The Yale Class of 1873.
With the Compliments of the Compiler.

F. J. Shepard.
17 Pearl Place, Buffalo.
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HISTORY

OF THE

Yale Class of 1873.

(Academic.)

Compiled by Frederick J. Shepard,
Class Secretary.
PREFACE.

This record is not so complete as it would have been had not the secretary felt constrained to omit the names of two or three non-graduates who were members of the Class for longer or shorter periods, and had he not been requested in a few instances to omit certain facts which have been recorded in previous similar issues. Regarding the incompleteness of the bibliography he can only plead that he did the best he could. To those members of the Class who did not ask him to cut anything out about themselves he offers his thanks, and also to those who responded to his first, second, or third appeal for information. At this point his gratitude gives out. He does not, however, fail to appreciate the kindly messages he has received from his classmates, to whom may all good things come!

Buffalo, N. Y., July, 1901.

F. J. S.
Oh then to Yale and Seventy-Three,
The living and departed,—
While for a moment we surround
The shrine from which we started—
We raise again the song of praise
Triumphantly and gaily;
And lift the cup and drink the toast
Of "Salve atque Vale."
—Lyman in 1883.
THE CLASS OF 1873.

The Class of '73, whose college course began September 15, 1869, and ended June 26, 1873, numbered, according to the college catalogue, 143 men in freshman year, 131 in sophomore, 134 in junior, and 118 in senior. Degrees were conferred, on commencement day, upon 112 men, to whom another was presently added, and in 1892 the name of a former member of the Class was enrolled upon the list by order of the university authorities, making 114 in all, of whom 98 survive at this writing. Charles Parker Bodfish of Wareham, Mass., died during the third term of freshman year, and Frank Ward Howard of Brooklyn, N. Y., during the second term of senior year. The most important events in the college world during the career of the Class were the erection of Farnam, Durfee, and East Divinity halls; the demolition of old Divinity, which stood on the college square just north of North college; the resignation of President Woolsey and inauguration of President Porter; the death of Professor Hadley; and the substitution in the corporation of six alumni for six state senators. Other incidents while it was in college were the abolition of compulsory chapel attendance on Sunday afternoons, the accession to the faculty of Professors Gibbs, Sumner, Carter, Arthur W. Wright, and Henry P. Wright; the resignation of Professor Gilman of the Scientific school to become President of the University of California (and later of Johns Hopkins); the resignation of Dr. Daggett as college pastor; the inauguration by Henry Ward Beecher of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching; the establishment of the Yale Record; the organization of the first intercollegiate rowing association; the inauguration of field athletics at Yale; and the erection of Scroll and Key and Psi U. halls. The Class was the first to recite to Dean Wright, and has always held this popular instructor in especial affection. It was emphatically an athletic class, defeating as freshmen the Harvard freshmen in baseball and rowing, contributing three men to the six-oared crew which in 1873 turned the long tide of disaster in university aquatic contests, and furnishing the catcher of the first baseball team to defeat Harvard. But the most lasting influence of the Class on athletics was effected when as seniors a few of its members, inspired by David
Schaff, introduced football among American college sports by organizing a team which defeated Columbia. The Class witnessed the last Wooden Spoon Exhibition, and itself revived the Class Cup presentation exercises, which had been dropped by all the preceding classes since '67. It was in at the death of the venerable Linonia and Brothers in Unity societies, participating in the last of their "Statements of Facts" and prize debates and in the union debates which for a single year followed the extinction of those ancient organizations. The secretary has been informed by an old-time member of the faculty that the Class was regarded by the authorities as an unusually gentlemanly body. One of its characteristics was the remarkable small number of sons of distinguished men in its ranks, in which it contrasted strongly with the class immediately preceding. Another curious circumstance was its singular freedom from mortality at annual examinations; it passed through those at the end of sophomore and senior years without losing a man. What its members have accomplished since leaving college the following pages will attempt to show.
CLASS REUNIONS.

1876.

Wednesday, June 28.

A business meeting, presided over by Davenport, was held in the afternoon in the Athenæum, at which Peters was elected class secretary, to succeed Bigelow, who had performed the duties of the office since Parker's departure for Europe. A committee, consisting of Peters, Browning, Gaylord, Lathe, and Souther, was appointed to take suitable action on the death of Chase.

The supper was held in the evening in the Insurance building on Chapel street. Seventy-three members of the Class were in town, and all but two or three were present, but no list of their names was made. Houghton presided, and the class cup was presented to Joseph Reginald McIntire (whose name was afterwards changed to Joseph Phillips McIntire), the presentation exercises consisting of a poem by Johnes, an address by Bowen, a few words of thanks by the father of the Class Boy, and a song by the entire company. The ladies who had been permitted to witness the presentation of the cup then withdrew, and the Class sat down to supper, at the close of which there were responses to toasts in the following order:

TRIENNIAL,... Houghton.
ALMA MATER,... Johnes.
THE FACULTY,... Denslow.
THE LAW,... Boardman.
THE CLERGY,... Van Buren.
THE ABSENT,... Prentick.
JOURNALISM,... Shepard.
HONORARY MEMBERS,... Bininger.
THE CLASS BOY,... F. D. Allen.
THE BENEDICTS,... Boyce.

There were also speeches by Collins, Lehmer, and Harry Adee, a letter from Seth Williams, a verbal message from Tarbell, and an outdoor celebration on the university grounds, on which occasion the Class inaugurated its custom, since generally observed at its reunions, of dancing about the statue of President Pierson.
1879.

**Wednesday, June 25.**

At a business meeting in the afternoon, Van Buren presiding, Peters resigned the class secretaryship, and Shepard was elected to succeed him. Elder, Lewis, and Davenport were appointed a committee to take action on the death of Buckingham.

At the supper in the evening at the Tontine hotel there were present: F. W. Adee, P. H. Adee, A. H. Allen, Alden, Almy, Bentley, Bigelow, Bowen, Bristow, Carter, Collins, Cowles, Denslow, Dewing, Dutton, Elder, Gaylord, Gott, J. C. Hubbard, Johnes, Lewis, Lyman, Miller, Merritt, Peters, Prentice, Shepard, S. T. Stewart, W. C. Stewart, H. A. Strong, Van Buren, Wheelock, and White. Prentice presided, and the formal toast list was as follows:

| Alma Mater, | ... ... ... ... ... | A. H. Allen.
| '73, | ... ... ... ... ... | Dutton.
| Song — “I Ecl.” | ... ... ... ... ... | Elder.
| The Absent, | ... ... ... ... ... | Lewis.
| Song — “Bingo.” | ... ... ... ... ... | Johnes.
| Our Wives, | ... ... ... ... ... | Cowles.
| Poem — “Divorce,” | ... ... ... ... ... | Lyman.
| The Infant Class, | ... ... ... ... ... | Van Buren.
| Song — “B-A-Ba.” | ... ... ... ... ... | W. C. Stewart.
| The Lonely, | ... ... ... ... ... | White.
| Song — “Old Dog Tray.” | ... ... ... ... ... | Shepard.
| Our Statesmen, | ... ... ... ... ... | White.
| Song — “Three Little Darkies.” | ... ... ... ... ... | Shepard.
| The Rest of Us, | ... ... ... ... ... | Shephard.
| Song — “Lauriger Horatius.” |

Van Buren’s speech was in verse, and in addition to the formal responses there were brief remarks by P. H. Adee, Bristow, Almy, Dewing, Gaylord, and others. The evening was brought to a close by a visit from the class of ’76, with which ’73 joined forces and visited the class of ’69 at the Elliott house. Rector Pierson was duly decorated with flowers from the ’73 table, and a session on the fence wound up the reunion.

1883.

**Tuesday, June 26.**

Burnham presided over the business meeting early in the afternoon, at which Shepard was re-elected class secretary, and Smith, in behalf of Bigelow, who had not yet arrived, presented a brief statement of the
condition of the class treasury. White was chosen to speak for the Class at the alumni banquet the next day, but later, in view of his necessary absence, Van Buren was substituted for him. Later in the afternoon Dutton entertained the Class at his house in High street.

At half past six the Class took a street car for Savin Rock, where the supper was appointed for the Hotel Sea View. There were forty-five present: A. H. Allen, F. D. Allen, Almy, Ashley, W. Beebe, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyce, Bristow, Burnham, Chamberlin, Collins, Crocker, Denslow, Dewing, Dutton, Elder, Frissell, Greene, Heald, Huntington, Jones, Lathe, Lewis, Lyman, McCook, Merritt, Palmer, Peters, Prentice, Robson, Russell, Sanford, Shaw, Shepard, Smith, Souther, Sprague, W. C. Stewart, Tarbell, Van Buren, Watson, 'White, R. Williams, S. P. Williams. Huntington presided, and Lyman read a very clever poem, beyond which there was no set programme, each member of the Class being called on for a five-minute speech. Songs had been written for the occasion by Lathe, Van Buren, and W. C. Stewart, and Heald and Frissell were of course called on for "Bohunkus" and "The Blue Tailed Fly" respectively. During the evening a committee, consisting of Prentice, Collins, Dutton, Ashley, and McCook, was authorized to take action on the death of S. W. Williams. A recess was taken to pay a visit to the class of '77, which was banqueting at a neighboring hotel, and the journey back to New Haven by street car was made merry by the antics of Heald and Stewart in the roles respectively of showman and circus. Late as was the hour of arriving at the college green, it was not too late for the customary exercises at the Pierson statue, which was with much dignity presented to the university by one member of the Class and with equal formality received by another.

1888.

Tuesday, June 26.

The arrangements for the quindecennial were made by a New York committee consisting of F. W. Adee, Bigelow, Johnes, Latting, Lewis, and Lyman. Bowen presided at the business meeting, which was held at noon in the Lyceum, and Shepard was reëlected class secretary. Immediately after the meeting the Class was entertained by W. Beebe at his house in High street, and later the trip was made in a big wagon, provided by the committee, to Yale field to see the Yale nine beat Harvard.

The supper was at Linonia hall, the following members of the Class being present: F. W. Adee, A. H. Allen, F. S. Allen, Almy, Ashley, W. Beebe, Bentley, Bigelow, Binninger, Bowen, Boyce, Bristow, Brown-
ing, Collins, Durst, Dutton, Elder, Gaylord, Goddard, Greene, Heald, Hemingway, Houghton, Huntington, Johnes, Latting, Lewis, Lyman, McCook, Merritt, Meyer, Morrill, Parker, Prentice, Roberts, Sadler, Shaw, Shepard, Souther, W. C. Stewart, Tarbell, Van Buren, Wald, R. Williams, S. P. Williams, and Wright. Houghton presided, the secretary made a report and read letters from several members of the Class who were unable to be present, Wald paid a tribute to Goode, whose death the secretary had just announced, Bninger referred to the loss which the Class had suffered in the deaths of W. W. Beebe and White, W. Beebe responded to the toast of "Alma Mater," Prentice spoke for "The Absent," Elder responded for the "Class of '73," and one man after another was called on until nearly everyone present had been on his feet for a brief period, Roberts making his remarks in part in Chinese. There was an especially prolonged session at the Pierson statue, after which some of the fellows took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy a seat on the beloved fence for the last time, as it was already undergoing demolition. Elder spoke for the Class at the alumni dinner the next day.

1893.

TUESDAY JUNE 27.

F. W. Adee, Bigelow, and Latting, as a committee of the New York members of the Class, made the preliminary arrangements for the vigintennial reunion. The men present at the business meeting at noon, which was held in the Old Chapel, were: A. H. Allen, F. D. Allen, Beebe, Boyce, Browning, Davenport, Day, Goddard, Heald, McCook, Merritt, Meyer, Morrill, Peters, Prentice, Shaw, Shepard, Smith, Van Buren, and Wald. Prentice presided, Shepard was re-elected class secretary, and a vote was taken in favor of a new issue of the Class Record. In the afternoon the Class went out to Yale field in a bus and helped cheer the Yale nine to the only victory of the year over Harvard.

The supper was held in the evening at Brothers hall around a beautifully decorated table at which sat down: F. W. Adee, P. H. Adee, A. H. Allen, F. D. Allen, Almy, Ashley, W. Beebe, Bigelow, Biblinger, Boardman, Bowen, Boyce, Bristow, Browning, Buck, Davenport, Day, Elder, Frissell, Goddard, Gott, Heald, Hemingway, Houghton, Johnes, Latting, Lewis, Lyman, McCook, Merritt, Meyer, Ord, Parker, Peters, Prentice, Shaw, Shepard, Smith, Souther, Van Buren, Wald, Watson, and S. P. Williams. Heald, who presided, opened the literary exercises with a Latin address, or at least with an address which contained some Latin words, Elder, "the silver tongued-orator of Massachusetts," responded for "Yale," a "Commemoration Ode," written by Van
Buren, was sung, Shepard as secretary presented his report and read letters from Collins and Sadler, McCook spoke for the "Class of Seventy-Three," and Johnes read a poem entitled "Twenty Years Ago." The formal toasts were followed by brief speeches by Hemingway, Lyman, Wald, Frissell, Van Buren, Lewis, Boardman, and Houghton, all of whom contributed information or fun or both to the festivities, while Bininger made the hit of the evening by subjecting various members of the Class to a severe cross-examination regarding one of the numerous catastrophes which befell the north coalshed in freshman year. Bininger also contributed the address at the usual decoration of the Pierson statue, while Heald led the singing of "Bohunkus" with his old time verve. Boardman had been selected to speak for the Class at the alumni dinner next day, but was obliged to leave the hall to catch his train before his turn came.

1898.

Tuesday, June 28.

Over a year ahead of the time for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Yale '73, two faithful members of the Class, Fred Adee and Latting, made a trip to New Haven and secured an option on the hall of the Republican club, at the corner of Crown and Temple streets, as a place for the dinner. Unaware of this, another faithful member of the Class, Beebe, somewhat later hired another hall in a different part of the city, but it was found in the sequel that even the Class of '73 could not eat two dinners the same evening, and Beebe's hall was relinquished to some other class. In March, 1898, all the '73 men living in and about New York were invited to attend a meeting to make arrangements for the class reunion, and at this meeting a committee, consisting of Fred Adee, Bigelow, Heald, and Latting, was authorized to attend to the preliminaries. With Adee acting as chairman and Bigelow as treasurer, this committee proceeded with the arrangements that made the gathering a brilliant success, courteously acquainting the secretary with its actions and securing his ready sanction to whatever was done. One part of its work consisted of raising a guaranty fund to cover the expense over and above what was met by each man's payment of five dollars. The excellence of the dinner, the perfect taste of its appointments, the admirable programme of exercises, and the smoothness with which everything went off, showing that not the smallest detail had been overlooked, make this acknowledgment of the Class's obligations to the committee only just.

Early Monday morning, June 27, 1898, a class headquarters was
established at Room F, 1, Osborn hall, the big class banner which Fred Adee gave in 1888 being hung out of the window and a registration book being opened at the tutor's desk to receive the signatures of the men, who had been arriving since Saturday. Several of them had listened to the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, had admired the fine chapel, had noted with mixed feelings that the boon of cushioned seats was not denied to the undergraduate of the present day, and had felt a thrill of oldtime recollections when the begowned seniors bowed to the president precisely as they themselves had done when the revered Woolsey and Porter used to pass down the central aisle of the old chapel. Long may this beautiful tribute to the university's honored head continue!

Alexander had been selected by the executive committee of the Alumni association to speak for the Class of '73 at the Alumni meeting Tuesday morning. Judge Nathaniel Shipman, '48, who presided, introduced him as the wonderful Greek scholar, whom President Cleveland selected to represent the United States in Greece, Roumania, and Servia. Alexander said:

"It is hard to believe that these young graduates of '98 may be thinking of us as we thought of the men of '48 when they came back at the time of our graduation. They seemed to us then — well, they seemed mature. They seem so still, but in our eyes they have not grown older.

"We often wonder what it is that we get from Yale, just as Yale sometimes wonders what she is going to get from us. We certainly do not get, for lasting use, knowledge of facts, though some teachers believe at first that the absorbing of text-books and lectures is all important; after a while they learn better. That is part of the Yale education, not the whole. Only those subjects which we continue to need in our professions are kept in mind. All the rest is forgotten, mathematics, chemistry, Greek, Latin, physics, everything, leaving only that general knowledge which Professor Sumner used to tell us is a 'general ignorance of the whole subject and a particular ignorance of all its details.' Only twice in a man's life does he feel that he is really educated: once, when he receives his diploma; the other time, all through his sophomore year. Opinions differ as to what education does for one. At Vassar not long ago the young ladies debated the question, 'Does a college education unfit a man for domestic life?'

"Pudd'nhead Wilson, who is in some ways the greatest of our philosophers, says that the difference between a cabbage and a cauliflower is that the cauliflower has had a college education. I do not believe that this is entirely true of the education that one gets here. In the Yale training, the finer culture of the cauliflower is happily blended with the stirling strength of the cabbage. Some colleges turn out Brussels sprouts.

"Perhaps it is well to be more modest, to leave it to others to say what we get from Yale, and just how Yale men are, as a rule, unlike those who come from other colleges. All the world knows that our dear old mother gives to her sons some things that are better to have than those which graduates of other colleges usually get.

"Yale is like certain health resorts. You know that there are waters which have no very perceptible effect while people are taking them, but continue to do them good after
they have gone home. Those of you who live here, or have opportunities of coming back often, miss the keener pleasure that we feel who visit New Haven only at long intervals. And, I think, you do not see so clearly the splendid growth of the university. Like all sound growth, it is not too rapid. It is better than that, and we are all glad to know that the spirit of this place, while alive to right progress, is not affected by every wild fancy about education that comes along.

"At these gatherings, one hears a great deal about love of Yale. To an outsider this may seem foolish and tiresome. But, as a mother never grows tired of hearing her children say, 'I love you,' Yale does not tire of hearing her sons say it. And we tell her to-day, we love you, dear old mother. with devotion which has grown deeper and stronger since we left you twenty-five years ago."

The business meeting was held at the class headquarters Tuesday noon. The registration book shows the following men present: F. W. Adee, Alexander, F. D. Allen, Ashley, Beebe, Boyce, Browning, Carter, Chamberlin, Clark, Collins, Davenport, Denslow, Dutton, Fox, Frissell, Goddard, Greene, Hayward, Heald, Jones, Lattin, Lewis, Lyman, McCook, Merritt, Miller, Minor, Morrill, Norman, Peters, Prentice, Russell, Sadler, Shepard, Tarbell, Van Buren, Wald, Watson, R. Williams — 40. Fred Adee presided and made several announcements regarding the programme for the day, the most important of which was that Frank Allen had been selected to act as marshal. The secretary occupied a good deal of time and expended a good many words in an attempt to induce the Class to elect somebody else to his office, but only elicited an expression of regret from Beebe that any difficulty should have arisen between him, the secretary, and his typewriter. The subject was put over until the evening, as was a proposition brought forward by Dutton and advocated by McCook and others looking to the gift by the Class of a sum of money to the university.

In the afternoon the Class assembled, with its flag and a contingent of wives and children, in front of Trinity church. Over the din of the crowd and of the street cars could soon be heard the resounding voice of Frank Allen, shouting: "This way, '73!" as he gesticulated graphically from the front platform of one of them which was just coming around the Church street corner. The Class, with its assets, including two promising members of the class of 1901, sons respectively of Boyce and Van Buren, and a young West Pointer, the son of Browning, fairly filled two cars. The journey to Yale field was uneventful. The same might be said, had it not been for a mild shower, of what took place after the Class reached its destination, for a victory by Yale over Harvard on the ball field is not regarded as anything but a matter of course when '73 comes to town. This time the figures stood seven to nothing.

Early in the evening the Class gathered in much increased force in
front of Osborn hall, where the sophomore fence once stood, and under the leadership of Frank Allen and the big banner took up the march, two by two, to the hall of the Republican club. The banqueting room was beautifully decorated, and on the menu card covers were embossed in gold the seals of the university and of the United States, while the toast list was headed by the stars and stripes and the flag of Yale in colors and the figures "'73" in gold. The fellows, fifty-six strong, took seats about the table in the order indicated below, after Lyman, as chairman, had called them to order and Denslow had asked a blessing:

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<th>Wheeler,</th>
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<th>Minor,</th>
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<td>Goddard,</td>
<td>Bentley,</td>
<td>Norman,</td>
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<td>S. Williams,</td>
<td>Souther,</td>
<td>Hayward,</td>
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<td>Watson,</td>
<td>Bristow,</td>
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<td>Ashley,</td>
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<td>W. Stewart,</td>
<td>Sadler,</td>
<td>Davenport,</td>
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<td>Wicks,</td>
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<td>F. Allen,</td>
<td>Peters,</td>
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<td>Mountjoy,</td>
<td>S. Stewart,</td>
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<td>Russell,</td>
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The gastronomic duties of the occasion having been performed with that thoroughness which ever characterizes the Class, Lyman got upon his feet and addressed the assemblage in the following felicitous terms:

"It is indeed an honor and a privilege to preside at the dinner of a college class on the 25th anniversary of its graduation. I do not concede my fitness for this distinction, but it would be impertinent to weary you with a recital of my disabilities. I have accepted the place with gratitude, and I occupy it with pleasure.

"It is inevitable that on such an occasion memory should traverse the past and some sorrowful reflections cast their shadow over a joyful celebration. But it would be a mistake to let the griefs and perplexities of this mortal state intrude so far as to convert a feast into a funeral. It is natural and proper that we should be merry, renewing our youth and reviving within reasonable limits the careless gayety of twenty-five years ago. We certainly have ample cause for pride and congratulation. I do not think that '73 can be justly called a brilliant class. (Strong manifestations of dissent from this proposition.) We have not added many stars to the firmament which shines forever. I am not aware that we have produced a Talleyrand or a Hamilton, a Gladstone or a Bismarck, a Woolsey or a Dana, an Arnold or a Tennyson, a Thackeray or a Kipling, a Lee or a Dewey. But on the other hand we have not exemplified the motto of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manilla—that there is always room at the
bottom. And on the whole it is more important to inquire whether as a body of men already in the prime of life, and not expecting to be able to borrow lustre from individual achievements of which no certain forecast has yet been given, we have in general reflected credit upon the university we love. To that test we are willing to submit. If we have done our fair share of honest work in the world and laid up a suitable treasure in heaven, we may look back upon the irrevocable past without humiliation, and forward to the impenetrable future with tranquility. And I firmly believe this to be our status among the classes which preceded and have followed us. Circumstances have necessarily made me familiar with the mechanism of publicity and concealment, and I have not infrequently succeeded in hiding the errors of a fellow-being; but I have never been asked to spare the blushes of a ’73 man or seen the name of one connected with a transaction which dishonored him. On the contrary, we all know of burdens lifted, griefs assuaged, evil tendencies antagonized, good causes promoted by members of our Class in all parts of the country, and I am convinced that we bring back to our alma mater on this anniversary a record which entitles us to claim the affection and respect which we bestow.

"The day which seemed so remote when Houghton delivered our collective farewell in the old chapel twenty-five years ago, and we first experienced that strange sense of mingled pride and desolation which is the common lot of graduating classes, has arrived with incredible rapidity. Thus far our anniversary has had a prosperous course on the Yale field and in more familiar places around the campus and beneath the elms. Let us make the most of it to the end. And as we separate again upon the various paths which many of us may never return to this dear shrine of memory and of hope, may each of us cherish for every other the sentiment which has been expressed in the lines of deep emotion and of perfect music:

"'But whether back to us they drift,
Or pass beyond our view,
Where life's celestial mountains lift
Their peaks above the blue,
God's name be praised whose gracious will,
Through all this mortal fret,
One priceless blessing leaves us still,
To love and not forget.'"

The so-called report of the class secretary was next in order, but Lyman created an unexpected diversion by introducing him thus:

"During the last twenty-five years we have had the privilege of comfortably perusing the records which our class secretary has laboriously compiled. I do not know how many expressions of gratitude he has received, but it is certain that he has not received one-half as many as he deserves. Having this fact in mind his classmates have taken great pleasure in procuring for him a testimonial of their appreciation in the form of a loving-cup, which I now hold in my hand, and from which custom authorizes me to take the first drink. Job, in the language of an illustrious predecessor, 'Thou art the man.'"

Champagne was substituted for the exquisite roses which filled, and had hitherto concealed the beautiful cup, and it twice went the rounds of the Class. The secretary, rising in a very flabbergasted condition, thanked the class as well as he knew how — which was very badly — and
begged to be allowed to go on with his "report." As he had been doing nothing but making reports for the last nineteen years, he confined himself to expressing the obligations which the Class was under to its excellent committee and to announcing that the Class was the first one to open its headquarters this year and to get out its posters proclaiming its reunion, which were bigger than those of any other class, and that it swung out the largest banner to be seen on the university grounds. He read a cable message of greeting from Arthur Allen sent that day from London, and a despatch from Bliss, expressing regret at his absence and his best wishes for all the Class. The following letters were read:

"Pasadena, Cal., June 19, 1898.

"Dear Job:

"It will be impossible for me to attend the quarter-centennial of our Class for the same reason that Spain will be licked, viz: lack of financial ability. However, don't you forget that there is about 1-60 of the Class in Pasadena, and that on that occasion Lathe and I will buy a chicken and a can of oysters, which our respective wives will cook and serve up at 4 P. M., June 28, corresponding to 7 P. M. eastern time, after which Lathe will drink a glass of soda water, and I will imbibe the contents of a bottle of beer, which will make us hilarious to the extent that we shall probably (?) sing, 'Here's to good old Yale, drink her down,' and, after our wives have withdrawn, we will indulge in recollections of Jack Heald's stories. By the way, we shall go down to Long Beach for this, so that Lathe's congregation may not be scandalized thereby. By 8 o'clock we shall retire to dream that we have decorated the statues of all the presidents down to Dwight.

"Well, there's not much to tell about myself except that I am now the father of six children and have to scratch ground pretty lively to keep them all fed and clothed.

"Lathe may not have the gall to write that he is the most popular preacher in town, but it is truth, nevertheless. He was obliged to quit preaching for several months on account of his voice, but has recovered and is all right now. With kind regards for all the boys, I remain yours in '73,

"E. E. Gaylord."

"Kansas City, Kan., June 25, 1898.

"Mr. H. E. Sadler, New Haven:

"Dear Sir:—I find at the last moment that it will be impossible for me to be present at our class meeting next week. I had transportation and expected to leave last night, but business for others that could not be deferred will prevent me from leaving Kansas City for about ten days. It is a great disappointment to me, for I had quietly anticipated that I would have a splendid time. Will you express to the boys my regrets and tell them I need their sympathy in this disappointment. Give them my congratulations, one and all, on all the good things that have come to them, and extend my best wishes for long life and happiness.

"David D. Hoag."

Letters from Smith, sending his "hearty felicitations and good wishes," and from Gott, expressing his disappointment that he was detained by the trial of cases, would have been read, had they reached the secretary in time. Weeks after the class reunion the secretary learned that a despatch of greeting was sent from Harvard '73, which
was holding its reunion in Boston the same evening. It is much to be
regretted that the message was not received and the courtesy acknowl-
edged.

After reading communications from absent members of the Class, the
secretary informed his hearers that 101 of the 113 men who received the
degree of bachelor of arts on June 26, 1873, still survived, an extraordi-
narily high percentage. He closed by reading the list of the dead as
follows:

**John Franklin Chase**, . . . . . . . . . April 19, 1876.
*Seth Weston Williams*, . . . . . . . . . September 20, 1879.
*Edward Sheffield Cowles*, . . . . . . . September 27, 1883.
*Frank Cowan Goode*, . . . . . . . . . November 23, 1887.
*Edward Tatum*, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . March 29, 1891.
*Isaac Reed Sanford*, . . . . . . . . . February 15, 1892.
*Jeremiah William Clemens*, . . . . . . . April 23, 1894.
*Arthur Biddle*, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . March 8, 1897.
*William Townsend Barber*, . . . . . . . September 24, 1897.

Reports differ as to, exactly what happened when he sat down.
Lyman's recollection is that "at the conclusion of his report, Shepard,
having gone through the motion of resigning and still continuing to
evince a somewhat obstinate temper, was declared by the chair out of
order, and the official announcement was made that he always had been,
still was, and always would be our class secretary." His own vague
impression is that a vote was taken on some matter and that he got up
and said he submitted, having become convinced that death offered the
only escape from the duties of his office. Lyman then proceeded:

"In ordinary times the first toast at a Yale dinner is Yale. But this is not an ordi-
nary time, and it has appeared to the committee to be fitting that our first formal
tribute of devotion should be paid to the land we love. It would be well if from this
reunion there might go forth our appropriate contribution to that elite and unsubdub-
able spirit which is conducting a just war to a triumphant conclusion. I do not doubt
that this is your disposition, and if Dutton will produce the familiar tuning-fork where-
with he was formerly accustomed to startle the dull ear of night, we will endeavor to
make the welkin ring with 'My Country 'tis of thee.'

(The hymn was sung.)

"We are fortunate in having with us a member of the Class who has recently rep-
resented the United States abroad, and through whom, therefore, '73 has sustained
diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. He has consented to enlarge upon the
theme of the inspiring song which we have just sung, and I call upon Eben Alexander
to respond to the toast of 'Our Country.'"

Alexander said:

"I have been looking for signs of what Stevenson calls the 'bitter and sensitive
shyness of advancing years.' Nothing of that kind is to be seen; nothing bitter, nothing sensitive, surely no shyness, and mighty little in the way of advancing years.

"But even if we have not grown older, the world has been changing, and we have in many ways changed with it. Coming here when the war was not long over, and when the effects of it were felt perhaps even more keenly than in 1865, we had ideas about the nation vastly different from those which we hold now. Then there were practically two nations, held together because one of them was strong enough to keep the other from leaving it; now there is only one, and the bond is patriotic love.

"I could not have said this when we came to Yale in 1869. I am not sure that I wanted to say it then. My chum, Job Shepard, and I had frequent fights during freshman year about questions connected with the north and south. Job used to whip me, and may be I deserved it.

"The south has been doing its best to perform worthily its part in national duty. The task was not an easy one, but difficulties have been squarely faced and overcome, and prosperity is the rule now in most of the southern states. Industries are thriving, and northern capitalists have for years found it safe and profitable to invest their money there. Only last week I read in a newspaper that Barney Boardman had taken $5,000,000 worth of stock in a steel plant in Alabama. I wondered where Barney got such a lot of money, until I learned that two superfluous ciphers had been printed.

"And the south is trying to do its part in our present struggle. Wheeler and Fitzugh Lee and the rest are as eager to help their country now as they were to help the Confederacy in 1861. The youngsters, too, are fighting with splendid bravery. Worth Bagley and Hobson have earned and received praise from the whole country, one by glorious death, the other by glorious daring. I am proud to say, by the way, that young Hobson is a cousin of '73, distant, it is true, but in such cases distant kinship counts. From a fairly good knowledge of the spirit which prevails among the officers of our navy I can say that there are hundreds of them who are ready and willing to try to do what he did. We ought not to forget that the efficiency of the navy is largely due to the wise foresight of a Yale man—William C. Whitney.

"We of the south understand you far better than we did twenty-five years ago, and I know that you understand us better. Now and then we jar upon your nerves by lynching somebody; now and then our feelings are hurt when we read, as we read the other day in the American Messenger, organ of the American Tract society, an article containing such statements as this: 'For the girls of our southern cities there is at present only one industry—prostitution.' The writer was a Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton. She is not related to our Billy.

"The question of the north and south has been dropped from our national life forever. The south and the north are vying with one another in friendly rivalry to advance in all good ways the interests of our whole country.

"Most things and some persons have a good and bad side. One may look at either, as the spirit moves. On the whole it is better, and perhaps it makes one better, to look at the good side. A well-known professor in our sister university, Harvard, looked at the other side recently and said: 'It is characteristic of Americans to be trifling. They have acquired the varnish of civilized life, but their natures have not been refined. Americans are 70,000,000 of good-natured people, gifted with a fatal optimism, with no serious thought of any of the grave duties of life. They have no fine sense of honor. They cannot distinguish between what is honest and what is dishonest. I feel with Sir Horace Walpole that I could be proud of my country if it were not for my countrymen.' He is the man whom Ruskin is said to have called the only American gentleman that he had ever met. If Professor Norton really believes what he says it is comforting to know that we have a few gentlemen
among us. But he cannot believe it. Nobody, except perhaps dyspeptics of a certain type, believes in the truth of his criticism, and his words have passed like the 'shrieking of the mindless wind.' There are bad things about us which he might have mentioned with truth. I am not going to speak of them now. We all know well enough what they are. Let us think rather, as another Harvard professor has done, of the 'glory of the imperfect,' and try to make it more perfect. And let us consider, with Mark Twain, our blessings: 'It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have these three unspeakably precious things — freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either of them.'

'I am sorry to say that some of the nations of Europe have the same opinion of us as that expressed by Professor Norton, simply because they have been wrongly informed. If, however, our war with Spain is managed properly, the eyes of the world will be opened to the worth and power of the United States. We are finding out that the supposed fondness of certain countries for America cannot be counted upon; does not exist. Among the six European powers we have only one friend, Great Britain. The others are at heart hostile. When our greatness becomes apparent they will shrewdly try to use our power for their own advancement, but they will not be fond of us. They do not love one another. Each of them has long been watching the others with jealous hatred. Diplomacy usually keeps matters fairly quiet among them. We are not very skillful at the game, though we have usually succeeded fairly well in it, mainly because our country has thus far stayed out of the intricate tangle of international politics. You are familiar with the definition of diplomacy — 'making another man believe that you believe what you say when you know he doesn't.' Russians are most successful in doing this, though straightforward British diplomacy has for some years balked them in their schemes, or at least played drawn games.

'I wish that I could believe, as some persons do, in the certainty, even in the probability of some sort of advantageous alliance between the United States and Great Britain. But I fear that neither country is quite ready to enter upon such an alliance. The proposed treaty of arbitration gave us the opportunity; we threw it away. The failure of that treaty is greatly to be deplored.

'The result of our war with Spain is certain to bring vast changes in our national life. The country can never, in the nature of things, be quite the same again. It seems to me to be a sacred duty of every citizen to do whatever he can to check the wild stampede for new things, of which there now appears to be great danger. Let me commend to you the careful reading of the address which ex-President Cleveland made in New Jersey last week. No matter what some of us may think of his political beliefs, I am sure that all of us admire his wisdom and farsightedness in public affairs. Every American ought to ponder well these words: 'Our government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from old world complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the education, civilization, and industrial occupation of this vast domain in which it has taken root.' There is work enough to occupy us in our present boundaries; when we have done that wisely, it will be time to go outside, if it should then seem best. Long after the war has ended, we shall probably be occupied with Cuban affairs. The establishment of a stable government in the island will be no easy task. Let us hope that our country will nobly perform that duty, and not shrink from any other responsibility which the course of the war may make it clearly a duty to undertake. But let us not forget that we are a 'people whose victories are those of peace.'
When the applause had subsided and a song had been lifted up, Lyman said:

"There are those who maintain that the renowned dictum 'Poeta nascitur not fit,' ought to be rendered, 'A poet is not fit to be born.' They are wrong, but if they were right there would always be exceptions to prove the rule. Every class has a poet, but not every class has a Johnes. Indeed, it is our boast that no other class has a Johnes, and I call upon him to demonstrate the proposition."

Johnes then read the following verses:

**THE VETERANS.**

Close ranks, march on! With steady tread  
Our veteran phalanx comes—  
Sad with the memory of our dead  
We've marched with muffled drums.  
Break ranks and rest! With what delight  
We hear the bugles sound,  
Our happy bivouac to-night  
Is on the old camp ground.

Hail to the living, battle scarred  
And weary though they be,  
Within their breasts they safely guard  
The flame of chivalry.  
The world has made them grey with toil,  
Time thou art strong forsooth —  
But friendship feeds with magic oil  
The sacred fire of youth.

Peace to the dead, though scattered far  
Throughout life's hard campaign,  
Love's balsam heals the wounds of war  
And bids them live again —  
Boys, they are here, though lost to sight,  
Here where their joys have been,  
We feel our outstretched hands to-night  
Thrilled by a touch unseen.

We fight around some empty shrine  
And tinsel crowns allure;  
Life has no victories like thine  
Oh death, whose peace is sure.  
We knock, but none unlocks the gate,  
We call with failing breath,  
But knowledge wears the robes of state  
The crimson pomp of death.

No strife is here of thine and mine,  
Aside our arms we cast,  
Cheer up the wounded heart with wine  
And laugh at battles past.
Let the glad trumpets sound a truce,
Call every straggler up,
And drown old time in purple juice
Within our loving cup.

Oh legion of old Mother Yale,
With fair blue flag unfurled;
Your glorious cause can never fail,
'Tis truth against the world.
Your patriot eye undazzled sees
What each new conquest means,
And bids Old Glory woo the breeze
Above the Philippines.

And lo — within our English veins
A dream of empire wakes,
Of power that breaks the captive's chains
And blesses those it takes.
England, thy flag beside ours flies,
Our foes have seen thy face,
And nevermore shall break the ties
Of language and of race.

Let sophists hide a traitor's heart
Beneath a scholar's gown —
John Hancock in his grave must start
In shame for Cambridge Town.
Yale's ancients join war's solemn call,
Her children swell the song.
Away with quibbling cowards all —
Our country — right or wrong.

We need no morning reveille,
No spurs of war's alarms,
Clad in the armor of our faith
We sleep upon our arms.
For we have braved a fortune rude,
Or striven for fame's goal,
And all have fought in solitude
The battles of the soul.

The long, long march that duty leads,
Fierce passion's rallying call,
The fiery dart that hatred speeds,
Ah, we have known them all.
When mustered out with warning scant
Rank matters not — and yet
A greater hand than man's will grant
To each his proud brevet.

Lyman said:
"There sits beside me a member of the Class who had to travel far to get here, and who might therefore have found a plausible excuse for not coming, but whose ab-
sence would have been deplored by all of us. No penit-Up Utica confines his powers. He is in the transportation business, and the whole wide continent is his, or expects to be. He can pass us wherever he pleases; in fact, he has already passed most of us upon the arduous road which stretches between the cradle and the grave, and for this reason there is a special propriety in summoning him to speak for Yale, notwithstanding the fact that his name is Williams."

**Robert Williams spoke as follows:**

"Mr. Chairman and Classmates:

"It has pleased you to assign to me the happy privilege and hallowed duty of responding at this time to that toast which celebrates our alma mater, and with grateful appreciation I thank you for this high honor.

"Pleasant and honorable it is to speak forth her praises and to bear witness to the affection and reverence which all her sons cherish for her. It is safe to say that there are few words in our language which so stir the blood of her children or fall so musically upon their ears as that brief word, Yale. Let them read that name or hear it in the most casual reference, it thrills them like a bugle call.

"May I in the few remarks it is my privilege to make occupy the standpoint which seems best to befit me, that of a man immersed in very active business and living at a distance from New Haven, but keenly alive to what has occurred here and following with warmest sympathy the activities of Yale in all departments. There are some advantages in distance in making a general observation, and possibly the merits of an institution of learning may be gauged by the same standards as those employed in practical life.

"When we compare the Yale of to-day with that we left in '78 we are mindful of the vast changes which have occurred. The marvels of progress to be witnessed in the country at large are more than matched by the evolution of this college into a university. The college proper has now three times the attendance of our days. While it aims to meet the requirements imposed through changed conditions, as witnessed by the many elective courses offered in the junior and senior years, the arrangements are such as to preserve the class bonds and class spirit which we consider important elements in college life.

"The scientific department has made a most remarkable showing and one surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. The postgraduate department with a present membership of 280 has been established within the last ten years. The medical and law departments are now on a footing of parity with those far in advance of them in our time. All other departments show growth, while one department, that of music, has been added.

"It is with satisfaction we note the addition of many new buildings to the equipment of our university. The dream of our day is realized, and the college campus is now surrounded with structures of a substantial and imposing character. While we miss many of the ancient landmarks and regret the necessity for their removal, we feel that here, as elsewhere, it is decreed that the skill and genius of the architect supplants the level and plummet of the rude carpenter. The entire environment and the reports we receive of the financial status indicate that Yale is abreast the times and is in the minds of those whose means are ample and intentions zealous to push her forward in the good work we believe it is her destiny to accomplish.

"But it is not because we see on all sides the marked evidence of growth and wealth that we desire to profess our love, loyalty, and gratitude. We feel that the name of Yale means more to her children and to the country than all this which can be calculated by the cool financier or observed by the casual onlooker.
"The name Yale stands for all that is strong, serviceable, and manly in our American life. It is not overtrained, hypersensitive, or finical. It does not speak with disdain of that which is imperfect and undeveloped in our national life, but it labors to attain its ideals in all fields of activity. It seeks excellence in a robust, hearty, and healthy way. It studies the entire situation both in athletics and in intellectual pursuits; it sees the way to the best, and by the calm and sure methods which are best adapted to the ends it attains its purpose. It makes use even of its temporary defeats to win thereby new successes. It is not impulsive, excitable, or impetuous, for it has the calm repose of the strong. It is not given to boasting, for it prefers to wait and let its work speak for it.

"Our university has always had a warm sympathy for the nation's life. A glowing patriotism burns on Yale's altars, whose fires never go out." This has been the case since the day when that typical Yalensian, Nathan Hale, offered up his life for his country, only regretting that he had but one life to lose for her and declaring that if he had ten thousand he would lay all down in her defense. The spirit of '76 then became our nation's heritage. It entered into the very soul of our beloved Yale. Well has she protected and nourished the noble sentiment of our fathers.

"In the stormy years of our civil war thousands of Yale's sons went to the front and sacrificed their lives, and now that our country in its war for humanity demands the assistance of her children, there is no hesitation, no question as to propriety or fitness. A quick, spontaneous, and generous answer comes from the Yale campus, and it is with the greatest satisfaction we realize that somewhere within the broad expanse of the American Mediterranean Yale's colors fly above our nation's fleetest cruiser, Yale's guns protect her decks, Yale's indomitable spirit is actuating her seamen with the same fearlessness and determination which characterizes Yale's loyal sons on her many fields of battle, whatever and wherever they may be.

"This theme of Yale, suggestive of all we hold most dear and sacred, cannot be fully comprehended in the brief time allotted me, even though my ability to express your sentiments and mine were adequate. It is unnecessary to laud her merits or extol her virtues. Her past has been too closely identified with the honor and integrity of our nation to question the prominent part she has taken in its phenomenal development.

"May she in the new era we are about to enter, when even a calm anticipation of our immense possibilities is sufficient to startle the world, be ever the nation's careful helpmate. Mindful of her old traditions, may she hold fast to what is good and always teach her children to be zealous for God, for country, and for Yale."

Lyman said:

"There are valedictorians and valedictorians. We had an uncommonly good one. He never was an intellectual snob. Nobody has ever seen upon his face the faintest indication of contempt for inferior attainments. I remember with mingled gratitude and humiliation his courtesy in omitting to bestow upon me a well-deserved castigation at a time when, as a more or less accidental member of the Lit. board, I had committed a hideous blunder concerning one of the great names in the republic of letters; and I dare say that some of you may be able to recall similar experiences. The still air of delightful studies has not been a narcotic in his case. It has not dulled his senses nor obscured his vision of a universe of life and light and beauty lying all around him. For this and other reasons you will rejoice to listen while Tarbell speaks of 'The University and the World.' "

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Mr. Chairman and Classmates:

He would be hard to please who should object to the toast your committee has assigned me. It reminds me of a little of that hotel in Paris which was called the Hotel of the Universe and the United States. Anybody would have felt in place in such a comprehensive establishment, and any subject might be claimed as falling within the generous limits of my toast.

Probably what was intended was that I should speak of the university as a training school for life; should discuss the question how far our universities are adapted to the needs of those who, for the most part, are to be engaged in the active work of the world—in medicine, law, business, and politics. But for several reasons I beg your permission to turn aside from this subject. In the first place, I am by nature a skeptic through and through, prone to see the weak side of any cause I am called upon to advocate. Then the question is one that is constantly being discussed, wherever college men gather, as well as in the public press, and I think it quite possible that you are a little tired of it. But, above all, I am sure that most of you would dispute my competence to deal with such a theme. Of one-half of the subject, indeed, I can't be said to be wholly ignorant. It has been my great good fortune to be connected with three thriving universities. Of Yale I don't need to say anything—especially after Bob Williams's speech. But may I digress so far as to say that I look back upon the three years I spent at Harvard as the happiest years of my life? I could wish that every Yale man might have the same opportunity. And now for five years I have been in the University of Chicago. It is a stirring place. You know that a Chicago man, Mr. Edward G. Mason, is a member of the Yale corporation. At a certain meeting of that body, when there was a question of the impending destruction of some of the old elms on the campus in consequence of a new building to be erected, Mr. Mason said, 'Gentlemen, why don't you transplant these trees?' And when some one at last replied that that was quite impossible. Mr. Mason retorted, 'Impossible, gentlemen? In Chicago we don't know the meaning of that word.' That is the true Chicago tune. And even a humdrum easterner like myself, transferred in middle life to Chicago, cannot be wholly unaffected by the indomitable spirit of the place, and, as I was saying, I know a little about universities. But the world? Of that, even at forty-five, I am sadly ignorant, and you would be quite right in disputing any pretension on my part to pronounce upon its needs.

Therefore, with your leave, I am going to turn to a rather different subject which the toast has suggested to me. It is the question of the difference in the qualities called into play in the career of a university teacher and in the world of business, using the term in its broadest sense. There are very few men of whom it can be said, as it was said of Lassalle, that they 'hunger with almost equal intensity for profound thought and exciting action.' In most of us the contemplative or the active side is the more developed. Now men of the former type are in place in a university; but are we to say that men of the latter type are out of place there? Sometimes I talk with energetic young men who have somehow got into the teaching profession and who feel that they are not leading half a life, because they find no outlet for their active, combative instincts. Now I believe it to be true that no man ought to go into teaching unless he is so constituted as to be happy when at least three-fourths of his time and effort are given to intellectual pursuits. But—and this is my main point—there is room, there is need in the university career for work of the executive and constructive kind. No university that is worthy of the name ever rests on its oars. It must be always pushing forward, always striving to do new things and to do the old things better. For this
work of developing the university we need men tingling with life to the finger-tips. In a healthy, growing university they need not feel themselves 'cabin'd, crib'd, confined.' Those of you who have sons to educate — enviable men! — will join with me in hoping that more and more such men will be attracted to the university career and will find scope there for their energies."

