

He married at Elkhorn, Wis., 17 April 1870, Isidore Adelaide Dickinson, daughter of Nathaniel and Phila (Foster) Dickinson, who died 13 August 1915. Two daughters, Constance and Mabel Foster Beckwith, survive their parents.

HENRY ALONZO SILVER of Roxbury, Mass., a resident member since 1897, was born at Hooksett, N. H., 27 August 1849, the son of Thomas J. S. and Eliza Jane (Bartlett) Silver, and died at Roxbury 8 July 1915.

At an early age he came to Boston, where he received his education in the public schools. Soon he became interested in mechanics, and was connected for a while with the Grover & Baker Company in the manufacture of sewing machines. Later he became associated with the Whittier Machine Company, a firm engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

In 1892 Mr. Silver was appointed court officer in Suffolk County, under Sheriff O'Brien, and later was promoted to the office of deputy sheriff. For the six years prior to his death he was superintendent at the Court House in Pemberton Square, Boston.

For several years he was chairman of the Republican Committee of Ward 17, Boston, he was a member of numerous Masonic organizations, and in late years he developed an interest in the genealogy of the Silver and allied families. He was also a member of the Roxbury Historical Society.

He married, in 1872, Abbie M. Swett of Roxbury, who died in 1909. Two sons, Bertram E. G. Silver of Roxbury and Wallace S. Silver of Wichita, Kans., survive him.

DAVID HEWES of Orange, Cal., elected a resident member in 1913, was born at Lynnfield, Mass., 16 May 1822, the son of Col. Joel and Ruth (Tapley) Hewes, and died at Orange 23 July 1915. He traced his descent from Lieut. Joshua¹ Hewes of Roxbury, Mass., through Joshua,² Samuel,³ Joshua,⁴ John,⁵ and Joel,⁶ his father.

His father, who died in 1827, left but a small estate for his widow and eight children, and David Hewes was dependent on his own exertions for his education. He worked his way through Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and joined the Class of 1852 at Yale at the beginning of its sophomore year. He pursued his studies there, however, for only a few months. The tide of emigration to California was then at its height, and young Hewes, hearing that building materials were scarce in California, invested his little inheritance with his accumulated earnings, about \$3000 in all, in galvanized-iron houses, which he shipped to the Pacific coast. Then came the impulse, in December 1849, to follow his goods to California, and in February 1850 he arrived at San Francisco and went on to Sacramento, where he opened a general merchandise store. For about three and a half years his business was prosperous, but fire and floods ruined his enterprise, and he made his way back penniless to San Francisco.

Here, through the good will of James Cunningham, the father-in-law of D. O. Mills, he began in a small way to take contracts for

grading the streets and lots of the growing city, and twenty years of profitable work followed, in which sand hills were levelled, hundreds of acres graded, and the water front of San Francisco widely extended.

Mr. Hewes had now become one of the leaders in the development of his adopted city and in the promotion of the interests of the Pacific coast. Always interested in the project of a trans-Continental railroad, he conceived the plan of making its completion one of the sensations of the day. Not only did he present the golden spike, the last spike driven, and the laurel tie, the last tie laid, but he arranged that the strokes of the hammer driving the last spike should be repeated by the aid of electricity on the great fire bell in Portsmouth Square and at the battery at the Golden Gate.

After spending nearly two years in Europe, in the course of which he saw something of the Franco-Prussian War from behind the German lines, he took up his residence at Oakland, Cal., where he was elected to the City Council, his only public office, and distinguished himself while a member of this body by his fearless advocacy of a reasonable settlement of the water-front controversy.

After another extended stay in Europe he settled at Tustin, in Orange County, in southern California, and purchased at El Modena a tract of 800 acres, which he improved until it became one of the largest and most complete orange and lemon plantations in the State.

