat, and his career also parallels theirs in his early participation and leadership in public affairs. He became chairman of the Portland Democratic City Committee in 1895, and in 1905, he was elected mayor of Portland. He was reëlected at the following polls, the first instance in the history of the city where a Democrat was his own immediate successor. His double term of office was marked by the passage of much substantial legislation and a progressive efficient administration of the public business that won him wide favor among all classes in Portland. Upon his candidacy for a third term, the Republican organization swung back into power Adam F. Leighton, the successful candidate.

Mr. Clifford occupies a position high in the councils of his party, whose interests he has labored diligently to advance. His citizenship is based on no mere party lines; however, his services are yielded in every cause of civic progress and betterment. He is prominent in many circles of Portland and Maine, belonging to the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Geological Society, the Cumberland Club, and numerous other organizations of local interest. Harvard University has constantly filled a large place in his heart and he has devoted himself untiringly to her interests as a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, vice-president of the Harvard Club in Maine, and vice-president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

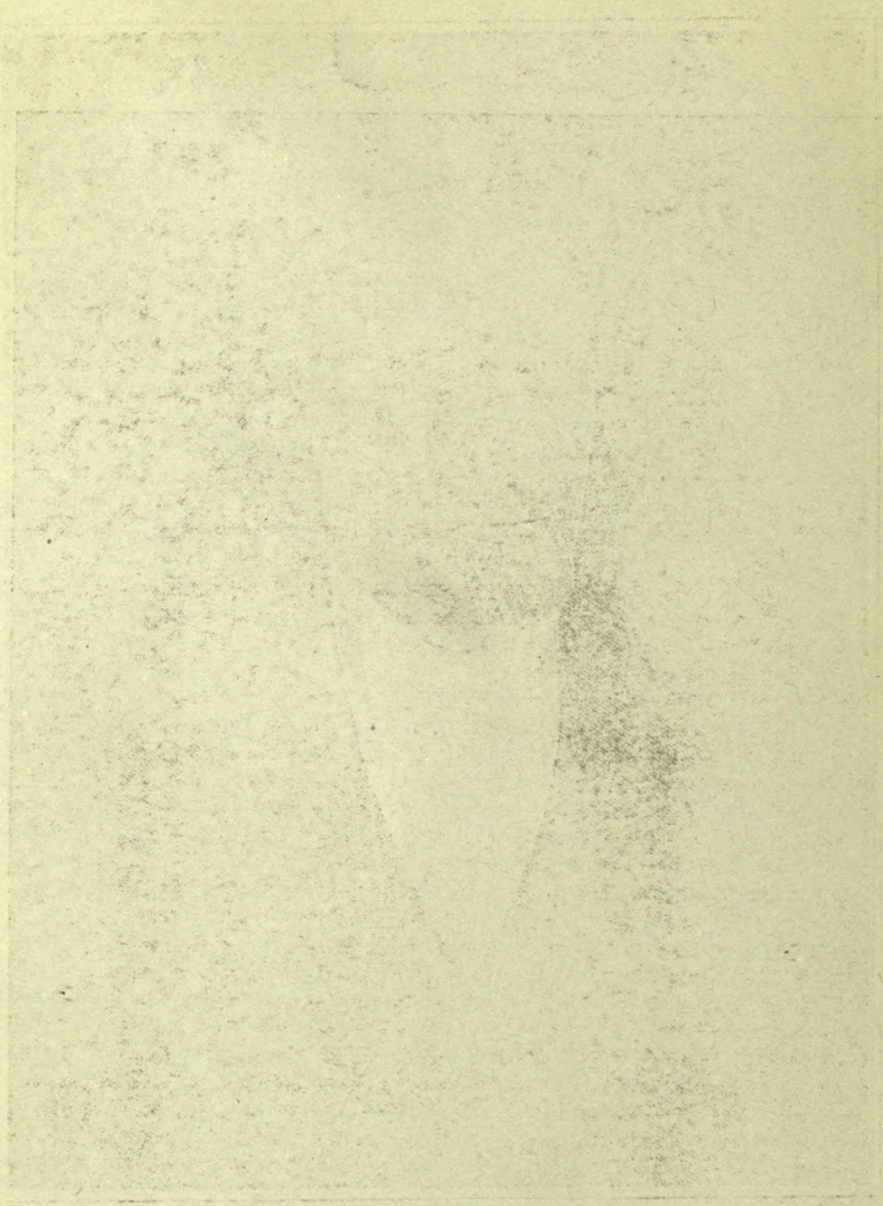
Mr. Clifford married, in Boston, May 5, 1897, Caroline L. Devens, born in Charleston, Massachusetts, April 6, 1872, daughter of Capt. Edward Fesser and Abbie Maria (Fairbanks) Devens, her father an officer in the United States Navy. Children: Katherine Louisa, born 1898; Nathan, Jr., 1900; and William Henry, 1904.