Lyman said:

"It is often alleged that American institutions and the American character are degenerating. I do not know that this is true. I do not believe that this is true. I am firmly convinced that it is not true. But if it were, the situation could not be altogether desperate so long as the judiciary remained substantially incorruptible. You remember Sheridan's noble ascription: 'Justice I have before me, august and pure; the abstract idea of all that is highest in the aspirations of man; where the mind rises, where the heart expands, where the countenance is ever placid and benign; whose favorite attitude is to stoop to the unfortunate, to hear their cry, to rescue and relieve, to succor and save; majestic from its mercy, venerable from its utility, uplifted without pride, firm without obduracy, beneficent in each preference, lovely though in its frown.' The American courts have always reflected and still reflect that sublime image. Our Class has had the honor of giving to the bench of this ancient commonwealth a judge in whose learning and probity every suitor reposes implicit confidence, and I call with special pleasure upon Oscar Prentice to respond to the toast of 'Seventy-three.'"

Prentice said:

"Mr. President and Classmates:

"It is often said that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' None, I fancy, would more readily acknowledge the correctness of this adage than we who are gathered here to-night, when we recall and realize that a quarter of a century has passed over our heads since that day when 'n'cath yonder elms we wended our way among the old buildings and formed the circle to say the last formal farewells to each other as classmates.

"A quarter of a century is a long time. To us then it seemed long indeed. Looking backward we were unable to compass with our memories so great a period of time; looking forward twenty-five years seemed to stretch their interminable length way into the dim distance.

"But they have come and gone, and here we are gathered together a remnant of the Class of '73 — a goodly remnant, to be sure, but the largest remnant which will in all human probability ever be gathered together in life — come from far and near, to renew associations which were once so dear, to revive recollections that have ever been so sweet, and, as far as possible, to rejuvenate the Class as it once was, and as it must ever remain in our imaginations, at least — the Class of twenty-five years ago.

"Time works mighty changes. It has not altogether spared us. When we parted we were in the heyday of youth. We realized, perchance, in some degree that we were about to close the pleasantest chapter of our lives; but we looked forward to the future with longings of hope and aspiration, and with a sublime confidence in achievements to come.

"To-day we stand at or past the meridian of mature manhood. For us life's most decisive battles have been fought. For us life's greatest issues have been decided.

"All this has meant to us many things — has brought to us many things. To all it has brought responsibility and care, toil and struggle. To not a few it has brought disappointments, discouragements, defeats, and perchance failures. It has brought
deepened lines upon our brows and whitened hairs upon our heads. It has brought less buoyant spirits, less sanguine temperaments, and calmer judgments.

"But though this be true, and we are what to us once would have seemed like men well nigh in the 's ear and yellow leaf," it is one of the strange vagaries of this occasion that we instinctively think of our Class as it used to be, unravaged by time, and with its ranks unbroken. For the moment the dial of time is turned back. By some magic touch of this place we are young again, and we look about us upon the faces of men, believing them to be boys once more.

"So, at least, has it been with me, and I wonder if such has not been the experience of us all. I wonder if any of us has been able to think of himself to-day as a man bearing the burdens of middle life, or of his fellows as men from the thickest of life's struggles and responsibilities. I wonder if we have been able to look upon these associations as other than the uninterrupted continuation of those which in fact terminated a quarter of a century ago.

"But this is not all. We come back different men to a different Yale, but we seem the same men at the same old Yale. We left a college; we come back to find a great university. We left the old fence; we come back to find in its place a massive pile of granite. We left the old Brick Row; we come back to find few remnants of it remaining, and those hidden away in the midst of imposing architecture, so strangely contrasting with them. We left a small faculty of familiar names and faces; we come back to find a host of men in the chairs of instruction whose faces we know not, whose very names sound strangely to us. We left a college having the traditional college curriculum, methods of instruction, and discipline; we come back to find a curriculum immeasurably enlarged and a system of instruction and discipline almost revolutionized. We perceive with our senses little that reminds us in very fact of the old place; but it nevertheless is and seems to us the same dear old spot. It has the same inexpressible charm for us. The same associations cluster about it. The same ties bind us to it. It is the old Yale of our memories, our imaginations, and our dreams. As the breezes rustle through the elms, which remain its spared monuments, we find ourselves again singing the old songs upon the fence, gathered in sweet communion in college rooms, responding to the familiar call of a Dana, Thatcher, Hadley, Loomis, Newton, or Packard—who are no more—or, bowing in stately unison in the old chapel to the retreating form of our president. The days, the men, and the place of old are indeed back again.

"But I must be done with these musings. I am to speak of the Class of '73. In this presence I fancy that it is proper for me to say that we take a proud satisfaction in the record which the members of the Class at this quarter-centennial season bring back to our Alma Mater and to each other. None of our number, to be sure, return bearing upon them the world's guinea stamp of greatness. No world-startling achievement can be credited to any of us. We have not perhaps just cause for that self-consciousness which certain classes on every possible occasion are wont to display. But there are those of us who have held exalted station. Not a few have been honored with high office and honorable position. To many have come unmistakable tokens of public confidence. The great majority are among the substantial, influential, and potential men in their several spheres of life, meriting the trust and esteem of their fellow-men. And, after all, what is greater or better than this? We have but to look around us upon the forms and faces of our classmates to see the veritable imprints of character and unmistakable marks of worldly success. In all this there is no little cause for pleasure and satisfaction—pleasure in the thought that those whom we have loved, trusted, honored, and esteemed have since claimed the love, honor, and esteem of the
world; satisfaction in the feeling that in some sense we are sharers in the successes and honors of our fellow classmates.

"But there is a minor note of sadness which runs through the harmony of this occasion. Upon the joys and pleasures of it there comes at every turn the thought of some one who is not here. Vacant chairs and absent forms remind us that we are not all there was of '73. Many scattered through the length and breadth of the land are, for one reason or another, kept from this communion. Their thoughts, I doubt not, are with us to-night. Their regrets, as do ours, go out at their absence; but they are comforted with thoughts of reunions to come. But there are those who are not here, who can never be with us again—who can only look upon a reunion of the Class from out the silent land. Since we parted twenty-five years ago twelve of our number have passed on to the great beyond. In that the hand of the Great Destroyer has been laid upon so few we have been blessed as few classes ever have. But it is hard to feel ourselves blessed when any one has gone. Our secretary has read the roll of the dead, and as he read we have paused to recall the familiar forms and drop a tear to their memory. Upon the roll we have found the names of not a few who were especially close to many of us, the names of those who claimed our affection or esteem. Some fell almost ere their life's work had begun; others have dropped by the wayside just as they were reaping the fruits of their labors. But they are gone—twelve of our companions in the days that were. An hundred and upwards of us remain to resume the march over-another quarter-century period. What shall befall we know not; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the time has arrived when the roll of the dead must inevitably fast and faster lengthen, until that time, not so far distant, when at the roll-calls of the class, only a minority can answer—until that time when the last survivor, feebly struggling hither, shall find himself companionless, where once he enjoyed such sweet companionships.

"The Peruvians observe a beautiful custom in their military and naval service in honor of their hero of the late Chilian war, who fell while bravely battling at his post of duty. At every roll-call at muster and inspection the first name called is that of Admiral Grau. An officer steps forward, reverently lifts his hat and, pointing upward, answers: 'Absent, but accounted for. He is with the heroes.' The time is near at hand when, as the call of our Class is made, the fitting response will be the finger pointing heavenward. God grant that also for many that farther response may be an appropriate one: 'He is with the heroes.'

"And now let us drink to the memory of the dead—our dead—the dead household of '73—our companions in the days that are gone!"

After the formal addresses came a number of short speeches. Bigelow presented a financial statement, which could not help being all right. Lewis announced that Wald had received a degree of LL.D. because he had read Peters's book, and Wald responded firmly that he had read that work, and he added that Plato Mountjoy had told him years ago in college that "Eothen" was the best book of travel ever written. He (Wald) had accepted Plato's judgment, but it had ceased to be true since Peters wrote "Nippur." Wald was going on to discuss things in general and the literary style of Lyman in particular when he was interrupted by the arrival of the "Class of 1492." Heald introduced the visitors as gentlemen whose own classes were not holding a reunion this
year, and he explained that whenever any '73 men were in town in an off year they could join the "Class of 1492" and go around and visit the other classes and make a blamed nuisance of themselves; after which the visitors withdrew.

The evening being warm, the Class adjourned to the roof garden of the hall, where there was a spirited discussion of Dutton's proposition, which he now put in this formal phrase:

"Voted, that the following members of the Class of '73 be and hereby are appointed a committee to raise a class fund to be devoted to some ascertained need of Yale university, viz: Fred Adee, Bigelow, Heald, Latting, Frank Allen, Collins, McCook, Carter, and Morrill.

"Voted, that in respect to the method of raising the fund and the purpose to which it shall be applied the committee be granted full powers."

The chief if not the only objection offered to the proposition was based on the fact that members of the Class were already contributing to other funds for the benefit of the university, but in the end, after an exceedingly desultory discussion of individual incomes, college spirit, and the conditions of the universe, the motion was carried. The Class also expressed its satisfaction with its accommodations by the adoption of the following form resolution which was duly handed to the officers of the club and by them posted in the clubhouse:

"The Class of '73, assembled at its twenty-fifth anniversary in the hall of the New Haven Young Men's Republican club, presents its compliments to the club and thanks for the club's efficient cooperation in the class reunion."

Then came a protracted merry-making, during the course of which nearly everybody got upon his feet and said something. Jack Heald sang "Bohunkus," Collins made one of those gracious, gentlemanly speeches which brought back the time when, if anything was to be won by persuasion, he was put forward to represent the Class. Shorty Williams recalled the baseball days of the past. Billy Stewart and Hayward were heard from. Sam Elder told his renowned shoestring story, which does service at most Boston festivities, and the celebration closed with an inimitable speech by Dan Davenport in which he poked fun at everybody. There was the usual decoration of Rector Pierson's statue with roses as a final ceremony upon the return of the Class to the university grounds.
CLASS PUBLICATIONS

A pamphlet of 20 pages, "The Statistics of the Class of 'Seventy-three," was compiled and published by Russell and Shepard in New Haven just before graduation in the summer of 1873.

Two address lists of four pages each were issued by Parker, one in April, 1874, from New Haven, and the other, which showed the occupation as well as the address of each member of the Class, in January, 1876, from New York.

A three-page address list, showing occupations, was issued by Peters from New York in December, 1878.

A class record of 108 pages, 28 of which were devoted to an account of the triennial and sexennial reunions, was issued by Shepard from New York in January, 1880.

An address list of four pages, parts of two of which were devoted to a record for the past year, was issued from Buffalo by Shepard March 1, 1881.

A class record of 59 pages, containing an account of the decennial reunion, was issued by Shepard from Buffalo in March, 1884.

An eight-page address list, more than half of which was in the form of a class record, was issued by Shepard from Buffalo in June, 1886.

A class record of 62 pages, containing an account of the quindicennial reunion, was issued by Shepard from Buffalo in July, 1889.

A class record of 72 pages, containing an account of the vigintennial reunion, was issued by Shepard from Buffalo in December, 1893.

Deaths among the graduate members of the Class have in almost every case been announced to the survivors in special notices sent out by the secretary upon his receipt of the sad intelligence.
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

GRADUATES.

* FREDERIC WILLIAM ADEE.

Antecedents — Son of George Townsend Adee, New York merchant and banker, and of Ellen Louise Henry. George T. Adee (born in Albany, April 7, 1804, died in New York, November 20, 1884) was for ten years vice-president of the Bank of Commerce of New York and much of that time its acting president. He was also a director of several financial corporations and a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, whose advice was sought by the state and national authorities. Belonging to a family which had lived for several generations in Westchester county, N. Y., he was the son of William Adee, also a New York merchant, and of Clarissa Townsend of Albany. William Adee was a grandson of John Adee, who came from England to the Providence Plantations in the early part of the eighteenth century and thence removed to Portchester, N. Y. Mrs. George T. Adee was a daughter of Philip Henry, a veteran of the war of 1812 and a New York merchant. All the five sons of George T. Adee were Yale graduates, and the only daughter is the wife of a Yale graduate.

Early life — Born in the ancestral house in Westchester, April 19, 1853, and prepared for college at the school in Westchester of Brainard T. Harrington, an Amherst graduate.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of the Junior promenade committee. Bow oar of two freshman barge crews, one of which beat the university, Shef., and two class crews in June, 1870; also port bow of freshman shell crew, which came in second of four in a race of a month later; bow of sophomore barge crew; also bow of sophomore shell crew; bow of junior shell crew; bow of victorious senior shell crew; stroke of class crew which came in second in the intercollegiate freshman race of 1870; bow of class crew in the race with the Atalanta club of New York in 1871; bow of university crew of 1872. First dispute at junior exhibition and a second colloquy at Commencement.

After career — Entered Columbia law school in September, 1873;
was graduated therefrom in April, 1875; admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York the next month, and subsequently admitted to practice in the federal courts. He had entered the law office in New York of Lord, Day & Lord in 1874, and in 1877 became their managing clerk. His association with this firm continued until February 1, 1884, when he established an office for the general practice of his profession. Thenceforth, up to his death, he was principally engaged in suits and matters relating to commercial affairs, real estate, corporations, and decedents' estates. An important case of his, which attracted wide attention among lawyers, was that of the will of Isabella Andrews, which the New York court of appeals decided in his favor February 27, 1900, involving, as it did, an interesting point as to the formalities to be observed in executing a will. He died at the family home, Edgewater, Westchester, N. Y., August 25, 1900. Harry writes: "My brother Fred's death was quite unexpected, and a great shock to me especially. We were man and boy together for more than forty-five years—at school, in college, in the law school and afterwards, never separated nor apart until now. His last illness was brief. Tuesday of that week he was in town at his office; Saturday at six o'clock he was dead. For a while past he had suffered frequently from bilious attacks, which finally developed into gastritis. An acute attack of that carried him away to the unknown land. The stress of the disease ended suddenly in heart failure. I was with him day and night while he was sick, and he died in my arms."

He was a republican in politics, attended the protestant-episcopal church, and was a member of the Yale, University, Union, and Knickerbocker clubs, the Down Town association, and the Country club of Westchester county. In his last letter to the secretary he expressed the opinion that "'73 has as many men of ability in it as '53 has boomed," but said for himself: "My career has been a quiet one, and I may have done some good; I hope no harm." The members of the Class received the news of his death with the feeling that each had lost a personal friend. He was unmarried.

PHILIP HENRY ADEE.

Antecedents — Same as preceding, being an elder brother of Frederic W. Adee.

Early life — Born at Westchester, August 9, 1851, and prepared for college under the same instructor as did his brother. Entered Yale with the class of '71, with which he remained until the end of sophomore year. Was a member of '72 for two terms and joined '73 at the beginning of junior year.
College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key.

After career—Spent the first year after graduation in the study of dynamical engineering in the Sheffield Scientific school. Entered the Columbia law school in 1874 and was graduated in 1876. He has practiced his profession in New York ever since, having been during most of the time associated with Benjamin D. Silliman, L.L. D., Yale ’24, who, up to his death in 1901, had been for a long time the oldest living graduate. For many years Adee was a member and clerk of the vestry of St. Peter’s church, Westchester. He is a member of the Yale, University, Lawyers, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Historical society, the Triton Fish and Game club of Quebec, the Country club of Westchester, and the Hammonassett Fishing association of Connecticut. He was also formerly connected with the Metropolitan club of New York and the Westchester Kennel club.

Address — 45 Pine street, New York city.

EBEN ALEXANDER.

Antecedents—Son of Ebenezer Alexander and of Margaret Ann McClung. Ebenezer Alexander (b. Blount co., Tenn., Dec. 23, 1805, d. Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1857) attended Greenville college and East Tennessee university, but did not remain for graduation; he was a lawyer and was for fifteen years judge of the circuit court of the second Tennessee circuit; son of Adam Rankin Alexander and Leah Reagan (daughter of William Reagan and Leah Leith). Adam R. Alexander, a lawyer and land agent (son of Oliver Alexander and Margaret Paul) was a representative from Tennessee in the eighteenth and nineteenth congresses, 1823–1827. Mrs. Ebenezer Alexander (b. Oct. 26, 1812, d. July 27, 1864) was a daughter of Charles McClung and Margaret White. Charles McClung (b. Lancaster co., Pa., May 13, 1761, d. Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 9, 1835) was a son of Matthew McClung and of Martha Cunningham. Margaret White was a daughter of James White and Mary Lawson. James White (b. Rowan, now Iredell co., N. C., 1747, d. Aug. 27, 1821) son of Moses White and Mary McConnell, served in the revolutionary war, founded the town of Knoxville, Tenn., was a delegate from the territory south of the Ohio river to the third congress, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee, and a brigadier-general in the Creek war. Alexander has three living sisters: Fanny Percy, wife of Judge W. T. Newman (United States district court) lives in Atlanta, Ga.; Lucy Dickinson, widow of Maj. John Scott Payne, U. S. A., in Washington; and Isa-
bella Lawson, widow of Ira W. Cook, in Atlanta, Ga. One brother, Charles McClung, a lawyer, major of the 59th Tennessee regiment, C. S. A., died from illness contracted during the Kentucky campaign of 1862; his other brother, Matthew McClung, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, died in 1887. This brother was Alexander’s guardian after the death of their mother.

Early life — Born in Knoxville, Tenn., March 9, 1851, and attended for a short time the school of James Comfort, a graduate of Princeton, but his preparation for Yale was obtained mainly during two years, 1867–69, spent in the preparatory department and freshman class of East Tennessee university, now the University of Tennessee, where it was his good fortune to have as an instructor for a time I. T. Beckwith, whom all ’73 men remember with affection as a tutor in sophomore year.

College honors, etc.—Gamma Nu, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Skull and Bones. First and second composition prizes in sophomore year. Philosophical oration at junior exhibition, and oration stand at Commencement.

After career — It was intended that he should be a lawyer; after two hours’ study of the law, he decided to be a teacher and has never been sorry that he did. He was instructor in ancient languages in the University of Tennessee 1873–77, and professor 1877–86, serving as chairman of the faculty 1885–86, when he was also president of the Teachers’ association of Tennessee. In 1886, he resigned his professorship to take the chair of Greek in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and still occupies that position. He has declined several offers of professorships in other institutions and the presidency of two universities, preferring to remain where he is. In April, 1893, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, with residence at Athens. The four years passed on this mission were delightful to his family and himself. After his departure for Greece the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He has published articles and delivered lectures now and then, chiefly on educational subjects; but his life has been devoted mainly to his students, and it is a great pleasure to him that he has many good friends among them and not an enemy. Upon his departure for Athens the students of the University of North Carolina presented to him a gold watch. When he returned from Greece the Acropolis, the leading newspaper of Athens, paid him the following tribute in its issue for July 1 (13), 1897:

“The Athenian people have heard with sorrow of the proposed departure of the United States minister, Mr. Alexander. Greece is indeed losing a highly valued friend, and Athens especially will miss one of her most sympathetic personalities.
"A scholar in the widest significance of the word, but not, for all that, the less of a diplomat, although the diplomatic activity of the American legation in Athens is limited; deeply learned in Greek language and literature, he has loved Greece not with the soulless interest of an archeologist but with the warm love of a man interested in the prosperity of Greece of to-day. He has let no opportunity pass of showing this interest practically. The success of the Olympic games, through the coming of the American athletes, who gave such life to that athletic meeting and insured its success, was due to Mr. Alexander.

"A genuine representative of a democratic people, he has maintained a charming simplicity of manner, without petty diplomatic affectation, and his house, where the American and Greek flags are placed over his desk as united emblems, has been open with the utmost hospitality to every Greek who sought an interview with the American minister, and to all of his compatriots, who carried away the same good impressions of this diplomatic representative.

"It is a pity that we are losing such a friend. And we have so few."

Family — October 15, 1874, he was married to Marion, daughter of the rector of the protestant-episcopal church in Knoxville, the Rev. John Howard-Smith, and Eleanor Spurrier Rand. Their children, all born in Knoxville, have been: Eleanor Spurrier, born October 16, 1875; Ebenezer, born September 1, 1879; John Howard, born January 2, 1882, died November 24, 1899; Margaret McClung, born March 14, 1885. The oldest daughter, Eleanor, was married September 8, 1897, to Andrew Henry Patterson, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and of Harvard, son of Rufus Lenoir and Mary Elizabeth (Fries) Patterson of Salem, N. C., and they have a daughter, Mary Fries, born December 29, 1898. Mr. Patterson is professor of physics in the University of Georgia at Athens. The surviving son of our classmate, Ebenezer, is a member of the class of 1901 in the University of North Carolina; John Howard was a member of the class of 1902 in that institution when his untimely death occurred. The four children were named for their four grandparents. Alexander's baptismal name, by the way, was Ebenezer, but he did not find this out until his forty-seventh year, and it was then too late to change. "One can't swop names when the stream is nearly crossed," he says.

Address — Chapel Hill, N. C.

ARTHUR HUNTINGTON ALLEN.

Antecedents — Son of Richard Lamb Allen and Sally Outram Lyman. Richard L. Allen, who was born near Westfield, Mass., October 20, 1803, and died September 22, 1869, at Stockholm, Sweden, while traveling for pleasure, studied law with Attorney-General William Wirt in his early life in Baltimore, where he had opened a school in connection with a friend, but the greater part of his career was that of a New York city merchant. His father, Samuel Allen (b. Petersham, Mass., June
9, 1777, d. Morristown, N. J., 1855) was a manufacturer in Franklin, Conn., and later a merchant in New York, and was for many years an elder in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in that city. Samuel Allen's wife was Ruth Falley (b. Westfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1775, d. New York, Oct. 13, 1826) daughter of Capt. Richard Falley (1740-1808). Mrs. Richard L. Allen (b. Northampton, Mass., May 19, 1812, d. Albany, N. Y., July 18, 1892) was the daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Huntington Lyman, Yale 1802 (b. 1783, d. 1825) a lawyer of Northampton, who was the son of the Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., Yale 1767, of Hatfield, Mass., a tutor at Yale in 1770–1. He was born in 1749, and died in 1828. Mrs. Jonathan Lyman was Sophia Hinckley (b. Northampton, Mass., 1787, d. there April 6, 1839) daughter of Judge Samuel Hinckley (1757–1840) of Northampton and of the Yale class of 1781.

_Early life_— Born in New York city October 20, 1851, and spent his boyhood on Staten island, except two and a half years (1867-9) when he was traveling in Europe. He was prepared for Yale at a private school on Staten island under the Rev. J. H. Sinclair, in Europe, and in New Haven under William C. Wood, Anson P. Tinker, and Chauncey B. Brewster, all of '68, the last named now being the protestant-episcopal bishop of Connecticut. During his college course Allen's home was partly in New York and partly in Summit, N. J.

_College honors, etc._— Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Skull and Bones. Third freshman scholarship. One first and one second composition prize in sophomore year, and a first composition prize in senior year. Philosophical stand at junior exhibition and again at Commencement, tieing the third place in the studies of the four years with William Beebe. One of the Commencement speakers and a class deacon.

_After career_— In the autumn of 1873 he went to San Francisco, via Aspinwall, and became an instructor in the University of California under President Daniel C. Gilman, Yale '52, teaching the sophomores and freshmen the mysteries of the Latin language. He resigned at the end of the year to enter Princeton theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1877, having been licensed to preach April 4, 1876, by the presbytery of Brooklyn. From June to November, 1877, he supplied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church at Lexington, Ky., during the pastor's absence. Having preached at the presbyterian church at Islip, Long island, from the summer of 1878, he was ordained and installed over it April 15, 1879. He left Islip in January, 1885, and was installed February 12 as pastor of the Woodside Presbyterian church at Troy, N. Y. He resigned this charge in May, 1901, and, after
spending the summer in travel, will seek a fresh field next autumn. In April, 1886, he was elected stated clerk of the Troy presbytery, and in 1888 corresponding secretary of the Rensselaer County Bible society, both of which offices he still holds. He was a member of the Troy committee of safety of 100 which, for a time at least, cleared the murky air of Troy politics after the murder of Robert Ross. He makes a hobby of keeping the run of affairs of his presbytery—the meetings and the condition of the ministers and churches, and for exercise takes an occasional horseback ride. A trip to Europe which he took in the summer of 1898 alone prevented his appearance at the class reunion.

*Family*—Married January 16, 1889, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, Agnes Givan, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Their only child, Agnes Givan Crosby, was born March 11, 1891, in Troy, where Mrs. Allen died one week later, March 18. Allen's sister and daughter make up his household at Woodside Manse.

*Address*—Troy, N. Y.

**FRANK DEWEY ALLEN.**

*Antecedents*—Eldest son of Charles Francis Allen and Olive Ely Dewey. Charles F. Allen (b. Blackstone, Mass., Sept. 11, 1826; d. Worcester, Oct. 26, 1884) was graduated at the Westfield, Mass., normal school in 1847 and taught in Westfield for two years. He then moved to Worcester, married, and engaged in the real estate business, developing that part of the city known as the Island district. He was greatly interested in temperance work, and originated the Friendly Inn charity, a refuge for reformed men and the worthy poor. He was the son of Joseph Allen (b. 1792, d. 1876) merchant, a native of Bellingham, Mass., and of Ruth Alden Thayer. Joseph Allen was a son of Ahaz Allen (b. Medford, July 23, 1765, d. Oct. 4, 1848) a trial justice and prominent citizen of Mendon, and of Keziah Allen (b. July 27, 1770, d. Oct. 15, 1848). The family is traced to Samuel and Ann Allen, who came from Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, to Braintree, Mass., in 1620. Mrs. Charles F. Allen (b. Westfield, July 4, 1822) was the daughter of Sewall Dewey (b. Westfield, March 3, 1782, d. Worcester, June 30, 1850) farmer, and of Marcia Ely, daughter of Capt. Darius and Margaret Ashley Ely of West Springfield. Sewall Dewey was the son of Adjutant Russell Dewey, a native of Westfield, who served at the rail fence on Bunker Hill and in the Saratoga campaign, and after the revolution closed was for twelve years an adjutant of the Massachusetts militia. He married Sophia, daughter of Capt. Elisha Chapin of West Springfield, and was descended from Thomas
Dewey, who came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and was a cornet of the town troops and for several terms a deputy to the general court. Admiral Dewey is a member of the same family, being a cousin fourth removed to Allen's mother. The name is sometimes spelled Duee, and was originally De Ewes.


College honors, etc.—Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member junior promenade committee. Pulled bow in sophomore and junior barge crews and No. 2 in junior shell crew, participating in four races. Member class cup committee. Second colloquy stand at junior exhibition.

After career — Studied law for a year after graduation in the office of Peter C. Bacon at Worcester and then entered the law school of Boston university, continuing his private studies in the office of Hilliard, Hyde & Dickerman of Boston. Was graduated in the summer of 1875 and admitted to the Suffolk county bar in November, 1876. After having been managing clerk for two years for the firm with which he had studied, he left their office October 1, 1877, and began practicing by himself in Boston, where he is still at it. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature to represent the tenth Essex district, his home being in Lynn, and served on the banking, judiciary, and redistricting committees. In 1882 he was a candidate for state senator in a hostile district and ran 900 ahead of his ticket but was defeated by 166 votes. In 1885–6–7 he served upon the republican state committee, and he was elected a member of the governor's council for the years 1886–7–8. April 3, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, holding this position until August 1, 1893, when he was succeeded by the late Sherman S. Hoar. One of Allen's earliest cases was against a violator of the pension laws, in which he had Gen. Benjamin F. Butler for an opponent but which he won after a closely contested trial. The new customs administration act, the anti-trust statute, and various other novel laws came up in actions which he personally tried, but the case which attracted the most attention was that against the Maverick national bank officials, which is described as the most important in its effect on business interests which had arisen in the circuit for a quarter of a century. When he finally succeeded in securing a verdict the Boston Transcript said: "United States District Attorney Allen is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the verdict in the Potter case. He has certainly shown pluck and perseverance in spite of much discouragement from both the bench and the public. It has been so often said that his
case would never get to the jury, but if it did, that there would never
be a conviction, that the verdict is certainly a professional vindication
to be prized by any lawyer in his position." The Boston Courier said:
"The verdict in the Potter case seems to have surprised everybody
except District Attorney Allen, who from the outset insisted that not only
was Mr. Potter guilty, but that the jury, if it got a chance, would say
so. He has had much to contend against, but he is to be congratulated
upon the plucky fight he has made against such depressing odds. It is
a professional triumph of which he may well feel proud." Attorney-
General Miller at the close of his term highly complimented Allen upon
the faithful discharge of his duties. In October, 1896, he was appointed
by Governor Wolcott a member of the commission to investigate the
affairs of the Massachusetts Benefit association, and the report of this
commission in June, 1897, was the basis of subsequent action regarding
the company. He organized the Lynn Electric company, the first active
company formed under the Thomson-Houston patents, which brought
the Thomson-Houston business to Lynn. He is a director of the Lynn
Gas and Electric company and of the Lynn Young Men's Christian
association, and a member of the Boston Art and University clubs and
of the Park, Oxford, and Republican clubs of Lynn. In 1892 he was
president of the Yale Alumni association of Boston.

Family — Married January 9, 1878, Lucy Paige, youngest daughter
of Trevett M. Rhodes, esq., of Lynn. No children.

Address — Equitable building, Boston, Mass.

LEONARD BALLOU ALMY.

Antecedents — Son of Albert Henry Almy, for years financial editor
of the New York Sun, and of Amelia Ballou. Albert H. was the son of
Humphrey and Sarah Burgess. Humphrey Almy's grandfather was cap-
tured by the British during the revolution and condemned to be hanged,
but was rescued by one of his sons. His ancestor, second of the name
in this country, was Christopher Almy, who was elected governor of
Rhode Island in 1693 to succeed Sir Edmund Andros but declined the
honor. He was sent to England the same year — almost a century
before the revolution — to present to the crown the grievances of the
colonists. The Almy farm at Tiverton, R. I., acquired in 1653, is at
this time the property of one of Christopher Almy's descendants. Mrs.
Albert H. Almy was the daughter of Leonard Ballou, whose father,
Noah, was an ensign in the revolutionary army. An earlier ancestor,
Edward Whitman, was burned at the stake in 1612.

Early life — Born at Norwich, Conn., July 17, 1851, and prepared

College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon.

After career — Upon being graduated he entered the Bellevue Hospital medical school in New York and in 1875 was appointed an ambulance surgeon stationed at Bellevue hospital. Was graduated in medicine in 1876 and went to Europe, where he studied in the hospitals of Paris, London, and Dublin. Returned in 1877 and has practiced medicine in Norwich ever since. In 1883 he was appointed one of the medical examiners of New London county under the new coroner’s law. In 1885 and 1886 he was president of the Norwich medical society, in 1890 president of the New London County medical society and in 1890 vice-president of the Connecticut medical society, of which he was elected president at the meeting in May, 1900. Until recently he was for several years one of the examining committee of the state society, having the subject of surgery, and he is one of the visiting physicians to the Old Ladies’ home, and to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon of the two Norwich railroads. He had the leading part in the construction of the W. W. Backus hospital and is one of its officers and also surgeon and gynecologist. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon of the third regiment, Connecticut National Guard, with the rank of major, and in 1892 was promoted to brigade medical director with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having charge of all the medical work of the state’s military force. In this capacity he won the commendation of the regular army officials, and a hospital corps drill manual compiled by him and adopted by the state was used by the United States authorities in the preparation of the "Manual for Drill of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A." At his own request he was in 1897 put on the retired list of the National Guard with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. May 20, 1898, he was commissioned as major and chief surgeon United States volunteers and assigned to duty at Falls Church, Va., as chief surgeon of the second division of the second army corps. He served at Camp Alger, expecting every day to go to Cuba or Porto Rico, until August 3, when the division was ordered to march across Virginia. August 12 the protocol was signed, he was relieved from duty with the second army corps and ordered to the fifth corps at Camp Wikoff, Montauk point, Long island. There he was made chief surgeon in charge of an annex to the United States general hospital. He built and equipped the annex with 700 beds in ten days. As cool weather came on he moved his patients to the new wooden wards of the main hospital, and September 25 he was himself stricken by illness. The next day he was taken home in the Red Cross yacht, and October 5 he was "honorably discharged the ser-
vice of the United States" on the disbandment of the fifth corps, with
the following certification upon his papers:

"THIRD ENDORSEMENT.
"Office Chief Surgeon Army,
"Camp Wikoff, Sept. 15, 1898.

"Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant-general, 5th army corps. I approve this
application with much regret, since the army will lose a valuable officer. Major Almy
has performed arduous service, he has been faithful, energetic and efficient, and has won
the respect and confidence of all with whom he has served.

"CHAS. R. GREENLEAF,
"Colonel Chief Surgeon,
"Troops in the field."

He is a charter member of the Association of Military Surgeons of
the United States, one of the committee on organization of the Ameri-
can Medical association, and a member of the Pan-American congress,
Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Naval and
Military Society of the Spanish-American War, Naval and Military
Order of Foreign Wars, Military Service Institute, and Army and Navy
club of New York.

Family—Married June 21, 1876, Caroline S. Webb of Norwich.
Children: Lydia Ballou, born in Norwich, November 5, 1881, and
Marguerite Leonard, born in Norwich, August 1, 1885.

Address—Norwich, Conn.

CLARENCE DEGRAND ASHLEY.

Antecedents—Son of Ossian Doolittle Ashley and Harriet Amelia
Nash. O. D. Ashley (b. Townshend, Vt., April 9, 1821) has been a
financial writer for fifty years, conducted a banking business in New
York for a long time, and has been since 1886 president of the Wabash
Railway company. He is the son of Lucius Doolittle (b. Winchester,
N. H., Jan. 13, 1792, d. Jan. 7, 1875) and Seraph Ashley (b. Winches-
ter, N. H., March 10, 1791, d. Aug. 22, 1869). They were second
cousins, and by a family arrangement their children took their mother’s
name. Mr. Doolittle was a merchant in Townshend, Vt., afterwards
removing to Boston. His father, Benjamin Doolittle (m. Editha Field)
served in the revolution, being at West Point when Andre was cap-
tured, and was descended through Lucius Doolittle, selectman of North-
field, Mass., the Rev. Benjamin Doolittle (Yale 1716) long pastor at
Northfield, and John Doolittle of Wallingford, Conn., from Abraham
Doolittle of New Haven. Mrs. Lucius Doolittle, the grandmother of
our classmate, was the daughter of Maj. Daniel Ashley (b. Winches-
ter, N. H., Jan. 15, 1754, d. Claremont, N. H., Oct. 8, 1810) of the
revolutionary army, who was the son of Col. Samuel Ashley (b. Westfield, Mass., March 20, 1720, d. Claremont, N. H., Feb., 1792) one of the original grantees of Winchester, N. H., a justice of the Cheshire court of common pleas, a colonel in the revolutionary army at Bennington, and a soldier of the colonial wars. He married Eunice, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Doolittle. Through his father, Daniel Ashley (b. Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1691), his grandfather, Samuel Ashley (b. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 26, 1664, d. Westfield, Mass., 1722) and his great grandfather, David Ashley (b. Springfield, June 3, 1642, d. Westfield Dec. 8, 1718) all conspicuous citizens of their towns, Col. Ashley was descended from Robert Ashley, for many years a selectman of Springfield. Mrs. Ossian D. Ashley (b. Boston June 11, 1823) is the daughter of Joseph Nash (b. Scituate, Mass., April 9, 1795) a Boston paper manufacturer, who lived to be nearly 100; and of Harriet Pierce, daughter of Abraham Pierce and Lois Davenport, all of Boston or its immediate neighborhood.

Early life — Born in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1851. In 1858 the family moved to New York, where he has lived ever since. Attended private schools in the city until 1866, when he went to Phillips academy, Andover, being duly graduated there in 1869.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member senior promenade committee and played on the historic foot-ball team that defeated Columbia.

After career — The two years following graduation he spent in a New York banker's office, gaining business experience, and during the same period gave private tuition, successfully preparing students for the entrance examinations at Columbia and Williams. In August, 1875, he went to Berlin, Germany, and devoted himself to the study of German. In April, 1875, he matriculated at Berlin university, and he studied there for the two following years, taking courses on Roman law under Profs. Bruns, Brunner, and Gneist, and on international law under Profs. Dam-bach and Heffter. He returned to New York in July, 1878, having traveled through the principal countries of Europe during his vacations. In the autumn of 1878 he entered the law school of Columbia university, and during his law school course was in the office of Scudder & Carter. In 1879 he passed his examinations and was admitted to the New York bar and in May, 1880, was graduated from Columbia with the degree of L.L. B. He at once entered active practice and has been engaged in many prominent litigations, representing well-known clients and estates, among the former being the venerable Pennsyl-vania statesman Galusha A. Grow and Andrew H. Green, while among the latter were the estates of William B. Ogden, Samuel J. Tilden, and Cortland
Palmer. One foreclosure suit which he personally carried through for the Tilden estate was very complicated, there being some sixty defendants and innumerable difficulties, and the care and skill with which the work was done was recognized by the counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance company, who afterwards examined the proceedings with reference to a large loan. Ashley represented the Wabash railroad for many years, carried through a number of life insurance cases involving a large amount, incorporated many companies under the laws of different states, and drafted numerous railroad mortgages. For nearly eight years he and Parker of the Class represented different interests on the same side of the case of Dreier vs. the Brady's Bend iron company, which was fought out at Kittanning, Pa., and in which the two '73 men were successful at every point. Ashley and Parker's firm also successfully defended the case of Howe vs. Woodruff, which occupied three weeks in trial, at the end of which the jury gave them a verdict in fifteen minutes. Another important case in which Ashley appeared was that of the Centennial Mining company of Michigan, which was taken up only ten days before the date set for the foreclosure sale and in which, after nearly a year's struggle, a compromise was secured which saved the property for both bond and stockholders, and the stock has since sold above par. From 1879 to 1884 Ashley was professionally associated with William A. Keener; from 1884 to 1887 he was alone in practice; from 1887 to 1891 he formed with Edward H. Dixon and Mornay Williams the firm of Dixon, Williams and Ashley, which from 1891 to 1898 was that of Williams & Ashley, and from 1898 to 1900 was that of Ashley, Emley & Rubino. In May, 1900, the firm was reorganized under the style of Kenneson, Crain, Emley & Rubino with offices at 11 William street. Ashley acts as counsel for this firm and devotes his time to legal education as dean of the New York university law school faculty. In 1891, in co-operation with Abner C. Thomas, LL. D., now surrogate of New York county, he organized the Metropolis law school, becoming a member of the faculty and one of its board of trustees. In 1895 the Metropolis law school became consolidated with the law department of New York university, and Ashley was appointed professor of law therein and vice-dean of the faculty in charge of the evening division. In 1895 he received the honorary degree of LL. M. from New York university. In 1896, upon the death of Austin Abbott. LL. D., he succeeded to the office of dean of the law department of New York university. In 1898 Miami university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. At the request of the president of Bryn Mawr college he has given a course of lectures on pure contract at that college to a class of about thirty-five. The course has attracted considerable
attention and interest at Bryn Mawr and has been successful. It is in line with Ashley’s view that some sharp legal training should be offered in every college as part of a liberal education. He has delivered a good many addresses from time to time, including one in December, 1899, before the Graduate club of Bryn Mawr college on “Woman and the Study of Law,” and another entitled “Some Thoughts on the Study of Equity Jurisdiction,” besides his papers before the American Social Science association and the New York State Bar association, which will be found duly noted in the class bibliography. The secretary has succeeded in securing from one of Ashley’s associates the following tribute to him as a teacher:

“It was his devotion to his profession and an appreciation of the fact that the profession required a better foundation than the schools of this state afforded, which led Mr. Ashley to cooperate with Dr. Thomas in organizing and maintaining the Metropolis law school. To be the founder and organizer of a school is not much unless the school, under the guidance of that organization and foundation be the pioneer or advance guard of a higher development which, when once brought to the attention of the public, becomes a demand. This is just what the Metropolis law school did. It is too sadly true at this time that the training of the young lawyer and his admission to the bar of the state of New York was almost, if not quite, a farce—nay, the position of the profession itself was becoming more and more stultified. What the Metropolis law school did was to place its stamp of disapproval on the first and to show by its thorough, systematic, laborious work that the profession was capable of better things. In the face of great odds, for but one other school in the state then offered it, the length of the course was set at three years. The present system of inductive instruction was introduced as against a prejudice in favor of the old system of text books which had existed from time immemorial. Such determination on the part of men who are starting and carrying on a private school is rare, and the more admirable. In all this work Mr. Ashley took an active and important part. As secretary of the faculty, with power coordinate to that of Dr. Thomas, his genius and executive ability became in the years following the most important element in the school. It is true that the school lasted but five years. It is also true that the convention which framed our constitution lasted less than that number of months. By this I mean that the influence of any institution carries long after it has ceased as an institution.

“With the high ideals and vigorous enforcement of their rules as to admission, their requirements for graduation, etc., it was seen that the struggle for existence, in the face of determined opposition in other schools to maintain a two-year course founded on the old method of the text book, would ultimately result in pecuniary loss greater than either of the founders could bear. It is nevertheless true that their catalogues showed an increased number of students each year to the end. Invited by the New York university to consider a combination of the two schools, it was finally decided to unite, and in 1895 the Metropolis school became the evening division of the University law school, and Mr. Ashley came into the university as vice-dean of the entire faculty, with the evening division as his special charge. This continued for one year, when the then dean was removed by death, and Mr. Ashley succeeded to the deanship.

“His work in the University law school has been along the same lines as marked his progress in the Metropolis. Step by step the old order of things in the University law school has been changed until little vestige of the old school remains. In its stead,
through the influence of Mr. Ashley, has been erected a structure which will vie in length of course, in thoroughness of instruction, in high standards required of the student, in the personnel of its faculty with any institution in the country. To have done this in so short a time is a monument of no mean dimensions. That Mr. Ashley has been able to do this is in part due to his associates, but it was his wisdom and foresight which chose those associates. His high sense of honor, his personal and unswerving loyalty to his associates, his charm of manner and directness of speech, coupled with his well-grounded knowledge of the law, all tend naturally to his selection for his high position and his successful career in it."

Ashley is a member of the University, Century, Yale, City, Mendelsohn glee, and University glee clubs, the New York city and state bar associations, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni association, the New England association, Delta Chi, and the Wolf's Head. He was a republican until 1884 and has since been an independent.

Family — Married at Geneva, Switzerland, August 12, 1880, Isabella Heyward Ripley, a native of New York city and a descendant of the Connecticut Trumbulls. There are two children, Edith Heyward, born in New York January 26, 1882, now preparing for Bryn Mawr college at Miss Baldwin's school at Bryn Mawr, and Mabel Pierce, born in New York December 26, 1886, now attending the Brearley school in her own city.

Address — New York University school of law, Washington square, New York city.

* ALFRED TERRY BACON.

Antecedents — Youngest son of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Yale '20, D. D., LL. D., and Catherine Elizabeth Terry. Dr. Bacon was the son of the Rev. David Bacon, a frontier missionary who founded the town of Talmage in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and of Alice Parks of Lebanon, Conn. Mrs. Bacon was the daughter of Nathaniel Terry, Yale 1786, of Hartford, a member of the fifteenth congress, and Catherine Wadsworth, daughter of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary-general of the continental army during the revolution and a representative of Connecticut in the first three congresses.

Early life — Born at New Haven September 17, 1852, and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school. Entered college from New Haven.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Psi Upsilon. Member glee club in senior year.

After career — Tutored in Philadelphia for a year after graduating and then began the study of medicine in New Haven, but was forced by ill health to abandon it. Spent three or four months in the West Indies in the early part of 1875 and in the autumn of the same year went to
Europe, returning in 1876. As a result of this tour he contributed three articles on Sicily to Lippincott's Magazine, and other papers to the Sunday Afternoon and to the Christian Union. From October, 1878, until April, 1879, he spent on a Colorado ranch, and the following five months he was camping out in the Rocky mountains, with the result of entirely recovering his health. Spent five months of 1880 in a Denver telephone office and a year in the cattle herding business near Laramie peak in Wyoming and in contributing letters to eastern publications. During the college year 1881–2 he had charge of the preparatory department of Colorado college at Colorado Springs. In June, 1882, he became secretary and treasurer of the New England Live Stock company, making his home at Greeley. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Greeley. In time his business changed to that of handling investment securities, and in 1892 he removed to Denver, where he thenceforth carried it on. He died very suddenly at his home in Denver June 4, 1901, of acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis, a malady which presented no premonitory symptoms, which was necessarily fatal, and the real nature of which was disclosed only by the autopsy. After his dinner Monday evening, June 3, he took a ride on his wheel. He was overcome by a sudden pain and dismounted to recover by the wayside. While there he was found by a doctor who happened to pass and was taken in the doctor's carriage to his home. Opiates were administered, and he rested until about midnight; then he awoke and called for his wife in the next room, but before she could get to him he fainted, as was supposed, but when the doctor arrived, he pronounced him dead. He was an officer of Plymouth Congregational church in Denver.

*Family* — Married at New Haven, June 17, 1885, Mary Prichard Woolsey, daughter of President Theodore D. Woolsey. Children: Georgeanna Woolsey born at Greeley, October 23, 1886, died at Denver in March, 1894; Roger Terry, born at Greeley August 10, 1888; Alfred Howe Terry, born at Denver March 10, 1893; Agnes Woolsey, born at Denver July 19, 1896.

* WILLIAM TOWNSEND BARBER.

