

Ancestors and Descendants," 1901, "A Notable Libel Suit," 1904, "Early Census Making in Massachusetts," 1905, "The Story of the Old Boston Town House," 1908, "The Book of Common Prayer," 1910, "Warning Out in New England," 1911, "John Baskerville, Type Founder and Printer," and "Voting in the Field."

Mr. Benton married first, 19 May 1866, Josephine Emery Aldrich, who died 8 April 1872, daughter of Richard Ransom and Emma H. Aldrich of Bradford, Vt.; and secondly, 2 September 1875, Mary Elizabeth Abbott of Concord, N. H., who survives him, daughter of Charles Dudley and Laurinda (Holbrook) Abbott.

Cf. Boston Evening Transcript, 7 February 1917.

HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON, A.M., M.D., of Brattleboro, Vt., a resident member since 1912, was born at Saxton's River, Vt., 24 July 1838, the son of Elihu Dwight and Nancy (Grout) Holton, and died at Brattleboro 12 February 1917. He traced his descent from Henry¹ Holton, through Joseph,² Isaac,³ William,⁴ Bethiah,⁵ Joeth,⁶ and Elihu Dwight,⁷ his father. On his mother's side he was descended from Capt. John Grout of Watertown and Sudbury, Mass., one of the early immigrants from England.

He attended the academy at Saxton's River, and studied medicine in New York, graduating at the University of New York in 1860.

After six months of dispensary work in Brooklyn, N. Y., he began practice as a physician at Putney, Vt., was surgeon of the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers in the Civil War, and in 1867 settled at Brattleboro, where he spent the rest of his life. He early took a leading part in the medical profession in the Connecticut Valley, his practice reaching into Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was long the best known surgeon of that region, and his professional activities continued until his election in 1900 as secretary of the Vermont Board of Health, a position which he held until 1912. After accepting this office he gradually relinquished his practice, and devoted himself unselfishly to his official work and to the many business and scientific organizations with which he was connected.

During his active professional life he was a member of the Connecticut River Medical Society and the Vermont State Society, and served each as president. In 1873 he was called to the chair of materia medica in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and lectured there for thirteen years. He was also a trustee of the University and of the State Agricultural College from 1873 on for eighteen years. At the same time he was medical examiner of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro. He joined the American Medical Association in 1864 and was one of its vice-presidents in 1880. He was active in the organization of the Pan-American Medical Congress and in the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and he was a member of numerous other scientific organizations in this country and abroad, such as the British Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New England Educational League and the American Public Health Association.

He was also prominent in public life. He was a member of the Vermont Senate in 1884 and of the House of Representatives in 1888, a commissioner to the Nicaraguan Canal Convention in 1892, and to the Columbian Exposition in the following year, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1896. He was long president of the Vermont branch of the American Red Cross Society, surgeon of the Colonial Wars, and a member and at one time president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

With all his responsibilities he did not fail to show deep interest in the affairs of his home town. For twenty-five years he served on the School Board, of which he was chairman for fifteen years. He was trustee from the first of the Brattleboro Free Library, and moderator for twelve years of the town meetings. The Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled and the Austine Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Blind owed their existence chiefly to his broad humanitarianism and were objects of his special care during his last years. He was for sixteen years president of the Brattleboro Gas Light Company, for many years director and latterly president of the Vermont National Bank, and director and vice-president in the Fort Dummer Mills.

In his will he bequeathed his home and a sum of money to the Baptist Church, in which he had been a deacon, and left bequests to several missionary societies, to the Austine Institution, the Home for the Aged and Disabled, the Leland and Gray Seminary in Townshend, Vt., the College of Medicine, the University of Vermont, and other institutions.

He married, 19 November 1862, Ellen Hoit, who died in 1909.

HON. HENRY SEWALL WEBSTER, A.M., of Gardiner, Me., a resident member since 1909, was born at Augusta, Me., 26 September 1845, the son of John Milton and Sarah Hayes (Hussey) Webster, and died at Gardiner 16 February 1917. He was a descendant of John¹ Webster of Ipswich, Mass., 1635, through Nathan,² Nathan,³ Nathan,⁴ Nathan,⁵ John Ordway,⁶ and John Milton,⁷ his father.

He received his education at the Augusta High School and at Bowdoin College, at which he was graduated in 1867 and from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1870.

After graduation he taught school for three years, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in the same year took up his residence in Gardiner. Later he became cashier of the Cobbossee National Bank of Gardiner, and in 1888 was elected treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, of which he was treasurer and trustee at the time of his decease. He held various municipal offices in Gardiner, and from 1885 until 1893 served as judge of probate and insolvency for Kennebec County, Me. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society and an honorary member of the New Hampshire Genealogical Society. He belonged also to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and to the Society of Mayflower Descendants, was a thirty-second degree Mason, and had held high office in several Masonic bodies.

He was the author of some books on Masonic history, and in 1904