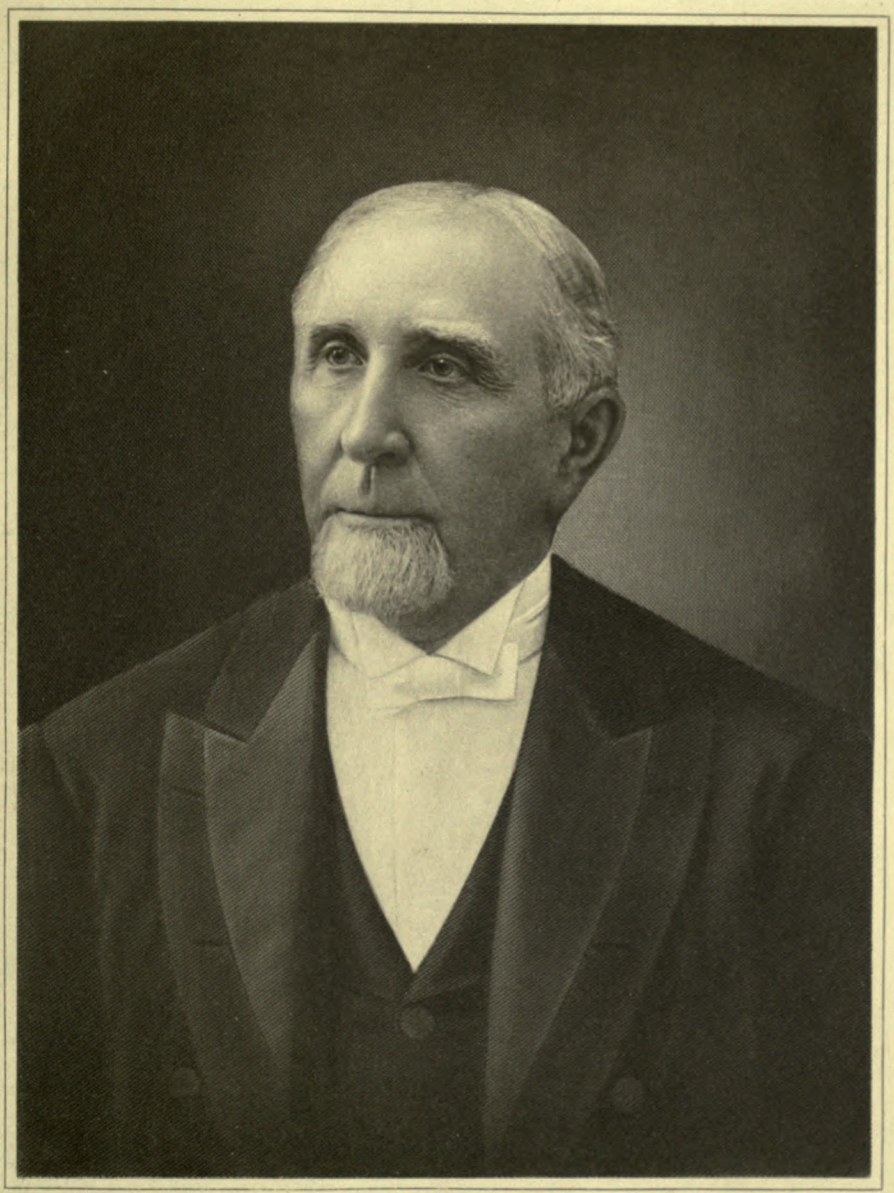
B. N. MORRIS—As head of the Morris Canoe Company, builders of Canoes at Veazie, Maine, and dealers in fittings, paddles, and sailing and rowing outfits for such craft, Mr. Morris conducts a prosperous business which in normal times employs from forty to fifty men in furnishing that now indispensable part of a summer outing on river or lake. Mr. Morris is a thorough master of canoe construction, and has made his name a familiar one among canoeists. He is one of the leading men of his community and well known in Bangor, his residence. He is highly esteemed, both as business man and citizen.