Antecedents — Son of William Edwin Barber, lawyer of Westchester, Pa., and Anna E. Townsend. William E. Barber was the son of John Barber, a lumber merchant in Columbia, Pa., and superintendent of the Columbia & Philadelphia railroad — now the Pennsylvania — when it was constructed, in 1829–33, and of Sarah E. Whitehill. John Barber, who moved from Columbia to Westchester with his family in 1856, was
the son of James Barber, a captain in the revolutionary army who fought in the battle of Long island, and the grandson of Robert Barber, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1699, to Chester, Pa., and settled in Columbia in 1728. He was the first sheriff of Lancaster county, and one of the founders of Columbia. Mrs. John Barber was the daughter of John S. Whitehill and Mary Ann Atlee, who was the daughter of Samuel John Atlee, a colonel in the revolutionary army, who fought in the battle of Long island, and was taken prisoner and served later in the continental congress. His son, William Richardson Atlee, married General Anthony Wayne's only daughter. Mrs. William E. Barber, our classmate's mother, was the daughter of David Townsend, a quaker of Chester county, a prominent botanist of his time, and cashier of the first bank in West Chester. He was a son of Samuel Townsend and Priscilla Yarnall. His wife was Rebecca Sharples, daughter of William Sharples and Ann Hunt.

*Early life*—Born in Baltimore, Md., December 14, 1853, but his home while in college, as during almost the whole of his after life, was West Chester, Pa. His preparatory studies were conducted at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

*College honors, etc.*—Delta Kappa, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. High oration stand, both at junior exhibition and at commencement.

*After career*—With the exception of two months in the winter of 1874-5, spent in England, he passed the first three years out of college in the study of law at his home in West Chester, and was admitted to the Chester county bar December 12, 1876, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in March, 1879. From December, 1876, to November, 1877, he practiced in New York in partnership with his classmate, Clark, but during the remainder of his life he was engaged in the pursuit of his profession in West Chester. How highly he was regarded there both professionally and as a man will hereafter be shown. He died of consumption at West Chester September 24, 1897. A few days before his end he gave his wife the class secretary's address and requested her to notify the secretary when his death should occur. It had been the dearest wish of his heart to live to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion of the Class.

*Family*—Married at Medina, Delaware county, Pa., October 19, 1875, Anna R. Haldeman. A daughter, Kate Smith, now living in Pasadena, Cal., for the benefit of her health, was born at West Chester May 11, 1880. After Barber's death his widow and daughter passed nearly two years abroad, and thereafter made their home with Mrs. Barber's brother, B. F. Haldeman, at Johnstown, Columbia county, Pa., until Mrs. Barber's death, September 2, 1900. Barber's brother, Edwin
Atlee Barber of West Chester, is a well-known writer on archaeological, ceramic, and other subjects.

Tributes — The Westchester Local News of September 24, 1897, printed the following sketch:

"William T. Barber was born in Baltimore, Md., December 14, 1853. At the age of four he was brought to West Chester, where his father came to practice law, and he has since continued to reside in this place, with the exception of a few brief intervals, ever since. He obtained his early education at the Orthodox Friends' school and the public schools of this place and in the spring of 1866 entered Williston seminary, at East Hampton, Mass., where he graduated in the classical department in 1869. From there he went to Yale college, entering the academic department in September of the same year, graduating in June, 1873, with high honors, standing number eight in a class of about 130. While there he became a member of the celebrated Phi Beta Kappa society.

"On leaving college he made a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health and on his return passed the preliminary examination in West Chester for the study of the law before a committee composed of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Hon. J. Smith Putney, Captain R. T. Cornwell, Colonel George F. Smith, and George M. Rupert, esq. He began the study of law in the office of William E. Barber, esq., his father, on December 15, 1873, and was admitted to the bar of Chester county on December 16, 1876.

"Mr. Barber went at once to New York city, and for a year practiced law there, residing during that time at Yonkers, on the Hudson, but returned to West Chester at the close of the year 1877, and has since then been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in this place until within a few days of his death.

"Mr. Barber was an earnest Christian and consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of West Chester, of which he was a trustee since January, 1884. He was secretary of the Bar Association of Chester County for six years prior to January, 1897, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was for a number of years a member of the examining board for admission of students to the bar, and a member of the committee on rules, standing and special.

"He was also a member of the West Chester Trust and Relief society, and was on the executive committee for a long period prior to October, 1896, at which time he resigned because of failing health.

"For five years he acted as counsel for the prison inspectors and for a period of about fifteen years he occupied the position of notary public for the National Bank of Chester County, which position he held at the time of his death.

"The deceased married in 1875 a daughter of the late John Haldeman of Lancaster county, Pa., who, with one daughter, survives him.

"In his profession Mr. Barber took high rank. He had a rare grasp of legal principles and a happy gift of applying them to the complicated facts of a given case with a clear and keen facility that was simply admirable. It was always a pleasure to listen to his legal arguments. His cool, methodical manner, skill and discernment in appropriate expression and inexorable logic enabled him to present his case with rare power. In his hands the chaff would fall spontaneously from the clear grain, and he seemed easily to stand a clear master of the situation. When he was through with the presentation of a case, there was little more needed. He was of great aid to the court in the consideration of a cause. He was frequently chosen by the court as auditor and master in important cases, and was on the examining board, both in preliminary examination for the study of the law and in final examination for admission to the practice. His fitness for the work was unsurpassed."
"Mr. Barber was conscientious and thoroughly reliable in all his relations. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the court and of every member of the bar. His word was as good as his bond. No one stood higher in the confidence and esteem of those who best knew him. His loss to this court, bar and community will be severely felt and sincerely regretted."

The same paper of September 27 contained the following account of the action of the bar:

"A very full meeting of the members of the Chester county bar was held at 11 o'clock this morning in the law library room, for the purpose of taking action on the death of William T. Barber. The meeting was called to order by Judge Hemphill, who announced the purpose for which they were met, and proceeded to pay a high tribute to the character of the deceased and his high standing as a lawyer. He stated that Mr. Barber always had the entire confidence of the court. He prepared his work well, and in all respects was an exemplary and scholarly attorney.

"On motion of A. P. Reid, esq., Gibbons Gray Cornwell, esq., was elected secretary of the meeting. On motion of Thomas W. Pierce, esq., a committee of five was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. The chair appointed Thomas W. Pierce, Alfred P. Reid, William Butler, jr., Gibbons G. Cornwell, and J. F. E. Hause, who retired to prepare their report.

"The following letter of regret from James J. Creigh was read by Judge Hemphill:

"West Chester, Pa., Sept. 20th, 1857.

"To Mr. Thomas Lack, esq.—My Dear Sir: It is only my close connection with Mr. Barber's family which prevents my acceptance of your invitation for a meeting of the bar. Otherwise, I would heartily join you in your tribute to his memory.

"Nothing can be too highly, too proudly, too tenderly said of him as your friend and brother at the meeting to-morrow. Yours sincerely,

"James J. Creigh."

"While waiting for the committee on resolutions, Francis C. Hooton proceeded to address the meeting. He said: 'The last time I met Mr. Barber was at the funeral of the late Judge Waddell. I was well and intimately acquainted with him and knew him to be a well qualified and able lawyer.' Colonel Hooton proceeded to give some of his experiences in connection with the deceased, and recalled a high compliment paid the deceased by John G. Johnson of the Philadelphia bar.

"At the conclusion of the remarks of Colonel Hooton, the report of the committee was read by Mr. Pierce, chairman of the same. It was as follows:

"We, the members of the bar of Chester county, learn with unfeigned regret of the death of William Townsend Barber, esq., our fellow member, and are therefore met together in this assemblage to pay our tribute of respect and affection to his memory.

"Our deceased brother was endowed by nature with a genial and kindly temperament, which endeared him to all who met him, either in the offices of friendship or the sterner relations of business. By nature, also, he was gifted with mental powers of rare acuteness and vigor, which he adorned by a training in the liberal arts at Williston seminary, at East Hampton, Mass., from which institution he entered Yale university, graduating therefrom in the year 1873; the records of that ancient seat of learning preserve the fact that he was a scholar of distinction in his class.

"He studied law in the office of his father, the late William E. Barber, deceased, and after an examination by the then examining board, which was reported to the court as highly creditable to him, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the county on December 16, 1876.

"Upon his admission he entered upon the practice of law in the city of New York, but after a year spent there he returned to this county and began his active work at this bar.

"He was a good lawyer, studious, patient, painstaking, methodical, conscientious. He
had a firm grasp of the principles embodied in the common, a wide knowledge of decided cases, and withal a mind keen, logical and discerning in the application of its stores to a question of legal investigation. These abilities were recognized by the court and bar, as the numerous matters of interest and importance committed to him for determination bear ample witness.

"During his entire career at the bar he was governed by the nicest sense of honor and fidelity. The solemn adjuration administered to him by the court upon his admission measured his daily walk and conversation in his office of attorney from beginning to end. Therefore,"

"Resolved. That we offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his widow and family in the hour of their grief and bereavement; that as a mark of respect we attend his funeral this afternoon in a body; that a copy of our proceedings be presented to his family, and that the court be requested to cause a minute of our proceedings to be made upon the records of the court as a final and enduring memorial of its faithful servitor.

THOMAS W. PIERCE,  
A. P. REID,  
WM. BUTLER, Jr.,  
J. F. E. HAUSE,  
G. G. CORNWELL,  
Committee."

"Captain R. T. Cornwell then arose and proceeded to speak of the deceased in high terms of approval. He described him as a man well versed in the principles of law and in love with his profession. In conduct he was gentlemanly and companionable. The speaker felt that in the death of Mr. Barber the Chester county bar has met with a heavy loss."

"Alfred P. Reid, esq., said:

"I do not know that I can add anything to what has been said in reference to Mr. Barber. A few points I might state here: I have always been struck with the care, fidelity and patience with which William T. Barber examined every question of law which came before him, whether it was in order to advise a client or to prepare an opinion as auditor or master when appointed to these responsible positions by the court."

"Another thing which impressed me was Mr. Barber's patience in suffering and his determination to hold up and continue in practice to the last. He had some clients who depended implicitly upon his advice and he often during the last years of his life appeared in court when he was manifestly suffering greatly. He continued to come to court when he was so weak that he could scarcely do so. On one occasion I asked him why he came down to court when it was not absolutely necessary for him to do so. He answered that he liked to be among the members of the bar and to keep up his practice as long as he was able."

"Mr. Reid also paid tribute to Mr. Barber's personal worth as a Christian gentleman.

"Before the resolutions were adopted Hon. Thomas S. Butler spoke briefly of his knowledge of the deceased and said:

"I am one of those people who do not believe that the only time to bear tribute to a man's value is after his ears are dulled by the thud of death, and that he had been reminded of Mr. Barber by the reference made to him in the resolution of his studying at Yale college. Last winter while at Washington I made the acquaintance of one of Mr. Barber's personal friends, a leading member of the house of representatives, Charles Russell of Connecticut. It seems in some communication which Mr. Barber had had with Mr. Russell he had referred to myself as his neighbor here in West Chester. Mr. Russell afterwards came to my seat and spoke of his close association with Mr. Barber at Yale; that he knew him well and Mr. Barber had made a very long and lasting impression on him; that he was a man of unusual independence of character, of the deepest conviction, who impressed himself for good upon all his fellows, and was kind and helpful to everybody whom he could assist. His ability was very noticeable and his mind seemed so wonderfully analytical. This seemed to me a most wonderful likeness of Mr. Barber and the impression that Mr. Barber had left on this distinguished man was perhaps the strongest evidence of Mr. Barber's personality. I called upon Mr. Barber and repeated to him what Mr. Russell had said. Mr. Barber expressed the greatest gratification that a friend whom he had not seen for so many years was willing to speak so kindly of him."
"Mr. Butler further said that through him Mr. Barber's life might be summed up in one sentence: 'That in all things which he undertook he was most the faithful.'

"The resolutions were adopted unanimously and a resolution to meet at 1.30 o'clock and proceed in a body to the funeral was also unanimously agreed to. On motion of J. F. E. Hause, Mr. Pierce, the chairman of the committee, was instructed to present a copy of the resolutions to the court to be spread on the minutes thereof."

"WILLIAM BEEBE."

**Antecedents** — Son of Philip Schuyler Beebe, a Litchfield, Conn., farmer, and Lucy Beebe Robbins. Philip S. Beebe was the son of another Litchfield farmer, William Beebe, and of Clarissa Sanford. William Beebe was the son of still another Litchfield farmer, Bazaleel Beebe (b. Litchfield April 28, 1747, d. there May 29, 1824) who served in Rogers's Rangers during the French war, and was a colonel and acting brigadier-general in the revolutionary army. He was descended from John Beebe, who died at sea while on his way from England to America with seven children in 1650. William's wife was the daughter of Joseph Sanford, also a Litchfield farmer, and of Mehitabel Youngs of Long island. Bazaleel Beebe's wife was Elizabeth Marsh of Litchfield. Mrs. Philip S. Beebe was the daughter of Samuel Robbins, a Canaan, Conn., farmer, and of Lucy Beebe of Canaan, cousin of William Beebe. Samuel Robbins's father, who bore the same name, was likewise a Canaan farmer, and married Salomi Lee of Salisbury, Conn. Mrs. Samuel Robbins, the younger, was the daughter of Asael Beebe, still another Canaan farmer, and of Katharine Landon. All the male ancestors of the cleverest man in the Class — so far as he gives them to the secretary — were farmers, those on his father's side in Litchfield, those on his mother's in Canaan.

**Early life** — Born September 4, 1851, at Litchfield and prepared for college at the Select academy there, in what was formerly Dr. Lyman Beecher's homestead. During his college course he was registered as of Warsaw, N. Y., but this was the home of his parents for only a brief period.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones. One first and one second composition prize in sophomore year, and a first in senior year. A junior rhetorical and a Towns-end speaker, and a Lit. editor. A philosophical oration stand at junior exhibition and at Commencement, his final rank in the Class being a tie with A. H. Allen for third place.

**After career** — Taught for three months of 1873 in the Hartford high school, but was compelled by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism to abandon this work. In the autumn of 1874 he took up the study of mathematics and astronomy in New Haven, devoting a part of his time
to giving instruction to private pupils. Elected in 1875 a tutor at Yale, he has taught mathematics and astronomy there ever since. He was elected in 1882 an assistant professor, and in 1898 a full professor. Author of several articles in German periodicals on cometary orbits, and in conjunction with Prof. A. W. Phillips of "Graphic Algebra," and a text book on analytical geometry.


Address — 262 Bradley street, New Haven, Conn.

* WILLIAM WADE BEEBE.

Antecedents — Son of Charles Edwin Beebe and Jane B. Wade. Charles E. Beebe (b. Mystic, Conn., April 23, 1818, d. Flushing, L. I., Sept. 15, 1892) who went to New York as a boy and was for many years in partnership with his brother as tea brokers and jobbers there, was an "old style" business man, whose word was as good as his bond. He was a son of Silas Beebe (b. Waterford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1781, d. Mystic, Conn., May 1, 1863) and of Anna Breed (b. North Stonington, Conn., Jan. 6, 1791, d. Mystic, Oct. 31, 1847.) Silas Beebe commanded a schooner which traded between New Orleans, the West Indies, etc., and was agent for a number of whaling and sealing ships sailing from Mystic in the thirties and early forties. His homestead and farm of some seventy acres at Mystic are still in the possession of the family. His wife was a descendant of Allen Bread, who came from England with John Winthrop in 1630, and was one of the founders of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Charles E. Beebe was the daughter of Elias Wade, jr. (b. Sept. 25, 1798, probably in New Jersey, d. New York city, July, 1879), a well-known and highly-respected merchant of New York, and for many years a member of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., importers, and of Maria Smith (b. Feb. 17, 1802, d. New York June 20, 1869). Mr. and Mrs. Wade were married in Springfield, N. J., July 22, 1823.

Early life — Born in New York city May 2, 1851. Prepared for college at the Flushing institute, Flushing, L. I., under E. A. Fairchild. New York city was recorded as his home in college.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. A second composition prize in senior year. Member of the senior promenade committee. High oration at junior exhibition and oration at Commencement.
After career — Entered the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873, and received his degree there in 1875. Was thenceforth in the law office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate in New York until driven by impaired health to the Adirondacks in June, 1878. In the autumn of 1878 he had so far recovered that he took a house in Plainfield, N. J., and opened a law office in New York, but in the autumn of 1881 he was forced to remove with his family to Colorado. Here again his condition improved, and in May, 1883, he resumed his law practice, entering into partnership with ex-Judge H. O. Montague at Silverton, a mining camp 9,300 feet above the sea. The winter of 1883-4 proved excessively severe, a storm of sixteen days' duration cutting off Silverton from communication with the rest of the world for nearly a month, so that the food supply in the little town ran very low. Declaring that he would not take his wife through another such experience for the world, Beebe removed to Colorado Springs, which had been his first home in the state. There he died January 26, 1886. The following account of the circumstances was furnished at the time by his brother, and was printed in the Quindecennial Record of 1889:

"My brother, as you are doubtless aware, took up his residence in Colorado some four years and a half ago, with the hope that the change of climate might aid in effecting a radical cure of his pulmonary trouble. This result seemed to be in large measure attained; at all events, he apparently grew no worse, and we all felt encouraged to believe that with time and care a thorough cure might be brought about. In September last he came cast with his family for a visit, returning to Colorado Springs in the early part of December. The trip was largely made for the benefit of his wife's health, and with this object still in view she remained here for a longer stay, though most reluctantly on her part, and only at my brother's most earnest request. About a year ago my brother entered into the real estate and insurance business at Colorado Springs. During the absence of his partner in the summer the increased work necessarily devolving upon him overtaxed his strength to a considerable degree, and on his return from his eastern visit he was again obliged to work very hard, owing to the serious sickness of his partner. All this only hastened the progress of his disease, which, unknown to all, had imperceptibly but steadily advanced, and finally, though with no apparent premonitory symptoms, reached its climax in a very severe hemorrhage, occurring on the afternoon of Friday, January 22. From this he rallied to some extent, and there seemed to his physicians and to himself a chance of recovery. His wife was notified of his condition, and, with their little boy, started at once for Colorado, accompanied by his father. They reached the end of their sad journey, however, too late to see my brother alive. After the first slight improvement, his condition grew steadily worse, and when on Tuesday morning, January 26, the symptoms of pneumonia manifested themselves, his physicians gave up hope and deemed it best to tell him that he had but a few hours to live. Separated as he was from all those dearest to him, he yet received the announcement with perfect composure. His earthly affairs were set in order so far as might be, and after expressing his grateful appreciation of all the tender offices of those who had ministered to him during his illness, and writing with a dying yet steady hand loving messages of farewell to his wife and parents, he
said to his physicians, "I am ready. Tell my dear ones 'all was well' with me." So, in perfect peace and serenity, firm in the assurance of a Christian faith, he passed from earth to heaven. His death was indeed wonderful, heroic, triumphant; a fitting ending to a pure and noble Christian life. Possessed as he was of the esteem and affection of all who knew him, it is needless to say that during his brief illness he was surrounded by every care and attention that the loving hearts and willing hands of his many friends could suggest and execute; still it must ever be a source of added grief to his family that no one of them was permitted to be with him at the last. His remains were at once brought to New York, and after a simple memorial service, such as he himself would have wished, were laid away in Greenwood, on February 4, 1886. The funeral, at the Madison Square Presbyterian church, was attended by Ashley, Bentley, Bowen, Browning, and Lyman of the Class."

Family — Married May 15, 1879, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Ellen Lee Carter, daughter of William Henry Carter of that city. A son, William Wade, was born in Plainfield, N. J., March 3, 1880. Since her husband's death Mrs. Beebe has made her home in Flushing, L. I. The son's last years at school were spent at Frank Drisler's, New York city, where he finished at seventeen. He shortly afterwards entered the office of Kessler & Co., bankers and brokers, 54 Wall street, where he remained until March, 1901. He expects to enter the employment of another firm in October.

JOSEPH HULL BENNETT.

Antecedents — Son of Thomas Bennett, judge of a New Haven municipal court, and of Mary A. Hull.

Early life — Born in New Haven December 27, 1850. Studied at Gen. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, and entered Yale with the class of '72, of which he remained a member until junior year. Joined '73 at the beginning of its junior year.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon.

After career — With a single possible exception, Bennett is the only graduate member of the Class from whom in all these years the secretary has never been able to elicit a word of information, and it has been exceedingly difficult to learn anything about him from other people. For the first four years after graduation he was employed on the United States coast survey in the neighborhood of New Haven and elsewhere. It is understood that the condition of his health has precluded any regular occupation since, but he was at one time reported to be connected with the United States signal service in the capacity of an assistant observer at New Haven, and, later, to be in the employment of the Winchester Arms company, whenever his health permitted him to do any work. He has devoted a good deal of attention to music, and is said to be an expert pianist. Unmarried.

Address — 84 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.
GEORGE FRANCIS BENTLEY.

Antecedents — Son of George Vaughan Bentley and Catherine Cochran Sayre. George V. Bentley was born in Cairo, N. Y., April 16, 1813, and removed in early life to Susquehanna county, Pa. He was a successful merchant of Montrose, and died there August 1, 1887. His father was Stephen Bentley, and his mother was the great-granddaughter of Robert Treat, for forty years governor and deputy-governor of the Connecticut colony. The Bentleys were an English family, of which the celebrated scholar, Dr. Richard Bentley, was a member. Mrs. George V. Bentley was a descendant of Thomas Sayre, who came from Bedfordshire, England, in 1638 to Lynn, Mass., and was one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, where the house erected by him in 1649 is still standing. Her mother was Priscilla Chapman, a member of the family that has lived in Saybrook, Conn., since 1636.

Early life — Born at Montrose, Pa., April 4, 1850, and prepared for college under S. T. Frost, Yale '57, at Claverack and at Amenia, N. Y.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Catcher on the class nine that defeated the Harvard freshmen June 25, 1870, and on the university nine during the entire four years of his course, and, as a member of the law school, during the season of 1874, when Harvard was beaten for the first time, Yale winning two games at Saratoga by scores of 4 to 0 and 7 to 4, July 14 and 15.

After career — Entered the law office at Montrose of W. H. Jessup, Yale '49, and H. C. Jessup, Yale '64, in November, 1873, and returned thither to complete his studies after spending the summer term in 1874 in the Yale law school. Had charge of the Montrose public school in the spring of 1875, and fitted several boys for college. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1875, and in March, 1876, removed to Scranton, where he opened an office. In April, 1881, he transferred his practice to Philadelphia, and in January, 1886, to New York. He saw a brief military service during the great railroad strike of 1877 as a corporal in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and during the summers of 1887, 1888, and 1890 he made extended European tours. In 1898 he crossed the American continent, and spent a few weeks in tramping through the mountains of British Columbia. Unmarried.

Address — 150 Nassau street, New York city.

* ARTHUR BIDDLE.

Antecedents — Son of George Washington Biddle and Maria McMurtrie. George W. Biddle, one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar,
was the son of Clement Cornell Biddle (1784–1855) a colonel in the war of 1812, and of Mary Barclay. Clement C. Biddle was the son of Col. Clement Biddle (1740–1814) an officer of the revolutionary army, who was known as the "Quaker soldier," and who married Rebeckah Cornell. He was descended through John Biddle (m. Sarah Owen) and William Biddle (m. Lydia Wardell) from William Biddle, the immigrant, who married Sarah Kemp and settled in New Jersey in 1681. Mrs. George W. Biddle was the sister of Richard C. McMurtrie, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and Arthur Biddle’s two brothers, George W. Biddle, Yale ’63, and Algernon Sydney Biddle, Yale ’68, were distinguished lawyers.

**Early life** — Born in Philadelphia September 23, 1852, and prepared for college at home by a private tutor, Reginald Chase. Entered the Class in the third term of freshman year.

**College honors, etc.** — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. High oration at junior exhibition and oration at Commencement.

**After career** — Having traveled for some months in this country, he sailed for Europe in September, 1873, and there remained until November, 1875, spending a part of a year as a student of philosophy in Berlin university and several months in study in Paris, besides traveling in the south of Europe. Upon his return to the United States he entered upon the study of law in his father's office in Philadelphia, going back to France for the winter. From the spring of 1878 until his death he was in active practice of the law, after 1886 as a member of his father’s firm of Biddle & Jayne, later Biddle & Ward. He was a prolific writer on legal subjects, as his bibliography, given elsewhere, will show. In 1887 he was appointed by the governor of Philadelphia one of six commissioners to report upon the advisability of adopting an amended system of orthography in state documents. In 1889 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, and in 1893 he received from Yale the degree of M. A. on account of his "Treatise on the Law of Warranties in the Sales of Chattels." He was also elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and Wolf’s Head societies at Yale, and was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of the Revolution, and the University, Rittenhouse, Rabbit, Penn, Wister, Junior Legal, and University Barge clubs of Philadelphia, and was connected with the archaeological department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was at one time a member of the Philadelphia school board, and in 1896 he was the democratic candidate for city solicitor. He made many visits to Europe, and when he did not go abroad he passed his summers at Bar Harbor. He died March 8, 1897, at the Garden hotel, Atlantic City, where he had gone about two weeks before in the hope of obtaining re-
lief from a severe attack of the grip, from which he had been suffering since January. The Philadelphia Public Ledger of March 10 said:

"The death of Mr. Arthur Biddle is a matter of profound regret. Just in his prime, for he was a little more than 40 years of age, his loss to the profession, in which he had made his mark both as a successful practitioner and by his writing on legal subjects, is a very great one, and to his large circle of friends and to his family it is incalculable. The youngest and only surviving son of Mr. George W. Biddle, the leader of the Philadelphia bar, Mr. Arthur Biddle was steadily winning his way to the front by his own noteworthy abilities and by his industry and research in the branches of the law to which he devoted his time and labor. Graduating with honors at Yale in 1873, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and his long and thorough preparation showed itself in his steady progress in his profession. Not only had he gained a large practice, but he had contributed many valuable papers to the leading law magazines, and besides a useful treatise on 'The Law of Stock Brokers,' in which he co-operated with the oldest brother, the late George Biddle, he was the author of a work on 'The Law of Warranties,' for which he received from Yale college an honorary degree, and in 1893 he published his work on 'The Law of Insurance,' in two stout volumes. He served as a school director, for he was always ready to do his duty as a citizen, and he received the significant compliment of a nomination for city solicitor from the democratic party in 1896. He was in every way an honor to his profession and won the affection and confidence of his brethren of the bar and of the bench and of his clients. Modest and unassuming, he was steadily growing in the public estimation, and his reputation as author had given him a high place among our legal authorities. His personal qualities were such as endeared him to all who knew him, and their sorrow for his loss and their sympathy for his family will be deep and earnest. His books will perpetuate his learning and industry, and his name will be long borne in grateful recollection by all those who saw his active participation in many undertakings that have taken permanent shape under his guidance.

"He was one of the active leaders in the establishment of the free library, which is now so successful in its growth and usefulness. He took a part in the formation of the law library as a memorial of his brothers, the late George and Sydney Biddle, thus contributing largely to the advantages of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He was ready to give time and labor to every well considered plan of public improvement, and with all the demands upon his time, with his growing practice and his literary work, he took a due share in many learned societies and charitable organizations. Only those who knew Mr. Arthur Biddle and his many-sided activity can fully appreciate the great loss the city and the profession have sustained, and his name and memory will be a precious inheritance to his family and to his friends. He was a characteristic type of the men who have won for the bar of Philadelphia its high reputation, and his death is indeed a very real sorrow."

Family — Married at Philadelphia November 18, 1880, his second cousin, Julia, daughter of Thomas A. Biddle. Children: Edith Francis, born October 8, 1881; Julia Cox, born December 18, 1882, died the next day; Alfred Alexander, born December 19, 1886; Julian Cornell, born April 16, 1890. All were born in Philadelphia.

CHARLES EMERSON BIGELOW.

Antecedents — Son of Charles Dana Bigelow and of Eunice A. Howe.
Charles D. Bigelow (b. Marlborough, Mass., Feb. 17, 1823, d. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 19, 1883) was a successful shoe manufacturer of New York from about 1850 until his death, and was the son of Gershon Bigelow (b. Marlborough March 22, 1768, d. there Oct. 27, 1847) farmer, and of Eunice Wilder (b. Jan. 13, 1790, d. June 17, 1873). Gershon Bigelow was descended through Ivory (b. Oct. 7, 1741, d. Feb. 14, 1804), Gershon (b. Nov. 13, 1714, d. Jan. 3, 1812), John (b. May 9, 1675, d. Sept. 8, 1769) and Samuel Bigelow (b. Oct. 28, 1653) from John Bigelow (b. 1617, d. July 14, 1703) who came from England to Watertown, Mass., about 1630, and married Mary Warren October 3, 1642. His son Samuel (m. Mary Flagg June 3, 1674) moved to Marlborough, where the family remained thenceforth — most of its members being farmers — until Charles D. moved to New York. Mrs. Charles D. Bigelow (b. Marlborough Feb. 16, 1831) was the daughter of Emerson Howe (b. Marlborough Nov. 12, 1805, d. there 1846) and of Lydia Bigelow, who was the daughter of Levi Bigelow and Nancy Ames. Emerson Howe was the son of Joseph Howe (b. March 8, 1775, d. Sept. 5, 1851) — who was the son of another Joseph Howe — and of Eunice Howe, daughter of Josiah Howe and Molly Adams. There were in Marlborough two distinct Howe families, both of which had numerous descendants.

Early life — Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1851. Lived in Brooklyn during his college days and long thereafter, and studied under S. T. Frost, Yale '57, at Claverack and Amenia, N. Y.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. Chairman class picture committee. First dispute at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — On the third day after he was graduated he entered the office in New York of the Bay State Shoe and Leather company, of which his father was then the president, and of which he has himself been the president since December, 1879. He has acted as class treasurer since the summer of 1876, and for a few weeks between the resignation of Parker and the election of Peters he also performed the duties of class secretary. For some years he has been a trustee of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, in the prosperity of which he takes a lively interest. He has made his home in New York since his marriage, and now lives at 251 West Seventy-second street.


Address — Post office box 500, New York city.
*GEORGE THEODORE BLISS.*

*Antecedents* — Son of George Bliss and Catherine Sanford, daughter of Hervey Sanford of New Haven. George Bliss (b. Northampton, Mass., Apr. 27, 1816, d. New York city Feb. 2, 1896) son of William Bliss and Martha Parsons, was in early life a drygoods merchant in New Haven and New York and became after 1868 one of the leading bankers of the country. He bequeathed $50,000 to the Yale medical school. William Bliss, farmer, was a descendant of Thomas Bliss of Belstone parish, Devonshire, a wealthy landowner who was persecuted as a puritan, and whose sons Thomas (d. Hartford 1640) and George emigrated in 1635, the former settling in Braintree and removing to Hartford, and the latter in Lynn and removing thence to Newport.

*Early life* — Born in Manchester, England, April 19, 1851. Prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven. His home was always New York.

*College honors, etc.* — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

*After career* — Soon after graduation he went to Europe, where he remained until April, 1877, in the office of the London branch of his father’s banking house, Morton, Rose & Co. Upon his return to America he entered the paternal banking establishment of Morton, Bliss & Co., of which Levi P. Morton, at one time vice-president of the United States, was the senior partner. George T. Bliss became a partner in the firm January 1, 1878, and so continued until the firm was dissolved upon the organization of the Morton Trust company October 1, 1899, thenceforth devoting his entire time to his personal affairs and to those of his father’s family. He was a member of the University and many other clubs in New York, an honorary member of the Wolf’s Head of Yale, and a director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, the Continental Insurance company, the Manhattan Trust company, the Industrial Trust company of Providence, the Gauley Mountain Coal company, the Quincy Mining company, and many other corporations. He died March 24, 1901, at his home, 860 Fifth avenue, New York, from the after effects of an operation for appendicitis. A wreath of blue violets was sent to the funeral in the name of the Class by some of its New York members, and its receipt was acknowledged by Mrs. Bliss as “a tribute that would have pleased and gratified him,” as it did her. At the Yale commencement of 1901 it was announced that Bliss had bequeathed $50,000 to the university bi-centennary fund.

*Family* — Married February 12, 1879, Jeannette Dwight of New
York city. A daughter, Susan Dwight, was born in New York January 16, 1882.

ALBERT BARNES BOARDMAN.

Antecedents — Son of Norman Boardman and of Annie Y. Williams. Norman Boardman was a member of the firm of Tulane, Baldwin & Co., a New York drygoods house having extensive relations in the south, which went out of business just before the civil war. He belonged to a Rocky Hill, Conn., family, his father, Jason, having been a seafaring man. The original Boardmans came from England in 1630 and settled in Connecticut, where they begat a numerous progeny, nearly all the persons of the name in the United States being of the same family. Mrs. Norman Boardman was of Dutch stock. Her father, Thomas Williams, a New York lumber merchant, belonged to a family that settled in New Jersey in the days when Governor Stuyvesant ruled over what is now New York. Her mother was a Waldron, a descendant of the Resolved Waldron mentioned in Irving’s "Knickerbocker."


College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Second prizes in the Linonia debates in freshman and sophomore years, dividing that of freshman year with Buckingham. A first composition prize in senior year. Member of the team that defeated Columbia in the first American college football game. Oration stand at junior exhibition and first dispute at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Entered the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873, was duly graduated in 1875, and has been practicing his profession in Wall street ever since with uninterrupted and eminent success. He began in the office of Van Winkle, Candler & Jay, was for a short time by himself, and from 1882 to 1887 was in partnership with William A. W. Stewart, who was lost, with all on board his yacht, in the great blizzard of 1888. In February, 1887, Boardman formed, with W. W. MacFarland and Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, the firm of MacFarland, Boardman & Platt, which became in March, 1889, by the accession of Benjamin F. Tracy, that of Tracy, MacFarland, Boardman & Platt, and later Tracy, Boardman & Platt. In June, 1900, the retirement of ex-Secretary Tracy caused the firm name to become Boardman, Platt & Soley. Boardman himself says: "Since my graduation I have devoted most of my waking hours to building up a good law practice. I have always taken a great interest in politics, and have become an ardent organization republican. I have never held office and
have no desire to do so. I have been connected more or less closely, sometimes very closely, with important legislation in New York, including the ballot law, the Raines liquor law, the rapid-transit law, the dock law, and the Greater New York charter. I have also been connected professionally with many of the important improvements which have taken place in New York and the vicinity during the past ten years, including the new appraisers' stores, the custom house, the electrical subways, and the rapid-transit road. I have been one of the counsel to the board of rapid-transit railroad commissioners since the organization of the present commission.” He has written more or less for the daily papers on rapid transit and other subjects, and is at present a director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, the Rapid Transit Ferry company, the Central Hudson Steamboat company and the New York Transit and Terminal company, limited.

Family — Married at Edgewater, Staten island, October 12, 1876, Georgiana Gertrude Bonner, and they have had children as follows: Norman, born October 10, 1877, died March 23, 1882; Sidney S., born December 27, 1878, at one time a member of Yale 1901; Mary Cecil, born September 24, 1880; Theodosia Gertrude, born December 21, 1882, died August 7, 1883; Philip Waldron, born January 7, 1884; Albert Barnes, born July 29, 1887, died November 14, 1890; Geraldine May, born November 19, 1891. The two children first named were born in Middletown, Staten island, and the others at New Brighton. Boardman now lives at 40 West Fifty-third street, New York city.

Address — 35 Wall street, New York city.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN.

Antecedents — Son of Henry C. Bowen, the founder of the Independent, and of Lucy Maria Tappan. Henry C. Bowen, who was born in Woodstock, Conn., September 11, 1813, and died February 24, 1896, was a New York drygoods merchant before he became a publisher. He was the son of George Bowen, merchant and postmaster at Woodstock (b. June 8, 1789, d. Jan. 6, 1846) and of Lydia Wolcott Eaton, daughter of Dr. John Eliot Eaton of Dudley, Mass. (b. July 14, 1793, d. Oct. 30, 1864). Mrs. Henry C. Bowen, who was born in Boston February 17, 1825, and died March 25, 1863, was the daughter of Lewis Tappan, the well-known abolitionist (b. Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788, d. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1873) and of Susanah Aspinwall (b. July 17, 1790, d. March 24, 1853) the latter having been the daughter of Dr. William Aspinwall of Brookline, Mass., who served as a surgeon in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Early life — Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1852. Attended
the Brooklyn Polytechnic school, and was prepared for college under the
tutorship of the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D., editor of the Inde-
pendent.

*College honors, etc.*—Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa
Epsilon. Third prize in the Brothers in Unity debate in freshman year,
and the first prize in the united societies debate in junior year. A sec-
ond prize for senior compositions. Member of class cup committee.
Second dispute stand at junior exhibition, and a second colloquy at
Commencement, when he was on the list of speakers.

*After career* — After graduation he took a year’s special course in the
Yale theological school and in the study of history under Prof. Wheeler
and made a tour of the west. In 1875 he spent six months in Europe,
attending the Old Catholic conference at Bonn and enjoying interviews
with Prof. Christlieb of Bonn and Thomas Carlyle, accounts of which
he contributed to the Independent. In 1876 he took the degree of Mas-
ter of Arts at Yale after passing an examination and writing a thesis, and
he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1882, when his thesis had for its
subject *"The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut."* This was afterwards
published in book form, and contains the first map ever printed giving
the state’s corrected boundary lines. After a short service on the New
York Tribune he had in 1874 become connected with the Independent,
the first year editorially and thereafter in a business capacity. This con-
nection has been maintained to the present, and since his father’s death,
in 1896, he has been the publisher of that periodical. In 1883 he
visited northern Africa and Spain. In Madrid he had interviews with
King Alfonso, Castelar, and the duke of Veragua, and he was elected an
honorary member of the Sociedal Columbina at Huelva. September 7,
1886, on the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration of the town of
Woodstock, he was the orator, and his address was afterwards published
in book form, under the title, *"Woodstock, an Historical Sketch."* At
the fiftieth anniversary of the New York city Anti-slavery society he
read a paper on the abolitionists Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and in
March, 1887, he delivered a lecture before the Lakewood Workingmen’s
club of Lakewood, N. J., both of which have been printed as pamph-
lets. In December, 1888, he read before the American Historical as-
sociation at Washington a paper on *"The Inauguration of George Wash-
ington,"* which appeared as the leading article of the Century Magazine
for April, 1889. As secretary of the general committee on the centen-
nial celebration of Washington’s inauguration he performed a large part
of the preparation for the imposing ceremonies of April 30, 1889, at
New York, on which occasion, as secretary of the sub-committee on
literary exercises, he read Whittier’s poem before the great assemblage

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at the Sub-Treasury. In the spring of 1890 he visited Europe to seek unpublished manuscripts regarding Washington's inauguration in the archives of England, France, Spain, Sweden, and Holland, and in 1892 was published the colossal "Memorial Volume on the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration," to the editing of which Bowen had devoted three years. In 1891, 1892, and 1893 he delivered a lecture on "Original Portraits of Benjamin Franklin" before the American Historical association in Washington, the Long Island Historical society in Brooklyn, the New York Historical society, the Rhode Island Historical society, and the Grolier club of New York. He is also the author of a pamphlet on the history of Woodstock academy, and he has read before historical societies papers on "Rochambeau and the French Officers of the Revolution," and other subjects. He has been for eighteen years, or ever since its organization in Saratoga in 1883, treasurer of the American Historical association, and he has been elected a corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical society.

Family—Married in Chicago January 28, 1892, Roxana Atwater Wentworth, daughter of the famous Chicago congressman, "Long John" Wentworth, and they have one daughter, Roxana Wentworth, born in New York July 9, 1895.

Address—Independent office, 130 Fulton street, New York city.

SIMEON LEONARD BOYCE.

Antecedents—Son of Le Roy Merrick Boyce and Helen Maria Williams. Le Roy M. Boyce, who was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1816, removed to Chicago in 1836, was a druggist there, and died in 1849, changed the spelling of the name from Boies to Boyce. His father, Dr. Levi Boies of Cortland, lived from 1785 to 1849. He married Celia Grove Merrick, who lived from 1792 to 1879. Dr. Levi's father Samuel (1756-1831) was the son of Samuel (1723-1804) who was the son of David, a native of France, born in 1689. His name was originally du Bois or du Boyce. During the persecution of the Huguenots he fled to Scotland and took the name of Boies. Subsequently he crossed to Ireland, and in 1727 he came to Massachusetts, settling first in Hopkinton and later in Blandford, where he died in 1752. Mrs. Le Roy M. Boyce (b. Cazenovia, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1822, d. Chicago Nov. 6, 1866) was the daughter of John Williams, merchant of Cazenovia, and of Elizabeth Leonard.

Early life—Born in Chicago January 14, 1850. Prepared for college at Gen. William H. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial institute in New Haven, where he was adjutant of the cadet corps.

College honors, etc.—Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi, Psi
Upsilon, Scroll and Key. Pulled bow oar in the class crew in six races including the intercollegiate freshman race at Worcester in June, 1870. Member junior promenade committee and delegate to the Psi Upsilon convention in both junior and senior years. Member class day committee. Business manager glee club in senior year. Member of victorious football twenty.

After career—Was a student in the law office of Walker, Dexter & Smith of Chicago and in the Union College of Law in the same city from the autumn of 1873 until January, 1877, when he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Chicago in connection with Leslie Carter of the Class. They were in partnership two years, and Boyce has since practiced alone. He has been secretary of the Chicago Yale Association of the Northwest and president of the Old People's home, having been elected to the latter position, he says, because he was the oldest living person born in Chicago. He lives at No. 3735 Grand Boulevard.

Family—Married Helen Isabel Adams of Chicago January 7, 1875, and they have had children. Helen, born October 17, 1875; James Leonard, born June 3, 1879, a member of the Yale class of 1901; Marguerite, born January 11, 1883, died January 12, 1883; Le Roy Merrick, born August 11, 1887, died the same day; Leonard, born March 26, 1890, died April 3, 1891; Elizabeth, born June 7, 1892. All were born in Chicago.

Address — Room 633 Montauk block, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD ANTHONY BRADFORD.

Antecedents — Elder son of George Partridge Bradford, a native of Plainfield, Conn., and of Angelina Statira Oakes. George P. Bradford, who was born April 2, 1809, and most of whose business life was passed in New York city as a drygoods, cloth, and clothing merchant and as the president of a sewing machine company, was the son of a Plainfield farmer, Henry Bradford, and of Lois Eaton, a member of a well known Connecticut family. Henry Bradford's father, Anthony, was a revolutionary soldier and was a prisoner on Long island for two years. His father, James Bradford, was a member of the Connecticut legislature during the revolution and was the first member of the family to settle in Plainfield, moving thence about 1740 through the wilderness from Plymouth, Mass. He was a descendant of William Bradford, one of the two members of the Mayflower company who are known to have belonged to John Robinson's congregation at Scrooby, the second governor of the Plymouth colony, and the author of the recently recovered history of the Pilgrims. Mrs. George P. Bradford, born June 24, 1830, was the
daughter of Josiah Oakes, a Boston editor and a descendant of the second president of Harvard, and of Charlotte Richardson of Boston.

Early life — Born in New York city November 5, 1851. Prepared for college at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., where he was valedictorian of his class.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key. In junior year delegate to the Psi U. convention, and in senior year chairman of the first board of Record editors. A first prize for senior compositions. Oration at junior exhibition, and dissertation at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Spent the first year after graduation at the Harvard law school and in September, 1874, became a reporter on the New York Times, with which he had long been connected as a correspondent. Acted as Albany correspondent and assistant to the night city editor and since the autumn of 1875 has been a member of the editorial staff. During the year 1875-6 he continued his legal studies in the law department of the University of the City of New York and received the degree of L.L. B. and was admitted to the bar in May, 1876, but has never practiced. His own account is that he accepted a retainer from a relative, was successful in everything except getting cash from the defendant, paid all the costs himself, and retired from the profession. Since July, 1881, he has been the regular New York correspondent of the London Standard, and he has been an occasional contributor to Harper's Weekly, Harper's Magazine, and other publications. He was a wheelman in the early days of cycling and served terms as president of the Bedford Cycling club and chairman of the board of trustees of the Long Island Wheelmen, whose clubhouse was built under his chairmanship. Member of the Crescent Athletic and Marine and Field clubs. Lives at 175 Columbia heights, Brooklyn.


Address — Times editorial rooms, New York city.

ALGERNON THOMAS BRISTOW.

Antecedents — Son of Isaac Bristow and Charlotte Andrews. Isaac Bristow was born in Reading, England, and came to America in the early 'fifties, settling first in Canada, then in Cincinnati, where he was associated in business with the famous distiller and opera house builder, Pike, and finally in 1864, in Brooklyn. Mrs. Isaac Bristow, whose mother's name was Gould, and whose grandmother's name was Kitkat, was born in Weymouth, England.
Early life — Born in Richmond, Surrey, England, November 29, 1851. Prepared for college at the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn.

College honors, etc.— Kappa Sigma Epsilon. A second prize for compositions in senior year and one of the six Townsend premiums. A second colloquy stand both at junior exhibition and at Commencement.

After career — Entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York (the medical department of Columbia university) in the autumn of 1873 and received his degree there in March, 1876, his prize thesis receiving honorable mention. The year 1875–6 was spent at the Kings County hospital at Flatbush. He has practiced his profession ever since in Brooklyn with pronounced success. In his earlier years he was connected with the Long Island College Hospital medical school, where he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy 1885–94, and demonstrator 1894–7. Later he lectured on anatomy at the Long Island College hospital and became associate surgeon of St. Mary's hospital and of the Kings County hospital. Now he is visiting surgeon to the Long Island College hospital, the St. John's and the Kings County hospitals, and consulting surgeon to the Bushwick hospital, and devotes himself to surgery exclusively, his being chiefly a consulting practice. He has contributed largely to medical periodicals and wrote the chapter on post mortem examinations in Hamilton's large work on medico-legal jurisprudence. Has reached a position in his calling which warrants the professional journals in speaking of him as "Bristow." Member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Surgical society, the Pathological society, etc., and of the Hamilton club.

Family — Married at Haverford college, Haverford, Pa., June 17, 1891, Emilie, daughter of Albert Sidney and Elizabeth (Graham) Ashmead of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ashmead's father was one of the founders of the public school system of Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. Bristow have two daughters, both born in Brooklyn, Helen Graham, born January 14, 1894, and Alice Andrews, April 15, 1895.

Address — 234 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* WILLIAM WEBB BROWNING.

