

He was educated at the district school and at the Framingham Academy. At sixteen years of age he left home to enter the employ of Addison Macullar in Worcester, as office boy, salesman, and book-keeper. The business was later removed to Boston, and Mr. Parker was admitted to the firm in 1860, the name becoming Macullar, Williams & Parker. Mr. Williams retired from the firm in 1879, and in 1895, after the death of Mr. Macullar, the firm became a corporation under the name of the Macullar Parker Company, of which Mr. Parker was president and which holds a leading position in the clothing business in Boston. He was also for many years president of the George's River Woolen Mills.

His interest in horticulture led him to acquire a vast amount of information on the subject, and at the election of officers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1911 he was elected its president for that year, and was reelected in 1912. He was a member of several patriotic societies, associations, and clubs.

He married first, at Chelsea, Mass., 30 November 1854, Mary Jane Schoff of Newburyport, Mass., who died 13 April 1899. Four children of this marriage are living: Mary, wife of Henry Taggard, Charles Schoff, Herman, and Ross. He married secondly, 8 October 1900, Morgiana Heath Schoff, who survives him.

AARON FERRY RANDALL of Boston, a resident member since 1903, was born at Chittenango, N. Y., 28 August 1831, the son of Aaron Ferry and Isabella Germaine (Sutherland) Randall, and died in Boston 26 January 1915. He traced his descent from John¹ Randall of Westerly, R. I., through Matthew,² Benjamin,³ David,⁴ and Aaron Ferry,⁵ his father.

His education in preparation for college was obtained largely at a seminary in Belvidere, Ill., under the charge of Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, a brother of Margaret (Fuller) D'Ossoli. In 1849 he attended the preparatory department of Beloit College, Wis., but illness prevented his entering upon a full collegiate course.

In 1855 he attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice that same year in the Supreme Court of New York. In the fall of that year he opened a law office in Belvidere, Ill., where he continued to practise until 1862, when he entered the military service of the United States. He was commissioned a lieutenant in Company B, Ninety-Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was active in recruiting for the regiment. In 1863, owing to failing health, he resigned and left the service. As soon as health permitted he was employed for several months in 1863 on the Board of Enrollment for the First District of Illinois. In February 1864 he was called to Washington, D. C., and appointed to a clerkship in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury. On 15 March 1864 he was promoted to a second-class clerkship, and on 30 June 1865 was again promoted to a clerkship in the office of the Supervising Architect. This office, however, he held for only sixty days, when he was placed in charge of a separate division, that of Customs Administration. In May 1867 he was appointed supervising special agent of customs, and in the same month was ordered to Texas to

bring order out of the chaos following the War. He was on duty there for nearly a year, and then was assigned to duty on the northern frontier, continuing in service until December 1869. In that same year he entered into partnership with Alexander W. Randall, who had been Postmaster General in President Johnson's Cabinet, a partnership which continued until the death of the former Postmaster General on 22 July 1872. He continued in the practice of the law before the executive departments of the Government in Washington until November 1900, when, ill health compelling him to give up business, he removed to Boston, where he remained until his death, industriously engaged in genealogical research and the correspondence connected therewith.

He married at Belvidere, Ill., 14 July 1858, Almira Mixer, daughter of Horace and Electa Johnston (McCracken) Mixer, who survives him, together with six children: Charles Ferry Randall of Boston, Jessie Louise, wife of Victor Mindeleff of Washington, D. C., Estelle, wife of Asa E. Phillips of Takoma Park, D. C., Helen, a resident of East Woodside, Md., Arthur Frederick Randall of Somerville, Mass., and Louis Germaine Randall of Washington, D. C.

JAMES HEDLEY BREHAUT of Roxbury, Mass., a resident member since 1914, was born at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, 12 March 1864, the son of Henry Matthew and Sarah (Sencabaugh) Brehaut, and died at Roxbury 1 February 1915. He was sixth in descent from Pierre Brehaut of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, his line from Pierre leading through Henry, Capt. Henry, Henry, and James (all of whom were born in Guernsey) to his father, Henry Matthew, who was born at Murray Harbor, Prince Edward Island, 20 January 1836. The name of Brehaut appears frequently in Berry's "History of Guernsey," the earliest mention of it being in 1165. Henry Brehaut, the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, emigrated with his family from Guernsey to Prince Edward Island in 1806. His mother's grandparents, William and Ruhamey (Horton) Sencabaugh, were born in the Province of New York, but, being Loyalists, migrated in 1784 to Prince Edward Island, where they received a grant of land from the government.

His education was gained chiefly in the printer's office. In the spring of 1882 he came to the United States, and after working three years in the Middle West came to Boston. In 1885 he became a member of the *Boston Post* proof reading staff, and remained in that position to the time of his death. His interest in historical matters found expression in an account of the Brehaut family which he read at the dedication of a monument to his great-grandparents, marking the one hundredth anniversary of their migration to Prince Edward Island.

He was at one time president of the Franklin Typographical Union, and at the time of his death was a member of several Masonic organizations.

He married, 11 June 1889, Gertrude Maria Nourse, daughter of Byron Heywood and Maria Treat (Hamblen) Nourse, who, with one son, Henry Nourse Brehaut, A.B. (Harvard, 1911), survives him.