DR. T. H. POMROY—At his beautiful farm and summer home at Pembroke, Maine, Dr. Pomroy spends his summer and autumn months, the old home holding a secure place in his af-



B. N. MORRIS





Photo'd by Campbell Brothers NY

Thomas W. Pomroy



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John R. Higgins

fections. He has long practiced his profession in New York City, his offices at the Arlington Hotel, West Twenty-fifth street, but whenever possible he seeks the quiet of his Maine home.

JOHN ROLLINS HIGGINS—A native son of Maine, and from youth engaged in lumbering as cruiser, contractor, manager and manufacturer, John R. Higgins was one of the strong, capable men of the lumber industry, and until his death, at the age of sixty-two years, was active in business, being then president and manager of the Dennysville Lumber Company. He was a descendant of Timothy Higgins, who in 1790 was living in Bowdoin, Maine, having a family of seven sons and two daughters, according to the Federal census taken in that year for the first time. The vital records of Bowdoin were burned in the early eighteen-seventies, all records of him or his family thus being destroyed. His grandson, Nathaniel S. Higgins, affirmed that Timothy Higgins came from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, but no record has been found that substantiates that statement, yet it cannot be rejected as unreasonable, since the records of several of the Eastham (Massachusetts) Higgins family are either very imperfect or totally lacking. Timothy Higgins, of Bowdoin, and wife Mehitabel, were the parents of nine children: William, Timothy, Simeon, Joseph, Dyer, Moses, Elijah, Abigail, Deborah. Descent to John R. Higgins is through Dyer Higgins, fifth son of Timothy and Mehitabel Higgins.

Dyer Higgins was born May 25, 1778, at Bowdoin, and resided at Lisbon, Maine. He served in the War of 1812, and died in 1853. He married Susanna Smith and they were the parents of nine children, all born in Lisbon, Maine, save William, the youngest: Zacheus Beal, born March 10, 1802, married Mary Linscott Totman; Noah Jordan, born March 14, 1803; Mary, born April 23, 1805, died December 3, 1805; Nathaniel Smith, of further mention; Lucinda, born January 29, 1809; Charles Smith, born February 4, 1812, married Ruth Davis; Mary Smith, born September 2, 1814; Rebekah Smith, born October 5, 1817, married Orrin Jackson; William.

Nathaniel Smith Higgins, third son and fourth child of Dyer and Susanna (Smith) Higgins, was born in Lisbon, Maine, October 25, 1806, died at Calais, Maine, April 26, 1889. He resided at Wesley and Lewiston, Maine. He married, at Wesley, December 17, 1832, Mrs. Margaret (Collins) Higgins, and they were the parents of six children, all born at Wesley, Maine: William Dyer, born November 25, 1833, married Laura H. Stuart; Suel, born December 27, 1835, died at Wesley, October 7, 1838; Tryphena Thomson, born February 15, 1838; Susannah, born March 20, 1840, died September 5, 1870; John Rollins, of further mention; Willis Foster, born November 13, 1844, married Mary Elizabeth Estes.

John Rollins Higgins was born at Wesley, Maine, September 25, 1842, died at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 31, 1904. He grew to manhood in Wesley, a town devoted to the lumber industry and there attended the district school. He began working in the lumber woods soon after coming of age, and all his life long was connected with the lumber industry. Through experience and knowledge gained in the woods, he was advanced to lumber cruiser, and in his thirties became a lumber contractor in his own name. In 1878 he was engaged as manager by lumber interests operating in Nova Scotia, to go there, establish mills and look after their business. On his return to Maine he was secured as manager by Gates & Wentworth, who were extensive timber owners and lumber manufacturers on the St. Croix river, and located in Calais, Maine. He remained as manager with Gates & Wentworth until 1890, when that firm was bought by H. F. Eaton & Sons of Calais, also large lumber manufacturers and timberland owners. Mr. Higgins continued with H. S. Eaton & Sons as general superintendent of their combined plants until 1894, when he resigned to engage in business for himself. In the spring of 1894, Mr. Higgins with three associates purchased a saw-mill and a tract of timber land in Dennysville from the Lincoln estate, and incorporated the Dennysville Lumber Company, of which he was elected president and manager, a position he filled until his death, in 1904.