Antecedents — Firstborn son of the Rev. William Garretson Browning of the New York conference of the methodist-episcopal church and of Susan Rebecca Webb, also of New York. The Rev. William G. Browning, who is still living and who was born in the fifth ward of New York, was the oldest son of an iron founder, William Browning. The latter was the son of William and Nancy Browning, emigrants from Gloucester, England, to New York, who died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1800, leaving the son in destitute circumstances and
charged with the care of several younger brothers and sisters. Nevertheless he made his way to influence and fortune and died at the age of seventy worth $500,000. He used to lecture to the mechanics in Cooper Union, and his memory is still cherished by old New Yorkers. His wife, Mary Ann Garretson, belonged to one of the blue blooded Dutch families of Bergen, N. J. Mrs. William G. Browning, who was born in the same block as her husband and at very nearly the same date — they were both 18 at the time of their marriage — was the daughter of a famous New York shipbuilder, Samuel Webb. He is supposed to have been of Scotch ancestry, though the family were in this country before the American revolution and were actively engaged on the patriot side during those trying times. Samuel Webb married Charity Eliza Edsall, also of a family of pre-revolutionary ancestry but of French extraction. Her grandfather, whose name was Thompson, was a member of the masonic lodge which buried Alexander Hamilton, and Browning had an impression that he acted as chaplain on that occasion. It will be seen that our classmate had English, Scotch, Dutch, and French blood in his veins. He was one of ten children, but five of whom reached maturity. The youngest of these, Philip E. Browning, Ph. D., Yale '89, is assistant professor of chemistry in the Kent chemical laboratory of Yale university. There are also three sisters living, all married and all mothers of children. One of Browning’s nephews is a member of Yale 1903.

Early life — Born March 28, 1852, at Metuchen, N. J., at the country residence of his maternal grandfather, where his mother was staying while her husband was attending a session of the New York annual conference. The boy’s years were naturally passed in many different parishes, and when he was in college his home was by turns Brooklyn, New York, and Fishkill. His preparatory studies were carried on at Claverack and Amenia, N. Y., under Simeon T. Frost, Yale ’57.

College honors, etc.— Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. A second colloquy at junior exhibition and a first colloquy at Commencement. Invented and applied to the class secretary the highly inappropriate name of “Reckless.”

After career — In October, 1873, he became a member of the Columbia law school and a clerk in the law office of A. C. Farnham, 322 Broadway, N. Y., which became that of Farnham & Browning in 1875, when he received his degree. From 1877 he practiced his profession alone until 1884, when, in spite of his success in the legal calling, he abandoned it for medicine. He had entered the law unwillingly and had always disliked it. In September, 1881, he matriculated at the
Bellevue Hospital medical college, and received his degree in March, 1884, having kept open his law office while pursuing his medical studies. He had lived since his marriage in a house of his own in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and with the practice of his new profession in view he built another in Reid avenue in the same city, into which he moved in January, 1883. Here for the remainder of his life, he pursued his profession, the fame of his success in which traveled at least so far as Buffalo, as the secretary can personally testify. In 1885 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Long Island College hospital, and in 1886 lecturer on anatomy also, succeeding Edwin A. Lewis, Yale '70, who at the same time was advanced to the professorship of that subject. In 1894 he was elected adjunct professor of anatomy, and the year following, upon the retirement of Dr. Lewis, full professor, and this chair he occupied up to his death. In 1898 he was elected clinical professor of orthopedics in the Long Island College hospital, and the next year orthopedic surgeon in the same. He was also orthopedic surgeon in the Bushwick hospital and president of the medical and surgical staff. In 1895 Yale conferred upon him an honorary master's degree. He died October 3, 1900, from a stroke of apoplexy, which he suffered five or six hours earlier while riding with one of his daughters in an automobile, having been apparently in good health up to that time. His daughter got the automobile part of the way home, and when its power gave out telephoned for a coach. Browning's body was incinerated at the Fresh Pond crematory. Of Browning's writings, only those which have become a part of recognized medical literature are cited in the accompanying bibliography. Most of his publications have been monographs or book reviews on anatomical subjects. His pamphlet on homeopathy was awarded a prize of $100 offered by Dr. George M. Gould of the Medical News of Philadelphia for the best essay on "The Ridiculous Pretensions of Modern Homeopathic Practice." Thirteen essays were received, and the three judges, Prof. S. Solis Cohen, Prof. A. P. Brubaker, and Dr. Gould, without consultation with each other and without knowing the writers' names, unanimously decided in favor of Browning's, the echoes from which are still manifest. On one matter Browning thus expressed himself in his last letter to the secretary:

"Having been an aggressive christian during most of my college course, I owe it to my classmates to say something upon the subject. After having occupied every position in the methodist-episcopal church which it has in its gift for a layman, at the age of thirty-eight years, while a trustee of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn, for conscientious reasons I resigned my office and withdrew from the church. While I am an enthusiastic advocate of the ethical principles which underlie all religious systems, I am purely agnostic when it comes to dogma or revelation. If there be a personal God I do
not believe he has ever revealed himself except in nature. But I am still deeply interested in the historical, critical, and practical phases of Christianity. I am a Scottish rite thirty-second degree mason—a member of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, New York city, and am serving my fourth term as its master. I am not rich except in experience, but I owe no man anything except love."

**Family** — Married at New Haven September 3, 1873, Sarah Wells Smith, daughter of Nathaniel S. Smith. The children, all born in Brooklyn, are: Mary Wells, born June 6, 1874, who but for the salic law prevailing in this matter should have received the silver cup as the first child born to the Class of '73, and who married May 3, 1899, Dr. Richmond C. Holcomb, assistant surgeon, U. S. N.; Faith, born July 15, 1875, who was graduated from Cornell University in 1899; William Stacy, born July 5, 1877, graduated in 1901 at the United States military academy, West Point, where he held a comparatively high office in the cadet battalion and at the last general rating previous to graduation stood second in his class, having led it in discipline for two years; Eva, born May 1, 1881, who is soon to be graduated from the girls' high school at Brooklyn; Harold, born April 4, 1883, now in the boys' high school and on the staff of the High School Recorder; and Emilie, born November 18, 1885, now in the girls' high school.

**WILLIAM OSCAR BUCK.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Joseph L. Buck and Harriet Bartlett. Joseph L. Buck, who was the son of Joseph Buck and Abigail Hill, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather lived and died within gunshot of the present home at Bucksport, Me., of William O. Joseph L. and his father built a good many vessels, and shipbuilding may be considered their chief business. Their predecessors did more farming and lumbering, though they built the vessels which carried their lumber to market and brought back supplies by the only road then open. A manuscript family history traces the line back to a William Buck who came to America in 1635. Mrs. Joseph L. Buck was the daughter of Thomas Bartlett and Elizabeth Fitz, who came from Newburyport, Mass., and made their home at Bangor, Me., when Bangor was a wilderness. Mr. Bartlett was at one time keeper of the town poor farm. His grandson supposes that he farmed a little, lumbered a little, and labored a good deal. At any rate he and his wife reared a large family and died at a good age.

**Early life** — Born at Bucksport October 26, 1849, and prepared for college at the E. M. C. seminary of his native town under Willabe Haskell, Yale '63.

**Class honors, etc.** — Gamma Nu. A second mathematical prize in
freshman year, and a third in sophomore year. A first colloquy stand at junior exhibition and again at Commencement.

After career — Entered the Yale law school in February, 1874, was graduated in June, 1875, was admitted to the Maine bar the following October, and for some years practiced his profession at Bucksport but has devoted his attention chiefly to farming and fish propagation. Since September, 1886, he has held the position of a clerk under the United States Fish commission and is nominally stationed at Washington but really at East Orland, Me., "six miles from home when the lake is frozen and sleighing good, eight miles when the road around the lake is in good summer order, and about twenty when the mud is deep." At times he is in charge of parties establishing fish cultural stations in the wilderness. He has been a school agent of his town and says he has had several rather narrow escapes from election to other small offices. For a hobby he has interested himself in co-operative insurance societies.

Family — Married at New Haven June 29, 1874, Cecilia A. Laue. The following children have been born to them, the first at New Haven and the others at Bucksport: Evelyn M., born March 26, 1875, who was graduated in 1900 at Wellesley; Alice, born September 2, 1876, died September 9, 1876; Florence Emily, born August 28, 1877, now a student at Syracuse university; Henry Alfred, born April 16, 1879, now a student at the Maine State university; Cecil, born April 24, 1882, died April 27, 1882; Margaret, born October 22, 1883, died January 23, 1884; Winifred, born June 28, 1887; Harriet Josephine, born May 12, 1890.

Address — Bucksport, Me.

* EBENEZER HARTWELL BUCKINGHAM.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, D. D., and Laura Strong Horr. Dr. Ebenezer Buckingham (b. Newark, O., Sept. 14, 1814, d. Zanesville, O., March 29, 1876) was graduated in 1833 from Ohio university at Athens, preached in Lawinsville and Coshocton, O., and in 1846 removed to Canton, Stark county, where he was settled over the First Presbyterian church for nearly thirty years. For many years, with the aid of his wife, he also conducted a private school at Canton. He was the son of Bradley Buckingham and Maria Darling-ton, the latter being the daughter of John Darlington of Virginia. Bradley Buckingham (b. Ballston, N. Y., June 9, 1784, d. Feb. 1, 1850) son of Ebenezer Buckingham and Esther Bradley of Greenfield, Conn., went west in 1799, traveled as a young surveyor through southern Ohio and Indiana, and became a farmer, merchant, and miller in Norwalk, O. He accumulated a fortune for those days, left a large family of sons and
daughters by two wives, and was prominent in the presbyterian church. Through his father, who had emigrated from Connecticut to New York about the time of the revolution, he was descended from a line of puritan clergymen who had ministered in Saybrook, New Haven, and Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, the mother of Ebenezer H. Buckingham, who was also of puritan ancestry, was the daughter of Benjamin Warren Horr and Laura Adams. She was a woman of brilliant intellect and taught in Hannibal and for some years conducted a private school in Canton. She married Dr. Buckingham in Circleville May 9, 1837. Benjamin Warren Horr (b. Littleton, Vt., d. Canton, O.) was engaged in the packing business at first in Troy, N. Y., later in Cincinnati, O., and still later in Hannibal, Mo. He was a staunch union sympathizer during the civil war and had many thrilling experiences in Missouri.


_College honors, etc._ — Gamma Nu, Alpha Delta Phi. Divided with Boardman the second Linonia debate prize in freshman year. Member senior class supper committee. Oration stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

_After career_ — He had studied at the Yale law school during his senior year, and in the autumn of 1873 he went to Omaha and entered the law office of Savage and Manderson (Gen. Charles F. Manderson, later United States senator) as a student. The 1880 issue of the Class Record says:

"He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and entered into partnership with C. J. Green, under the firm name of Buckingham & Green, this business connection remaining to the end. In the autumn of 1875 he was the democratic candidate for county judge, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. The next year he was nominated for district attorney of the third judicial district of the state and was elected by a very complimentary majority. This office he filled in a most satisfactory manner until his death. Early in November, 1877, he made a trip east so far as Detroit and while in Chicago caught a severe cold, returning to Omaha so ill that he never again visited his office. The cold caused congestion of the lungs, and a difficulty of the heart ultimately developed itself. The end came on the morning of Wednesday, November 28, 1877, after an illness of ten days. His sisters and aunt were with him during most of his sickness, and testify that in his occasional moments of consciousness he showed the same unselfish spirit that was always his, and the same appreciation of all that was done for him. He was buried at Lincoln, Neb., November 30, the remains being escorted thither by a delegation of the Bar association and by representatives of various other organizations to which he had belonged. That he was a great favorite in Omaha — as indeed he could hardly have escaped being anywhere — is attested by his political success, by the anxiety displayed by the citizens
during his illness to obtain the latest news regarding his condition, and by the tributes of the best newspapers of the city."

Elder, who was Buckingham's chum, said of him in a speech at the Class Sexennial:

"We are a little prone to smile at brilliant successes in new countries, and undoubtedly such success could not have been achieved in the east. But, after all allowance is made, we must admit that his career was without parallel in our Class, or in our generation of college men. It bespeaks not merely the popular and genial man; it shows a man of uncommon mental power, of rare insight and ability. As I recall his methods of work, his power of continuous application, and the results of his labors in various directions outside our curriculum, I am convinced that in him we lost one who, in his chosen field, would have brought great honor to his class and college. It was said of him there, and, no doubt, truly, that no man of his years in Nebraska had achieved so great distinction in his profession, or had such brilliant prospects of political advancement. Of his private life and character I can speak with no uncertain sound. What faults he had — and who has none? — were wholly of exuberant spirits and generous good fellowship. That his life would or could be marred by irregular courses, his friends never had reason to fear. There was no foundation in him whereon passion or appetite could build. In him a healthful mind and body ministered to a healthful soul. The intimacy of college life, especially between chums, lays bare the heart as only one other relation can do. And I can say with pride that I have never known a purer-minded man, or one more loyal to truth and right, or more easily touched by appeals to his judgment, generosity, or forbearance. He was utterly incapable of envy or malice, and rejoiced in and labored for the success of others as heartily as for his own. He had no enemies. In his composition there was not a spark of that which kindles enmity in others, or warms resentment in himself. And with all this, he was singularly simple and free from conceit of himself. That he was liked, and, as grew very apparent at the close of our course, popular, was to him a constant surprise and wonder. He could never understand why he was wanted for positions which, as he said, others could so much better fill. It is no wonder, then, that we grieve for him with no uncommon sorrow."

Buckingham's nearest relatives then lived in Lincoln, and some of them still live there. Not long since the secretary received a letter from Omaha announcing that the class picture which had been hanging all these years in Buckingham's former office would be sent to any person whom the secretary should designate. It became the property of Elder.

NORMAN HAMMOND BURNHAM.

Antecedents — Son of Thomas H. Burnham (b. Union Springs, N. Y., 1820, d. New York city 1852) and Mary Reed Fisher. Thomas H. Burnham was the son of Asa N. Burnham (b. 1789, d. 1830 Union Springs, N. Y.) a lawyer of Shaftsbury, Vt., and of Martha S. Hammond of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Thomas H. Burnham (b. North Plymouth, Me., 1826, m. New York city March 25, 1845, d. New London, Conn., 1895) was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Fisher (d. Brook-
lyn, N. Y., 1854) of North Yarmouth, Me., and of Mary Reed (d. 1840) also of North Yarmouth.

_Early life_— Born in New York city April 17, 1848, but lived during his boyhood in Brooklyn, N. Y., Simsbury, Conn., where his stepfather, the Rev. Mr. Prince, had charge of the congregational church, and other places. He was prepared for college at the Hartford high school by Samuel M. Capron, Yale '53. During his college days his home was in New Haven and in Cornwall, Conn.

_College honors, etc._— Gamma Nu. Third prize in junior union debate.

_After career_— Rested a year after graduation and spent two years in the Hartford theological seminary, except four months, during which he taught at Newport, R. I. Passed two years in the protestant-episcopal divinity school in West Philadelphia, and was graduated in June, 1878, being ordained a deacon by Bishop Stevens in Philadelphia in March, 1879. He was ordained to the priesthood in West Bangor, N. Y., July 22, 1880, by Bishop Doane. He held charges as follows: Brushton, Franklin county, N. Y., 1879–1880; Pittsfield, N. H., 1880–82; Collinsville, Conn., 1882–83; Plainfield, N. J., 1884–85; Norwich, Conn., 1888–91; Chesapeake City, Ind., 1894–95. Early in 1895 he removed to New London, Conn., and in the spring of 1896 he went to Brooklyn, where for a part of the time he had charge of Holy Cross mission, and where he remained until July, 1898, going thence to Suffield, Conn. Here he is engaged in conjunction with his sister in establishing a school, but also performs clerical service as opportunity offers. Unmarried.

_Address_— Suffield, Conn.

LESLIE CARTER.

_Antecedents_— Son of James Carter and Helen Anderson Leslie, both natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. James Carter, born May 29, 1817, was educated at Marischal college in Aberdeen and practiced law there. Coming to America in 1840 he went into banking at St. Louis, but removed the next year to Galena, Ill., where he followed the same business until 1859. His father, David Carter, an Aberdeen iron manufacturer, was born December 14, 1779, in Ayr, where his father was a minister of the church of Scotland. David Carter married November 15, 1803, Isabella Park, who was born in Ayr, August 14, 1779. Mrs. James Carter, who was born July 13, 1830, and married July 14, 1850, was the daughter of Dr. William Leslie, who had been a surgeon in the British army, and of Williamina Anderson. Dr. Leslie's father was a physician.
Early life — Born in Galena August 28, 1851, and prepared for college in New York by a tutor, the Rev. David J. Burrell, Yale '67. While in college he was sometimes recorded as a resident of Chicago and sometimes as a resident of New York.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. First colloquy at junior exhibition, and a second colloquy at Commencement.

After career — Spent the year 1873–4 in the Columbia law school and that of 1874–5 in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar and received his law degree from the Northwestern and Chicago universities in June, 1875. After spending a year in the office of McCagg, Culver & Butler and six months in Europe he opened an office with his classmate, Boyce, in Chicago in January, 1877. The next year he formed with Edwin Walker a law partnership which lasted until the summer of 1885, since when he has practiced by himself. He has done a consulting business and has been more or less connected with corporations, having occupied the following positions: Chicago Chamber of Commerce, director 1881, vice-president 1882, president 1883 to 1887; Chicago Dock company, director 1884, president 1887 to 1895; Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company, director 1893, vice-president 1893, president 1895, and since reelected annually; South Side Elevated Railroad company, secretary protective committee 1895, director 1897, president 1897, and since re-elected annually. During the four years which he has been at the head of the last-named corporation its gross earnings have doubled, and various difficult problems which confronted it have been met successfully. He has held some minor positions in other companies and associations, and in 1900 was elected president of St. Luke's hospital. Lives at 108 Cass street, Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago, Onwentsia, and Union clubs.

Family — Married May 26, 1880, at Dayton, O., Caroline Louise Dudley of that place, and a son, Leslie, now a member of the Yale class of 1902, S.S.S., was born at Chicago April 12, 1881.

Address — Room 804, 135 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES IRVIN CHAMBERLIN.

Antecedents — Son of Moses Chamberlin and Jane Hammond Watson. Moses Chamberlin, who was for many years engaged in the lumber business at Milton, Pa., is still (1901) living there, vigorous in mind and body although in his 89th year. He was the youngest of twenty-three children, being the son of his father's fourth wife, and when he was born his father was 79 years old. This prepares one somewhat for the almost incredible statement that William Chamberlin, the oldest half brother of the still living Moses Chamberlin, was killed in 1777 at
the battle of Germantown. The vigorous father of this numerous progeny was Col. William Chamberlain, at one time a resident of Trenton, N. J., or of its neighborhood. He moved thence to Union county, Pa., where he was a miller and where he died. Being unable to get all the stencil letters of his name on a lot of new flour bags which he had purchased, he omitted the "a" from the last syllable, which accounts for the spelling of our classmate's name. Mrs. Moses Chamberlin was the daughter of John Watson of Watsontown, Pa., at one time a country merchant and manifestly successful in his calling, for our classmate remembers him only as superintending his real estate and farms.

*Early life*—Born at Milton, Pa., November 13, 1848, and prepared for college at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county, Pa. Entered Yale with the class of 1872, but suffered an attack of typhoid fever at the beginning of sophomore year, which compelled him to leave college. Remaining at home in Milton a year, he entered the Class of '73 at the beginning of its sophomore year.

*College honors, etc.*—Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. A second dispute at junior exhibition and a second colloquy at Commencement.

*After career*—Upon his graduation he began reading law in Harrisburg, Pa., with Wayne MacVeagh, Yale '53, and was admitted to the bar April 29, 1875. He has been practicing law in Harrisburg ever since, and will be pleased at any time to meet his classmates at his office, 222 Market street. While he was reading law he was clerk of the state Constitutional Revision commission, and he was president of the Harrisburg school board during the year 1882–3. Since his second marriage he has lived in a new home which he built at 323 North Front street.

*Family*—Married at Harrisburg June 21, 1877, Eliza Jacobs Halderman, a cousin of the wife of his classmate, Barber. A daughter, Maria Halderman, was born October 30, 1879. Mrs. Chamberlin died very suddenly of congestion of the brain June 22, 1881. December 5, 1895, Chamberlin married at Carlisle, Pa., Jean Bosler, and a daughter, Jean Bosler, was born to them April 30, 1899.

*Address*—222 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

*JOHN FRANKLIN CHASE.*

*Antecedents*—Son of David Chase and Sarah Peckham. David Chase, a native of Middletown, R. I., was a farmer, at first on the island where he was born, later in Connecticut, and still later in Tiverton, R. I. His father, John Chase, was also a farmer, and he and his wife, Susanna Gould, originated in Middletown. Mrs. David Chase was the daughter
of Timothy Peckham, another Middletown farmer, and of Zoa Maxon, likewise of Middletown.

*Early life* — Born in Tiverton, R. I., March 28, 1850. Prepared for college at the high school in Newport, which was his home in his college days.

*College honors, etc.* — Gamma Nu.

*After career* — In the autumn of 1873 he became a teacher in the Hasbrouck institute, Jersey City, and at the same time entered the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in 1875. During the year 1875–6 he continued his connection with the Jersey City school and had also a law office in New York, where he spent his afternoons. It was his intention to devote his whole time to the law the next year, but in the spring of 1876 he was attacked by malignant scarlet fever, of which he died in Jersey City April 19 after an illness of only three days. The Sexennial Record of 1880 says:

"Chase was a manly, self-reliant fellow who had supported himself through his college course and won the respect of all those with whom he had come in contact. At the time of his death he had been looking forward with pleasant anticipations to meeting the Class at New Haven at triennial. Upon that occasion a committee was appointed, during the business meeting, to take suitable action upon the first death that had occurred among the 113 of us who went out from Yale upon the Commencement of 1873, and the following paper was ordered to be put on the class records as the result:

"The Class of '73, having at their triennial reunion learned of the death of their classmate, John F. Chase, desire, through their committee, to express their high estimation of his manly and Christian character, their sorrow at his sudden decease, their affection for his memory, and their sympathy with his family in their deep affliction.

J. P. Peters, W. W. Browning, Edward E. Gaylord, Herbert W. Lathe, Wm. T. Souther, Committee.""

*Family* — Married at Newport July 30, 1874, Edna C. Tilley. A son, John Franklin, was born in Newport July 30, 1875. After her husband's death Mrs. Chase resumed her former occupation of teaching, and is still thus engaged in one of the Newport public schools. Her son was educated in the public schools of Newport and later in the Friends' school in Providence, where he was graduated in 1893 as the salutatorian of his class. His health did not warrant him in entering college, as he greatly desired, and he therefore returned to Newport and took up market gardening, cultivating the land which was once his maternal grandfather's farm. His mother describes him as a great reader. He is unmarried.

SALTER STORRS CLARK.

*Antecedents* — Son of Lucius E. Clark, a New York city publisher,
and Abigail Rich. Lucius E. Clark was the son of Ebenezer, a Washington, Conn., farmer, and of Sally Sanford. Ebenezer was the son of another Washington farmer of the same name and of Hannah Tenney of Norwich, and he was the son of still another Ebenezer, also a Washington farmer, and of Abigail Whitmore of Middletown. This Ebenezer's father and mother were John Clark of Middletown and Sarah Goodwin of Hartford. John was the son of another John and of Elizabeth White of Middletown and was the grandson of William Clark of Haddam. Mrs. Lucius E. Clark was the daughter of Samuel Rich, a New Haven clergyman, and of Abigail Painter.

Early life — Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10, 1854, and consequently the youngest man in the class who was graduated with it, though Humphrey, one of the non-graduates, was born thirteen days later. Clark was prepared for college at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., under Dr. Henshaw. His home while in college, as well as during much of his after life, was in Yonkers, N. Y.

College honors, etc.— Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. A first composition prize in senior year. Oration stand at junior exhibition and a high oration at Commencement. Represented the Class at university gymnastic exhibitions.

After career — Taught for six months in a public school in New York city and then went through the Columbia law school, being graduated in 1876. Has since practiced his profession in New York, for a short time in partnership with Barber of the Class and from 1889 to 1892 as a member of the firm of Deming & Logan (Walter S., Yale '70, who was proprietor of the college bookstore in old South Middle when the Class was in its freshman year) and from 1892 to 1896 as a member of that of Logan, Clark & Demond. Since 1896 Clark has been practicing by himself, making patent law his specialty. He has been secretary of mining and irrigation companies operating in northern Mexico and has visited that region several times on business. In 1880 he revised and practically rewrote "Young's Government Class Book" and in 1882 wrote "Clark's Commercial Law," both for the use of schools. These books commanded a good success in their field. He authorizes the secretary to say, if he must say something, that "a lawyer's life of twenty-four years, with certain spots of literary activity, and certain other spots of travel — both pleasanter to contemplate than legal squabbling — still leaves me averagely contented and hopeful." He lived from 1873 to 1879 at Yonkers, from 1879 to 1881 at Brooklyn, from 1881 to 1896 at Yonkers again, and since 1896 at Westfield, N. J.

Family — Married at New London, Conn., September 4, 1879, Maria Caroline Goddard, sister of Goddard of the Class, and they have
had the following children: Lucia, born January 18, 1885, died August 18, 1885; Carolus, born January 27, 1887; Edward Goddard, born October 20, 1889; Salter Storrs, jr., born September 20, 1890, and Coleman Tileston, born April 1, 1896. All born in Yonkers.

Address — Westfield, N. J.

* JEREMIAH WILLIAM CLEMENS.

Antecedents — Son of James Clemens, jr., a prominent business man of St. Louis, and of Eliza Mullanphy. The Clemens family lived for several generations in Virginia and was descended from Gregory Clement, a member of the Long Parliament who was beheaded at the restoration and whose history can be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Mrs. James Clemens, jr., was a daughter of John Mullanphy, who went to St. Louis in 1804 and became prominent and wealthy. The family has been distinguished in the history of St. Louis for its philanthropy and its devotion to the Roman catholic church.

Early life — Born in St. Louis January 4, 1852, and prepared for college at the Edwards Place school, Stockbridge, Mass., under F. Hoffman.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi. A first colloquy at junior exhibition and a second colloquy at Commencement.

After career — Went abroad soon after graduation and, making Merseburg, Prussia, his headquarters, remained until January, 1876, when he returned to St. Louis and engaged, nominally, at least, in the real estate business. From May, 1880, until November, 1882, he was again in Europe. In the autumn of 1889 he moved to San Diego, Cal., on account of the health of a brother, who was living there, and established himself on a ranch in the Mission valley. Flagg, who saw something of him there, says he had a large ranch, planted with almond, fig, and walnut trees, and that he kept it in fine order. He also owned a good deal of valuable property in San Diego, though his principal interests were in St. Louis. Flagg also says that he showed a lively interest in the class meeting of 1893 and expressed a wish that he could have attended it. He died very suddenly from a hemorrhage April 23, 1894. He had been ill with a cold for about a month, but was not supposed to be in a dangerous condition. A dispatch to the Los Angeles Times of April 25, under date of San Diego, April 24, said:

"Jere W. Clemens, the well-known capitalist and rancher of Mission valley, who died Monday night after a short illness, came to San Diego about seven years ago, moving from St. Louis, where he was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families. He was the most liberal benefactor of St. Joseph's hospital, of this city, his generosity rendering possible the erection of the present handsome building on upper Sixth street, and his kindly interest in the welfare of St. Joseph's greatly assisted
the work of the Sisters of Mercy. In St. Louis his family had long been noted for its benevolence, his grandfather having founded one of the largest hospitals and one of the leading church edifices of that city, besides endowing several other charitable institutions. In this city, besides his good work in the interest of St. Joseph's, many other unostentatious acts of charity can be traced to his hands."

Clemens never married. Such information as the secretary has been able to secure about him was obtained from classmates, his kinsfolk having ignored repeated inquiries.

JAMES AUGUSTUS CLEMMER.

Antecedents — Son of Jacob H. Clemmer, a lawyer of Cincinnati, O., and of Jane Clement.

Early life — Born in Cincinnati March 27, 1848, and prepared for college under a private tutor.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — Studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in April, 1874, when he became a partner with his father under the firm name of J. H. & J. A. Clemmer. He enjoyed a successful professional practice in Cincinnati until about 1887, when on the advice of his physicians he removed to Colorado and engaged in mining. He has recovered his health among the mountains of the west. At one time he was said to be engaged in mercantile pursuits, but so far as the secretary has been able to learn from other members of the Class he has at present no occupation. He never reports for himself.

Family — Married in South Norwalk, Conn., August 4, 1874, Anna D. Wood. No children.

Address — Boulder, Col.

ATWOOD COLLINS.

Antecedents — Son of Erastus Collins and Mary S. Atwood. Erastus Collins, born in Blandford, Mass., in 1815, passed his life in Hartford carrying on a wholesale dry goods business founded there by his father, Amos Morris Collins. He was a universally honored citizen, having much to do with the business interests, the public institutions, and the charities of Hartford, and contributing largely to the last. Amos Morris Collins was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1788 and went in 1819 to Hartford, where he was identified with all matters of public interest, besides establishing a business that assumed large proportions in his time and later in that of his sons, who succeeded him. The secretary remembers a Hartford tradition that there were books in the Collins establishment which had been kept in pounds, shillings, and pence. A. M.
Collins served two terms as mayor of the goodly city, declining a nomination for a third. He married in 1801 Mary Lyman, daughter of Col. Moses Lyman of Goshen, Conn., who served in the revolution. Mrs. Erastus Collins was the daughter of John M. Atwood of Philadelphia, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1795 and was graduated at Yale in 1814. His sister was Harriet Newell of missionary fame. He married in 1819 Henrietta M. Coffin of Gloucester, Mass. From the study of the law he turned to business and became a successful merchant of Philadelphia, where he passed his life. He was a man of fine literary taste.

*Early life*—Born in Hartford, Conn., September 19, 1851, and prepared for college at the Hartford high school, where, it can easily be believed by those who know him now, he won the warm regard and affection of his associates by his quiet gentlemanliness. The secretary, who was his classmate there, put this in.

*College honors, etc.*—Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Scroll and Key. Member of the junior promenade committee and delegate in senior year to the Delta Kappa Epsilon convention. Chairman senior class supper committee. Oration rank at junior exhibition, and dissertation at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers selected to represent the class.

*After life*—"I went almost immediately into my father's business house to learn the drygoods commission business. In a few years was given an interest. In 1876 the business was wound up, and I was then occupied with the care of real estate and some family trusts. I decided later to study law and attended the Columbia law school in 1879 and 1880. Was called home by the illness of my father before graduation, but was subsequently admitted to the Hartford county bar on examination. My father died in 1880. Soon after this, I formed a partnership with my brother-in-law, Daniel R. Howe, Yale '74, dealing in stocks and bonds. Our firm became well and favorably known in this region. We continued this business until 1895, when I was called to the Security company of this city as vice-president and treasurer. In a year I was made the president of the company and am still occupying this position. Our business is mainly trusts and incidentally banking, and in it I find use for all that I have learned hitherto of law and business, abundant opportunity for usefulness, and a congenial occupation. Our vice-president, by the way, is Judge Henry E. Taintor, Yale '65. Outside of this my time is well taken up. Am one of the executive committee of our Hartford street railway, which has now over eighty miles of track and is one of the best roads of the country in its equipment and service. Am a director in four banks and in a gas company, electric light company, and power company, and in various insurance and manufacturing
companies also. As one of the auditing directors of the Ætna Insurance company I have an opportunity to see some of the Cincinnati and Chicago fellows on an annual trip to the branch offices, and the sight of them always makes me thankful for the friendships of college days. I am interested in various institutions and charities here, such as the American School for the Deaf, where I am chairman of the directing and building committee. We have a new building under way at the present time. I am director of the Connecticut Humane society and of the Hartford hospital and president of the Charity Organization society of this city, and chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. I am also one of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Atlanta university and perhaps have as many unpaid and troublesome offices as any citizen here. Have served the city as councilman, alderman, and health commissioner, but this has satisfied my political ambition. With these things I have found time for physical exercise, which has always been a great pleasure and fad of mine. I am on my wheel almost every day in summer and have had some most enjoyable extended bicycle trips. I regard tennis as the best game invented and try to work in a few sets every afternoon when the weather and business permit. I am fond of horses and dogs and usually have one of the latter that can find some birds within forty miles of home in the proper season. These items sound rather frivolous, but you ask us to disclose ourselves in the hours when we are not posing as bankers and business men and philanthropists.' Collins pleads that he has no "bibliography" but the secretary knows that he has had letters published in the Hartford papers from time to time descriptive of trips to various parts of the country, one of them recounting a winter visit to southern Arizona, to which place he went as one of the state delegates to the National Congress of Irrigation held at Phoenix in December 1896. An account of a hunting trip to North Carolina was published in Forest and Stream, and a description of an Atlanta commencement in the Outlook.

Family — Married at Hartford June 9, 1880, Mary Buel Brace of that city. They have had children: Gertrude, born September 10, 1881, died August 29, 1884; Frederick Starr, born June 22, 1883; Elinor Buel, born June 10, 1886; Marion Atwood, born November 22, 1887; Emily Brace, born February 6, 1892.

Address — Hartford, Conn.

ROBERT WARREN CONANT.

Antecedents — Son of William Cowper Conant, editor and proprietor of the New York monthly journal Modern Medical Science, and of Marion Warren. William C. Conant is the son of Samuel Stillman
Conant (b. Brandon, Vt., d. there 1830), merchant in Troy, N. Y., and in New York city and editor of a weekly paper in the latter city, and of Elizabeth Trumbull Mills, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Mills, congregational pastor at Chester, Conn., who was once at Yale and was wounded in the revolutionary war. The Conants are descendants of Roger Conant, founder and first governor of Salem, Mass.

Mrs. William C. Conant was the daughter of Col. David Warren, builder, of Brandon, Vt., and of Adeline Gilbert of Rochester, Vt. Col. Warren was of the family to which belonged Dr. Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame. Robert W. Conant’s middle name has been incorrectly printed “William” in previous issues of the Class Record, the secretary having been led astray by the Yale catalogue and the triennial, which latter continues so to give it.

Early life — Born July 28, 1852, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, which city was recorded as his home while a student.

College honors, etc.— Gamma Nu. Oration stand at junior exhibition, and the same at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Taught classics and mathematics for two years in Montclair, N. J., and in September, 1875, went to St. Louis, where he taught for two years more. In the autumn of 1877 he entered the Chicago Homœopathic college, where he was duly graduated April 3, 1879. He practiced medicine for seven years, the first year and a half in Rockford, Ill., and the remainder of the time in Chicago. In 1886 he returned to his first love, and since that time he has made teaching his vocation and writing his avocation. He has been in charge of the annex to the Jefferson high school in Chicago as instructor in Greek, Latin, and algebra since September, 1900. The avocation was desultory and unremunerative until 1898, when he took a spurt in writing, making it a rule to write for cash only. His published articles have comprised short stories, essays, and critiques and have been kindly regarded by his friends; but it is more to the point that the editors pay for them promptly. From time to time he has occupied some official positions, more or less exalted. He has been secretary of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, president of the Philosophical society of Hyde Park, organizer and secretary of the Federation of Friendly Visitors, and secretary of the district council of the bureau of charities. He has been a member of the Sunset club, the Literary club, the University guild, and the Alliance club. In regular literary work he has had charge of the department of magazine review in the International Magazine for more than two years and was associate editor of the Educational Forum until it was discontinued. A
partial list of his magazine articles appears in the Class Bibliography, but he has also contributed a large number of miscellaneous contributions to daily newspapers, including special correspondence from different points in the country. He says: "As to hobbies, I know of no greater pleasure than to get hold of a really first-class magazine article, absorb it, and then dash off the best review of it I know how to write."

Family — Married at Chicago November 2, 1882, Mary L. Holmes. No children.

Address — Jefferson high school, Chicago, Ill.

* EDWARD SHEFFIELD COWLES.

Antecedents — Son of Thomas Cowles and Elizabeth Sheffield. Thomas Cowles, Yale '29, a lawyer and farmer of Farmington, Conn., who died in 1884, lived in a house said to have been built by some of Burgoyne's soldiers while detained as prisoners in Farmington. The family had lived in Farmington many generations, for Thomas was the son of Zenas Cowles (b. Feb. 16, 1762, d. Feb. 4, 1830) and Mary Lewis. Zenas Cowles was the son of Solomon Cowles (b. Sept. 2, 1719, d. Aug. 6, 1774) and Marith Seymour. Solomon was the son of Isaac Cowles (b. March 23, 1675, d. Feb. 7, 1756) and Elizabeth Smith, from which pair all the Farmington members of the Cowles family are descended. Isaac was the son of Samuel Cowles (b. 1639, d. 1691) and Abigail Stanley, and Samuel was the son of John Cowles, who came from England to Hartford about 1636 and in 1640 became one of the original settlers of Farmington. He represented the town three times in the General Court of the colony and died in 1675. Mrs. Thomas Cowles, our lamented classmate's mother, a very brilliant and scholarly woman, was the daughter of Capt. William Sheffield, a West Indian shipmaster of New Haven.

Early life — Born at Farmington, December 24, 1851, and prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., by the then famous Dr. Samuel Taylor.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa. A first mathematical prize in freshman year; third composition and second mathematical prize in sophomore year; second Winthrop prize and a junior rhetorical; second senior mathematical prize. A high oration stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Remained in New Haven after graduation until 1877 studying history and political and social science in the postgraduate department and assisting Prof. Elias Loomis in the revision of his text-
books and in meteorological observations. In 1876 he received from Yale the degree of Ph. D. In 1877 he returned to Farmington to become an instructor in physical sciences at Miss Porter's famous school for girls, which position he filled with eminent success until the summer of 1883, when his health broke down. He passed the summer in the Adirondacks, intimating in a letter which he wrote thence to the class secretary in July that he had little hope of recovery. Returning to Farmington in the autumn, he died there September 27. The following account of his last years, by his father, and a tribute to him as a teacher, by Miss Porter, were contributed to the Decennial Record:

"His life during this period had little new outside of his work, that work, however, growing more and more attractive and absorbing. It may be said of him that he always did what he liked, for duty and inclination went hand in hand, and every fresh claim met a quick response of fidelity and earnestness. From the time he returned to Farmington in 1877 he took in addition to his other duties the general oversight of my farm, and in the long summer vacations engaged actively in farm work, into which he carried his characteristic enthusiasm and thoroughness. The last year was in some respects the busiest of his life. So used were we to his phenomenal industry, and so vigorous had been his health, that I think we overlooked some signs of flagging towards the spring. A little later a sudden and sharp attack of catarrhal fever, followed by a slight cough, aroused our fears. He rallied, however, and entered upon his school duties two weeks from the beginning of the term. Nor would he quit his post when, manifestly drooping, he was urged to do so, alleging that he felt better while teaching than at any other time. The term closed on the 11th of July, and on the 13th he started for the Adirondacks. At first the tone of his letters was cheerful, and we hoped that the mountains and the woods would bring healing, but as the summer wore on, in spite of good medical advice, he failed rapidly in flesh and strength. Yielding to his longings for home, he came back to us the second week in September. We little thought he was to leave us so soon forever. For two weeks with unflagging sweetness he spoke cheerful words to his nearest and dearest, while to others he revealed his perfect sense of the gravity of his situation. The end was sudden — the breaking of a blood-vessel — and in a moment, as it were, he left us and all that belongs to this life."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I am happy to comply with your request by sending you a line in reference to the work of our dear friend Edward Cowles in my school. You knew him so well that you cannot wonder at my pleasure in securing him as a teacher of my pupils, and his devotion to his work was as unremitting as you would have expected. He almost organized the department of physical science in my school and had great pleasure in selecting and arranging apparatus for illustrating chemistry and physics — in the use of which he became remarkably skillful. I must now regret that he cheerfully undertook teaching in so many branches, as he would teach on no new subject without very thorough study on his part, and I am sure that in the last year he allowed himself too little relaxation, although his studies became to him more and more attractive. I mourn deeply for the unexpected breaking off of his early hopes and of the hopes of those who loved him.

Very truly yours,

"SARAH PORTER."
WILLIAM DOUGLAS CROCKER.

Antecedents — Son of William W. Crocker and Eleanor S. Rumsey. William W. Crocker, born in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1823, was educated at Geneva academy, was a teacher, farmer, and insurance man, and died in 1893. He was the son of John Crocker and Ardaliza Dryer. John Crocker, born in Vermont in 1797, removed in 1818 to Warsaw, where he was a merchant, and died in 1844. Mrs. John Crocker was born in Victor, N. Y., in 1798, married in 1821, and died in 1872. Mrs. William W. Crocker, born in Buffalo in 1825, was the daughter of Aaron Rumsey and Sophia Phelps. She was married in 1849 and died in 1861. Aaron Rumsey, born in Vermont in 1797, moved in 1817 to Warsaw, and in 1834 to Buffalo, where he was a prosperous leather manufacturer and dealer and where his descendants are leading citizens. He died in 1864. His wife, born in Vermont in 1796, moved to Warsaw in 1817, married in 1818, and died in 1870.

Early life — Born in Buffalo September 19, 1851. Attended the common schools of that city from 1858 to 1865 and the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., under Josiah Clark from 1865 to 1869.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Member senior promenade committee. Oration stand at junior exhibition, and dissertation at Commencement.

After career — Attended the Albany law school for three months in the autumn of 1873. Read law with Ganson & Bacon in Buffalo from January to September, 1874, and with Sprague, Gorham & Bacon of the same city until June, 1875; then with Robert W. Archbald, Yale '71, now Judge Archbald, in Scranton, Pa., until December of that year, and with Allen & Gamble (James M. Gamble, Yale '67) in Williamsport, Pa., until October, 1876, where he was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. He has practiced his profession in Williamsport ever since. In January, 1885, he formed a law partnership with ex-Judge Samuel Linn under the firm name of Linn & Crocker, which lasted until the senior partner’s death in 1890. In 1890, 1894, and 1896 Crocker was elected city solicitor of Williamsport for terms of two years each time. In May, 1901, he became clerk of the newly created federal court for the middle district of Pennsylvania, of which Robert W. Archbald, Yale '71, is the district judge. He spent the summer of 1882 in Europe. He has been president of the Citizens’ Water company at Canton, Pa., since 1892; secretary of the Minnequa Springs company since 1889, and secretary and treasurer of the Mosquito Fish and Game club since 1882. He says trout fishing is his chief outdoor delight and that he has withstood the insidious golf fever to date. A weekly evening at whist a la
Cavendish, with local coloring, still relieves his constant grind, and a weekly reading circle of eight, divided between theology and law as to personnel, affords necessary intellectual friction sufficient to keep in touch with current thought and action.

**Family**—Married October 29, 1885, Clara Steele Andrus of Williamsport. Children: Douglas Andrus, born November 13, 1886, and Dana Rumsey, born October 17, 1895.

**Address**—Williamsport, Pa.

RENSSELAER WILKINSON DANIELS.

**Antecedents**—Son of Samuel Rollin Daniels of Lockport, N. Y., and of Mary Wallace Wilkinson. Mr. S. R. Daniels, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, was the son of Samuel Daniels, a Vermont farmer, and of Huldah Parker. Mrs. S. R. Daniels was born in Cumberland Hill, R. I., and was the daughter of Rensselaer Schuyler Wilkinson, who was a banker in Lockport during the latter part of his life. He was a member of the family to which belonged the famous Jemima Wilkinson, the "Universal Friend."

**Early life**—Born at Lockport, N. Y., October 6, 1851, and prepared for college at the Lockport union school. Having passed his freshman year at Cornell, he entered the class at the beginning of sophomore year.

**College honors, etc.**—Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Skull and Bones. First and second composition prizes in sophomore year, a junior rhetorical prize, Courant editor in senior year, and member of the class cup committee. Oration rank at junior exhibition and a first dispute at Commencement.

**After career**—For a few months after graduation he was connected with the New Haven Palladium as a book reviewer, but went west in the summer of 1874. Having passed the winter in southern Colorado, he settled in Riverside, Cal., and engaged in fruit growing in company with Plato Mountjoy of the Class. He was also for a brief period employed in mining in Colorado with Wilbur Flagg, a non-graduate member of the Class. In March, 1884, he returned to Lockport, and during six months of 1885 he was in the milling business in Toledo, O. In May, 1886, he engaged in grain dealing in Buffalo with his uncle, F. J. Sawyer, having offices in the Board of Trade building in that city but making his home in Lockport. In November, 1900, he withdrew from business and at present has no occupation. He has made one brief visit to Europe and has diverted himself with the study of Semitic languages.

**Family**—Married in San Francisco February 21, 1882, Edith May
Alden. Children: Edith Marion, born at Riverside, November 28, 1882, and Doris Alden, born at Toledo, March 29, 1886.

Address — Lockport, N. Y.

DANIEL Davenport.

Antecedents — Son of George A. Davenport and Mary Ann Sturgis. George A. Davenport, who was a lawyer and was graduated at the Yale law school in 1841 — though Yale did not begin conferring the degree of bachelor of laws until a later period — spent his entire life in Wilton, Conn. He was the son of Nathan Davenport, woolen manufacturer, and of Mary Smith, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Smith, a congregational clergyman of Stamford. Mrs. George A. Davenport (b. 1812) was the daughter of Erastus Sturgis (b. 1780) a farmer and a man of some local prominence in his day, having been a member of the Connecticut constitutional convention of 1818 and often a member of the legislature.


College honors, etc. — Gamma Nu, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Participated in four races as a member of the class crew in freshman and sophomore years, and also in the intercollegiate freshman race at Worcester in 1870 and in the race with the Atalantanas of New York on Lake Saltonstall in July, 1871. One of the Courant editors.

After career — Read law in the office of a Norwalk, Conn., firm, but upon his admission to the bar removed to Bridgeport, where he has practiced ever since. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1875, assistant city attorney and prosecuting officer of Bridgeport for the year 1876–7, and when the Vigintennial Record was issued in 1893 he was city attorney. He simply reports: "My history since 1893 has been that of a busy country lawyer of an obscure type. Like the annals of the poor, it is brief and simple. I have published nothing, written nothing except briefs, and done nothing worthy of mention." He is associated with Elmore S. Banks, Yale law school '95, under the style of Davenport & Banks.