After the great fire of 1906 in San Francisco he was one of the first to begin the work of rebuilding, intending thereby to show his confidence in the future of the city. The David Hewes Building, one of the best built and most attractive structures of the city, will long remain as a memorial to his courage. He was successful also in his real-estate dealings at Los Angeles and elsewhere, and left a large estate at the time of his death.

Mr. Hewes was a good friend to religious and educational movements. As a young man he was deeply religious, and while at Andover founded the first Sunday school in the present city of Lawrence, which was taken over later by the Lawrence Street Church. At Yale he was active in the religious life of the college, and at that time seriously considered entering the ministry. When preparing for his California journey, he procured a Sunday school library, the first ever collected and taken to the Pacific coast, and on his arrival at Sacramento he gave this to the Sunday school established there by Rev. J. A. Benton, like himself a Yale man. He was active in raising funds to build a Congregational church at Sacramento, was one of the guarantors of a fund to establish a religious paper, and was for a long time a trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church at San Francisco. He contributed generously to churches at Tustin and El Modena, and was never backward in helping other good causes and individuals. To Mills College he gave a natural history collection, funds, and a fine chime of bells, for which the bell tower there was built. To the museum of the Leland Stanford University he presented a collection of small statuary and other objects of art, which was placed in a room especially designed for it by Mrs. Stanford, his sister-in-law. One of

his last acts was to purchase the remaining paintings of Thomas Hill, at a cost of more than \$20,000, with the intention of presenting them to some public institution on the Coast. He wished also to provide for the public use of his extensive and beautiful gardens, unequalled in Orange County, and laid out by R. G. Fraser, who designed the famous sunken gardens at Pasadena, and for generous bequests to his native town and to Andover; but he died before the necessary legal arrangements in these matters were made.

Mr. Hewes was a man of great energy, indomitable will and courage, and fine character, just and honorable. He had an intense interest in his kindred, and in 1913 printed as a memorial to his parents a large book devoted to the history of various branches of the Hewes family and entitled "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes, a New England Pioneer, and Some of his Descendants." At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a volume of reminiscences, in which he was greatly helped by his lifelong habit of preserving all correspondence and notebooks. In his long life he had met with many prominent people, he had been closely associated with the events of his day (such as the activities of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee of 1856, of which he was a member), and he retained a vivid and accurate recollection of the stirring scenes of the early days of the State. On the ninety-third anniversary of his birth, at a gathering held in his honor, a former senator of the United States truthfully described him as "the most remarkable man in California."

Mr. Hewes married first, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 30 June 1875, Mrs. Matilda C. (French) Gray, daughter of James and Sarah Scarborough B. (Henry) French of Warrenton, Va., and widow of Franklin C. Gray of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died at Tustin, Cal., 3 January 1887. He married secondly, at San Francisco, Cal., 11 June 1889, Anna M. Lathrop, daughter of Dyer and Jane (Shields) Lathrop, who died at San Francisco 3 August 1892. There were no children by either marriage.

Abridged from a memoir by EBEN PUTNAM of Wellesley Hills, Mass.

JAMES SIDNEY ALLEN of Brockton, Mass., a resident member from 1885 until 27 May 1915, when he resigned his membership on account of the infirmities of old age, was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., 3 July 1831, the oldest child of Sidney and Mehitable Dyer (Bates) Allen, and died at Milton, Mass., 4 September 1915. He was a descendant of Samuel¹ Allen, who was early in Boston and later settled at Braintree, Mass., through Samuel,² town clerk of Bridgewater, Ebenezer,³ Isaac,⁴ David,⁵ and Sidney,⁶ his father. He was also descended from Francis Cooke and William White of the *Mayflower*. So far as is known, all of his ancestors then living were in this country as early as 1660.

He was born in that part of East Bridgewater known as Beaver, in the old Allen homestead on Belmont Street, built by his great-grandfather, Isaac Allen, in 1756. From about 1835 until 1899, with the exception of about three years, he lived in East Bridgewater, first in his father's house on the easterly side of Pleasant Street, and