Mr. Higgins was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and interested himself in church and benevolent affairs of all kinds, doing a great deal for the cause of temperance and prohibition. In the spring of 1904 he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Los Angeles, California, and after the adjournment made a travel tour for pleasure up the Pacific Coast, thence taking train for home via Salt Lake City. On his arrival at Salt Lake City he was removed from the train suffering from pneumonia, and taken to a hospital, where he died a few days later.

Mr. Higgins married (first) at Wesley, in 1863, Amelia Elsmore, who died January 13, 1874

aged twenty-six years four months, daughter of John Elsmore, a farmer of Wesley, Maine. He married (second) at Calais, Maine, September 19, 1874, Olive Barnard, born in Carroll, Maine, March 16, 1854, who yet survives him, daughter of Josiah and Lucretia Barnard, her father a farmer of Carroll and Baileyville, Maine. Children of John R. and Amelia (Elsmore) Higgins were three, all born in Calais, Maine: 1. Tryphena Humphrey, born in May, 1864, died September 17, 1890. She was a graduate of Calais Grammar School, later becoming a teacher in the public schools. She married at Lewiston, Edward Burnham. No children. 2. George Washington, born January 23, 1866; now a minister of the Gospel, residing in Lewiston, Maine. He married (first) Mattie Rodgers, of Carmel, Maine, who died in Calais. He married (second) Abbie Reynolds. Children: Mary N., born at Carmel, Maine, September 25, 1895, died at Durham, Maine, July 12, 1914; Caleb, born November 30, 1904, at Durham, Maine; Austin P., born February 6, 1908, at Durham, Maine; Miriam R., born January 5, 1910, at Durham Maine; George R., born September 6, 1911, at Durham, Maine. 3. Ella, born in 1868, died at Calais, Maine, May 15, 1891. She married at Lewiston, Peter Gifford. Chidlren: George W. Gifford, born 1889, at Lewiston; married 1916, Allie Purster, of Atlanta, Georgia; Irvine L. Gifford, born May 10, 1891; married Edna Strout, May 22, 1911. Children: Edna Ella Gifford, born December 31, 1912; Wilbur Leslie Gifford, born October 10, 1913.

The children of John R. and Olive (Barnard) Higgins, are four, all born at Calais, Maine. 1. Melvin D., born November 2, 1875; was educated in Calais Grammar School and Bucksport Business School. Upon the death of his father in 1904, he became manager of the Dennysville Lumber Company at Dennysville, Maine, a position he filled until 1915, when the Higgins interests in that company were sold. Melvin D. and his brothers Earl R. and John R. Higgins then organized the firm Higgins Brothers, operating in pulp wood, pine logs, ship knees, telephone poles, cedar ties, piling and cordwood. They are also agents for the Reo and Chevrolet automobiles. Mr. Higgins married May 1, 1895, Nellie Milligan. Children: Phena Vera, born October 23, 1896, died April 19, 1897; Raymond Dyer, born May 16, 1898; married Lillian Scott of Perry, June 25, 1918; their child, Raymond Dyer, was born January 9, 1919; Olive Edna, born November 22, 1899; Eva Mary, born November 11, 1901; infant, born April 22, 1914. 2. Minnie, born November 26, 1878, died at Calais, July 25, 1880. 3. Earl R., born January 9, 1882, a graduate of Dennysville High School, who until 1915, was a woods foreman with the Dennysville Lumber Company, now a partner in Higgins Brothers. He married (first) at Calais, March 11, 1905, Alice Lincoln, who died May 16, 1906. He married (second) Ethel Johnson of Milltown, Maine. Children: Barbara Higgins, born October 25, 1908, at Houlton, Maine; Mae, born January 8, 1910, at Dennysville; Leah, born December 31, 1910, at Dennysville; John Frederick, born September 28, 1912, at Edmunds; Florence, born January 16, 1914, at Dennysville; Olive, born September 17, 1916, at Dennysville; Earl Rollins, born March 18, 1919. 4. John R., born July 10, 1885, a graduate of Dennysville High School and of a school at Kents Hill, Maine. He was associated with the Dennysville Lumber Company, as yard foreman until 1915, then became a partner in Higgins Brothers. He married (first) at Dennysville, Maine, March, 1906, Grace Allan, born in Dennysville, May 1, 1886, died January 19, 1915. He married (second) September 4, 1916, Estella Adams. Children: G. Eleanor, born June 7, 1907; Mina A., born April 27, 1909; R. Forrest, born June 24, 1911; S. Madelyn, born December 21, 1912; infant, born January 12, 1915.

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