Family — Married in Norwalk October 16, 1876, Mrs. Mary E. (Lockwood) Jones, and they have a daughter, Beatrice, born April 11, 1885.

Address — Bridgeport, Conn.

JEREMIAH DAY.

Antecedents — Son of Jeremiah Day and Emily C. Day. Jeremiah Day, the elder, was in early life in the cotton pressing and commission
business in Appalachicola, Fla., and New York city, but spent his later years in Catskill, N. Y. He was the son of Noble Day of New Preston, Conn., and of Elizabeth Jones. Our classmate's mother was a native of Catskill, and was the daughter of Orrin Day, the president of a bank there, and of Mary Burr Hull of Greenfield, Conn. President Jeremiah Day of Yale was a brother of Noble Day.

_Early life_—Born in Catskill September 10, 1851. Prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven.

_College honors, etc._—Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of the class crew throughout freshman and sophomore years and of the university crews of 1872 and 1873. Besides the two university races, he took part in eight class races, in the intercollegiate freshman race of 1870, and in the race with the Atalantas of New York in sophomore year. First dispute stand at junior exhibition and a first colloquy at Commencement.

_After career_—Studied law at his home in Catskill and in September, 1877, entered the Albany law school, from which he was graduated in May, 1878, having been admitted to the bar the previous January. He practiced in Catskill until March 1, 1883, when he abandoned the profession to engage in the iron and hardware business with Samuel E. Holt, under the firm name of Day & Holt. This he successfully pursued till August, 1891, when he relinquished its active participation to accept the position of secretary of the Catskill savings bank, which he still holds.

_Family_—Married in Catskill November 20, 1878, Fanny Spencer, formerly of San Francisco. They have three children: Alice Jerome, born August 15, 1879, who married June 7, 1900, Henry Tiffany Cole, now lives in Detroit, and has a daughter, Eunice Tiffany, born in Detroit February 27, 1901; Rodney Dean, born February 22, 1881, a member of the Yale class of 1903; and Harold Spencer, born February 9, 1889.

_Address_—Catskill, N. Y.

HERBERT McKENZIE DEN SLOW.

_Antecedents_—Son of Dwight Bennett Denslow and Loise Atkinson Staple. Dwight B. Denslow (d. July, 1863) who was a bookkeeper and for the last few years of his life secretary of the Hazard powder company of New York, was the son of Allen A. Denslow (d. July, 1850) a merchant of New Haven, Conn., and Savannah, Ga., and a stockholder of the Hazard powder company, and of Rebecca Bradley Tallmadge (d. Oct., 1889) of New Haven. Mrs. Dwight B. Denslow, who is still living, is the daughter of the Rev. M. Staple, D.D. (d. 1893) a methodist
minister of Massachusetts. One of Denslow's great-grandfathers, Eli
Denslow (b. 1730, d. 1810) was a private in Connecticut regiments
during the revolution, and another, Mark Staple, served for a while in a
Massachusetts company.

_Vital life_— Born in Lynn, Mass., August 20, 1852, and was pre-
pared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic school. He was admitted
to Yale with the class of 1872 but never went into recitation with that
class. During his college life his home was at New Caanan, Conn.

_College honors, etc._ — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi
Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones. The Hurlbut scholarship in freshman
year, and the W. W. DeForest scholarship in junior. A first prize in
sophomore and a second in senior compositions. A junior rhetorical and
a Townsend speaker. On class picture committee. Philosophical oration
stand at junior exhibition and salutatory oration at Commencement.

_After career_— Taught for a year after graduation in Gen. Russell's
school in New Haven, and for another at Olivet, Mich. In 1875 he
became a tutor at Yale, holding the position for two years, during which
he also took part of the course in the Yale divinity school. In the
autumn of 1877 he entered the Berkeley divinity school at Middletown,
Conn., and May 29, 1878, he was ordained a deacon of the protestant-
episcopal church by Bishop Williams at Trinity church, Middletown.
The following Sunday he became rector of Grace church at Fair Haven,
Conn. He was ordained a priest May 30, 1879, in St. Paul’s church,
New Haven. He resigned his Fair Haven rectorate in February, 1882,
and from May, 1882, until June, 1885, he was rector of Trinity church
in Rutland, Vt. From July, 1885, until the summer of 1893 he was
rector of Trinity church in Seneca Falls, N. Y. In Vermont he had
been one of the bishop’s examining chaplains, and he was a member
of the diocesan board of missions both in Vermont and in central New
York. In Seneca Falls he helped to found a public library and was
president of its board of directors until his removal from the village.
He was also a charter member and first president of an interdenomina-
tional ministerial association, which included the clergy of Seneca and
Ontario counties. During his last two years in Seneca Falls he had the
oversight of mission work in two counties with the title of dean, and one
year he lectured on botany at Hobart college, Geneva. From June 21,
1893, until June, 1896, he was chaplain of Kenyon college at Gambier,
O., with the additional duties of rector of Harcourt parish and lecturer
on liturgies in Bexley hall. On resigning these positions he received
from Kenyon the honorary degree of A. M. Since July 1, 1896, he has
been rector of Grace church at Muncie, Ind., and he holds the posi-
tions of president of the standing committee, examining chaplain, mem-

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ber of the diocesan board of missions, and delegate to the general convention. For two years he has been a member of the missionary council. In April, 1899, the diocese of Indiana was divided, and the part which includes Muncie was without a bishop until the following September. During these five months the standing committee was the ecclesiastical authority, and, as its president, Denslow had some special duties of administration, and he presided over the convention which elected the new bishop. In the elections of the diocesan convention in June, 1900, he received every vote but his own for the standing committee and led the poll in the other elections. He says he frequently meets in Indianapolis Jim Winters and Howland, '79, and that he is associated with them in diocesan work. Whenever possible Denslow has engaged in private tutoring, if he had no public teaching in hand.

**Family** — Married in New Haven June 28, 1877, Anna Mary Olmsted of that city. Children: Dwight Norton, born in New Haven July 5, 1878; Rebekah, born in New Haven June 12, 1880; Theodore North, born in Rutland July 4, 1882; Helen Elizabeth, born in Rutland April 19, 1885.

**Address** — Muncie, Ind.

**SAMUEL TRAIN DUTTON.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Jeremiah Dutton, a farmer of Hillsborough, N. H., and of Rebecca H. Train. Jeremiah Dutton is the son of another Jeremiah Dutton and of Betsy Baker, and the father still lives—as did also until very recently the grandfather—on the ancestral farm at Hillsborough, which is now owned by the grandson and which the latter makes his summer home. The Duttons came from Chester, England, to Billerica, Mass., early in the last century and after some years went as pioneers into the wilds of New Hampshire, cutting their way through the forest and settling in Hillsborough. The English Duttons, who trace their ancestry back to William the Conqueror, have lived for many centuries in and about Chester, and one of the papers of Liverpool published recently an interesting account of Dutton hall, which is situated a few miles from that town. S. T. Dutton's mother was a daughter of Ephraim Train, farmer, and of Eunice Wood.

**Early life** — Born in Hillsborough, N. H., October 16, 1849. "From the time of his birth until he was seventeen years of age he lived a bucolic life and had ample opportunities for physical and manual training. The older he grows the more he is thankful for this early training, for, while he did not know as much as some of his associates in college and elsewhere, he always felt a sort of ability to stand on his own feet and make the best of the brains he had. His preparation for college was
obtained at what is now known as Colby academy, New London, N. H., which was then under Dr. A. W. Sawyer, afterwards the successful president of Acadia college, Nova Scotia. Dutton was there less than two years and was not distinguished for serious study, although he managed to get enough of the conventional fit so that he entered Yale practically without conditions. He has yet to learn of any one who had a better time during his preparatory course than he did. His rather questionable tendency to spend the better part of his time singing was developed here and continued well through his college life.'"

College honors, etc. — Gamma Nu, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. "He distinguished himself chiefly at Yale by having a good many irons in the fire in the way of boarding-clubs, church choirs, and Sunday schools. Had it not been for the fact, often referred to, that 'the recitations broke in upon his time,' he would have been able to accomplish quite a good stroke of business. His list of college honors is not extended, although he remembers with considerable pride that in his freshman year he took one half of the third prize in debate (Linonia), the other fragment going to our respected secretary. In his sophomore year he alone received honorable mention, notwithstanding the fact that he did not complete his address. Dutton recalls with some satisfaction that he was invited to fill rather an important position in the Hopkins grammar school during his junior year, and that he taught the scientific division of the senior class. Arthur Hadley, now president of the university, was a member of the classical division of the same class. At the middle of the year he surrendered his position to Seth Stewart and devoted his spare time for the remainder of that year to keeping his position in the class, to which he was much attached. In senior year he was president of the Yale glee club, of which he was a member in junior year also. He has often wished that he had found more time for study in college but was somewhat gratified to have Prof. Henry P. Wright say, several years afterwards, that he did the best on the least study of any man he had ever known. While he took few honors and did not stand high, he has always deemed it a very great privilege to have had fellowship with some of the best men in the class and to have known all of its members fairly well. It has been a pleasure to keep track of them and whenever he has traveled thither and yon he has made it a point to look them up as far as possible.'"

After career — Upon graduation Dutton secured a position as principal of the high school of South Norwalk, Conn., with a general charge of the other schools of the city. This was a tough educational job, as the schools were badly in the ruts, and the community was backward. Among his pupils here were Howard Knapp, who has made a fine record
at the bar, and Daniel S. Sanford, Yale '82, now headmaster of the Brookline high school.

In 1878 Dutton was called to New Haven to become principal of the Eaton grammar school. In 1882 he was elected superintendent of schools of that city and held this position until 1890. Just before going to New Haven and once afterwards he tendered his resignation with the full purpose of studying theology, which had been his intention during his college course, but so much pressure was brought to bear upon him to continue in educational work that at last he gave up the idea of the ministry. Great changes were accomplished in New Haven during his administration. He had the support of the young Yale men of the city and very many of the best citizens, and while there was great opposition to some of the reforms that were inaugurated, the work prospered to such an extent as to give the schools a wide reputation. In 1885 he was asked to consider a call to the presidency of Atlanta university (colored), and in 1886 he declined an invitation to become a supervisor of schools in Philadelphia.

In 1890 Dutton accepted the position of superintendent of schools in Brookline, Mass. Here for ten years he had an unusual opportunity to develop a modern system of schools in a community where there is great public spirit and ample means. Great care was taken in the selection of teachers, and an unusual spirit of cooperation was developed. An Education society of six hundred members, citizens and teachers, took a deep interest in the social and educational progress of the town and through its various committees promoted many worthy objects. A training class for college graduates was conducted for five years. It had in all about one hundred members. The object of this class was to demonstrate the fact that college graduates can be interested in the work of elementary schools, and the results have been most gratifying. Dutton has been chairman of the education department of the Twentieth Century club in Boston and assisted in establishing Saturday morning lectures upon education and kindred themes which drew together the most representative people of Boston and its neighborhood. In 1896 he was appointed a lecturer on pedagogy at Harvard university. During his work in New Haven and in Brookline he published a good many articles upon educational and social topics, including the subject of the reformation of criminals and the treatment of the delinquent classes. During recent years he has prepared the Morse speller, published by the Morse company of New York, which is now widely used in the eastern states, and has edited a series of historical readers, two of which have already appeared, one entitled "Indians and Pioneers" and the other "The Colonies." In 1899 he brought out a volume entitled "Social Phases of
Education," published by the Macmillan company of New York and London. This book contains articles bearing particularly upon the social aspects of education in the home and in the school. They were selected from lectures given at Harvard, Chicago, and Boston universities and at Vassar college. In January, 1900, Dutton accepted a proposition from the Teachers college of Columbia university to become professor of school administration and general superintendent of the college schools connected with that institution. His work there began in September, 1900. The same year he received from Yale the honorary degree of M. A., on which occasion he was introduced by Dean Fisher in the following language:

"I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Master of Arts, Mr. Samuel Train Dutton, who was graduated at Yale in 1873. Mr. Dutton, after holding the post of superintendent of public schools in New Haven, and subsequently at Brookline, Mass., has now been called to a professorship of school administration in Columbia university. He has served as lecturer on school supervision at Harvard, and has given at other colleges courses on the same theme. In a number of the larger cities and before educational societies he has been called upon to speak on particular topics connected with education. These topics he has likewise discussed in a volume of essays on 'Social Phases of Education,' and in other publications. In Brookline he has organized a large and influential society to work for the realization of the highest ideals in the school and in the community, and he has established courses of weekly lectures of the same general character in Boston. By other movements of the same nature he has kindled in various other communities a new zeal in behalf of the cause to which he has long been devoted. In the direct exercise of his official function he has initiated reforms, introducing, for example, at New Haven, the kindergarten manual training, and the domestic arts. Mr. Dutton has made special endeavors to unite the family, the church, and the different classes of citizens, as auxiliaries in the work of raising the standard of the secondary schools and of enlarging their province as means of culture."

Family — Married in New Haven, October 8, 1874, Cornelia C. North. They have two adopted daughters.

Address — Teachers college, New York city.

SAMUEL JAMES ELDER.

Antecedents — Son of James Elder and Deborah Dunbar Keene. James Elder, who was born in Baltimore, and is buried there, was a sea captain and spent nine years in the Pacific ocean, but passed the latter part of his life in trade with the West Indies and southern ports, residing at Hope, R. I. He was the son of John Elder, who served at the beginning of the revolutionary war in Joseph Reed's militia company with David McKinley, great-grandfather of the president, and at the close of the war married David's sister Esther, and removed to Baltimore. John Elder was a descendant of Robert Elder, a Cameronian, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Paxtang, near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1730.
Robert's brother, the Rev. John Elder, was minister at Paxtang for 56 years and in the French and Indian war commanded the defenses from Easton to the Susquehannah with the rank of colonel. It was his parishioners, the Paxtang Rangers, who destroyed the Indian village at Conestoga Manor. When upwards of 70 years of age he raised a company one Sunday morning in church which under the command of his son joined Washington at Valley Forge. Deborah Dunbar Elder was a daughter of James Keene, a farmer of Camden, Me., and of Margaret Dunbar, whose home before her marriage was at Lincolnville, Me. Both were of Scotch descent, the husband being a son of Jacob Keene, who settled at Thomaston, Me., about 1780.

*Early life* — Born at Hopeville, R. I., January 4, 1850, and during his youth saw some service at sea before the mast. Prepared for college at the high school in Lawrence, Mass., which was his home during his New Haven days.

*College honors, etc.* — Gamma Nu, Alpha Delta Phi, Skull and Bones. First prizes in the Linonia debates of freshman and sophomore year and the second prize in the union debate of junior year. Campaign president of Gamma Nu. A first prize for compositions in senior year, and a special Lit. prize for the best story. Captain of the class nine and played centerfield on the university nine in senior year.

*After career* — Having spent the summer of 1873 at sea and at Prince Edward island, he entered Columbia law school in the autumn, but attended it only a few months. Continuing his studies in the office at Boston of John H. Hardy, now of the Massachusetts superior court, and in the Boston university law school, he was admitted to the bar June 26, 1875, and has practiced in Boston ever since, at first as a member of the firm of Hardy, Elder & Proctor, then alone, and at present as the head of Elder, Wait & Whitman, his associates, William C. Wait and Edmund A. Whitman, being Harvard men. To copyright law he has given special attention, and he was counsel for the International Copyright association before the United States senate on the international copyright bill. He is lecturer on copyright in the Boston university school of law. His principal work, however, is in jury trials in Suffolk and Middlesex counties. Recently he was counsel for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts in securing legislation to limit the height of buildings in Copley square; senior counsel for the attorney-general in the litigation concerning the constitutionality of the act and its enforcement against the Westminster; senior counsel for Dr. Charles R. Eastman of Harvard university, who was acquitted in May after a prolonged trial on the charge of murdering his brother-in-law; senior counsel for Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science,
in the case brought by Josephine Woodbury against her for alleged libel; and senior counsel for the Boston street railway in opposition to taxation for the use of streets and in opposition to the compulsory systems of free transfers. He served one term in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature (1885), declining a re-election, as a representative of the fourteenth Middlesex district (Winchester and Arlington), being chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and a member of the committee on taxation. He also declined a nomination for congress in the Harvard university district and a position on the superior court bench, offered by Governor William E. Russell. From 1891 to 1896 he was state commissioner on the portraits of governors. He is a member of the Strollers of New York; of the Boston Bar association; of the Middlesex Bar association (member of the council); of the Yale Alumni association (president in 1893); of the Union club, University club, Curtis club (president in 1896), Middlesex club, and Taylor club of Boston, and Calumet club of Winchester (vice-president); and of the William Parkman lodge, Free Masons, of Winchester. He delivered the oration at the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Boston in 1899. He has done much after-dinner speaking and has the reputation of being always ready and graceful in these efforts. His interest in college athletics is well known and unflagging. The titles of some of his arguments which have been printed will be found in the appended bibliography. Since 1877 he has lived in Winchester, Mass.

Family — Married May 10, 1876, at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., Lilla S. Thomas, daughter of Cornelius W. and Margaret J. (Wyckoff) Thomas. They have the following three daughters, all born in Winchester: Margaret Munro, born November 8, 1880; Fannie Adele, born April 16, 1884; Ruth Dunbar, born June 23, 1896.

Address — Pemberton building, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD EVERETT GAYLORD.

Antecedents — Son of Col. Horace Gaylord of Ashford, Conn., and of Mary A. Davis. Col. Horace Gaylord, who was a saddler and farmer, was a son of Luther Gaylord, likewise a saddler of Ashford, and of Sallie Preston. Mrs. Horace Gaylord was a daughter of Maj. John Davis, a tavern keeper of Pomfret, Conn., and of Theody Scarborough.

Early life — Born at Ashford, Conn., June 6, 1849, and brought up on a farm. Prepared for college at the Norwich, Conn., Free academy by William Hutchison, Yale '54.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. A first mathematical prize in fresh-
man year. One of the Courant editors in senior year and one of the class historians; member class picture committee. High oration stand at junior exhibition, and oration stand at Commencement.

After career—For the first two years after graduation he taught Greek at the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, and for a year studied physiological chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific school. He had during this period devoted such leisure as came to him to reading medicine with his brother, a physician, and in October, 1876, he entered the Yale medical school, where he was duly graduated June 27, 1878, having supported himself during the two years by private tutoring. On the day he received his medical degree he sailed for Europe, spending some months in travel and the winter in clinical study in the London hospitals. He returned in April, 1879, and began practice in Northampton, Mass., whence he removed in April, 1880, to the adjoining village of Florence. Here he was town physician for four years and a member of the board of health for two. He removed in December, 1884, to West Woodstock, Conn., and the following May to Woodstock, where he had bought a farm, adding its cultivation to his professional duties. During the winter of 1889-90 he suffered repeated attacks of la grippe, which finally developed pneumonia and compelled him to spend three months in California. He returned to Woodstock in May, but his health again failed, and he removed permanently to Pasadena, Cal. There he has since remained, practicing his profession when his health permitted. In spite of the cheerful reports he sent on, he has been very ill at times, and early in 1900 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy which left his right side and arm paralyzed. At the latest accounts he had so far recovered that he was able to get around in a wheeled chair. He has been a vestryman and treasurer of All Saints church in Pasadena, and in masonry he has been master of his lodge, high priest of his chapter, and commander of the Knight Templars. He is also a member of the Shrine and a thirtieth degree Scottish rite mason.

Family—Married at Chicopee, Mass., May 12, 1881, Alice E. Kendall. Children: William Luther, born in Florence, Mass., October 20, 1883; Florence Hill, born in West Woodstock, Conn., March 14, 1885; Mary Cordelia, born in Woodstock December 19, 1886; George Herbert, born in Woodstock April 24, 1888; Cora Alice, born in Woodstock June 28, 1889; and Charles Edward, born in Pasadena, Cal., August 3, 1892. Gaylord has also had the care of a large family of nephews and nieces, and the cheerfulness with which he has faced ill health under these circumstances is something which makes those marvel who are familiar with the facts in his case.

Address—518 Herkimer street, Pasadena, Cal.
JOHN CALVIN GODDARD.

Antecedents — Son of James Edward Goddard, a New York merchant but a native of New London, Conn., and of Catharine Frederica Jennings of New York. James E. Goddard's father, Maj. Hezekiah Goddard, was a New London merchant who had vessels running to the West Indies. He was paymaster-general of Connecticut during the war of 1812 and sent out vessels under letters of marque to prey on British commerce. At the conclusion of the war his vessels in the West Indian trade were seized and condemned by the British authorities. His wife, Eunice Rathbone, was a daughter of John Rathbone, a patriotic merchant of New York who headed the list of New York subscribers to a government loan at the outbreak of the war of 1812 with a subscription of $10,000. (See Joseph A. Scoville's "Old Merchants of New York City.") Her brother, John Rathbone, jr., and brother-in-law, Samuel B. Ruggles, were founders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Maj. Hezekiah Goddard's father, Daniel Goddard of Shrewsbury, Mass., was a captain of minute men, and when news came of the Lexington fight he was laying a stone wall on his farm. He stuck his crowbar into the ground and saddled his horse, while his wife — a granddaughter of Maj. Simon Willard, who fought under Cromwell and also against the Indian chief Ninigret — put a lot of provisions into a pillow case in lieu of saddlebags. When the revolutionary war ended he returned to his Shrewsbury farm and, finding the crowbar where he had left it when he went to the front, resumed his work on that stone wall. His father, Edward Goddard of Boston and Framingham, was a school teacher, but eventually became a member of the King's Council of New England and was also a captain of troop. His father, Edward of Framingham, was the son of the first settler, William Goddard of London, England, and Watertown, Mass., who came to America in 1665. Mrs. James E. Goddard was a daughter of Nathan Tilestone Jennings, a native of Windham, Conn., but a New York merchant, and of Maria Miller, who was born in New York. The first Jennings ancestor in America arrived in Norwich, Conn., in 1636. A brother of the Rev. Jack who kindly furnished these genealogical details in the latter's absence abroad added: "The present generation of our branch of the Goddards seems to be of roundhead stock on both sides, and while living with my brother John in Texas in 1874-7 I never knew him to falter in upholding his principles, even at times when the prudent man would hesitate, or even when the reckless would prefer to throw up his hands." It is an interesting fact that the Yale class of 1833 contained two men, Edward Anthony Bradford and John Calvin Goddard, who had nephews and namesakes in '73.
Early life — Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18, 1852, but his home while in college was at Yonkers. Prepared for college at the Bartlett high school in New London, Conn.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. A third mathematical prize in freshman year, and a second Clark premium for the solution of astronomical problems in senior year. A second composition prize in senior year and divided with Russell the third prize in the sophomore Linonia debate. Dissertation rank at junior exhibition and also at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers. Scorer for university nine in senior year. He had a large score book made by Peck & Snyder, handsomely bound in morocco, in which he copied in ink all the scores of Yale university nines from the beginning of baseball play in the college.

After career — Taught for six months in Yonkers after graduation and then went, first to Chicago, and later to Texas, where he settled in Lawrence, Kauhnan county, in May, 1874, and remained over four years, engaging in various forms of business, such as editing a paper and managing a grain warehouse, a land office, and a lumber yard. He also studied a little law and medicine, conducted a Sunday school, and served as alderman, but principally he boomed real estate. The land he once offered his classmates and fellow patriots at forty-two cents an acre is now worth five dollars per acre. But in the autumn of 1878 he returned north and entered the Chicago theological seminary, where he was graduated in April, 1881, being ordained June 22 following as pastor of the Western Avenue Congregational chapel, now the Covenant Congregational church. October 14, 1884, he was installed as pastor of the Salisbury, Conn., Congregational church, which position he has retained ever since. He has been moderator of the General Association of Connecticut and made the annual address and is registrar of the Litchfield North association, secretary of the Scoville Library association, president of the Taconic School corporation, and a member of the Litchfield University club. He amuses himself with life insurance calculations, and his contributions to the press are not entirely covered by the bibliographical list which appears elsewhere. He passed the summer of 1880 in Europe, spending six weeks in Leipsic and attending the passion play at Oberammergau, and in 1900 he visited Egypt and the holy land, returning by way of Greece, Italy, Switzerland, and Paris. He writes: "Life is full of business and of satisfaction. I am blessed with many friends and with sufficient to eat and drink, and follow the apostolic injunction 'therewith be content.' Old Yale has a large place in my heart and the Class of '73 a warm corner. I am neither rich, handsome nor famous, but have or own all the other prizes in life that can be
named. I live in the most beautiful town of Connecticut, containing the highest land in the state, and her seven lakes have 300 more acres than the next best watered town. According to my judgment Salisbury contains also the best people on earth or under it."

**Family** — Married August 2, 1883, at Rutland, Vt., Harriet Warren Allen, daughter of Dr. Charles L. Allen of that place and of the family lines of Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill and Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga. They have eight children, the oldest born at Chicago, and all the others at Salisbury, at the dates indicated: Catherine, July 1, 1884; Miriam and Rose, twins (the only ones in the Class) August 2, 1885; Charles Allen, December 24, 1886; John Calvin, July 31, 1888; Louisa Page, April 25, 1890; Ruth Salisbury, March 11, 1893; Priscilla Alden, June 6, 1899. The last named is ninth in line from the original Priscilla Alden through her daughter Ruth. The latest accounts report the entire eight and their mother as "healthy, hearty, and happy."

**Address** — Salisbury, Conn.

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*FRANK COWAN GOODE.*

**Antecedents** — Only son of James Samuel Goode and Mary A. Cowan. James S. Goode (b. Warren county, O., Jan., 1822, d. April, 1891) was graduated at Miami university in 1845 and admitted to the bar in 1848; he was mayor of Springfield, O., 1854–6, prosecuting attorney of Clarke county 1857–68, and judge of the court of common pleas of the second Ohio judicial district from 1875 to 1885. His father, Burwell Goode (b. Prince Edward county, Va., Jan. 30, 1784, m. Elizabeth Smith, d. Waynesville, O., Dec. 21, 1851) was a farmer and lived until the time of his death upon the tract originally claimed and settled by himself and brothers so early as 1804. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. James S. Goode was the daughter of William Cowan and Rebecca Whitehill of Warren county, O. The Whitehill family was of Scotch ancestry and moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania.

**Early life** — Born in Springfield, O., September 12, 1853. Studied at the Greenway school in Springfield, entered Yale ’72 at the beginning of the second term of freshman year, and remained a member of that class through a part of sophomore year. Joined ’73 in January of sophomore year.

**College honors, etc.** — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Psi Upsilon. Member senior class supper committee.

**After career** — Upon his graduation he entered his father's law office at Springfield as a student and was admitted to the bar in October, 1876. He soon built up a handsome practice, but while engaged in trying a case in the federal court in Cincinnati in the autumn of 1887 he con-
tracted typhoid fever, of which he died at his home in Springfield November 23 after an illness of four weeks. A committee of the bar of Clarke county, of which ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer was one of the members, drew up a memorial, which was printed in full in the Quincentennial Record of 1889, and of which a part is here reproduced:

"Mr. Goode, upon his admission to the bar, entered actively upon the practice of his profession. He was well equipped for legal contests. Endowed with natural talents of a rare order of excellence which were developed by thorough education, and with a judgment matured beyond his years and a perception keen, incisive and analytical, he was aided by a memory which was almost phenomenal, so that he was soon enabled to reach and maintain a front rank among his fellow members of the bar. To these eminent mental qualities should be added a conscientious discharge of his duties to his clients, and to this can be ascribed, in a measure, his untimely death, as against the protest of his family he insisted on continuing in attendance upon the trial of a case at Cincinnati when he should have been under the care of a physician. He had a warm, kindly heart; his courteous fellowship, his constant humor, his pleasant demeanor made every acquaintance a friend and every friend a companion. Notwithstanding the momentary bitterness which may have been engendered in heated contest—

"Forever in the tranquilist climes,
The breezes will ruffle the blossoms at times,"

and notwithstanding that free, independent, yet courteous criticism which we all admired in our departed brother, we believe it can be truthfully said of him that he died without an enemy. The even tenor of his life was unmarred by any unkind act or word of his which would leave a permanent scar. He passed away just as he had fairly crossed the threshold, when life's pathway was broadening with the hope and promise of future usefulness, and the circle of his influence was widening with the years. And now in further token of our esteem we submit the following resolutions for adoption:

"Resolved, That with unfeigned sorrow we lament the death of Frank C. Goode, an honored and brilliant member of the Ohio bar. His marked ability as a lawyer, his varied accomplishments as a scholar, his upright character as a citizen and his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor commanded universal respect and endeared him to all who knew him.

"Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the members of his bereaved family, and while we mingle our tears with those who mourn the loss of a loving husband and father, a dutiful son and an affectionate brother, we shall miss him as an associate and friend, whose sterling virtues and noble qualities of head and heart can never be forgotten.

"Resolved, That this memorial and these resolutions be presented to the judge of the court of common pleas with a motion that the same be printed upon the minutes, and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased."

A committee of the Yale club of Cincinnati, consisting of four of Goode's classmates, Wald, Whittaker, Jones, and Irwin, a few days later drew up the following minute to be placed on the records of the club:

"To the undersigned, as a committee, has been deputed the sad duty of expressing the feelings of the Yale club upon the death of Frank C. Goode, who, on November 23, 1887, passed over to the silent majority. Living man can do naught for the dead, but the memory of the dead who have lived and died worthily is a precious heritage to the living. So lived and died Frank C. Goode. The friend we mourn was thoroughly a man, a gentleman. Strong in his convictions and fearless in living up to them, the very soul of honor, warm and stanch in his friendships, he was genial and charming in his intercourse, making friends without effort, and without effort keeping them fast.
bound to him. Never losing the dignity of manner which was native to him, he delighted in the society of his friends, and the exercise of hospitality was to him not only a pleasure, but almost a sacred duty. Intellectually he was equipped with a mind remarkably logical, which, by the aid of a memory that may well be called prodigious, had become enriched with learning. While we cannot presume to offer words of consolation to his family in their inexpressible loss, we tender them our sympathy in their bereavement, for the stroke that has smitten them has touched us also."

Family — Married at New Brunswick, N. J., December 8, 1881, Jane McKnight, daughter of the Rev. W. J. McKnight. A daughter, Edith J., was born in Springfield November 13, 1882. Mrs. Goode has since the autumn of 1892 lived in Washington, D. C., and her daughter, after preparation at the Friends’ school in Washington and a year in Europe, entered Smith college, where she is a member of the class of 1904.

JOSEPH WADSWORTH GOTT.

Antecedents — Son of Joseph Wadsworth Gott, a lawyer of Goshen, N. Y., and of Charlotte Van Duzer. Joseph W. Gott, sr., who was a native of Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y., a graduate of Union college, and one of the founders of Psi Upsilon fraternity, was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Charles Gott, who came over in 1628 in the same ship with Governor Endicott and was one of the original settlers of Salem, Mass. The family had been fairly prominent in Yorkshire from the thirteenth century, and Charles Gott, who had been its head there, was first deacon of the Salem church (the first puritan church in the country), one of the executors of the famous Hugh Peter, and a member of the General Court. The family settled later at Windham, Conn., and John Gott moved in the early part of the seventeenth century to what is now Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y. He and his son, Storey Gott, the father of Joseph Wadsworth Gott, sr., fought side by side in the revolution. Mrs. Joseph W. Gott, sr., who is still living and rather younger in many respects than her son, he says, was a daughter of Isaac Van Duzer, a lawyer of Goshen, so that three generations have practiced law on the same spot. The Van Duzers go back to the Dutch settlements, and one of them was a captain in the revolution. Gott’s other ancestors were Gedneys, Bailies, Fowlers, Tustens and Biddle, all of whom are traced to early colonial times. He had seven ancestors in the revolutionary army, which causes him to observe that they must have been better fighters than he.

Early life — Born in Goshen May 13, 1853. Prepared for college at the Cheshire, Conn., Episcopal academy. Entered Williams in the autumn of 1869 and passed his freshman year there, but on account of his health changed to Yale, joining '73 at the beginning of sophomore year.
College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon.

After career—After graduation he entered Columbia law school, where he spent two years, being graduated in 1875. A year or more was passed in a law office at Goshen, where he has been in active and successful practice ever since. He has been a Sunday school superintendent and a delegate to political conventions in the past, but he tells his own story (writing late in 1899) far better than it can be told by the secretary, as follows: "I settled in my old home to practice law and have continued to do so ever since, rounding out a quarter of a century this summer, finding silver threads pretty frequent among the gold on top of my head. I celebrated my twentieth wedding anniversary last fall, and my oldest boy, Percy, is in the sophomore class of the academic department at Yale, bidding fair to excel his father's stand, a task not very difficult, perhaps. My second son, Joe, jr., is twelve years old and is already looking forward to college days of his own. My third child and only daughter, Alice, is a pretty little cherub (and, it is needless to remark, resembles her mother) and was born last March. I fancy I can take first prize in the Class for variety in the age of children. I own the old family home, where my people have been nearly a century and where I am always glad to see a classmate. I have also a little Adirondack cottage for summer rest and recreation. Have never sought nor had thrust upon me any political honors, but may contract the disease before I die. Have had sufficient professional success to have all the work to do that I can reasonably attend to. I have no recollection of taking or trying to take any college honors. I remember being one of the little band who started out with Dave Schaff to introduce football into this country (as '73 did, according to Walter Camp), but the hobo-nailed shoe of a 200-pound 'varsity' crew man collided with my shin, and I had no further personal use for football. Under the head of bibliography I can do little for you. Some years ago I delivered a course of scientific lectures, some of which were published but not by me. I have had little time or inclination to write of late years. You ask about hobbies. I have been for some years president of a musical society engaged principally in studying oratorio music, and we have given about seventy-five concerts with considerable success but with no idea of profit. I think this is the only oratorio society in the country continuing systematic work in a small town for more than ten years. I am much interested in golf, and the Orange County Golf club, of which I am vice president, has a beautiful ground near us. Have been president since its organization of the local social and athletic club, where billiards, bowling, and whist offer considerable attractions to me. On summer vacations in the North Woods I fish and botanize. Have danced down two generations
of girls and am now waiting for the granddaughters to grow up to a dancing age. In politics I have always been a republican of a somewhat aggressive type. In religion am presbyterian and am president of the board of trustees of the local church, a strong congregation nearly 200 years old. Am also an officer of the local electric light and power company and the public library. I have never met two men with the same definition of success. If a contented but busy life, with cultivated and christian surroundings and plenty of fun withal, means success attained, I am a successful man. Barring an occasional twinge of neuralgia, my life goes smoothly along without heartburns over what I have not done or cannot do. The sooner a man knows his own limitations as well as his possibilities and finds that his life and its happiness is very much what he himself makes it, and that before long he is going to commence to be dead for a long time, the better for him. With which cheerful sentiment I will break off with hearty well wishes for every old friend in 1873. I greatly regret the court engagements that kept me away from our last and probably best reunion.'

_Family_— Married at Goshen October 23, 1879, Jennie, daughter of William M. Sayer. Children, all born at Goshen: Percy Van Duzer, a member of the Yale class of 1902, born August 21, 1880; Joseph Wadsworth, born July 26, 1887; Alice, born March 16, 1899.

_Aдрес_— Goshen, Orange county, N. Y.

**GARDINER GREENE.**

_Antecedents_— Son of Gardiner Greene (b. Sept. 19, 1822, d. Nov. 1895) and Mary Ricketts Adams. Gardiner Greene, sr., who was graduated at Yale in 1843 and at the Harvard law school in 1845 and received a master's degree from Yale, was a cotton manufacturer at Norwich, Conn. He was a son of William Parkinson Greene (b. Sept. 7, 1795, d. June 18, 1864) and of Augusta Elizabeth Borland (b. Nov. 12, 1795, d. June 21, 1861) who was a daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland (b. July 1, 1759, d. June, 1801) and Sarah Floyd (b. 1762, d. March 27, 1836.) W. P. Greene, a graduate of the Harvard academical department and law school, was a cotton manufacturer in Norwich and was the son of Gardiner Greene of Boston (b. Sept. 23, 1753, d. Dec. 9, 1832) and Elizabeth Hubbard (d. Sept. 9, 1797.) This Gardiner Greene, who passed his early life on a plantation in Demerara, South America, was descended through his father, Benjamin, his grandfather, Nathaniel, Boston merchants, and his great-grandfather Thomas, of Warwick, R. I., from John Greene of Salisbury, England, a surgeon and one of the original settlers of Warwick. John Greene's ancestors for three generations had owned the estate of Bowridge Hill, Gillingham, Dorsetshire,
the stone manor house of which is still standing. The family is supposed to be a junior branch of the Greenes of Greene’s Norton, Northamptonshire, a daughter of which was the mother of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII’s last wife. Sir Henry Greene of this family was lord chief justice of England in 1533, and a later Sir Henry, beheaded by Henry IV, is introduced in Shakespeare’s “Richard II.” John Greene, the emigrant, who came over in 1635, was a magistrate and clerk of the court at Warwick and, being much persecuted by the Massachusetts Bay puritans, he went with a delegation of Rhode Islanders to England and succeeded in securing the independence of their colony. Our classmate’s mother is a daughter of Francis Adams (b. July 20, 1783, d. near Matanzas, Cuba, May 1, 1825) and Mary Ricketts Newton (b. March 12, 1795, d. Feb. 27, 1869). Francis Adams was a son of Josias Peake Adams of Centerville, Va., and of Elizabeth Price Crump, and a grandson of Abednego Adams of Fairfax county, Va.; his wife was a daughter of William Newton of Alexandria, Va., and of Jane Barr Stuart.

*Early life*—Born in Norwich August 31, 1851, and prepared for college at the Norwich Free academy by William Hutchison, M. A., Yale ’54, who had been a college tutor in 1857–8.

*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. A third composition prize in sophomore year. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

*After career*—Having spent the first twelve months after graduation leisurely in Norwich and Europe, Greene studied law for about a year in the office of Jeremiah Halsey in his native city, and in October, 1875, entered the Columbia law school, where he was duly graduated in 1877. From June until December of the same year he continued his studies in the office of Beardsley, Cookinham & Burdick at Utica, N. Y., at the same time giving lessons in Greek to the young women of Mrs. Piatt’s school. Then he returned to Norwich, was admitted to the bar, and began a practice which has continued ever since. In April, 1878, he formed with John T. Wait, then representing in congress the present district of our classmate, Russell, the law partnership of Wait & Greene, which lasted until the death in April, 1899, of Mr. Wait at the age of 88. The firm tried many important cases, and Greene continues the business at the old stand alone. In November, 1890, he was elected to represent the town of Norwich in the Connecticut house of representatives and was engaged in the contention between that house and the state senate which lasted through the two years of 1891 and 1892 and which resulted from the disputed election of 1890. Greene was chairman of the committee on the canvass of votes for state officers which conducted the contest on the part of the house. All the legal positions
taken by the committee and, in support of the committee, by the house, were sustained by the supreme court of errors. In 1892 Greene was the republican candidate for judge of probate for the Norwich district, but was defeated. In 1895 he again represented Norwich in the Connecticut general assembly. In the autumn of 1899 he was appointed by the governor of the state, under resolution of the last legislature, a member of a commission of six persons to revise the statutes of Connecticut and report to the next legislature in 1901. The revision of this commission has been approved by the general assembly of 1901. Greene is a member of the Wolf's Head of Yale.

Family—Married Louise E. Reynolds of Norwich April 4, 1894.
Address—Norwich, Conn.

JAMES HAYWARD.

Antecedents—Son of John Thornton Kirkland Hayward (b. Plainfield, Mass., Oct. 17, 1819) and of Eliza Crane (b. Schenectady, N. Y., March 24, 1821) both of whom are still living. J. T. K. Hayward, son of Stephen Hayward (b. Concord, Mass., Oct. 30, 1787) and of Janette Bisbee (b. Plainfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1790) was a civil engineer and in 1857 moved to Hannibal, Mo., to complete the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, of the entire management of which he had charge until 1866. Stephen Hayward was the son of James Hayward (b. Concord, Mass., April 2, 1764) and of Elizabeth Brown (b. Sudbury, Mass., Sept. 18, 1767) whose father was a captain of minute men at the Concord fight. Mrs. J. T. K. Hayward is a daughter of Jonathan Crane (b. Mansfield, Conn., 1790) and of Orpah Burrows (b. Mansfield, Conn.) who were connected with the Fullers and Storrses of Connecticut.

Early life—Born in Bangor, Me., February 1, 1852. Prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, being graduated with the class of 1869. Here he played on the first ball nine and was a president of the Philomathean society, but "ran down in scholarship (due to female seminary influence) from the top of his division to the middle of the class, probably because it was true, as stated by 'Uncle Sam' (the Rev. Dr. Samuel Taylor, principal of Phillips academy) that he was 'content with mediocrity.'" He entered Amherst college with the class of '73, of which he remained a member until January of junior year. He then sought to enter Yale, but owing to a disagreement with the Amherst faculty, in which, he is pleased to say, President Porter sided with him, the transfer was delayed some months, and he was not admitted to the Class until the beginning of senior year and did not take his place in it until the second term. While in college his home was in Hannibal.
College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa (at Amherst), Alpha Delta Phi. Townsend composition speaker. At Amherst, prizes in essay writing and declamation.

After career — Studied law by himself in Hannibal for a year, and for another year in Washington university, St. Louis, being graduated in May, 1875. Practiced in St. Louis for a year and a half, and in Hannibal for something over a year. From 1878 to 1880 he was actively engaged in newspaper work as the controlling owner of the Hannibal Clipper-Herald, of his interest in which he did not finally dispose until 1882, although in October, 1880, he had entered the employment of the wholesale grocery firm of Hayward & Co., consisting of his father and brothers. With it he remained until December, 1884, and during this period the firm removed to St. Louis. January 1, 1885, the day after his marriage, the Hayward Grocery company, of which he was secretary and treasurer until June, 1892, and in which he is still interested, began its existence at Hannibal. Having participated in the national building and loan movement, he went in June, 1892, to Tennessee and with certain associates organized the Cumberland Building Loan association with its central office at Chattanooga. In this city he lived until August, 1898, when he moved to St. Louis because of the demands of a larger interest in sundry companies there. So much litigation has arisen and the average lawyer knows so little about the law peculiar to this class of business that he has once more taken up active practice, this time with an abundance of cases, few of which, he says, he wins. He defines his occupation as that of an attorney and actuary of several building and loan associations.

Family — Married in St. Louis December 31, 1884, Elizabeth C. Thompson. They have no children.

Address — 803 Fullerton building, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE HEALD.

Antecedents — Son of Daniel Addison Heald and Sarah Elizabeth Washburn. Daniel A. Heald (b. Chester, Vt., 1818, d. West Orange, N. J., Dec. 28, 1900) was graduated at Yale in 1841, was in early life a lawyer and a member of both branches of the Vermont legislature, practiced law in Galena, Ill., but was from 1888 until his death president of the Home Insurance company of New York, of which he had been an officer since 1856. He was the son of Amos Heald, farmer and town clerk of Chester, Vt., and of Lydia Edwards. Mrs. D. A. Heald is the daughter of Judge Reuben P. Washburn of Ludlow, Vt., and Hannah Blaney of Malden, Mass.

Early life — Born at Ludlow, Vt., October 18, 1850, but the home
of his childhood, as of his adult life, was Orange, N. J. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy under Dr. G. L. Soule.

**College honors, etc.—** Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of the glee club in senior year.

**After career—** Spent a year after graduation in the study of chemistry and metallurgy at the Sheffield Scientific school and then began the study of law in the office of Edward Patterson in New York. Entered the Columbia law school in October, 1875, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1876. He practiced by himself in New York until November, 1879, when he formed a partnership with George Richards, Yale '72, under the firm name of Richards & Heald, which has lasted ever since, Dickinson W. Richards, Yale '80, having become a member of the firm in 1892. For nineteen years the firm occupied the same office at 62 Wall street, removing May 1, 1898, to 141 Broadway. Heald says: "Our practice is general, although insurance and taxation have occupied the most of our time and been the most productive sources of our revenue. Our office is central in its location and has been, is, and I trust always will be a sort of headquarters for Yale men when in this city. If my classmates do not call upon me, it certainly is not because I do not wish to see them or do not give them a hospitable welcome. Music has been the one outside matter in which I have taken interest. For twenty years I was an active member of the Mendelssohn Glee club of New York, and for eighteen years last past I have been president of the Mendelssohn union, a vocal society in Orange. Possibly in musical matters I might consider myself a sort of an impresario in my local neighborhood. I have always taken great interest in the Orange Free library, at present a somewhat struggling enterprise which we hope to be able to put on its feet within a few years. In 1899 I was honored with the nomination of mayor of the city of Orange by the republican party. As the city is strongly democratic, I was enabled only to reduce the democratic majority somewhat, being defeated by some 400 votes out of 4,000. I cannot bring myself to become a party politician, especially in local matters, and am therefore looked upon with more or less respect and discredit by both parties." He was early in 1901 elected president of the Second National bank of Orange, and in June of the same year president of the Music Hall association of that city. He has also been president of the New England society of Orange and of the Yale Alumni association of Essex county.

**Family—** Married October 26, 1876, Gertrude A. Gardner of New Haven, who died July 29, 1877. A son, John Oxenbridge, born in Orange July 21, 1877, died August 23 following. Married September 3, 1885, at the home in Philadelphia of her uncle, George A. Dadmun,
Mary Elizabeth Manning of Orange, formerly of Fitchburg, Mass., and they have the following children, all born in Orange: Ruth Washburn, born August 11, 1886; Daniel Addison, born May 16, 1889; Elizabeth Estabrook, born October 13, 1895.

Address — 141 Broadway, New York city.

CHARLES SAMUEL HEMINGWAY.

Antecedents — Son of Willis Hemingway, jr., merchant of Fair Haven, Conn., and Teresa Friese. Willis Hemingway, sr., owned and cultivated a large farm in what is now Fair Haven and in his later years was a town official. His father, also a farmer, represented East Haven in the Connecticut legislature for seventeen consecutive years and was otherwise prominent in town affairs. The family is said to be descended from the Hemings, who were publishers in Shakespeare’s time, and one of its members, the famous Jacob Hemingway of the class of 1704, was Yale’s first student. Mrs. Willis Hemingway, jr., came of an old Friesland family, and her father passed most of his life at Frankfort on the Main.

Early life — Born in Fair Haven December 24, 1851, and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, where he was the valedictorian of his class.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member of the class crew during freshman, sophomore, and junior years, rowing in five class races besides the race with the Harvard freshmen and that with the Atalantas of New York. Oration stand at junior exhibition and dissertation at Commencement.

After career — Was headmaster of the Bloomfield, N. J., high school for four months, and in January, 1874, became principal of the Holyoke, Mass., high school, which position he retained until the spring of 1885, when a deal among ward politicians deprived him of it. From 1885 until 1897 he was connected with the Carew Manufacturing company of Holyoke, makers of ledger, bond, and linen papers. Since 1897 he has been assistant treasurer of the Mittineague Paper company of Mittineague, Mass. He has been superintendent of the largest Sunday school in the state, is chairman of the education committee of the Holyoke Young Men’s Christian association, and has served as a delegate to republican conventions. In December, 1900, he was elected an alderman on the republican ticket. He is a member of the Other club, an association of fifteen prominent citizens of Holyoke for literary and social purposes, before which he read in October, 1899, a paper on “A Possible Solution of the Trust Problem” which has attracted considerable attention. He lives at 251 Oak street, Holyoke.
Family — Married at Holyoke October 4, 1876, Alice Higginbottom, and they have three daughters: Marjorie Belle, born July 11, 1878, who was graduated with honor from Wellesley in the class of 1900, and has since been in Europe for study and travel in company with twelve other young woman graduates representing six colleges; Georgianna Cook, born May 6, 1881, who after graduating at the Holyoke high school, is taking a special course in history, literature, and art in Dana Hall seminary at Wellesley; and Alice, born July 17, 1890.

Address — Holyoke, Mass.

WILLIAM ADDISON HOUGHTON.

Antecedents — Son of Cyrus Houghton and Eliza Adaline Sawin. Cyrus Houghton, who was the head successively of the comb manufacturing firms of Houghton & Joslin and Houghton & Daniels and of the Holliston Comb company at Holliston, Mass., was a man of much prominence in his community and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1862. He was a son of Caleb Houghton and Susanna Sawyer, both of Berlin, Mass. Caleb Houghton's line runs back through his father, Cyrus, who married Experience Pike of Framingham, and his grandfather Cyrus, who served in the Crown Point expedition of 1759 and married Miriam Butler of Lancaster, Ebenezer, who married Mary Priest, and Robert, who married Esther Leffingwell of Woburn, to John Houghton, emigrant, one of the original proprietors and founders of Lancaster, Mass., on whose land grant all these descendants, down to and including William A. Houghton's father, were born. Tradition connects the family with the De Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower, near Preston, England. Mrs. Cyrus Houghton, the mother of William A., was a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Sawin of Gardner, Mass., who served in the war of 1812, and of Martha Heywood, daughter of Capt. Seth Heywood of Gardner. Lieut. Sawin was a son of Capt. Samuel Sawin of the revolutionary army and of Westminster, Mass., who married Mary Wesson of Sudbury, Mass., daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Wesson, who lost his life in the Louisbourg expedition of 1745. Capt. Samuel Sawin was descended through Stephen, who married Elizabeth Coolidge of Watertown, John, who married Abigail Fiske of Watertown, and Manning Sawin, who served in King Philip's war and married Sarah Slone of Watertown, from John Sawin, emigrant from Boxford, Suffolk county, England, who was in Watertown in 1641 and there married Abigail Munnings.

Early life — Born in Holliston, Mass., March 10, 1852. Named for his uncle, the Rev. William Addison Houghton, Yale '40. He also had a brother, Edward Houghton, in the Yale class of 1852. Prepared
for college at the Holliston high school and at Phillips academy, Andover, where he was the valedictorian of the class of 1869.

*College honors, etc.* — Gamma Nu, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key, Phi Beta Kappa. A first and third composition prize sophomore year, and a second senior year. A junior rhetorical speaker, dividing the prize with Tarbell. In the Brothers in Unity debate of sophomore year he divided the second prize with Miller. One of the editors of the Yale Literary Magazine. Class orator. Philosophical oration at junior exhibition, and a high oration — standing fifth in the Class — at Commencement.

*After career* — Became in the autumn of 1873 principal of the preparatory department of Olivet college, at Olivet, Mich., and instructor in Latin and Greek, which position he held until the autumn of 1875. Spent one term in the Yale theological school and became a Latin tutor in the academical department in January, 1876. At the end of first term of the next college year he resigned, having been appointed to a three years' term as professor of English literature in the Imperial university at Tokio, Japan, for which post he sailed with his wife January 1, 1877. At the expiration of his engagement he was persuaded to remain with the university until July, 1882, and on his final departure he received the then unusual honor of a private interview with the emperor of Japan, who personally thanked him for his efficient labors. Going to Europe by way of the Suez canal, Houghton spent the remainder of the year and the greater part of the next in the study of advanced Latin, chiefly at Berlin university. Reaching home in October, 1883, he became in January assistant professor of English literature and rhetoric in the University of the City of New York, a position which he exchanged for that of associate professor of Latin in the same institution in 1889. In the summer of 1892 he was called to the chair of Latin in Bowdoin college, the duties of which he assumed in September of that year and has since continued to perform. He has written various articles and delivered lectures and addresses on subjects relating to Japan, general literature, and the Latin language and is a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, as well as of societies of archaeology and philology and the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Maine. Yale conferred on him the degree of M. A. in 1889 on examination.

*Family* — Married at New Haven July 11, 1876, Charlotte Johnson Morris, daughter of Dewitt C. Morris, Yale '40, of Philadelphia and a descendant of Governor Lewis Morris of New Jersey. There are three children: William Morris, born at Lucerne, Switzerland, October 4, 1882, who was graduated at Andover with high honors in 1899, took a
special course at Harvard, and is a member of the Yale class of 1904; Charles Andrew Johnson, born at Holliston, Mass., January 8, 1884; and Harriet Cecil, born at Montclair, N. J., June 7, 1886.

Address — Brunswick, Me.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON HUBBARD.

Antecedents — Son of Lester Samuel Hubbard and Jane Patterson Livingston. Lester S. Hubbard (b. Bloomfield, Conn., Dec. 16, 1807) who was for many years a merchant in grain, etc., and from about 1850 to 1875 a banker, being the president of a national bank from 1862, was the son of John Hubbard (b. Bloomfield 1774) farmer, and of Mabel Barnard. This John Hubbard’s father, who bore the same name, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1748 and married Susannah Mills (b. 1757) and his father, also a John Hubbard, was born in Windsor in 1721 and married — Cadwell. Mrs. Lester S. Hubbard (b. Dec. 13, 1829) was the daughter of Dr. Charles Patterson Livingston (b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) who studied medicine in New York city and practiced in Kaskaskia, Ill., and from about 1835 to 1849 in Painesville, O., and of Eliza Brewer. Dr. Livingston was a son of Judge Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie and of Jane McLane Patterson.

Early life — Born in Sandusky, O., April 28, 1851. Studied at Gambier, O., and went through freshman year at Kenyon college, there situated, with the class of ’71. He also served for a time as assistant cashier of a bank. Entered Yale with the class of ’72, of which he remained a member until the end of the second term of junior year, when he joined ’73.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Psi Upsilon.

After career — During the autumn of 1873 he acted for a short period as the general agent in Chicago of a rolling mill, but the financial panic drove him back to his home in Sandusky. For one term in the autumn of 1874 he attended the Yale law school, following up the study of the profession in the office of Judge E. B. Sadler at Sandusky, where he was admitted to the bar in April, 1875. He has been in practice there ever since, except for about three years previous to 1884, when he acted as the secretary of the Sandusky Rolling Mill and Manufacturing company. He says that he has a good many hobbies, but derives his chief pleasure from an occasional evening devoted to the study of mathematics and the mathematical sciences.

Family — Married at Sandusky October 18, 1877, Jennie M. West, and they have had four daughters: Eleanor, born November 5, 1878, died July 29, 1881; Millicent, born September 21, 1880;
Marion, born September 13, 1882; and Jennie West, born May 29, 1884.

Address — Sandusky, O.

JOSEPH CROFOOT HUBBARD.

Antecedents — Son of Elijah L. Hubbard, for many years bookkeeper of the Middletown, Conn., savings bank, and of Emily R. Crofoot, daughter of Ephraim Crofoot, a dealer in tinware, stoves, etc., in Middletown.

Early life — Born in Middletown April 14, 1851. Prepared for college in a private school of his native city conducted by H. M. Colton. Entered Yale with the class of ’72, of which, however, he remained a member only one term, beginning the course again with ’73.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Psi Upsilon.

After career — Entered the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873 and was duly graduated in May, 1875. After a year of inactivity he entered the law office of Marshall P. Stafford in New York city, where he remained off and on for about another year. From March, 1877, until August, 1880, he was an assistant attorney for the New York Central railroad. For some years thereafter, while nominally practicing law, he devoted his attention chiefly to Wall street speculation, it is understood, with disastrous results. In 1890 he again entered the service of the New York Central railroad, being employed in auditing its payrolls. He is supposed to be thus employed still, for, while he has not replied to any of the secretary’s appeals, letters addressed as below have not been returned to the sender. So far as the secretary knows, he is unmarried.

Address — Office of auditor of disbursements, Grand Central station, New York city.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS HUNTINGTON.

Antecedents — Son of John C. Huntington and Mary Mitchell. John C. Huntington, who was in the queensware, glass, and cutlery business in Cincinnati, was born in Norwich, Conn., February 8, 1819, and was the son of Erastus S. Huntington, manufacturer. Mrs. John C. Huntington was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1827, and is the daughter of Jethro Mitchell, a shipping merchant. Both the Huntington and Mitchells are claimants for damages suffered by American shipping from the French during the early days of the republic.

Early life — Born in Cincinnati August 9, 1851. Prepared for college at a private school in that city kept by E. F. Bliss, a Harvard graduate.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Historian at the senior class supper.
After career — In the summer of 1873 he accompanied Prof. Marsh’s palæontological expedition to the bad lands of the far west, sending letters to the Cincinnati Gazette and continuing on from Salt Lake to San Francisco, whence he returned in the autumn by way of Panama and New York. Studied law in the office of King, Thompson & Longworth of Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar in April 1875. He has practiced in that city ever since, he says, “with some success, considering that I don’t much like the profession.” He had a notable victory in the case of Eversman, receiver, vs. Schmidt. The supreme court reversed the lower courts, which had decided against his clients. The decision settled the liability of borrowers of building associations as shareholders. In 1880 he made a trip up the Yellowstone river as the guest of Capt. Baldwin of the Fifth infantry, visiting the Big Horn mountains and the region made famous by the Custer massacre, killing buffalo, and seeing much of the Indians—Crows, Cheyennes, and Mandans in their villages, and wild Sioux from a safe distance. In the spring of 1881 he conducted the republican campaign in Cincinnati as chairman of the city committee, and in the autumn he was nominated on the first ballot for the Ohio house of representatives and elected by a majority of over 3,000, running ahead of the party candidate for governor. His term lasted two years, and on several occasions he was called to the chair and presided over the deliberations of the house, but on its expiration he refused a renomination. In 1885 he was nominated by the republicans for prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, and he has always believed that he was elected and counted out, for his opponent got the office. He organized the Camera club of Cincinnati in 1885 and wrote an account of it for the Century for September, 1887, and one of his numerous hunting trips to the west he described, with illustrations from his own photographs, in Harper’s Weekly for March 9, 1889. Of recent years he had been engaged on a work on the shooting fields of America and the feathered game, entitled “In Brush, Sedge, and Stubble,” of which parts have already been issued. It is profusely illustrated, many of the pictures being his own. He began collecting material for this work when at Yale, making notes of the ducks of Long Island sound, and has kept up his reading and travel with gun and sketch book until he now believes himself well equipped for his task. The parts already issued have been commended by such high authority as the late Dr. Elliott Coues, who said of it, “Everything is good,” and they received a fine notice in the Auk from the pen of Dr. Allen of New York. He has also written a series of papers on “Feathered Game,” illustrated by himself, for Sports Afield. He says: “I have been making many landscapes and pictures of the shooting fields in water. 

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color. These have found a ready sale, and I enjoy this art work. The studio and the library have more charm for me than the law shop."

**Family** — Married at New York April 9, 1890, Mary Josephine, daughter of Charles E. Shade, and has the following children, all born in Cincinnati: Josephine, born April 27, 1891; John Caldwell; Dwight Williams.

**Address** — Room 64, Johnston building, Cincinnati, O.

**LEWIS WHITEMAN IRWIN.**

**Antecedents** — Elder son of William F. Irwin, a pork packer in Illinois and in Cincinnati, and of Harriet Whiteman. William F. Irwin, whose sister Elizabeth was the mother of the late Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, was the son of Archibald Irwin and Sidney Grubb, both of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., the Irwins being of a Scotch-Irish family which took a conspicuous part in the revolution and the war of 1812. Mrs. William F. Irwin was the daughter of Lewis Whiteman, whose wholesale grocery firm of Springer & Whiteman was for nearly forty years one of the leading establishments of Cincinnati. He belonged to a Kentucky family, and his wife, Louisa Irwin, a native of Cincinnati, was a distant relative of William F. Irwin.

**Early life** — Born in Cincinnati August 28, 1851, and fitted for college with Huntington under E. F. Bliss. The intimacy formed in their sub-freshman days continued through their college course, for the two Cincinnatians, whose names stood next to each other in the catalogue, lived together as chums for the whole four years.

**College honors, etc.** — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Third base of the class nine and a member of the football team that won the historic game over Columbia. Chairman of the class day committee. A second colloquy at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

**After career** — Immediately upon graduation he entered the law office in Cincinnati of Stanley Matthews, afterwards a justice of the United States supreme court, at the same time beginning attendance at the Cincinnati law school, where he was graduated in April, 1875, and admitted to the bar. At the close of the year 1876 he accepted a position as an assistant in the office of the prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county. That official having resigned in the following April, Irwin was appointed by the bench to succeed him. In the October election of 1878 he was the democratic candidate to succeed himself and received a certificate of election by seventy-one votes, but his competitor contested the result and upon a trial of the case secured the position on an asserted majority

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of ten votes. Upon the expiration of his term of office in April, 1879, Irwin re-entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where he is still thus engaged with what he calls fair success. He still takes an interest in athletics. He lives at 631 Oak street, Walnut Hills.

Family — Married in Cincinnati January 20, 1885, Alice Key Dandridge. No children.

Address — 519 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

EDWARD RUDOLPH JOHNES.

Antecedents — Son of William Pierson Johnes and Anne Louise Gold. William P. Johnes and his father, Charles Alexander (m. Sarah Pettit) were wholesale merchants of New York city, being descendants of Edward Johnes, who emigrated from England with Winthrop in 1629 and called the first election of selectmen in Massachusetts in 1634. He subsequently removed to Southampton, Long island, where he settled on a large tract of land that had been granted to him, and since 1644, with one exception, all the members of the family have been New Yorkers. The family mansion, in which Governor Lovelace was entertained in 1660, was not torn down until 1881. Three members of the Johnes family besides our classmate have been graduated at Yale, including the Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes of the class of 1737, from whom Washington took communion just before the battle of the Brandywine. Mrs. William P. Johnes was a daughter of Thomas R. Gold and Martha Raymond and a granddaughter of Thomas Ruggles Gold, who was a descendant of Deputy Governor Gold of the Connecticut colony and himself a representative in congress for twenty years from New York. He was a leading lawyer of New York city early in this century.

Early life — Born at Whitesboro, now Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., September 8, 1852. After his father's death his mother married the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, and the family home was at Mobile, Ala., and Lexington, Ky., — at the latter while Johnes was in college. His preparatory studies were conducted by Dr. Thomas C. Reed at the Walnut Hill school in Geneva, N. Y.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Beta Xi, Skull and Bones. Member of senior promenade committee. Class poet. A second colloquy at junior exhibition.

After career — Having spent a year in travel, in which he visited Egypt, Palestine, and the Greek islands, he entered the Columbia law school in October, 1874, and was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1876. He has been in active practice in New York ever since — first in the office of W. G. Peckham, jr.; then in company with William P. Hillhouse; from April, 1879, until November, 1891, with Henry C.
Willcox under the firm name of Johnes & Willcox; after December, 1892, with ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch, known throughout the west as the "silver tongued," until the latter's departure to reside in Honolulu; and since that event he has associated himself with the Hon. Edwin T. Taliaferro under the firm name of Taliaferro & Johnes. Johnes's firm was retained by the Venezuelan government in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and England, which he conducted to a satisfactory termination. His pamphlet on that question and the Monroe doctrine was exhaustive, and he received from the Venezuelan government the decoration of the Liberator of the class given to ambassadors. He was also retained in connection with the Nicaragua-Costa Rica boundary line dispute, and was one of the persons who organized the construction company of the Nicaragua canal and aided in obtaining a charter therefor. In 1885 he obtained the injunction which held the quotations of the stock exchange for his clients, the Consolidated Exchange, and under which the latter built up its business in stocks. In these litigations he was associated with ex-Secretary Benjamin Tracy and Col. R. G. Ingersoll. His firm were also the counsel for Canon Bernard, whose suit, involving several millions, brought in two archbishops, the king of Belgium, and the pope, and were retained in other celebrated causes. Subsequently Johnes became associated with ex-Governor John T. Hoffman. In 1890 he took up the claims of 30,000 postmasters and obtained legislative relief for them. He also drafted the bill for the separation of prisoners into classes and for the payment to prisoners' families of a certain portion of their earnings, which has been adopted in New Jersey and in other states. He was one of the lawyers retained in the Crouse will case involving $4,000,000, and he was counsel for the American Ornithological union. Apart from legal matters he has aided in the development of many business enterprises, being the first person to invest money in and to open the coal mines of central Texas and the graphite quarries of New Jersey. In 1892 he was employed by the state of New York to purchase and take possession of Fire island and to perfect the title thereto, which involved the title to the twenty-four miles of Great South beach, held in common by fifty people. The state voted him $6,500 for his work. He was on the executive committee of the organization having in charge the Dewey arch enterprise, being chairman of the organization committee, and is one of the original 250 members of the New York University club, as also a member of the St. Nicholas, New York Yacht, Colonial, and National Arts clubs and of the American Geographical and the American Archæological societies. He gave the original plans of the superb Yale gymnasium to the university, thereby saving to the institution the sum of $3,500. Reference is made to this gift in President
Dwight's annual report for 1888. The French government has recently made Johnes an "officier d'Academie," sending to him the appropriate decoration and diploma, in recognition of his services in obtaining and tabulating a large amount of data relative to the scientific mining of coal in America and the machines invented and employed here. He is one of three Americans thus decorated with the honors of the French institute.

Family — Married, first, at Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1883, May Harris, daughter of Theodore Harris, by whom he had a son, Edward, born January 19, 1884; and, second, at Jersey City, N. J., April 26, 1892, Winifred Wallace Tinker, by whom he also has a son, Raymond Middlebrook, born in New York June 30, 1894.

Address — 50 Broadway, New York city.

WALTER ST. JOHN JONES.

Antecedents — Son of John Davies Jones, a Cincinnati drygoods merchant, and of Elizabeth Johnston. John D. Jones (b. Morgantown, Berks co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1797, d. Glendale, Hamilton co., O., Aug. 9, 1878) came down the Ohio on a flatboat and settled in Cincinnati in 1819, associating himself in business with his uncle, George W. Jones. The latter died in 1821, and John D. Jones was the head of the firm for over sixty years, almost all the old merchants of Cincinnati being at one time or another employees in his store. While always refusing to hold an office of a political nature he was prominent in the affairs of his city throughout his long life and was the father of thirteen children, three daughters and ten sons. Seven sons grew up, and five of them were in the union service during the civil war. One bearing the title of general was killed at Chickamauga, another was a lieutenant-commander on board Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, and a third was adjutant-general of the army of the Tennessee. John D. Jones's father was a farmer living between Paoli and Westchester, Pa., who owned large tracts of land and held several quasi political positions. His father commanded the second Pennsylvania regiment in the revolution and died while a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. The American founder of the line came from Wales about 1690 and settled in the Conestoga valley near Paoli, Pa. Mrs. John D. Jones (b. Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 22, 1807, d. Glendale Nov. 19, 1878) was the daughter of Col. John Johnston, who represented the government among the Indians of the Northwestern Territory for thirty years, and she is believed to have been the first white child born within the present limits of Indiana. Her father, born in the north of Ireland March 25, 1775, was the son of Stephen Johnston
and Elizabeth Bernard. He came to this country with his parents about 1780, and, his father dying almost immediately upon his arrival, the boy was cared for by a kinsman in Carlisle, Pa., who educated him as a civil engineer. He did much professional work under Daniel Boone and his associates in the west and at their instance accepted a commission under Gen. Wayne, whom he accompanied in his expedition of 1794 against the Indians and as a consequence had a hand in the construction of Fort Wayne. He married July 15, 1802, at Lancaster, Pa., Rachel Robinson, a quakeress of Philadelphia, who was born July 12, 1785, and died July 24, 1840, at Piqua, O.

Early life — Born September 2, 1850, at the Pavilion hotel by the waterside in New Haven, then a fashionable summer resort. Prepared for college in Cincinnati at a private school kept by Eugene F. Bliss, a Harvard graduate.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member senior promenade committee.

After career — Upon graduation he entered the Cincinnati law office of Perry & Jenny and began attending lectures in the law department of Cincinnati college. Was duly graduated and admitted to the bar in April, 1875. He opened an office in Cincinnati and practiced his profession successfully until April 30, 1889, when he retired in order to confine his attention to the care of estates, the placing of loans, etc. Since February, 1892, he has been secretary and treasurer of the Lewis & Talbott Stone company of Centerville, O., and since May, 1893, he has been president and treasurer — he was already the secretary — of the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad company, which is managed in connection with the stone quarries. From 1891 to 1893 he was president of the Miami Valley Insurance company, the affairs of which he wound up. In 1893 he established the insurance firm of Jones, Montgomery & Co., now Jones, Montgomery & Haass, of which he remains at the head. He lives in the suburb of Glendale and is junior warden of Christ church there. He is a member of the University, Queen City, and Lincoln clubs of Cincinnati, of the Dayton club of Dayton, and of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a Royal Arch mason.

Family — Married at Glendale October 5, 1881, Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ross, who died April 24, 1885. Married in Cincinnati April 30, 1889, Martha Bullock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis. His children, all born at Glendale, are Agnes, born April 5, 1883; Elizabeth St. John, born January 10, 1893; and Henrietta Graham, born March 24, 1896.

Address — Third National Bank building, Cincinnati, O.
ISAAC NICHOLS JUDSON.

Antecedents — Son of Frederick Joseph Judson, M. D., Yale ’24, and of Catherine A. T. Chapelle. Dr. Judson, a physician of Bridgeport, Conn., and president of the board of education and the public library there, but who spent much of his life in St. Mary’s, Ga., was a son of Pixlee Judson, a farmer of Stratford, Conn., and of Catherine Nichols. Pixlee Judson was a descendant of William Judson, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1634 and was one of the founders of Stratford in 1639. Mrs. F. J. Judson was a daughter of Isaac Newton Chapelle, a physician of St. Mary’s, Ga.

Early life — Born in Bridgeport, Conn., July 3, 1853, and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, which was his home during his college life.

College honors, etc.— Gamma Nu, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Skull and Bones, Phi Beta Kappa. High oration at junior exhibition and an oration at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Has been a teacher ever since graduation — for a year in a boarding school at Greenwich, Conn.; for another as a tutor in a private family at St. James, La.; for a third in a boarding school at Poughkeepsie; and for a fourth in another boarding school at Sing Sing. From the autumn of 1877 until 1880 he taught Latin in the Polytechnic institute at Brooklyn, and since 1880 he has been in St. Louis, where he has been for most of the time and still is a member of the Central high school force. He had originally no intention of adopting a teacher’s profession, but took it up as a temporary source of income. He spent the summer of 1883 in Europe in company with his college chum, Tarbell. Unmarried.

Address — 3124 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

REUBEN KNOX.

Antecedents — Son of Samuel Knox and Mary Kerr. Samuel Knox, who is still living and enjoying excellent health at the age of about 86 in the place of his nativity, Blandford, Mass., was long a lawyer in St. Louis. His father, Gen. Alanson Knox (m. Elizabeth Gibbs) who was also born in Blandford, but moved to Chagrin Falls, O., where he died, was likewise a lawyer, and also a general. Mrs. Samuel Knox was the daughter of a St. Louis wholesale merchant, Matthew Kerr, originally of Pittsburg, who married Hannah Skinner of Boston, Mass.

Early life — Born in St. Louis April 28, 1850. Prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and entered Yale with the class of ’70, of which he remained a member through the greater part of freshman year. For awhile thereafter he had private tutors and was a special student at
Williams college, and he also passed one year in the study of the law at Harvard. He joined the Class in the second term of junior year.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa.

After career — Having spent three months in the Yale divinity school, he taught private pupils for a year and a half in Litchfield, Conn., and New York city, devoting some of his spare time to the study of law. He passed the year 1875–6 at the Harvard law school and then entered the law office of his father in St. Louis, being admitted to the bar there in January, 1877. The next two years were passed partly in travel in Kansas and Colorado and partly in the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In the autumn of 1878 he removed to New York and entered the law office there of his cousin, Henry E. Knox. In June, 1880, he went to Minneapolis and followed his profession there for three years, at the end of which period he seems to have retired from active business, for he has since spent his time in travel and in study. Reporting to the secretary at the close of 1900 he said: "I have done little worth the doing, though I have given my strength to the Bible and the Greek roots in the New Testament and have written some of the vital seedthoughts that too often lie buried in said roots; these have been published in a few papers; in none of commanding importance. Two trips to Europe and some travel in America and trying to infuse my son with a hunger and thirst after said roots, etc., complete my uneventful history."


Address — Plainfield, N. J.

HERBERT WILLIAM LATHE.

Antecedents — Son of Martin Lathe, manufacturer of machinery in Worcester, Mass., and of Mary Ann Putnam. Martin Lathe was born in Leverett, Mass., and his wife was born in West Stockbridge in the same state.


College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Skull and Bones. A third prize for compositions in sophomore and a second in senior year and one of the junior rhetoricals. One of the class deacons. Dissertation rank at junior exhibition and the same at Commencement.

After career — Spent the first year after graduation in teaching at

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Shamokin, Pa., and the next three years at the Andover theological seminary. Upon his graduation there he was called to the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational church at Portland, Me., which he held until compelled by ill health to relinquish it, December 31, 1880. He spent a part of the next year in Europe, and in February, 1882, he was called to the First Congregational church of Northampton, Mass., over which he was installed April 26 following. In the summer of 1891 failing health compelled him to give up this charge also, and, after traveling abroad for six months without benefit, he went to Colorado in June, 1892, and took charge of a church in the mountain camp of Silverton, nearly two miles above sea level. In October, 1894, he returned east much benefited and spent the following winter at Princeton theological seminary, where, he says, he found "a simon pure article in theology." In May, 1895, he accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Pasadena, Cal., where he has been ever since. The first man to welcome him to Pasadena was Ed Gaylord, and Lathe says: "In return I have tried hard to keep him in the path of rectitude and virtue." Besides those works mentioned in the bibliography Lathe has written a pile of pamphlets of which he has not preserved copies and the titles of which he cannot remember.

Family — Married at West Newton, Mass., November 14, 1878, Harriet Preble Thacher, a kinswoman of Prof. Thacher. No children.

Address — Pasadena, Cal.

CHARLES PERCY LATTING.


College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. First sophomore declamation prize. Member of both the junior and senior promenade committees.

After career — Having spent the summer of 1873 in Europe, he entered the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in 1875. Upon his admission to the bar he began practice in New York in his father's firm of Wakeman & Latting, with which he remained until June, 1878, when he formed with Charles H. Russell the firm of Russell & Latting. This became Russell, Dennison & Latting in February, 1884, by the accession of Leslie W. Russell, James A. Dennison, and Welton C. Percy. In consequence of the election of Leslie W. Russell to the
supreme court bench, the firm was dissolved in November, 1891, since which date Latting has practiced by himself. In 1881 he was confirmed by the state senate as a United States loan commissioner and has held this office since, with the exception of the period during Governor Hill’s administration, having been again confirmed under the administration of Governor Morton. He is a member of the University club, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht club, the Nassau Country club, the Wolf’s Head at Yale, and the Bar association. He lives at 2 East Forty-fifth street and has a country home, Werah House, at Lattingtown, Long island.

**Family** — Married at Chicago May 17, 1877, Isabella Williamina Carter, a sister of his classmate, Leslie Carter. They have three children, all born in New York: Helen Leslie, born September 8, 1878; Emerson, born November 10, 1880; and Charles Percy, jr., born March 11, 1883.

**Address** — 34 Pine street, New York city.

**CHARLES LEHMER.**

**Antecedents** — Son of James D. Lehmer, merchant, and Janet Bryce Isham, the former being of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and the latter of New England ancestry. Mrs. Lehmer’s family was connected with the Champions of Connecticut and with the Gilberts.

**Early life** — Born in Cincinnati, August 7, 1850, and prepared for Yale at the Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member junior promenade and senior class day committees.

**After career** — Upon his graduation he spent about sixteen months abroad, the first part of the time in travel in the British isles and about one year attending lectures at the College de France in Paris. Returning in December, 1874, he went into the pig iron commission house of Matthew Addy & Co. in Cincinnati, with which he remained for about two years. He then entered the office of Judge Guthrie as a law student and began attending lectures at the Cincinnati law school. He was graduated and admitted to the bar in April, 1878, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. Unmarried.

**Address** — Wiggins block, Cincinnati, O.

**EUGENE HOWARD LEWIS.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Simon Ephraim Lewis and Mary Catherine Harding. Simon E. Lewis (b. Jan. 4, 1805, d. June 18, 1872) a native of Bohemia, came to America at the age of twenty-five and
established himself first at Troy, Mo., and later in Potosi, Grant county, Wis., a mining region, where he was engaged in the lumber business and also as a general storekeeper and steamboat shipper. Mrs. S. E. Lewis (b. Aug. 25, 1818, d. March 9, 1891) was a native of Franklin, Tenn., and was the daughter of Horace Howard Harding, a planter, who removed to Troy, Mo., and there she lived at the time of her marriage.

Early life — Born in Potosi, Wis., February 7, 1852, and prepared for college in Beloit, Wis., where he attended a school kept by J. P. Fisk. Entered Beloit college with the class of '73 and remained a member of it throughout freshman year. Entered Yale '73 at the beginning of sophomore year.

College honors, etc.— Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi. A third composition prize in sophomore year, and a second in senior year. One of the editors of the Record. Member of the senior class supper committee. Oration stand at junior exhibition and a first dispute at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Entered the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873 and while pursuing his legal studies tutored boys in New York and Tarrytown. Having been graduated and admitted to the bar in May, 1875, he was for a year a clerk in the office of Theodore F. H. Meyer in New York, and for another year he practiced by himself. During this period he participated in a small way in the historic whiskey ring trials in St. Louis, being one of Judge John K. Porter's assistants in the defense of General O. C. Babcock. June 1, 1876, he became managing clerk of the firm of Carter & Eaton, afterwards Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, and still later Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. For three years, ending October 1, 1883, Lewis was a member of this firm, and December 1, 1884, he formed with Mr. Eaton (Sherburne Blake Eaton, Yale '62) the firm of Eaton & Lewis, which has continued to exist ever since and which is one of the leading law firms of New York, having the General Electric company for one of its clients. Lewis is a member of the University, Yale, Manhattan, Players, Lawyers, New York Athletic, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York city, of the New York Bar association, of the Metropolitan club of Washington, of the Automobile club of America, of the Rockaway Hunt, and of the Fairfield County (Conn.) Golf club.

Family — Married at Rochester, N. Y., March 19, 1897, Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Busby, who had for some years been on the dramatic stage under the management of Charles Frohman. A daughter, Constance Harding, was born in New York April 1, 1899, and died July 25, 1900, at Greenwich, Conn.

Address — 44 Broad street, New York city.
HART LYMAN.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Ephraim Lyman, Yale '32, and of Hannah D. Richards. The Rev. Ephraim Lyman, whose first pastorate was over the congregational church of Plymouth, Conn., and whose second and last pastorate was over the congregational church of Washington, Conn., was a native of Goshen, Conn., being the son of Erastus Lyman and Abigail Starr. He removed from Washington in 1865 to Northampton, Mass., and in 1875 to Minneapolis, Minn., where he died in 1880. Erastus Lyman, merchant, was born, lived, and died in Goshen. Mrs. Ephraim Lyman, who is still living in Minneapolis, was born in New London, Conn., and is the daughter of Peter Richards and Ann Huntington of that city.

Early life — Born in Plymouth, Conn., December 8, 1851. He attended the famous Guinnery school at Washington as a child and prepared for college at the Northampton high school.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key. A third composition prize in sophomore year and a junior rhetorical. One of the board of Lit. editors. A delegate to the Psi U. convention in senior year. Left field of the victorious freshman nine. Member of glee club in senior year. An oration at junior exhibition, and a first dispute at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

After career — Having attended post-graduate classes in history at Yale for two terms and taught in a private school at Stockbridge, Mass., for the spring term of 1874, he went to Europe in August of that year and studied at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, returning to the United States in October, 1875. The following winter he studied law in Minneapolis, and in March, 1876, he joined the staff of the New York Tribune, of which he has been a member ever since. He has written occasionally for the magazines — including three or four anonymous articles in the North American Review — and he was recently described by a New York paper as one of the most graceful among the younger authors of the metropolis. From his marriage until the spring of 1888 he lived in Englewood, N. J. He has since lived in New York, and his present home is at 74 East Fifty-fourth street.

Family — Married November 16, 1881, Marion Torrey at Englewood, N. J., and they have the following children, the two elder having been born at Englewood and the third in New York: Katharine, born December 12, 1882; Marion, born June 6, 1884; Huntington, born August 6, 1894.

Address — Tribune editorial rooms, New York city.
WILLIS FISHER McCOOK.

**Antecedents** — Son of Dr. George Latimer McCook and Kate Fisher. Dr. George L. McCook, who was a physician of New Lisbon, O., and Pittsburg, Pa., was the son of another Dr. McCook and belonged to the famous fighting McCook family of Ohio.

**Early life** — Born in New Lisbon January 19, 1851, but was taken the next year to Pittsburg, where he has lived ever since. Prepared for college there at the Western University of Pennsylvania.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of the freshman barge and shell crews, sophomore barge and shell crews, junior shell crew, and senior shell crew, of the university crews of 1870, 1872 (of which he was captain) and 1873, and of the class crew that rowed against the Atalantans of New York on Lake Saltonstall in 1871, participating in eleven races during the four years. Member and acting captain of the football twenty that defeated Columbia. One of the delegates to the D. K. E. convention in junior year. Oration stand at junior exhibition.

**After career** — From March, 1874, until the autumn of 1875 he studied in the office at Pittsburg of Hampton & Dalzell (John Dalzell, M. C., Yale '65) attorneys for the Pennsylvania railroad. During the term 1875–6 he attended lectures at the Columbia law school. Returning to Pittsburg, he was admitted to the bar there May 10, 1876, and has been in active and very successful practice since he opened his office in the following July. The Pittsburg Leader of April 28, 1901, described his position at the bar as follows:

"He now has the reputation of having engineered the formation of more corporations than any other man or firm in Pittsburg, with the exception of but one firm. He is almost constantly engaged in cases in which important questions as to the rights of corporations are involved. He is connected with a great many corporations in and about Pittsburg, as stockholder, or as attorney, or both. He has always been the attorney for the H. C. Frick Coke company. He was counsel for Mr. H. C. Frick and Mr. E. M. Ferguson when in 1878 they formed the original coke firm of Frick & Co.; and he organized the H. C. Frick Coke company in 1882, and has taken care of its interests in all its legal difficulties or perplexities since that time.

"He is attorney for the American Steel and Wire company, for the Exposition society, for the United States Glass company, and for a number of banks, as well as other corporations; he is consulting, or advising, attorney for the Monongahela Traction company, although he does not try their cases.

"In the course of his practice Mr. McCook has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have come up in this county; and his arguments have had much influence in the establishing of a number of important legal principles now recognized as good law. One of his big cases was against the Pullman company, several years ago. A passenger had been robbed on a sleeping car, and the thief was never caught. The porter was proved to have been negligent, and not to have been where he should have been; and Mr. McCook's view that the negligence of the company's servant was
the negligence of the company was the one adopted by the supreme court, and the company was held liable for the loss. This case has become a most important precedent.

"Perhaps the most famous case with which Mr. McCook has been connected was that of Frick against Carnegie, which never came to trial. It concerned the amount to be paid for Mr. Frick's stock on his withdrawal from the Carnegie Steel company, and involved millions of dollars. Mr. McCook was one of the attorneys for Mr. Frick in that case, as he has been in nearly all of Mr. Frick's legal battles for many years. The case was finally settled out of court, however. Another well-known case in which Mr. McCook appeared was the libel indictment brought by M. S. Quay against the Pittsburgh Post, in which the 'star-chamber,' or king's jury, method of trial adopted provoked so much criticism throughout the country. Mr. McCook defended the Post in that case. * * * Another case of Mr. McCook's established the right of corporations to employ private policemen, or watchmen, to guard their property, and also determined the limit of authority of such policemen.

* * * * * * * * *

"Mr. McCook has been very successful financially and now has interests in many financial and manufacturing institutions in this vicinity. He is a director in several banks and insurance and trust companies. He is a trustee of several charitable institutions, including the Mercy hospital and St. Joseph's Protectory for Boys.

"Few men whose time is as valuable as Mr. McCook's are so fond of social pleasures as he is. He is a familiar figure in the audience at theaters, orchestra concerts, opera, or any such attraction, and his is a welcome face at many a social gathering. His home in Swissvale is one of the most hospitable and pleasant in that suburb. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Kerney Ahl, a daughter of Dr. Jacob Ahl of Pittsburg, is a charming hostess. Mr. McCook has lately bought a number of very fine paintings with which to adorn the walls of his home. He purchased three of the principal paintings displayed at the last Carnegie exhibition, and has not long ago acquired several other very artistic and rather expensive pictures.

"In spite of his 52 years Mr. McCook is still very much of a boy in heart and in his taste for athletic sports. A hearty good comrade, his friends say; and he is rich in friends. He is still a powerful man and fond of vigorous exercise. He is something of a golf enthusiast, being a member of the Edgewood and Swissvale Golf club, whose links are near his house. He is an enthusiastic fisherman, and frequently spends the summer, or a part of it, in Canada, indulging in this sport. He has a summer home at Port Hope, Can., near Toronto, where he is fond of spending some time during his vacation and of catching some fish. He has several times taken his vacation by going to Europe for the summer and traveling about with his family."

Family — Married October 22, 1878, Mary K. Ahl of Pittsburg. Children: Elizabeth M., born August 21, 1879; Katherine Mary, born July 28, 1881; Eleanor Mary, born March 31, 1883; Willis Joseph, born December 13, 1885; Marie, born February 24, 1887; John Ahl, born October 31, 1888; Martha, born April 29, 1890; Henrietta, born February 7, 1892, died August 6, 1892. The three eldest children were born in Pittsburg, the others in the suburb of Swissvale, which McCook makes his home.


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ALBERT WASHINGTON MCINTIRE.

Antecedents — Son of Joseph Phillips McIntire, who was engaged in the coal transportation business on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Isabel A. Wills. Joseph P. McIntire was the son of Thomas, a native of Wilmington, Del., who moved to Center county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming after his transportation business in Maryland had been broken up by the British invasion during the war of 1812, in which conflict he participated. His wife was Agnes Phillips, daughter of Joseph Phillips, who served in the revolution as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the New Jersey militia, from June, 1776, to August, 1780. The ancestors of the McIntires were Scottish Jacobites who came to America in 1747 in consequence of the financial ruin in which their political course had involved them. Mrs. Joseph P. McIntire was the daughter of James Wills, jr., a leading lawyer of Pittsburg. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1784, and died in 1823 at Carlisle, while acting as district attorney of Allegheny county. His wife, Mary Thompson, was born on the ocean while her parents were on their way from Belfast to America.


College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — Entered the Yale law school in February, 1874, and was graduated and admitted to the Connecticut bar in July, 1875. In December of the same year he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar at Pittsburg, but returned to New Haven with the intention of taking a post-graduate course of study. In November, 1876, he removed to Denver, Col., and in the autumn of 1880 to Alamosa, Conejos county, where he bought Los Ojos ranch, including the site of Maj. Pike's historic fort of 1807. (See Elliott Coues's "Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike," v. 2, p. 496.) Here he engaged in raising cattle and fish, but in November, 1883, he was elected judge of the probate and county courts of Conejos without opposition, being nominated by both parties, although he had not practiced law since coming to Colorado. In 1889-91 he adjudicated the water rights of all users of water for irrigation out of the Rio Grande del Norte in Colorado. At the expiration of his term of three years he resumed the practice of his profession, renting his land to practical agriculturists. In April, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Routt judge of the district court of the twelfth judicial district of Colorado, a new district at that date created. At the close of his term in December of the same year he formed a law partnership with T. B. MacDonald, a graduate of Tufts college and Columbia
law school, with offices at Alamosa, though he continued to devote much of his time to his ranch. He thus tells the story of his later career:

"In January, 1893, I submitted to a surgical operation for a trouble which had about done me up. I did not know it then, but I have since learned that after the operation was begun the surgeons present had little hope I would pull through. It was several months before I got strong, and even then the effect of the disease on the nervous system was by no means entirely overcome. The operation was entirely successful, by the way. During the summer and fall of 1893 I engaged in outdoor occupations, farming and cattle raising. In May, 1894, I was approached by some prominent republicans with the suggestion that I shumy castor into the gubernatorial arena. I preferred a judicial position, particularly the place of district judge of the twelfth judicial district, which I had already filled, and which I was having my eye on for that fall, and so refused. Finally, about September 1, 1894, I yielded to pressure, or rather the solicitation of friends, and on September 12 was nominated by acclamation as the republican candidate for governor of Colorado. Governor Waite, populist, familiarly known as 'Bloody Bridles,' was my real competitor. The republicans anticipated a hard fight, and until the day of election I was stumping constantly, visiting almost every part of the state, including the San Juan district, where the populist miners two years before would not allow republicans to talk. We had experiences. In part of the campaign I spoke from the end of special trains, particularly through the Cripple Creek region. A plot was concocted to get away with me at Victor — adjacent to Ball Hill of unsavory memory — but was foiled by friends who stood armed facing the crowd while I pattered my best lingo. It was quite an exciting campaign and full of variety and emergencies. I made one speech at an elevation of 12,800 feet above sea level — Virginius mine, between Ouray and Telluride. It is owned by the brother of A. J. Reynolds, our '73 Reynolds. It was quite a task to get air and ideas enough at the same time at that altitude.

"I was elected by a plurality of about 19,700 over Waite, populist (McIntire, 93,700; Waite, 74,000; Thomas, now governor of Colorado, about 8,000 votes.) I was inaugurated as governor January 8, 1895. The only things the outside world might possibly be interested in during my administration, covering two years, were the Walsenburg (Italian) incident, similar in many respects to the Mafia lynching of Louisiana. I received favorable commendation from the Italian government, as also from the president, Grover Cleveland; and the Leadville riots, which I put down and held down for about five months, by military force. I announced to my friends when I was inaugurated that I would not be a candidate for renomination under any circumstances. My persistent fight upon gambling and all-night and Sunday saloons and refusal to submit to certain political influence made me bitter and vindictive enemies who were willing to use any means to destroy me. I removed the police board and made implacable enemies who never ceased to traduce me. I will not bore you with details. Although I gave no outward sign, I felt the strain, and when I went out of office in January, 1897, I was a very weary man. I suppose I had never entirely recovered from the nervous result of the physical trouble mentioned; doubtless the living fourteen years at an altitude of 7,600 feet and eight years at 5,300 feet had the usual effect. I went to the Atlantic, to the Pacific, and to Mexico, thinking a short rest would restore me and permit my remaining in Colorado. I was always benefited by the change, but lost it all immediately on my return to the high altitudes. I at last decided to remain practically at sea level for a number of years, and through the influence of a chapter of accidents have landed in Cleveland, where I shall remain as long as the climatic influence is beneficial and it suits me. Was admitted to the Ohio bar May 4, 1899.
"A Yale man can get into my heart a good deal faster and a good deal deeper than other men, and I am always especially glad to hear of a '73 man's success, and my sympathy is heartfelt for a classmate's failure or unhappiness. May a benign Providence smile upon all the boys."

Under date of June 13, 1901, he wrote as follows: "I am now a resident of the state of Washington at Everett, having left Cleveland's insalubrious climate in November, 1900. The 'effete east' was too much for me, and I have come to the Puget sound country, which is neither east nor effete. Am engaged in the salmon fishing industry and am at this time occupied in putting in a salmon trap off the Tulalip Indian reservation, so as to be out of doors all the time. There is no out of doors east of the Rocky mountains. The life in the salt water is doing me good." His letter-head shows that he is the president of the Tulalip Fish company.


Address — Everett, Wash.

PHILANDER JUDSON MALLORY.

Antecedents — Son of William Mead Mallory, a Corning, N. Y., coal operator, who had a part in building the first railroad between Corning and Blossburg, the Fall Brook railroad, and of Sarah Strong McConihe of Troy, N. Y. William M. was the son of Laurin Mallory, a Corning farmer, and of Mary Mead of Connecticut. Mrs. W. M. Mallory was the daughter of Judge Isaac McConihe of Troy and of Sarah Strong, who was an aunt of Ullman Strong of the Class.

Early life — Born in Corning May 22, 1851, but was living at Towanda, Pa., in his college days. His preliminary studies were carried on at C. M. Selleck's school at Norwalk, Conn., and he entered Yale with '72, but was compelled by illness to leave the class at the end of sophomore year. He joined '73 at the beginning of its sophomore year.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon.

After career — Was graduated at the Albany law school in the spring of 1874 and admitted to the bar. Practiced in the office of F. N. Bangs
in New York for one year ending in December, 1875. Engaged in the knitting mill supply business in Troy and later in Cohoes until September, 1877, when he resumed the practice of law, this time in Corning. In January, 1879, he joined his father in the coal business at Towanda, but in November, 1887, formed with G. L. Miller the firm of P. J. Mallory & Co., for the purpose of selling wood and coal in New York city, with offices first at 37th street and later in Broad street. In 1891 he succeeded to his father’s coal and lumber business at Towanda. He reports himself as engaged in no business at present.

Family—Married in Santa Monica, Cal., November 30, 1900, Florence M. Swan.

Address—Towanda, Pa.

SCHUYLER MERRITT.

Antecedents—Son of Matthew Franklin Merritt (b. 1815, d. 1896) builder of engines and ships, and of Maria Shaw. Matthew F. Merritt was the son of Nehemiah Merritt (b. 1772, d. 1863) a preacher in the society of Friends, of Quaker Hill, N. Y., and was descended from Thomas Merritt of Rye, N. Y., through Joseph (d. 1754) Nehemiah of Quaker Hill (b. 1715, d. 1794) and Daniel of Quaker Hill (b. 1738, d. 1805). Mrs. M. F. Merritt was the daughter of William Shaw, merchant, of New York city and of Clarissa Hoyt of Stamford, Conn.

Early life—Born in New York city December 16, 1853, but in his college days and ever since a resident of Stamford, Conn. Prepared for college in a private school at Stamford, his instructors being W. C. Willcox, Yale ’47, and Dennis Beach, "a non-graduate of ’69." Admitted to college some weeks before the regular examinations in 1869 in order to allow him to spend the summer abroad and is thus entitled to regard himself as the original ’73 man.

College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of class crew in junior year, participating in the barge race on the harbor and the shell race on Lake Saltonstall, the latter being won by ’73. Took part in two single scull races, winning a third prize. Member junior promenade committee. A second colloquy at junior exhibition, and a first colloquy at Commencement.

After career—Entered the law office of Armoux, Ritch & Woodford in New York city in the autumn of 1874 and the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in May, 1876. Practiced for a year in New York, but in July, 1877, he took a position in the office of the Yale Lock Manufacturing company (now the Yale & Towne Manufacturing company) at Stamford of which he has been the secretary since November, 1878, and the treasurer also since November, 1898. He has
been a member of the local public school committee for the past eleven
years and its chairman for nine years and a vestryman of St. John's
church for the past twenty years.

Family — Married at Stamford October 21, 1879, Frances Hoyt,
daughter of J. B. Hoyt of that city, and has two daughters, Louise
Hoyt, born September 7, 1880, and Katherine Krom, born January 9,
1886.

Address — Stamford, Conn.

HENRY MEYER.

Antecedents — Son of John Meyer and Margaretha Feldner. John
Meyer was a Pittsburg hotel proprietor, and he and his wife were natives
respectively of Regelsweiler and Crailsheim, Württemberg, Germany.

Early life — Born in Pittsburg November 26, 1848. Pursued his
preparatory studies at the Western University of Pennsylvania.

College honors, etc.— Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi. Member of the
sophomore barge crew, of the junior barge and shell crews, captain of
the senior shell crew, and a member of the victorious university crew of
1873, in which he pulled starboard stroke. A first colloquy at junior
exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — Studied law for a year after graduation in the office
of Miller & McBride at Pittsburg, and for the year 1874–5 at the Har-
vard law school. He was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in October,
1875, and has practiced by himself in his native city ever since very
successfully. He was the democratic candidate for assistant district
attorney in 1877 and, although defeated, led his state and county tickets
by some 2,000 votes. In February, 1879, he was nominated for select
councilman for the eleventh ward of Pittsburg, and although every one
of the four districts of the ward was normally republican, he carried
three of them but was counted out in the fourth by a majority of three
votes. He contested the result, and his opponents ultimately conceding
his election, he was seated. In November, 1888, he was the democratic
candidate for auditor-general of Pennsylvania and ran ahead of his
ticket, receiving, as he said at the time, "a very nice complimentary
republican vote in my own county and the western part of the state,"
although, of course, defeated. In 1890 he was the candidate of his
party for state senator, and in 1894 for congressman-at-large. He was
a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the national democratic conve-
nvention of 1892 at Chicago, where his delegation stood like a rock for
Cleveland. He is a member of the Pittsburg University club, St. Law-
rence club of New York, masonic fraternity, and order of Elks.

Family — Married June 6, 1882, Mattie E. Graham of New Castle,
Pa., at the house of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Ferguson, in Pittsburg. A son, Henry Graham, was born in Pittsburg April 27, 1884.

 Address — 434 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa.

ELLIOT SAUNDERS MILLER.

Antecedents — Son of Charles Elliot Miller and Emily Clark. Charles E. Miller and his father, Elisha, were Vermont farmers whose ancestors had come from West Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Charles E. Miller was a daughter of Wright Clark, also a farmer, whose mother, Elizabeth Wright, was a descendant of Lieut. Abel Wright, a resident of Springfield, Mass. One of the oldest tombstones in Springfield records his death October 29, 1728, at the age of 94.

Early life — Born at Williston, Vt., May 26, 1850. Prepared for college under various instructors in his native village and in Willsboro, N. Y.

College honors, etc.— Gamma Nu. One of the junior rhetorical speakers. Second prize in the Brothers debate in freshman year and divided second prize with Houghton in that of sophomore year. Aided Schaff and Elder in organizing the first Yale football team and participated in the historic game with Columbia. One of the three class deacons. First dispute stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

After career — Taught for two years after graduation in Siglar’s institute at Newburg, N. Y., but was compelled on account of a throat difficulty to spend the next two years in the west, chiefly in Afton, Union county, Ia., where he engaged in farming and cattle raising with his brother, though he taught for one winter. From January, 1878, until the summer of 1879 he was principal of the high school of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Spent a year in travel for the benefit of his health and in the autumn of 1880 became the Springfield, Mass., agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company. In February, 1883, he removed to Des Moines to become the general agent for Iowa of the same company. He held this position until 1884, when he resigned it on accepting the general agency of the state for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company. In 1886 he became the superintendent of the latter company’s agencies for the district, which includes Iowa and Nebraska. He is a deacon of a congregational church and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He owns an old Vermont farm and delights occasionally to get back to his birthplace among the green hills.

Family — Married in Baltimore July 3, 1878, Sarah F. Northrup, formerly of New Haven. Children: Emily Mabel, born at Chicopee
Falls July 11, 1879; Clara Isabel, born at Springfield September 17, 1881; a son, born at Des Moines June 24, 1883, died August 6, 1883; a son born at Des Moines April 14, 1887, died July 25, 1887; Ruth, born at Des Moines June 10, 1893.

Address — Des Moines, 1a.

JOHN BEALE MILLS.

Antecedents — Son of William Mills, a physician of Louisa county, Va., and of Harriet Beale. William Mills, who died October 18, 1853, was the son of William Mills (d. Sept. 13, 1848) also a physician, and of Elizabeth Gardiner (d. April 3, 1819) both Virginians. Mrs. William Mills, jr. (d. Nov. 2, 1898) who married William H. Law in New York in October, 1855, was the daughter of Joseph Beale (d. Dec. 18, 1841) of Philadelphia and Margaret McDowell (d. Nov. 12, 1834) of Chester county, Pa.

Early life — Born on Wilton plantation, Yazoo county, Miss., September 1, 1852, and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, which city was during his college days his home.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Second base of the freshman nine that defeated Harvard '73.

After career — The first year out of college was passed in the study of chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific school. He then entered the Yale law school and was duly graduated in June, 1876. He practiced his profession in New Haven, in the office of John S. Beach until November, 1879, and later by himself until 1886 or thereabouts, when he removed to New York. There he had an office for a time but gradually drifted out of practice, and for the last ten years or more he has had no occupation. He has a country place at Bristol, R. I., his legal residence, where he spends six or seven months of each year. He is a member of the Union and University clubs.

Family — Married in New York February 18, 1886, Mary G., daughter of Dr. John J. Crane. No children.

Address — Bristol, R. I., or 31 West Twenty-first street, New York city.

SOLOMON CARRINGTON MINOR.

Antecedents — Son of Solomon Benedict Minor and Cynthia Adeline Carrington. Solomon B. Minor (b. Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 20, 1785, d. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 21, 1867) removed to Waterbury when eleven years old and followed a mercantile life there in various forms, being for many years a bookkeeper in confidential relations with a large manufacturing interest. His father, Solomon Minor (b. Dec. 2, 1747,
m. Mary Root) was a farmer of Woodbury, where his ancestors had lived for many generations, being the son of Capt. Matthew Minor (b. Sept. 2, 1708, d. Nov. 21, 1778) who was descended through Ephraim Minor (b. Oct. 24, 1675, d. Sept. 16, 1762) and Capt. John Minor (b. 1634, d. Sept. 17, 1719) from Thomas Minor or Miner, a member of John Winthrop's company, "the ancestor of all bearing the name in this country so far as can be ascertained." He came to New England in 1630 and died in Stonington, Conn., October 23, 1690. He was descended from Henry Miner, whose family name and armorial bearings were received from King Edward III. Mrs. Solomon B. Minor (b. Plymouth, Conn., Sept. 2, 1817, d. Waterbury Feb. 22, 1875) was the daughter of Solomon Carrington, who died in early adult life in North Haven, Conn., and of Cynthia Cook (b. May 5, 1789, d. Waterbury Dec. 7, 1865).

*Early life* — Born in Waterbury June 4, 1850. Prepared for college in the public schools of Waterbury until 1864 under the Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis, Yale '52; at Williston, Vt., academy under Joseph S. Cilley; at Parker academy — which took its name from the father of our classmate — Woodbury, Conn., under the Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis, and finally at Phillips academy, Andover, under Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, being graduated at the last named institution in June, 1868. Entered Yale with the class of '72, of which he remained a member two years. After passing the sophomore annual he took out a leave of absence for a year on account of ill health. Joined '73 a year later at the beginning of its junior year.

*College honors, etc.* — Gamma Nu.

*After career* — For a year after graduation he was principal of the Naugatuck, Conn., high school, and for the two years following of the school in Union City, which is a part of Naugatuck town. Then after six months of rest he was for twelve and a half years, from January, 1877, till June, 1889, principal of the Greenville schools of Norwich, Conn. Minor tells the remainder of the story thus: "In the autumn of 1889 I entered the medical department of New York university, graduating in March, 1892. Special success in graduating opened the way to a position as interne on the surgical staff of Bellevue hospital, where I served a full course from April 1, 1892, to October 1, 1893. I then entered upon general practice of medicine in New York city, opening my office November 15, 1893. In this work I am still engaged. I have accomplished no remarkable results. I have done what I could and maintained a home for my little family. My office and residence have been for several years and are now at 850 East-one-hundred-and-sixty-fifth street, New York city. For the rest, I am looking forward. I can
only add a word of loyal and grateful devotion to Yale, and of kindly affection for the Class which received me as a member at the middle of its course.’ It ought to be added that on his graduation at the medical school Minor was awarded the first place, out of a class of 162, on the examination record and obtained the first prize of $200. He led the ‘honor list’ of the seven whose marks were said to be ninety per cent. or over. As the result of a competitive contest for the privilege of delivering the valedictory address, he won the honor and delivered the address at the Metropolitan opera house. With the nineteen other men of highest standing in the class he was allowed to enter a practical examination for the four places open on the Bellevue hospital staff, and this secured his position as an intern. Minor is a member of the New York County Medical society, the New York County and State Medical association, the Harlem Medical association, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the Medical society of the Borough of the Bronx, the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and the New York Physicians Mutual Aid association.

**Family**—Married at Naugatuck June 30, 1877, Florence Anna Kelly. Children: Arthur Carlton, born at Greenville, Conn., December 27, 1881, died there March 1, 1884; Walter Theodore, born at Greenville December 19, 1882, died there August 10, 1883; Mabel Theodora, born at Greenville November 12, 1883.


**ARTHUR BOOTHBY MОРRILL.**

**Antecedents**—Son of Moses Morrill, merchant, of Portland, Me., and of Miriam Boothby. Moses Morrill was a son of John A. Morrill, merchant, of Limerick, Me., and Boston, Mass., who was a son of John Morrill, farmer of Limerick. Mrs. Moses Morrill was a daughter of Samuel Boothby, farmer of Buxton, Me.

**Early life**—Born in Portland April 16, 1852. Prepared for college at the Portland high school, of which A. P. Stone was the principal.

**College honors, etc.**—Kappa Sigma Epsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon, refusing an election to Delta Beta Xi. Member class day committee. A second dispute at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

**After career**—Taught a town school at Cape Elizabeth, Me., during his first year after graduation, and during his second was the classical teacher of the Gorham, Me., seminary. Thereafter until 1884 he was the teacher of physical science in the Portland high school, and during this period he delivered many popular science lectures in various cities of New England—as many as forty-nine in a single season, besides those given in
school. In September, 1884, he became the teacher of science at the Connecticut normal school in New Britain, in July, 1890, principal of a new normal school established by the Connecticut legislature in Willimantic, and in September, 1893, principal of another new normal school in New Haven, which latter position he still occupies. In 1891 he was elected chairman of the Willimantic school board and, on a citizens' ticket, a member of the court of burgesses of the borough. In 1892 he was the democratic candidate for warden of the borough, which corresponds to the office of mayor of a city, but, having made himself somewhat obnoxious as a reformer, he was defeated by thirteen votes in a poll of 1,200. During 1899 and 1900 he delivered two courses of lectures at Yale university on "The Art of Teaching." A reference to Morrill's "valuable series of lectures on the teacher's profession and work" will be found in Dr. Dwight's report for 1899 as president of the university. A member of the Class writes to the secretary about Morrill: "Arthur has grown more than almost any man in the Class of '73. He has ideas and is not afraid to express them. Sometimes he seems to me to be in error, but all the same he has the courage of his convictions, and he expresses his ideas forcibly. He has made a great success of his normal schools."

Family — Married at Portland, Me., April 14, 1885, Clementine Fletcher, and has a son, Arthur Fletcher, born in New Haven January 25, 1895.

Address — New Haven, Conn.

PLATO MOUNTJOY.

Antecedents — Son of Garrard Mountjoy and Elizabeth Dudley, both of whom were of Virginia stock. Garrard Mountjoy, who was born March 1, 1813, and was killed by an Indian while taking his family across the plains in the early days of the west, was the son of Edmund Mountjoy (b. 1760) and Mary Gregg. Mrs. Garrard Mountjoy was a daughter of Peter Dudley and Sarah Digges Gordon, whose mother was a Fitzhugh and grandmother a Digges. These families figure largely in Bishop Meade's book about the old churches, parishes, and families of Virginia.

Early life — Born May 9, 1851, on a farm in Calumet township, Pike county, Mo., and at the age of three weeks had to be taken thence in a skiff, owing to the highest rise of the Mississippi ever known. His home while in college was in Clarksville, Mo., where for that matter it still is, and where he prepared for Yale in a private school taught by Manoah S. Goodman.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. A dissertation
at junior exhibition and also at Commencement. He made the extraordinary record of never omitting a recitation or a church service during the four years of his college course.

After career — What Mountjoy did with himself for the first two years after graduation the secretary has never been able to find out, but some time in 1874 he went to southern California, where Daniels joined him, and the two engaged in orange growing at Riverside, San Bernardino county. About 1879 Mountjoy became the cashier of a large mercantile house in San Francisco, that of George Loomis, later Fechheimer & McBoyle, dealers in men's furnishing goods and notions, and this position he retained until 1887, when he went back to Missouri and passed a year there and further south. In the autumn of 1888 he was again in San Francisco, whence he went to southern Mexico and was engaged for nearly two years in getting out Spanish cedar. Later he was heard of in various parts of the west, at one time waiting for the Cherokee strip to be opened and at others getting so far east as Minneapolis, but he ultimately went to northern Mexico, where he acted as bookkeeper and interpreter for a mining company. He was not thoroughly satisfied with his surroundings there, and just as he was longing to return to the United States he found himself appointed, through the efforts of Wald, an examiner in the United States department of justice, the duties of this office requiring him to travel about the country examining the accounts of federal district attorneys, marshals, and other functionaries. He still holds this position and is understood to perform his work greatly to the satisfaction of his superiors in Washington. In 1900 he was sent to Alaska and was twice in Dawson and twice inside the arctic circle. When the secretary last heard from him he was hoping that Porto Rico would be his next assignment, for which — it may be added — his intimate familiarity with the Spanish language would well fit him. He has made a study of Spanish literature as well as of the spoken language. Letters addressed to Clarksville, Mo., will ultimately reach him, but the address given below is supposed to be the better under ordinary circumstances.

Family — Married May 1, 1901, at St. Louis, Mary Louise Block, daughter of H. E. Block of that city.

Address — Department of justice, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH PACIFICUS ORD.

Antecedents — Son of Pacificus Ord and Maria Louisa Pogue. Pacificus Ord, a California lawyer, was the son of James Ord, who was born in England, educated at the Jesuit college in Georgetown, D. C., and was an officer of the United States army, and of Rebecca Ruth Cresap of Cumberland, Md. The distinguished Union general, Edward O. C.
Ord, was a brother of Pacificus. Mrs. Pacificus Ord was a daughter of Robert Pogue and Lucinda Lee of Maryland.

Early life — Born at Monterey, Cal., April 30, 1852, but was recorded as a resident of San Francisco while in college. Prepared for Yale at New Haven under William C. Wood, Yale '68, as a private tutor. Entered Yale with the class of '72 and remained a member of it for two years. Joined '73 at the beginning of sophomore year.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Skull and Bones. One of the class historians.

After career — Returned to San Francisco upon his graduation and was for a year connected with the Alta California as a reporter. Began the study of law in the office of William H. L. Barnes, Yale '55, and in the summer of 1875 again came east to enter the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in May 1877. Nominally practiced his profession in New York for two years, but for most of the time he was traveling on various business throughout the country. In August, 1880, he went to Princeton, N. J., to take temporary charge of some sanitary engineering works then under construction at the college. He was elected curator of the Princeton college buildings and grounds, but resigned this position in September, 1881, to accept the office of vice-president of the Chicago Belt Line Railroad company and general manager of the East Chicago Improvement company. In January, 1883, he became treasurer and secretary of the Denver Circle Railroad company at Denver, Col. In January, 1884, he was appointed assistant to the receiver of the North River Construction company of New York, the corporation organized to construct the West Shore railroad. During the process of winding up the affairs of that company he was elected treasurer of the Syracuse, Ontario & New York Railway and Walkill Valley Railroad companies. In July, 1889, he resigned these positions, and in the following November was elected comptroller of the various Edison electric companies, and in June, 1892, when the General Electric company was formed, he became its comptroller. Later he became second vice-president of that company, having in charge the accounting and financial departments. In March, 1901, he resigned his connection with the company to take a position with J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. Unmarried.

Address — University club, New York city.

FRANK PALMER.

Antecedents — Son of Edwin Palmer and Harriet Newell-Morgan. Edwin Palmer, born June 15, 1805, and still living, who was in early life a farmer and later a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements,
is the son of Walter Palmer and Martha Pendleton, both of Preston, Conn. Mrs. Edwin Palmer (b. Sept. 24, 1812, d. Oct. 31, 1881) was the daughter of Daniel Morgan and Mehitable Starkweather, both also of Preston. Frank Palmer's two grandfathers and four great-grandfathers were all farmers. Seven generations of Palmers in a direct line have occupied the Palmer homestead in Preston, and five generations of Morgans had occupied the Morgan homestead when it passed out of the hands of the family in 1899. The Pendletons and Starkweathers were represented in the military service during the revolution, and the Palmers and Morgans in the civil service of that period.

*Early life*—Born in Preston November 30, 1850. During his boyhood his parents moved to Norwich, Conn., and he prepared for college at the Norwich free academy under William Hutchison, Yale '54.

*College honors, etc.*—Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. A first mathematical prize in freshman year and two second composition prizes in sophomore year.

*After career*—Taught for a few months in a public school in East Hartford, Conn., after his graduation and spent the next three years teaching private pupils in Norwich. The scholastic year 1877–8 was passed at the Union theological school in New York, and the next two at the Andover theological seminary, where he was duly graduated July 1, 1880, having been licensed to preach the preceding June by the Essex North Congregational association of Massachusetts. He has never been ordained but has preached most of the time since in short periods for country parishes, chiefly in New England, supplying pulpits in the absence of pastors, and twice at least refusing calls to a permanent settlement. He has made his father's house his home. He has never married.

*Address*—Norwich, Conn.

FREDERICK SHELDON PARKER.

*Antecedents*—Son of Frederick Sheldon Parker and Martha Newton. Frederick S. Parker, sr. (b. Oct. 24, 1798) who was a paper manufacturer in New Haven, Conn., was a son of Dr. Joseph Parker, a surgeon in the revolutionary army and a physician of Litchfield, Conn., and of Lydia Harrison, also of Litchfield. Mrs. Frederick S. Parker, sr. (b. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1816) was a daughter of William Newton, flour manufacturer at Albany, and of Frances Longyear, also of Albany. Parker is descended on his father's side from Edward Parker (1662) of New Haven, and on his mother's from Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth colony.
Early life — Born in New Haven July 26, 1852, and prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Member of the senior promenade and senior class supper committees. First colloquy stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

After career — Spent a year in the study of history and English literature in the postgraduate department of Yale, and in the autumn of 1874 entered the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in May, 1876. In November, 1875, he had entered the office in New York of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, whose managing clerk he became early in 1877. From the autumn of 1878 until March, 1880, he was in the office of the United States attorney for the district of New York, for a portion of this period being an assistant United States attorney. From 1880 for some years he practiced in partnership with Alfred Taylor under the firm name of Taylor & Parker, and at present the firm name is Parker & Aaron, the junior partner being Herman Aaron. The offices of the firm are at Exchange Court, 52 Broadway. Parker reports: "Since 1893 I have been hard at work at the law in this city, devoting my whole time and strength to my profession and not allowing myself to be diverted to any side paths." He served as class secretary from graduation until the summer of 1876, when he resigned on the eve of making the first of numerous trips to Europe which he has since enjoyed. He is a member of the Union League and University clubs and of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Family — Married in Brooklyn May 16, 1876, Josephine M. Hill, who died, leaving no children, February 18, 1879.

Address — 52 Broadway, New York city.

JOHN TREADWELL PERRY.

Antecedents — Son of John Strong Perry and Mary J. Willard. John S. Perry (d. 1889) was born in Farmington, Conn., and in 1815, at the age of fourteen, moved to Albany, where in 1836 he founded the stove manufacturing establishment which bore his name until after his death. Mrs. J. S. Perry (d. 1863) was, like her husband, of New England parentage and was born at Westminster, Vt., on the bank of the Connecticut river but lived at Plattsburgh, N. Y., at the time of her marriage.

Early life — Born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 24, 1853, but has always lived in Albany and was prepared for college at the famous Albany academy.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon.
After career — August 1, 1873, he entered his father's stove founding establishment at Albany, of which he was for many years secretary and treasurer, and with which he remained until the business was discontinued in July, 1897. For the next eighteen months he was virtually without a permanent occupation. February 1, 1899, he accepted a position in the Albany Savings bank, which he still holds. For the past six years he has been a vestryman of St. Peter's church, and he was recently chosen a trustee of the Albany academy for a term of three years.

Family — Married January 22, 1890, Gertrude Ten Eyck of Albany. They have one son, Henry Ten Eyck, born at Albany December 18, 1890.

Address — Albany Savings bank, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN PUNNETT PETERS.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, Yale '41, and of Alice Clarissa Richmond. Thomas M. Peters (b. Boston June 6, 1821, d. New York Aug. 13, 1893) was rector of St. Michael's church from 1858 to his death and was archdeacon of New York during his last years. He and his father-in-law, who was rector of St. Michael's before him, were instrumental in founding most of the protestant-episcopal churches in upper New York, starting and carrying on for many years the great City Mission society, and establishing two public schools and one general hospital. Thomas M. Peters also founded the Sheltering Arms for children and reorganized the Children's Fold and the Shepherd's Fold, both for children, and the House of Rest for consumptives. He also instituted St. Michael's cemetery in Newton, Long island, the forerunner of all the moderate price cemeteries in the neighborhood of New York. He was descended — through Edward Dyer Peters (b. Bluehill, Me., Nov. 14, 1785, d. Boston Oct. 21, 1856), John Peters (b. Andover, Mass., Aug. 7, 1741, d. Bluehill Aug. 20, 1821), John Peters (b. Andover Nov. 6, 1705, d. there April 19, 1797), and Samuel Peters (b. Ipswich, Mass., 1674-5, d. Andover May 2, 1736) — from Andrew Peters (b. 1635-6, d. Andover, Dec. 13, 1713) who is said to have been the son of William Peters of Treffry Place, Fowey, Cornwall, younger brother of the famous Hugh Peter, Cromwell's chaplain. Hugh Peter says that his father, Thomas Dirkwood, a merchant of Fowey, was descended from an Antwerp family which fled to England on account of religious persecution and married into the Peter or Peters family, who were of the English gentry. The presumption is that Thomas Dirkwood changed his name to Peters in consequence of this alliance. Mrs. Thomas M. Peters was a daughter of the Rev. William Richmond, who was rector of St. Michael's from 1819 to 1858, with a brief intermission.
during which he was rector of Zion church and his brother, James Cook Richmond, was rector of St. Michael's. The Rev. William Richmond founded the first free church in New York, St. Mary's, and he also founded the Midnight mission, the House of Mercy, and the foundling hospital, now the New York infant asylum. In 1851, during a leave of absence from St. Michael's, he went to Oregon, where he was the first protestant-episcopal missionary and where he founded Trinity church at Portland.

Early life—Born in New York December 16, 1852, and prepared for college at various schools, including the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, the final touches being laid on by a private tutor in New York, the Rev. J. M. Heffernan.

College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member of the first Yale football team, the one that beat Columbia. Oration stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

After career—Continued his studies in New Haven for three years after graduation, taking oriental languages in the postgraduate department and attending lectures in the theological school. He remained a member of the university football team during this entire period, and in 1874 he was coxswain of a theological crew in the autumn class races. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. and was elected a tutor. He held this position for three years, instructing in Greek and Latin. In December, 1876, he was ordained a deacon of the protestant-episcopal church in New York, and a year later a priest. From September, 1879, until May, 1883, he was studying Semitic languages in Germany, being minister in charge of St. John's (American) church in Dresden from March, 1881, until October, 1882. After his return to America he was in charge of St. Michael's church for nearly a year, during his father's absence. September 1, 1884, he accepted the professorship of Old Testament languages and literature in the protestant-episcopal divinity school in West Philadelphia, and in 1886 he became professor of Hebrew in the University of Pennsylvania. For several years he taught in the Hebrew summer school of Philadelphia, besides doing much literary work of a miscellaneous character, and performing the duties of secretary of several societies, and having entire charge of the Churchwoman's institute. While in the White mountains in the summer of 1887 he interested a prominent Philadelphian in a long cherished scheme for the exploration of Babylonia, and in the following autumn, with the aid of this gentleman and his brother, he brought the project so far forward that the control of an expedition for this purpose was offered to the University of Pennsylvania on condition that it should provide a fireproof building to contain such material as should be collected. Peters
was made director of the enterprise and sailed for Europe June 23, 1888. He spent a few weeks in London, consulting all persons interested in the subject, and those from whom he could obtain a knowledge of the country, working in the British museum and getting together his outfit. He also bought in London for the university a fine Assyrian collection. Leaving his family in Dresden August 29, he went to Constantinople, where he was detained three months waiting for a firman from the sultan, which was finally obtained through the efforts of the American minister, the Hon. O. S. Straus. Leaving the city about the close of November, Peters met at Aleppo, December 11, the other members of his party, who had meantime been shipwrecked on the island of Samos. Thence the expedition, consisting of Profs. Harper of Yale and Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Assyriologists, Mr. Haynes, photographer, Mr. Field, architect, an interpreter, etc., started for Bagdad, which they reached January 22, after a difficult journey that sometimes involved riding twelve or even thirteen hours a day. At Bagdad they were detained for over a week by the fact that the wali had the toothache, but finally got away and reached the first mound they intended to excavate early in February, beginning actual operations February 6. Peters contributed to the Quincentennial Class Record the following account of further proceedings:

"The story of my life as given in the Quincentennial Record ends in February, 1889, when I had reached Nippur and begun actual operations. Our work that year ended in April, and ended in disaster. Some of our treacherous Arab friends set fire to our camp by stealth, when they were supposed to be guarding us from bloodthirsty enemies who were after our lives. The prospects of plunder were too much for our dear friends; hence the burning of our camp and the plundering of our baggage. However, we escaped without personal injury, nor was there any loss to our antiquities. All the members of the expedition, however, believed that, in view of the attitude of the natives, it would be absolutely impossible to return to Nippur, and handed in their resignations accordingly. As the first year's work had been largely the work of beginnings, the results which we had to show were not very great, but I was satisfied that we were digging at the right place, and that a little more work would bring us important discoveries. Therefore, when the committee telegraphed me to return at once to America, and on the way I found a letter from the chairman of the home committee, begging me to hand in my resignation, so far from doing so, I formed the determination of trying to put backbone into the committee and going back again with a more sufficient appropriation and a larger liberty. I was, if I remember rightly, two weeks in America, and to the honor of the committee be it said that after they had listened to a statement of the case from me, they gave me the money I asked for, and showed the most complete trust by putting everything absolutely and unconditionally in my hands. The provincial Turkish authorities of Bagdad objected very strenuously to my return on account of the complications which had resulted from the unpleasantness with the natives, and their failure to give us proper protection, and I had to fight them six weeks in Constantinople before I could obtain permission from the central authorities to continue excavations. I left my family at Beirut in Syria to spend the
winter. It was December of 1889 when I reached Bagdad and January when I reached Nippur, the point of excavation. The local authorities had planned to prevent my going to the place and to extort heavy blackmail. By good fortune I was able to circumvent them, and once out in the desert on the mounds of Nippur they were utterly powerless to reach me. By a little diplomacy and a free use of fireworks, which gave me the reputation of a great magician, I succeeded in establishing satisfactory arrangements with the unruly Arabs. I had only one American with me this year, the original members of the expedition having returned to America as aforesaid. We were able to work until the middle of May, when we had used up the resources appropriated for the work, and also come to a good stopping point. As to our results, we had discovered the oldest inscriptions ever found in Babylonia, as old as any ever found in the world, and thus opened to students a most important chapter in the world's history. We had unearthed the temple of the god Bel, which may be said to be the prototype of all later Semitic places of worship, including the Hebrew temple at Jerusalem, and thus made an important contribution to the history of religions. This is not the place, however, to catalogue such work. I and my colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania are engaged at the present moment in publishing the results. After leaving Nippur in May, 1890, I spent a month in a tour of exploration through the desert to the south and west of that place, the birthplace of Semitic civilization, visiting some regions which no Americans had ever visited before me, and obtaining results of some value. It was the end of July when I reached Beirut on my return. The next two months I spent in a journey through the holy land, which to me personally was of more interest and profit than any other part of my eastern journeys. Returning to America in November, 1890, during a severe storm, I was thrown across the cabin on my head and very seriously injured, scarcely escaping with my life. This prevented me from resuming work until 1891, and I had not been more than three months at my post before I was compelled to return to Constantinople to negotiate with the Turkish authorities for a proper portion of the objects found by us at Nippur. It was, therefore, not until the end of October, 1891, that I can be said to have really returned from my expedition to the east. At this time I took up my residence in New York, having been elected assistant rector of St. Michael's church, of which my father was rector. To take this position, I resigned my professorship in the divinity school in Philadelphia, but retained my professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, spending two days in every week in Philadelphia to conduct my courses in Hebrew in that institution, and also delivering public lectures from time to time. In the summer of 1892 I was one of the lecturers in the religious course in the Plymouth summer school of ethics. The accumulation of duties in New York finally rendered it impossible for me to attend to my duties in Philadelphia properly, and accordingly I resigned my professorship in the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1893. I still remain, however, connected with the Archaeological institute of the university, and have been concerned in sending out another expedition, which is at present employed in continuing my excavations at Nippur. It is not my intention in assuming parish work to give up entirely academic and literary work. I lecture in the Brooklyn institute and shall make other arrangements of a similar character, not involving too much class instruction. I have also undertaken a great deal of literary work in the way both of magazine writing and books, from which I hope my classmates may hear later. On the sudden death of my father, on August 13th of this year, I was elected rector of St. Michael's church, which brings upon me a heavy load of new duties and responsibilities.
227 West Ninety-ninth street, St. Michael's rectory, right next door to my church. It is an old wooden building which I privately designate as the 'reformed drunkard.' It was once the tavern of the neighborhood, in the days when this was the country suburb of Bloomingdale.

"Of brick and mortar, we have added half of an enormous parish house to the plant of the church since I became rector in 1893. I am very much interested in social, economic, and political questions, and have found myself badly tangled up in affairs in general since I came to New York. I took part in the organization of the City club, and then of the Good Government Club B in this district. I am president of the Independent club, which is the successor of that Good Government club. I have been somehow or other the constant participant in the municipal politics of the district and neighborhood, and believe that I have the unenviable reputation of being a political parson. I am not a party man in the ordinary sense and am invited to go and talk to republicans and democrats alike and to confer with them as to nominations, etc. I always mean to get out of all this, but up to the present time I have only gotten into it worse than ever. For the last eighteen months, I have been somewhat actively engaged in a struggle with political street railroad corporations to prevent four trolley tracks on Amsterdam avenue. The struggle assumed unexpectedly large proportions and interested the community. I met Barney Boardman in connection with this matter. Barney is an influential man. We finally won, a month or so ago, and I believe it is said to be the first time that the people of New York have actually stood up and fought a corporation persistently and steadily enough to win the victory.

"I try to keep up literary pursuits, and, as my bibliography will show, have done a good deal of writing. In addition to what appears in the bibliography, I do more or less reviewing of books for various periodicals. I only review books which are in the line of what I want to study. I hang on to membership in various organizations, at home and abroad, like the American Oriental society, the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, and the like, and am an officer in several of them. I have also been interested in establishing lectures for the comparative study of religions in this country, and have been one of the active members of a little committee which has caused four courses of such lectures to be delivered in this country and has published the lectures in book form. The lectures are known as 'American Lectures on the History of Religions,' and the committee which has organized them is called the American Committee for Lectures on the History of Religions.

"I am engaged in indefinite works which fritter away my time. I am president of the Work Together, a new organization on rather interesting lines. I am president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, a member of the council of the Archaeological Institute of America, one of the directors of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine founded this year (1900), the first director on the ground being Prof. Torrey of Yale, and I am on the advisory committee of the Ur expedition, an expedition which is about starting to explore Ur of the Chaldees in Babylonia, the director being Dr. Edgar James Banks. I am also, I regret to confess my foolishness, a member, I believe, of the new committee of one-hundred just organized in this city to bring together all the various reform agencies, if possible, but especially the workingmen in the great mayoralty campaign in New York city in 1901. I am also president of the Greenwood Lake association of property holders. I might add that I am vice-president of the Riverside and Morningside Heights association, which is at present suppressing vicious places in this neighborhood with considerable success, and of course I am on the executive committee of numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, some of them old and well-established, like the Sheltering

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Arms, Children's Fold, Shepherd's Fold, and the House of Rest for Consumptives, and others, struggling organizations like the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, etc. It might not be amiss for you in my biography, perhaps, to propose that the medical members of the Class examine me on the question of sanity and put me in a lunatic asylum, for if I cannot get out of some of these things before long, I shall certainly end there.

"Since 1896, Mrs. Peters and I have had a little place which we call our home in the lake and mountain region of northern New Jersey, on Greenwood lake, and my hobby is to get up there and chop down trees and dig holes and plant seeds and transplant trees, etc. We live in the forest, with a lake in front of us, no house within sight, absolutely nothing but trees for two miles to the south of us, and not even a road for six miles behind us, and yet I can reach this place in about an hour and a half from New York. It is always ready as a place of refuge, summer or winter. When the strain grows too great, I disappear for a day or two days and become a woodsman or a gardener, or anything that the little place affords me at the moment."

Besides his Ph. D. degree, to which reference has been made, Peters received in 1895 a degree of Sc. D. from the University of Pennsylvania and one of D.D. from Yale. He was secretary of the Class from triennial to sexennial. In reporting in 1899 that he was president of Auxiliary D of the Federation of Churches in his assembly district he added: "In 1894-95 I agitated very actively on the part of the Armenians. The bishop of the diocese introduced me at a public meeting the other night as 'A man of war,' and I suppose that is the general estimation in which my brethren hold me. I am supposed to be always in some fight; whether rescuing the Armenians or Amsterdam avenue or Dr. Briggs, or whatever or whomever it may be, a turbulent life seems to be my destiny. So little do I love it, that I have named my wife's little place in the woods, of which I have already written you, 'Beth Shalon'—House of Peace, and thither I flee to find peace from the turmoil and turbulence in which I live and which I detest." Peters's portrait appeared in the Outlook for January 25, 1896, p. 136, and in Munsey's Magazine for February, 1900, p. 723.


Address—225 West Ninety-ninth street, New York city.

JOHN MURRELL POSTON.

Antecedents—Son of Richard Poston and Eugenia Cornelia Murrell.
Richard Poston, a graduate of Nashville university, was a lawyer and was born, lived, and died at Clarksville, Tenn. His parents were John Hamill Poston, a banker of Clarksville but a native of Maryland, and Nancy Nelson, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Richard Poston, a native of Charleston, S. C., was the daughter of John Thomas Murrell, who was born in Georgia and was a merchant in Charleston, S. C., a planter in Panola county, Miss., and a miner and farmer in California and Nevada. His wife, Sarah Frances Barham Bobo, was a native of South Carolina.

Early life—Born October 9, 1850, in Clarksville, Tenn., but during his college days and ever since a resident of Oakland, Cal. Before entering college he had been a teacher, a carpenter, a house painter, and a grocery clerk. He took his preparatory studies at the Oakland College school and Kimball academy, Meriden, N. H., and entered Dartmouth with the class of ’74, remaining through two terms of freshman year. He became a member of Yale ’73 at the beginning of the third term of sophomore year.

College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa, Psi Upsilon. Member of the junior barge crew. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and first dispute at Commencement.

After career—Had charge of a school in San Leandro, Alameda county, Cal., for four or five months after graduation, but, according to his own account, got sick of it in several senses and resigned. Began the study of law early in 1874 in the office of Grey & Haven in San Francisco. He dropped books several times in order to recruit his finances by acting as a clerk in the San Francisco custom house for a few months, by mining in the Bonanza region of Nevada, and by engaging in a variety of other occupations, but he was admitted to the bar in October, 1875, and at once engaged in practice in San Francisco. In March, 1880, he was elected city attorney of Oakland, his home, and at the expiration of his term in April, 1882, he opened an office in Oakland, and there he has carried on his practice ever since. He has been a member of the Oakland school board. He writes: "As to the record since 1893, I can report neither public offices, books, pamphlets, hobbies, nor wives, either past, present, or prospective; so, as I said in 1893, my last report, including the address, will do for the present one. No change worth noting."

Address—969 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

SAMUEL OSCAR PRENTICE.

Antecedents—Son of Chester Smith Prentice and Lucy Crary. C. S. Prentice (b. Aug. 15, 1816, d. March 1, 1897) was the son of Samuel
Prentice (b. April 22, 1788, d. May 25, 1837) and Amy Smith (b. Feb. 1, 1790, d. Feb. 15, 1870). Mrs. C. S. Prentice (b. Nov. 4, 1815, d. Jan. 17, 1900) was the daughter of Elisha Crary (b. Aug. 22, 1773, d. Feb. 8, 1861) and Abigail Avery (b. Oct. 13, 1776, d. July 28, 1854). C. S. Prentice and his father were farmers of North Stonington, Conn. Elisha Crary was a farmer in the neighboring town of Preston, Conn.

*Early life* — Born at North Stonington August 8, 1850, and spent most of his early life there, but prepared for college under William Hutchison, Yale '54, at the Norwich free academy, attending that institution during the three years, 1866-9.

*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Skull and Bones. A first and second composition prize in sophomore year and a first in senior year. The Lit. prize medal and a junior rhetorical. One of the Townsend speakers. First prize in the Brothers debate in sophomore year. Campaign president of Sigma Eps. Chairman of the board of Lit. editors. Delegate to the D. K. E. convention in both junior and senior year. Oration stand at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

*After career* — Special teacher in the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven from 1873 until 1875, at the same time attending the Yale law school, where he was graduated in June, 1875, taking the Townsend prize of $100 for the best oration at the graduation exercises. In the autumn of 1875 he became a clerk in the law office of Chamberlain, Hall & White at Hartford. In November, 1876, he was admitted into partnership with Elisha Johnson of Hartford under the firm name of Johnson & Prentice. This partnership continued until July, 1889, when he became a judge of the Connecticut superior court, having been appointed to this position by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly. His term of eight years having expired in 1897, he was reappointed for a second term. In June, 1901, he was appointed and confirmed a judge of the supreme court of errors, his term to begin October 1, 1901. The Hartford Courant said of his promotion: "Judge Prentice has for some time stood at the head of the superior court, not only in seniority of appointment, but in recognized ability, and his promotion, while a matter of course, is none the less welcome and altogether deserved." From October, 1881, to October, 1886, he was chairman of the Hartford city and town republican committees, and he was a delegate to the republican state presidential convention in 1884 and to the state convention in 1886. For two years from January, 1881, he was attorney for the town of Hartford, and from 1882 to 1889, he was attorney for the city. In January, 1889, Governor Bulkeley appointed
him his executive secretary. For about twelve years prior to 1889 he was clerk of the Hartford county bar. He has been a member of the state bar examining committee since its organization in 1890, and its chairman since June, 1898. In 1896 he was made instructor in pleading in the Yale law school, and in June, 1901, he was appointed to a professorship. He was an officer of Company K, First regiment, Connecticut national guard, from February, 1879, to June, 1889, passing through the three grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, qualifying as a sharpshooter, and being a member of sundry winning rifle teams. He was president of the Hartford Library association for the year 1885-6 and has been president of the Hartford public library since June, 1895. He was elected vice-president of the Yale Alumni association of Hartford county in December, 1898, and president in December, 1899. He was president of the Hartford Golf club in 1896, 1897, and 1898, vice-president of the Waumbeck Golf club of Jefferson, N. H., in 1898, 1899, and 1900, and for a time was a member of the Orford Golf club of South Manchester, Conn.

**Family**—Married in Grace Church Van Vorst, Jersey City, April 24, 1901, Anne Combe, daughter of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Post.

**Address**—Hartford, Conn.

**ANDREW JAMES REYNOLDS.**

**Antecedents**—Son of Henry A. Reynolds and Caroline Van Horne. Henry A. Reynolds (b. Seneca co., N. Y., March 28, 1811, d. Grand Ledge, Mich., Aug. 21, 1888) a farmer and merchant, was the son of John Reynolds (b. co. of Leitrim, Ireland, Sept. 18, 1783) who was a nephew of the bishop of Dublin, participated in the Emmet revolutionary movement, was secreted by his uncle, smuggled aboard ship, and escaped to the United States, where he was a captain in the American army during the war of 1812, taking part in the Niagara campaign. Mrs. Henry A. Reynolds (b. July 14, 1815, d. Apr. 14, 1877) was the daughter of James Augustus Van Horn (b. Seneca co., N. Y., 1770) and Abigail Carpenter (b. 1784). James A. Van Horn was a manufacturer of woolen cloth in Niagara county, and his mills, which had been used as an arsenal by the Americans, were burned by the British forces during the war of 1812. He was one of the early circuit judges in western New York and was the son of Lieut. James Van Horn (b. 1740, m. Elizabeth Sleigh, d. 1794) of the New Jersey forces in the revolutionary army, whose father, Capt. Cornelius (b. 1695, m. Hannah Seabrook, d. 1744) was also a revolutionary soldier. His stone residence, built in 1735, is still standing in White House, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was the son of John Van Horn (b. 1669) of New York and of

**Early life** — Born in Olcott, Niagara county, N. Y., July 20, 1844. Studied at the Lockport union school and in 1869 entered Cornell, where he remained through freshman year. Joined Yale '73 at the beginning of sophomore year.

**College honors, etc.** — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi.

**After career** — Immediately after graduation he paid a visit to the Indian territory, where his brothers were engaged in business. Returning in 1874, he studied law in Lockport, where he was admitted to the bar in April, 1877. Such pecuniary inducements were held out to him to embark in business in the Indian territory that he went there the same year and became an Indian trader at Anadarko, Wichita agency. Here he remained, hundreds of miles from civilization, until failing health brought him back to Lockport, whither he had some time before sent his family, in the winter of 1888–9. In the summer of 1889 he removed to Ouray, Col., to become the cashier of several mining companies, and there he has remained ever since, engaged in silver mining.

**Family** — Married in Lockport February 4, 1875, Ella M. White. Children: Charles Andrew, born in Lockport January 20, 1876; Andrew Joseph, born in Anadarko December 30, 1878; Marcia W., born in Lockport July 2, 1881, died there January 8, 1883; Arthur White, born in Lockport March 19, 1883.

**Address** — Ouray, Col.

JAMES HUDSON ROBERTS.

**Antecedents** — Son of William Walker Roberts and Abby Wells Willard. William W. Roberts, who was a Hartford druggist, was a son of Titus M. Roberts, a merchant of Bristol, Conn., and of Lucia Parmelee of Pittsfield, Mass. Mrs. William W. Roberts, who is still living, is the daughter of Asaph Willard of Hartford, a steel and copper plate engraver of bank notes, portraits, etc., and of Sophronia Wells. Asaph Willard was a descendant of Major Simon Willard of colonial fame, and his wife was a descendant of Governor Thomas Wells of Connecticut. Roberts himself is a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Plymouth and of John Steele and John Hopkins, who were among the first settlers of Hartford.

**Early life** — Born in Hartford, Conn., June 11, 1851, and prepared for college at the Hartford high school under Samuel M. Capron, Yale '58. At the age of fifteen he became greatly interested in foreign missions and read with enthusiasm the account of the brief life and labors and early death in China of the Rev. William Aitchison, Yale '48.
Soon after the career of Mr. Aitchison was the subject of remarks at the monthly "concert of prayer for foreign missions," and the speaker closed with the question, "Who will go to fill his place?" Roberts made it a personal question and in his heart responded, "I will go." Thenceforth his sole object was to prepare for this work, and it is needless to tell those who ever knew him and appreciated his single heartedness that he has never for a moment swerved from his original choice of a calling or regretted its adoption.

*College honors, etc.—* Gamma Nu. A second mathematical prize in freshman year. A dissertation at junior exhibition and a first dispute at Commencement. Rang the college bell during junior and senior years.

*After career* — Entered the Yale divinity school in the autumn of 1873 and was duly graduated in the spring of 1876. He had preached for three and a half months in the summer of 1875 at Winfield, Cowley county, Kan., and from May, 1876, he had charge of a church at Bingham, Me., for four or five months. During the first four months of 1877 he took part of a course in homeopathy in Boston and then attended lectures at the Andover theological school until August, preaching in the neighborhood on Sundays. He was ordained in the Asylum Hill Congregational church at Hartford September 12, 1877, and one week later, on his wedding day, started for China by way of San Francisco. He reached Peking in December and straightway began his labors as a missionary in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He lived in Peking until 1880, and thereafter in Kalgan, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, situated among the mountains, with a climate much like that of Colorado. Here, besides assisting in ministering to the native church, he had for years a flourishing boys' school, and he preached a great deal in the neighboring villages. It fell to him to plan and oversee the putting up of several buildings, and he held the position of station treasurer for many years. He speaks two dialects of Chinese fluently and is able to converse in Mongol. He has translated several hymns into Chinese and Mongol, and is a member of a committee which is engaged in the revision of Williams's Chinese dictionary. He visited America on furloughs in 1887-9 and 1896-8. The preceding facts have been obtained from others. The following account of his life since 1894 has been prepared by himself at the secretary's request and is printed as he wrote it at the risk of repeating statements already given:

"In 1894 it became necessary that our boys should be in school in America, and Mrs. Roberts brought them from China to Hartford, Conn. In the summer I made three tours from Kalgan, one south to Yucho, one north into Mongolia, and one to the city of Oid Pao An. While there, the war with Japan broke out. People were not friendly as before. In the autumn I studied Mongolian, taught in the New Virtue boarding school for boys, and preached daily in one of the Kalgan street chapels."
"The mission requested me to spend the winter in Paotingfu, in the absence of the missionaries of that station. On the way, I was pelted with stones and went into Peking covered with mud. Circumstances detained me a week in Tientsin, where an epidemic of cholera cast the war into the shade. In Paotingfu I had charge of the evangelistic work and the boys' school. The war excitement ran high. In the chapel there was a wall map of the world, and every day we explained to the gentlemen in long gowns that Japan was not America. In January, 1895, 50,000 Chinese soldiers marched past Paotingfu, and some of them gave us great trouble. An account of the mob can be found in the Missionary Herald (v. 91, pp. 156-9, April, 1895). In the next month, when the Japanese had taken Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei and threatened to march on Peking, there was great excitement. In the spring peace was declared, and I returned to the work in Kalgan. Two months of the summer were spent in touring.

"The winter of 1895-6 I was in Kalgan, teaching, preaching, and studying Mongolian. I revised the Mongolian catechism and compiled an English-Mongolian vocabulary of 3,000 words, which was burned, unfortunately, with all my books and papers, July 11, 1900, when the Boxers destroyed all the mission buildings in Kalgan. Messrs. Larson, Stenberg, and Svardson, Swedish missionaries, were with me that winter, and we had two Mongol teachers, many visitors, and a few Mongol pupils. Daily worship was maintained in four languages: Chinese, Mongolian, Swedish, and English. In 1896 I returned to America, lyed in Hartford, and spent my time in lecturing on missions in China.

"In March, 1898, I returned to China, leaving my family in Hartford. My summers were spent in touring, with Kalgan as a base. The winter of 1898-9 I spent in Yucho, eighty miles south of Kalgan, where I had good success, but could see the growing hostility of the people. The empress dowager had made her famous coup d'etat, and western learning was under the ban. Still more evident was the hostility in the winter of 1899-1900, which I spent at Tientsin. There I labored in preaching and teaching and was business agent for three missions at the same time. The Boxer movement caused great anxiety. In May, 1900, I gave lectures in Fungcho to the Chinese preachers and teachers assembled from far and near and attended the annual meeting of our (North China) mission. I entered Peking June 5 and left that city the next day with three other missionaries, all going to Kalgan. It was just before Peking was closed for the siege. We hoped that at Kalgan, among the mountains far from Peking, we might be able to continue our work; but on the day of our arrival, June 10, Boxer mobs attacked us and compelled us, after sending away the native Christians, to flee for protection to the office of the general commanding the local troops. After a wretched day there, in which we could scarcely procure food or drink, we were sent out of Kalgan at right with a military escort, through the Great Wall, into Mongolia.

"At Hara Oso, fifty miles northwest of Kalgan, Mr. F. A. Larson and other Swedish missionaries were preparing a caravan, and we journeyed with them on camels and horses fifty days, 920 miles, via Urga to Kiachta, Siberia. Our lives were saved through the kindness of two Russians, the consul-general at Urga and the governor of Kiachta. Having rested and sold the animals, we went by tarantass 120 miles, five days, to Lake Baikal; crossed the lake on a small steamer, and went by rail to Irkutsk. From that city to Moscow was ten days by rail, a pleasant ride in a special car. We left our Swedish friends in St. Petersburg, and the American party reached New York October 8, 1900."

During his stay in America in 1900-1 he lectured constantly on Chinese missions, telling the thrilling story of his escape over the desert
of Gobi to hundreds of audiences in New England, New York, and elsewhere, and his portrait appeared in the London Illustrated News of October 6, 1900, p. 488. He returned to China in April, 1901, and is now stationed at Tientsin, North China.

Family — Married at Marlborough, Mass., September 19, 1877, Grace L., daughter of the Hon. Charles M. Howe. Children: Charles Asaph, born in Peking July 26, 1879, now a member of the Yale class of 1902, preparing to follow in his father's footsteps as a missionary to China, and to whom was awarded in June, 1901, the Daniel Lord scholarship; John Willard, born in Kalgan November 13, 1881, a member of the Amherst class of 1904; James Walker, born in Kalgan October 7, 1884.

Address — Tientsin, North China.

JAMES ADAM ROBSON.

Antecedents — Son of John Robson and Isabella Telfer of Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y. John Robson was the son of James Robson and Anne Heslope, both also of Gorham. Mrs. John Robson was the daughter of Adam Telfer and Jane Heslope, both of Telfer, Province of Ontario, Canada. All these men were "owners and intermittent tillers of the soil with occasional more or less successful lapses into mercantile pursuits."


College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. High oration at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

After career — Spent the first year after graduation at his home in Gorham and then entered the Columbia law school, where he was duly graduated in the spring of 1876. In the following October he began practicing law in Canandaigua, and there he has continued to pursue his calling ever since, with more success than he can be prevailed upon to admit. Unmarried.

Address — Canandaigua, N. Y.

CHARLES ADDISON RUSSELL.

Antecedents — Son of Isaiah Dunster Russell and Nancy Maria Wentworth. Isaiah D. Russell (b. Mason, N. H., Aug. 1, 1820, d. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 26, 1887) who was from early manhood a Worcester merchant dealing in stoves, tinware, and plumbers' supplies, was a son of Moses Russell (b. Mason, Dec. 2, 1793) farmer, and of Betsey Dunster (b. Mason Apr. 20, 1801). Moses Russell was a son of Hubbard
Russell of Cambridge, and his wife was a daughter of Jason Dunster, who was a descendant of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard. Mrs. Isaiah D. Russell (b. Worcester Sept. 27, 1825) who is still living, is the daughter of Jonathan Wentworth (b. Newmarket, N. H., Jan. 10, 1793, d. Bangor, Me.) and of Nancy Fiske (b. Holden, Mass., May 4, 1798). Jonathan Wentworth, a contractor and builder of Worcester and Bangor, was a son of Richard Wentworth and a descendant of Benning Wentworth, colonial governor of New Hampshire. His wife was a daughter of Nahum Fiske.

*Early life* — Born in Worcester March 4, 1852. Prepared for college under the Rev. Harris R. Greene, principal of the Oread Young Ladies' institute at Worcester. The lady whom Russell ultimately married was a school girl at the institute at the time.

*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Divided with Goddard the third prize in the Linonia sophomore debate. Member junior barge and senior shell crews, participating in four class races, in three of which his was the winning crew. Compiled with Shepard the class statistics.

*After career* — Almost immediately after graduation he became a reporter upon the Worcester Press, a paper just established, of which he was in a month or two appointed city editor. This position he held until the Press was discontinued in April, 1878. After a connection of several months with the Worcester Spy he entered the spring of 1879 the employment of his father-in-law, Sabin L. Sayles, manufacturer of fancy cassimeres in Dayville (Killingly) Conn., whose partner he became in January, 1882. The firm of Sabin L. Sayles & Co. became in October, 1883, the Sabin L. Sayles company with Russell as treasurer, and this arrangement continued until soon after the death of Mr. Sayles, when the corporation was reorganized as the Dayville Woolen company with Russell as secretary. He remained with the new company about two years and then resigned to enable him to devote his time more fully to public duties. Russell was an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Bigelow in 1881–2, attending President Garfield's inauguration and the Yorktown centennial celebration in that capacity; he represented the town of Killingly in the Connecticut legislature of 1883, but was defeated for re-election, the democrats carrying the town in November; he was the republican candidate for secretary of state in 1884 and received a plurality of 180, running ahead of every candidate on his ticket but one, the democrats having a plurality in the state of 1,276 on the presidential and of 1,645 on the gubernatorial vote, but the republican candidates for state offices were seated by the legislature; in November, 1886, he was elected to represent the
third Connecticut district, consisting of Windham and New London counties, in the fiftieth congress, and he has been elected to every congress since, his eighth successive term having begun March 4, 1901. He has served on the committees on education, railways and canals, printing (chairman), banking and currency, and census, and since 1895 he has been a member of the ways and means committee. He is in much demand during political campaigns as a stump speaker and is a prominent figure at all sorts of celebrations and gatherings in eastern Connecticut.

**Family**—Married in Dayville, May 14, 1879, Ella Frances Sayles. Children: Sabin Sayles, born in Dayville October 23, 1883; Deborah, born in Dayville February 28, 1889.

**Address**—Killingly, Conn.

**HOLMES ELIAS SADLER.**

**Antecedents**—Son of Manley Chapin Sadler and Sara Farnsworth Holmes. Manley C. Sadler (b. Dec., 1803, d. Philadelphia March, 1869) merchant in Brockport, N. Y., and in Philadelphia, was the son of Levi Sadler (b. May 23, 1773, d. Brockport 1839) farmer and merchant in Grafton, Mass., Litchfield county, Conn., and Brockport, and of Maria Chapin of Grafton, who is said to have been a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin. Levi was the son of Ebenezer Sadler (b. Grafton, Oct. 16, 1732) and Azubah Brown (b. Nov. 14, 1732) and Ebenezer was descended through John Sadler (b. Gloucester March 13, 1693, m. Sarah Scott of Rowley, Mass.) of Gloucester, Mass., and Capt. Abiel or Abiah (b. Newbury, Mass., Nov. 2, 1650, m. Rebecca Dike, drowned at Salisbury Sept. 15, 1697) who was a soldier in the colonial service, from Anthony Sadler, who came to America in the ship Confidence with Stephen Kent in 1631 aged nine. He removed from Ipswich to Newbury in 1634, become a shoemaker, married Martha Cheney, and died February 23, 1650. It was a family tradition that he was smuggled to America by rich relatives to get him out of the way of their inheritance. Mrs. Manley C. Sadler (b. Bennington, Vt., d. Brockport July, 1893) was the daughter of Joseph Holmes, farmer of Bennington, and of Diantha Bellows.

**Early life**—Born in Brockport May 19, 1851. Prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover.

**College honors, etc.**—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi. A second colloquy at junior exhibition.

**After career**—Entered the Albany law school in 1873, was graduated the next year, and entered upon practice in Brockport. During the winter of 1875-6 he studied in the Sheffield Scientific school.
After a brief experience in Brockport as an attorney, he went to Kansas in 1879 and became instructor in natural science in the state normal school in Emporia, retaining this position until June, 1885, when he resigned to form with George Fowler, Amherst '72, and Almerin Gillett, University of Wisconsin '61, the law and loan firm of Gillett, Fowler & Sadler, which subsequently became that of Gillett & Sadler, the business of the firm being confined to tax litigation and to acting as attorneys for loan companies. The firm ultimately removed its office from Emporia to Kansas City, Kan., but Sadler has been stationed since 1890 in Sedan. He says: "The story of my life since 1891 is the story of Kansas, quietly and doggedly sitting down with moderate success to retrieve past misfortunes and indiscretions."

Family — Married in New Haven October 19, 1875, Mary E. Coley. Children: Isabel, born in New Haven June 27, 1876; Everit Jay, born in Brockport May 1, 1879, who was graduated at the United States naval academy in 1899 and is now a naval cadet, having been on Shafter's expedition, on the Oregon in the battle of Santiago, and with the international commission at Samoa; Sara Farnsworth, born in Emporia October 9, 1882.

Address — Sedan, Kan.

* ISAAC REED SANFORD.

Antecedents — Son of Moses Bradley Sanford, farmer, of Redding, Conn., and of Mary Haviland. Moses B. Sanford was the son of Daniel Sanford, farmer, of Redding, and of Lucinda Chapman, also of Redding. Mrs. Moses B. Sanford was the daughter of Reed Haviland, a native of Paterson, N. J., but a resident from boyhood of Ridgefield, Conn., where he was a farmer and merchant. His wife was Amy Gilbert of Ridgefield, Conn.

Early life — Born in Redding November 5, 1850, and prepared for college at the Wilton, Conn., academy under Edward Olmstead, Yale '45.

College honors, etc. — Gamma Nu, Alpha Delta Phi. High oration at junior exhibition and a dissertation at Commencement.

After career — Entered the Yale medical school in the autumn of 1873 and was graduated in due course July 1, 1875. Began to practice at once in New Haven, being elected in the autumn a visiting physician to the New Haven dispensary. In September, 1878, he removed to West Cornwall, Conn., where he practiced until December, 1881, going then to Sheffield, Mass. Here he actively pursued his profession — except that he spent the greater part of the year 1886 and part of 1887 at his old home in Redding, whither he was called by the illness and death of his mother — until May, 1891, when he removed to South
Norwalk, Conn. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Sheffield school board, and the same year he was a delegate from the Massachusetts medical society to the annual meeting of the Connecticut medical society. He died in South Norwalk February 15, 1892. Of his last illness his widow wrote: "He was taken ill on the third with the grip, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, and in spite of all medical aid and the best of nursing, passed away on the morning of the 15th of heart failure. It seems he had had heart trouble all his life, but only a few of his friends knew it." He was buried in Sheffield, and the correspondent of the Berkshire Courier in that town paid him this tribute: "As a physician he was classed among the first in his profession, and the vacancy cannot easily be filled. A kind-hearted and cultured gentleman, he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends." The South Norwalk Sentinel said: "During his short residence here he had built up a good practice, and by his cordiality and generosity had made many friends, all of whom sincerely regret his death. He was the prime mover in the organization of a tennis club here and was its president at the time of his death."

Family — Married July 6, 1875, at Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y., Emma Margaret Griffiths, who died of apoplexy in Sheffield November 19, 1885. Married July 8, 1888, Kate, daughter of Abijah and Mary Elizabeth (Haines) Curtiss of Yonkers, N. Y. A son, Selden Bradley, was born in Sheffield June 18, 1889, and is now at school in Lawrenceville, N. J. Sanford also left an adopted son, Curtiss Aldrich Sanford, born October 12, 1882, now a member of the Yale class of 1902. Since her husband's death Mrs. Sanford has made Yonkers her home.

DAVID SCHLEY SCHAFF.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff and Mary E. Schley. Dr. Philip Schaff, who died in 1893, was born in Chur, Switzerland, of poor parents and studied in Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin universities. After serving at the University of Berlin as privat-docent, he accepted a call to a professorship in the theological seminary of the German reformed church in Mercersburg, Pa., since removed to Lancaster, Pa. He subsequently became professor in the Union theological seminary in New York and was one of the most eminent church historians of his generation at home or abroad. He was chairman of the American committee of Bible revision and in this as in other ways did signal service for his adopted country. Mrs. Philip Schaff was born in Frederick, Md., and is of German and Huguenot descent. She is a daughter of David Schley, editor of the Frederick City News, and of Anna Mary
Hoke. Her grandfather was for 30 years a member of the Maryland legislature, and she is a first cousin of Admiral Schley.

*Early life* — Born in Mercersburg, Pa., October 17, 1852, removing thence to New York with his parents in 1863. His preparatory studies were pursued at Kornthah, Württemburg, under Prof. Pfleiderer. He spent nearly three years at Kornthal and became thoroughly familiar with the German language. He was for several months in the freshman class of the University of New York, entering Yale ’73 at the beginning of sophomore year.

*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. President of the first Yale football club, organizer of the team of twenty that played Columbia November 16, 1872, and generally regarded as the father of intercollegiate football in America.

*After career* — In the autumn of 1873 he entered Union theological seminary, New York. During the first year of his theological course he spent two hours daily teaching Greek in the Collegiate school under the direction of the Rev. H. B. Chapin. The summer of 1875 was passed in the province of New Brunswick in a district called Richmond, where he preached, riding often thirty miles a Sunday, to several congregations. He established several Sunday schools and succeeded in securing the erection of a church building. After being graduated in theology in 1876 he supplied for six months the Lafayette Square Presbyterian church in Baltimore, going thence to Hastings, Neb., in June 1877. Here he spent four successful years, building a church and making himself active in Sunday school and other work. The church at Hastings has ever since been one of the most united and influential presbyterian churches in the state. In November, 1898, Schaff was present at the exercises commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church and delivered the memorial sermon, which was preached in a building that had cost $50,000. He had begun by preaching in a room over a grocery store and is now looked up to as one of the fathers of the presbyterian church in central Nebraska. During the four years of his pastorate in Hastings he declined calls to Lincoln, Neb., and other places. In the summer of 1881 he went to New York to assist his father as one of the editors of the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," which was afterwards published in four volumes and is a standard work. In 1882 he declined the presidency of Hastings college, which is under the care of the presbyterian synod of Nebraska. In February, 1883, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Kansas City, Mo., where a large church was built under his pastorate, costing $60,000. During 1887 he was elected moderator of the synod of Missouri. In 1888 he resigned his charge, somewhat broken in health, and made a journey
abroad. Leaving Mrs. Schaff and their two children in Stuttgart, he visited Athens, Constantinople, Palestine, and Egypt, going so far up the Nile as the first cataract. His observations were published in two series of articles in the New York Mail and Express and in denominational religious journals. Returning to Europe, he spent four months in Berlin studying church history under Prof. Adolf Harnack. He brought back to America with him the Roman fever, which confined him to the house for a number of months and threatened his life. In the spring of 1890 he accepted a call to the Westminster Presbyterian church of Jacksonville, Ill., which has been called the Athens of the west, on account of its numerous educational institutions. Here is Illinois college, the oldest college in the state, of which Dr. Edward Beecher was president for a number of years. In this period Schaff made an address before the congress of religions in Chicago in 1893 on the subject of “Presbyterianism and Education,” which was published. In 1897 he accepted a call to the chair of church history in Lane theological seminary at Cincinnati, O., which he still fills. He received the degree of D. D. from Illinois college in 1891, and in 1900 he was appointed one of the judges of the New York university Hall of Fame. As he looks back over life he says that the next boon after good parents and a good wife, is the habit of industry — having something to do and doing it with one’s might. Schaff’s picture has gone the rounds of the daily press in connection with the history of intercollegiate football in America.

Family — Married at Richmond, Ind., June 25, 1885, Louise M., daughter of Dr. Moses H. Haynes, a direct descendant of John Haynes, the first governor of Connecticut. Children: Philip Haynes, born April 12, 1886, in Kansas City, now in the high school, but who passed in June, 1901, his preliminary examinations for admission to Princeton; Walter, born March 17, 1888, in Kansas City; Paul Edwin, born February 8, 1891, and Norman, born August 10, 1893, both in Jacksonville; Mary Louise, born October 19, 1897, and Harold Hunter, born September 21, 1899, both in Cincinnati. The two older boys are active in sports and follow their father in his love for football.

Address — Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN EKIN SHAW.

Antecedents — Son of John Shaw and Martha Smith. John Shaw (b. 1806, d. 1886) was a farmer of North Versailles township, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburg, having inherited from his father, David Shaw, the farm upon the bank of the Monongahela river on which he and his son were born and which is still owned by his heirs. David Shaw (d. 1834) came from County Down, Ireland, with his parents at
the age of eight and saved his life on the voyage by grasping a rope as a wave was carrying him over the side of the vessel. His parents settled in Juniata county, Pa., and after their death he removed to Allegheny county about 1786 and there accumulated by patent grant and purchase over 200 acres of land opposite the present town of Duquesne. He married December 16, 1788, Jane Ekin of York county (b. 1764, d. 1866) who lived to be 102 years old and remembered perfectly the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Shortly after her marriage a raid of Indians was threatened from the Allegheny river district, and, sending his young wife to the block house at the junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, her husband organized a company of men who went up the river and repelled the Indians. David Shaw was a whig in politics. Mrs. John Shaw was born in 1817 near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., married February 27, 1838, in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, and is still living. Her parents were early Pennsylvania pioneers.

Early life — Born in North Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., February 8, 1851, and received his early education at Pleasant Hill, which is now East McKeesport, being prepared for college by Professor James R. Newell at the Newell institute, Pittsburg.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. One of the best yachtsmen in the Class.

After career — Entered Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873 and was duly graduated in 1875, being admitted to the New York bar and to that of Pennsylvania by examination. He was engaged in the practice of law at Pittsburg until 1881, when he connected himself with the oil interests of western Pennsylvania, became an active member of the Pittsburg petroleum exchange and assisted in the revision of its charter making it a stock exchange as well as an oil exchange. He was president of this corporation for two years. In 1886 he retired from the oil business and was engaged in handling glass at wholesale until 1889. January 1, 1890, he took up the business of real estate loans and investments, in which he is now engaged.

In December, 1893, he read an article in the Review of Reviews on the Manchester ship canal, and this awakened his interest so much that he began to examine into the practicability and value of connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river by a ship canal. After some months of careful study into the Manchester, Suez, and other great artificial waterways of the world and the commercial benefits derived therefrom, he became entirely convinced that the scheme was not only feasible, but that it would be of immense commercial importance, not only to the manufacturing interests of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, but
to all sections of the country bordering upon the Ohio and Mississippi river basins and the great lakes. Personally he desired to do something for his own city. He recognized that the avenue of wealth and prosperity for Pittsburg lay in the direction of cheap transportation for manufactured products along the line of the greatest movement of their tonnage. He believed that the waterway connecting the great lakes with the Ohio river and linking the waters of the Gulf of Mexico to those of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson river via the Erie canal would prove, not only of local importance, but also of national importance. The result of this study of the question and the consequent conviction was the preparation of a paper entitled "Reasons for Building and Plan to Build the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal." This paper was read before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce April 11, 1894. In it he suggested that a provisional committee be appointed to raise funds to make a thorough survey and demonstrate to the public the practicability of this project, and to secure the necessary state legislation whereby a corporation could undertake to build the canal and national legislation by which the government should, when found desirable, assume control of it and make it a free waterway. Acting upon the suggestion the Chamber of Commerce appointed the provisional committee recommended, and the paper was published in the preliminary report of this committee. Shaw was made a member of the committee and appointed its secretary. It raised and expended in the work about $35,000, and the task of raising and disbursing this fund devolved largely on the secretary. The necessary legislation was secured in both Pennsylvania and Ohio, great personal effort being put forth by Shaw in both states. He also prepared a bill, introduced in congress by Representative John Dalzell, Yale '65, for a national charter to build the canal, and this bill is now pending. The work of the corps of engineers selected by the committee was reviewed by a board of consulting engineers, consisting of Gen. H. L. Abbott, U. S. A., who has since served on the international board of the Panama canal, Prof. L. M. Haupt, who has since served on the Nicaragua Canal commission, and Major N. H. Hutton, chairman of the harbor board of Baltimore. The work of the committee and the practicability and value of the project were endorsed unanimously and approved by the consulting board, and the result of the investigation was embodied in a report published in 1897 with illustrations and maps containing 269 pages. This report was edited and published under the supervision of Shaw, and the entire portion of the report covering statistical matter was compiled and written by him. At the first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways association, held in Cleveland in September, 1895, he
read a paper entitled "The Relation of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal to the Commerce of the Great Lakes and to the Commerce of the Proposed Deep Water Way to the Atlantic Ocean." This paper was published in the proceedings of said convention. He also was a delegate and served on important committees at the convention on the improvements of the western waterways held at Vicksburg, Miss., October, 1895, and at the Ohio Valley improvement convention held at Cincinnati the same month, and his speeches on the improvement of our internal waterways were published in the proceedings of these conventions.

Family—Married at Pittsburg, April 5, 1877, Janet L. Miller, daughter of William and Jean S. Miller. Mrs. Shaw was born at Dum-barton, Scotland, February 27, 1858. Her parents came to this country from Scotland when Mrs. Shaw was about six months old, sailing in the great clipper Dreadnaught, Capt. Samuels, master, the fastest merchant sailing ship ever known. They settled at Cold Spring, N. Y., but soon removed to Pittsburg, where Mr. Miller established and was proprietor of the Duquesne Forge and did a large amount of heavy forging for the government. Children: John S., born May 20, 1878, who served in the 14th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and is now with the Pittsburg Reduction company, manufacturers of aluminum; Jean Stout, born October 26, 1879, who was graduated at the Indiana, Pa., normal school in 1898 and was until January 1 last a teacher in one of the Pittsburg public schools; and Hugh Campbell, born July 6, 1882, and now with the Pressed Steel Car company.

Address—Tradesmens building, Pittsburg, Pa.

FREDERICK JOB SHEPARD.

Antecedents—Son of Dr. Frederick William Shepard and Maria Theresa Green. Dr. F. W. Shepard (b. Plainfield, Conn., March 18, 1812, d. Essex, Conn., May 2, 1860) son of Job Shepard of Plainfield, farmer, and of Azubah Clark (b. Saybrook, Conn., 1789, d. there 1859) was graduated at the Yale medical school in 1834 and practiced for a brief period at Gale's Ferry and for the remainder of his life at Essex. Job Shepard (b. Plainfield 1784, d. there 1823) was descended through Abraham and three Isaacs from Ralph Shepard (b. 1603, d. 1693) who came from Stepney, now a part of London, to Boston in 1635. (See "Ralph Shepard, Puritan," by Ralph Hamilton Shepard, Dedham, 1893.) All the Shepards were farmers, the earlier ones in Concord, Mass., and the later ones in Plainfield. Mrs. Job Shepard was the daughter of Deacon Rufus Clark (b. 1765, d. 1849) blacksmith and
farmer, and of Lydia Bushnell (b. 1771) both of Saybrook, as were their progenitors for many generations. Mrs. F. W. Shepard (b. East Haddam, Conn., April 21, 1815, d. Hartford May 4, 1883) was the daughter of Timothy Green, merchant and shipbuilder at East Haddam and one of the presidential electors of the elder Harrison, and of Mrs. Lucretia (Hathaway) Knowles of Fairhaven, Mass. Timothy Green's father, Capt. James Green of the second Connecticut light horse regiment, took part in the campaign against Burgoyne, and the genealogy of his wife, Ruth Marshall, who was of Mayflower descent, can be found in the "Winslow Memorial."

Early life — Born in Essex, Conn., January 23, 1850. After his father's death the family removed to Hartford, where he was prepared for college at the high school by Samuel M. Capron, Yale '53.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, but the sophomore and junior elections were attained only as an upper class man. Divided with Dutton the third prize in the freshman Linonia debate. One of the Courant editors in senior year, one of the class historians, and compiled, with Russell, the class statistics.

After career — In the autumn of 1873 he became a reporter on the Worcester, Mass., Press, of which his classmate Russell was city editor. In February, 1874, he joined the Indianapolis Sentinel as telegraph editor, remaining with that paper until May, 1876. During a part of 1876 he was in the office of the Hartford Courant, and from January, 1877, until July, 1880, he was connected with the New York World, being employed chiefly as assistant night editor. During the next seventeen years he was connected with the Buffalo Courier, at first as exchange editor and later as an editorial writer. In May, 1897, the Courier ceased to exist, although its name is now borne by the rival paper which bought its good will. Since July, 1897, Shepard has held the position of reference librarian of the Buffalo public library, the duties of which he vastly enjoys, having never for a moment regretted "shaking" the newspaper profession, though most of his classmates would doubtless regard his present position as one of insignificance. He has been secretary of the Class since the sexennial. One of the really great events of his life was a brief visit in the summer of 1895 to Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Scotland, when he had Joe Gott for a shipmate during his homeward voyage. He is a member of the Saturn and University clubs of Buffalo and of the Thursday club, a very conceited literary organization, and he retains much of his bicycling enthusiasm. In a general way he has no complaint to make of the way he has been treated in this vale of tears, which he has found very comfortable after all.

Address — 17 Pearl place, Buffalo, N. Y., or Buffalo public library.

JAMES WESSELL SMITH.

Antecedents — Son of Charles Henry Smith and Lucretia C. Spencer. Charles H. Smith (b. 1820, d. Nov. 11, 1873) who was a graduate of Trinity college, was a successful New York lawyer. Mrs. Charles H. Smith (d. 1891) was the daughter of one state treasurer of Connecticut and the granddaughter of another, the latter having also been a major-general in the revolutionary army.

Early life — Born February 1, 1853, in New York city and prepared for college in the Columbia grammar and Lyons collegiate schools.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa. October 16, 1872, he won the Southworth cup offered as a university prize for single scullers.

After career — Entered the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873, was graduated in 1875, and practiced with reasonable success in New York for about ten years, but having under a strong sense of duty resolved to become a protestant-episcopal clergymen, he entered the New York General theological seminary in December, 1883, and was graduated in May, 1886, having kept up his law practice while carrying on his theological studies. He was ordained a deacon Trinity Sunday, 1886, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long island, and a priest a year later at the same place. He was rector of Grace church at Riverhead, L. I., from October, 1886, to May, 1888, then of Christ church, Sag Harbor, until 1890, then of Trinity church, Vincentown, N. J., from May 1, 1890, until June 1, 1898, and since the last date of St. Paul's church in Kinderhook, N. Y. He says: "The Southworth cup still delights me with its happy memories and as an heirloom seems, with two heirs in succession, to be destined to stay in the family."

Family — Married at Vincentown July 7, 1892, May Gordon, daughter of John G. and Mary J. Herbert. Children: Spencer Herbert, born October 21, 1893; Agnes Herbert, born December 5, 1894; Gordon Herbert, born November 19, 1896. All were born in Kinderhook.

Address — Kinderhook, N. Y.

WILLIAM TOWLE SOUTHER.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Samuel Souther and Mary Frances Towe. The Rev. Samuel Souther, who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844 and at the Bangor theological school in 1846, was a volunteer in the Union army and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6,
1864. He was the son of Samuel Souther, a Fryeburg, Me., farmer, whose ancestors were burned out of their Charlestown home during the battle of Bunker Hill and whose grandfather was Col. Thomas Stickney of the revolutionary army. The wife of the elder Samuel Souther, Mary Webster, was a cousin of Daniel Webster and a grandniece of Gen. John Stark. The wife of the Rev. Samuel Souther, who is still living, is the daughter of Ira Towle, M. D., a Bowdoin graduate, and of Sarah Clement, both of Fryeburg. Our Souther's two younger brothers were also Yale men, one of them, John I. Souther, '84, being a famous ball player.

*Early life*—Born at Belfast, Me., March 7, 1850, and lived for a short time at Fryeburg, moving in 1857 to Worcester, Mass., where he prepared for college at the high school under Prof. Ellis Peterson.

*College honors, etc.*—Kappa Sigma Epsilon. Under this head he says that he is proud of the fact that his expenses during his seven years at Yale and Harvard were earned by himself.

*After career*—Taught high schools in Massachusetts for a year after graduation, one term at Grafton and two at Holbrook, and entered the Harvard medical school in October, 1874. During the winter of 1875–6 he taught in the Boston evening schools. In December, 1886, after passing a competitive examination, he was appointed a house officer at the Boston City hospital, but resigned the position in September, 1877, to become resident physician at the Marcella Street home. Received his medical degree in June, 1878, and has been in active practice in Worcester ever since. He was a member of the Worcester school board from 1885 to 1892, serving as chairman of the high school committee. In 1889 he was commissioned as surgeon of Battery B, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was elected secretary in 1887 and president in 1895 of the Yale Alumni Association of Central and Western Massachusetts. He says: "I have been intensely interested in this and can with due modesty claim to have done something to keep it alive. Frank Allen, Herb Lathe, Arthur Watson, Ike Sanford, Elliot Miller, Charley Russell, and Sam Elder have been with us on different occasions. For some unaccountable reason I have had to lead in the musical part of the programme. The boys may have heard that I have been a member of the Musical Festival association 35 years and sang in the Boston peace jubilee. I have written a new song, words and music, for Memorial day, 'Our Patriot Dead and their Flag,' also 'Eli's Blue' in 'Yale Alumni Songs.'" He is a member of thirty societies, associations, etc., including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, and Veteran Firemen. His principal professional hobbies relate to the nursing of infants and mastication, and he finds his relaxation in billiards.
and bowling. In April, 1900, he won a billiard prize at the Hancock club of Worcester and in 1901 the championship silver cup for bowling. In 1889–92 he delivered courses of emergency lectures to the Massachusetts State Militia, and in 1892 a lecture on "Germs," illustrated by a stereopticon.

**Family** — Married October 5, 1887, Elizabeth Newland of Worcester. Children: Elizabeth, born December 3, 1889; Gertrude, born November 26, 1891; Christine, born June 9, 1894.

**Address** — Worcester, Mass.

FRANK ELISHA SPRAGUE

**Antecedents** — Son of Samuel Sterns Sprague and Esther Pierce Hutchins. Samuel S. Sprague, a wholesale grain dealer, spent his business life in Providence, but was born in South Killingly, Windham county, Conn., where his father, Elisha Leavens Sprague, was a farmer. Three and perhaps four generations of the family began life on the same farm there. Mrs. Samuel S. Sprague was a daughter of Simon Hutchins, also of Windham county.

**Early life** — Born in South Killingly, Conn., November 5, 1850, but lived in Providence from 1851 and there prepared for college in a private school.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. A first dispute at junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

**After career** — Having spent most of the year following graduation at various points in the west, he returned to Providence and was employed in manufacturing during the succeeding ten years or more. In 1885, however, he removed to Minneapolis and became engaged in the investment brokerage business, which he still pursues. His letterhead describes him as a "dealer in mortgages, notes, and local securities" at No. 7, South Fifth street. He writes: "My life has moved along in an uneventful way without drawing from my fellow citizens any particular demonstration favorable or unfavorable. I have had good health, reasonable income for modest wants, and a fairly clear conscience."

**Family** — Married in Pittsfield, Mass., February 10, 1887, Maria Talcott Lane of that place. Children: A son who died at birth, June 23, 1889; Esther, born March 15, 1892; John Lane, born August 21, 1895.

**Address** — 7 South Fifth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SETH THAYER STEWART

**Antecedents** — Son of Alexander Stewart and Catharine Graham. Alexander Stewart (b. Pa. 1815, d. Cincinnati 1879) was a manufac-
turer of patent fruit cans and was the son of William Stewart, who came to this country from near Belfast, Ireland, about 1812 and lived in New York city and other places. He is supposed to have died of cholera in 1832, and his family settled in Cincinnati about 1835. His wife was Jane Pattison. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, who is living in New York with her son, is the daughter of Thomas Graham (d. Cincinnati 1818) and of Mary Ann Price, both natives of Queens county, Ireland. Thomas Graham's father, John Graham, according to a family tradition, was the richest catholic of his time in Ireland and was secretary to the lieutenant-governor of the island. The Stewarts and the Grahams, both of which families belonged to the Irish gentry, are supposed to have come from Scotland during the exodus of 1745. The Prices came from England.

*Early life* — Born in Cincinnati November 29, 1850. Prepared for college at the Hughes high school in Cincinnati, of which Dr. J. L. Thornton was the principal.

*College honors, etc.* — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. A first mathematical prize in freshman year, the first senior mathematical prize, and the first Clark premium for the solution of astronomical problems. Member of the glee club. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and a first dispute at Commencement, when he was one of the speakers.

*After career* — Entering the Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873, he was graduated in 1875. He practiced law at intervals in New York up to May, 1881, for a time after January, 1879, being associated with Gilbert R. Hawes, Amherst '75, under the firm name of Stewart & Hawes, but he gradually abandoned the profession for that of a teacher. While studying law and afterwards he had taught in grammar school 58 of New York city, and he was successively instructor in the higher mathematics at the Friends' seminary in Sixteenth street, vice-principal of the Jersey City high school, and instructor in geometry and algebra in the Brooklyn evening high school. In May, 1882, he was appointed principal of public school 13 in Brooklyn, succeeding Calvin Patterson, promoted to the superintendency. In October of the same year he was appointed to the principalship of the evening school on Lewis avenue. His duties gradually increased, and in June, 1896, when he had for some time been presiding over grammar school 78 and its three branches, 13, 29, 46, including about 100 teachers and 4,000 pupils, he was elected one of the associate superintendents of the department of education of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In 1897 he was unanimously re-elected for six years, and in 1898 he received six votes, ten being necessary for an election, for city superintendent. In the summer of 1900 he made his sixth trip to Europe, where during a four months' stay
he studied the French educational system, as he had on previous trips studied educational work in Germany, Norway, and Denmark. He has been president of the Brooklyn Principals' association, president of the Brooklyn Teachers' association, superintendent of the New York Avenue (Brooklyn) M. E. Sunday school for five years, trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of the New York Avenue M. E. church, which office he has only just resigned, and for one year corresponding secretary of the Union League club of Brooklyn. About 1884 as president of the Brooklyn Teachers' association he established a university extension organization, of which President Dwight of Yale became the president and Stewart the general secretary. Its aim was to encourage home study by means of correspondence, occasional class recitations, lectures, and examinations. His work incidentally caused similar enterprises to be undertaken in a hundred cities in thirty states, and finally the New York legislature practically took the matter out of his hands by appropriating $10,000, with which the University of the State of New York should carry it on. The New York Schoolmasters' club grew out of this enterprise. During 1897 Stewart proposed to the board of school superintendents in New York city that a system of summer or vacation schools be organized and that the schoolhouses be used as neighborhood centers providing reading rooms, branch offices of public libraries, etc. During 1898 he organized this work, employing about 500 teachers. He administered the work in 1899 and kept some of the centers open throughout the year. For the summer work of 1901 1,000 teachers were appointed. Stewart has delivered many lectures and addresses before different bodies, including a course of six lectures on the "Principles of Education." Having lived for several years in Dean street, Brooklyn, where his mother kept house for him after his first wife's death, he removed in 1900 to the Hoffman Arms, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York. He says he weighs about 200 pounds.


Address — 640 Madison avenue, New York city.
WILLIAM CLARKE STEWART.

Antecedents — Son of Orlando L. Stewart and Mary E. Porter. Orlando L. Stewart, a New York lawyer, was the son of Isaac Stewart and Hannah Clarke, both of Madison county, N. Y., where Isaac Stewart's father had lived before him. His family was Scotch, and Billy thinks all the men in it were lawyers. Mrs. Orlando L. Stewart was the daughter of Chauncy Porter of Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., and of Sylvia Brockway. Chauncy Porter came from Connecticut and was a wealthy man for his time. His wife was of Dutch stock, coming from a family on the Mohawk, not far from Albany.

Early life — Born in New York city December 5, 1852. Prepared for college at Englewood, N. J., under a private tutor, Auguste Küsteiner. His home while in college was in New York city.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa. Member senior promenade committee.

After career — Spent the greater part of his first year after graduation in the Columbia law school, but April 1, 1874, he was appointed assistant clerk of the courts of general sessions and oyer and terminer in New York city. This position he held until October 1, 1879, when he became a member of his father's law firm of Stewart & Vickery, having been admitted to the bar in September, 1876. He has followed his profession ever since and has done some writing for the press. At one time he reported that he had "a very small and particularly unremunerative practice" and that he wasted his time at his various clubs, but his latest report is as follows, written in April, 1900, from the Calumet club, 267 Fifth avenue: "Your request for data is at hand. Now really and truly it's not modesty nor reticence that compels me to say that I have done nothing that could possibly be formulated for a class history since 1893. I wish to Heaven I had! I would even cheerfully forward the details of a moderately interesting crime. Not even marriage. In short, a sort of 'got up, washed, and went to bed' existence has been mine for years past. I am not proud of it, not a bit, and I can recall some very sore and bitter thoughts that arose when I compared my twenty-five years with those of the others at the '98 reunion. I still practice law and have the same office in the Mills building as formerly. I have very little to do with litigation, however; most of my work is advisory, which is easy and fascinating. One doesn't get much of it until the late forties, however. I never write nowadays, and what I did write long ago was ephemeral; I have not the faintest idea what it was about. I remember it was paid for on several occasions, but not to such an extent as to encourage the pursuit. All this foregoing is intended as a kind of
a buffer to the subject of my ancestry — I actually come of honest, hard-
working ancestors.''

Address — Mills building, New York city.

HENRY ADGATE STRONG.

Antecedents — Son of Edward Henry Strong, farmer, of Colchester, Conn., and of Eunice Loomis. Edward H. Strong was descended through Elijah, Ambrose, Asahel, and Josiah Strong from John Strong, jr., born in England in 1626, whose father (b. Taunton, Eng., 1605) reached Nantasket, Mass. (Hull) May 30, 1630. Mrs. Edward H. Strong was the daughter of Veach Loomis, farmer, of Goshen and Lebanon, Conn., and the granddaughter of Capt. Isaiah Loomis, a revolutionary soldier, whose father, Lieut. Thomas Loomis, was descended through three an-
cestors of the same name from John Loomis (b. England 1622) son of Joseph Loomis, a woolen draper, in Braintree, Essex county, England, who sailed from London in 1638 on the ship Susan and Ellen, arriving at Boston July 17 of the same year. Strong says the Loomis ancestry runs back to King Egbert. The Strongs had been farmers in Colchester for many generations, as had the Loomises in Lebanon.

Early life — Born in Colchester, Conn., September 10, 1846. Pre-
pared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and at Phillips Exeter academy, leaving the latter at the end of his middle year to enter Yale with the Class.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. Member of, the football team that defeated Columbia. A first colloquy at junior exhibition. Always known to the Class as "Big Strong."

After career — Entered the Albany law school in the autumn of 1873 and was graduated in May, 1874. Continued his legal studies in Troy until September, when he moved to Cohoes, N. Y. There he began the practice of his profession in January, 1875, and he has been at it ever since, and, whatever else he has gained, he has a very high standing in his community. He was elected a school commissioner for Cohoes for the year 1878-9; from March, 1879, until the spring of 1885 he was city attorney; in April, 1888, he was unanimously nominated by the republicans for mayor, but was defeated; in 1892 he was again nominated and this time elected; at the expiration of his term he was reëlected, and at the end of his second term in 1896, he was again appointed city attorney, which office he still holds. The Humane News of Albany in September, 1899, introduced an account of a lawn party given by Mrs. Strong to some poor children as follows: "Anyone who knows much about the city of Cohoes, N. Y., knows of ex-Mayor Strong of that city. The
mayor is a staunch friend of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane society, and indeed of any good work. He is a kind of humane society all alone by himself, and Mrs. Strong is just like her popular husband in her fondness for doing good.'

Family — Married June 5, 1884, Esther L. Hastings of Schenectady, who died April 22, 1901, after a long illness. A local paper in announcing her demise said: "It was her sole aim in life to do good for others, and it was not an uncommon occurrence to see her home filled with children of poor people. To these she gave instructions and helpful lessons." She had no children of her own.

Address — Cohoes, N. Y.

* ULLMAN STRONG.

Antecedents — Son of Marshall Mason Strong and Emilie Mack Ullman. Marshall M. Strong (b. Amherst, Mass., Sept. 3, 1813, d. Racine, Wis., 1864) attended Amherst college two years and Union one year. He lived in Troy, N. Y., until 1837, when he removed to Racine. He was a practicing attorney of acknowledged ability and was president of the territorial council of Wisconsin. His father, Hezekiah Wright Strong, Yale 1800 (b. Dec. 24, 1768, d. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1848) was a lawyer of Deerfield and Amherst, being for several years postmaster of the latter town. His father, Simeon Strong, LL.D., Yale 1756 (b. March 6, 1735, d. 1805) studied theology and preached for several years, but became an attorney in 1761, acquiring eminence at the bar, and was appointed a justice of the Massachusetts supreme court. He lived in Amherst. Mrs. Marshall M. Strong (b. Sturges, Mich., Jan. 12, 1831) was a daughter of Isaac J. Ullmann, a merchant of Racine, and of Delia Mack.

Early life — Born at Racine, Wis., June 30, 1851. Spent four years in the grammar school and a year and a half in Racine college before entering Yale as a freshman.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa. The secretary remembers an excellent composition he wrote on the advantages of belonging to the second division in scholarship. First colloquy stand at junior exhibition, and a second colloquy at Commencement.

After career — Studied law for eight months in the office of Frederick Ullman at Chicago, and in April, 1874, went to Europe, where he remained until November, 1875, studying French for six months at Paris and Saint Servan, and German for seven at Heidelberg, Hanover, and Berlin, and visiting Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. On returning to Chicago he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. He thenceforth practiced his profession in Chicago
until the autumn of 1900, when he removed to New York city. Just at present he has no occupation, but he intends to take up one speedily. For some years he occupied offices in Chicago with Boyce, and later he formed a partnership with N. M. Jones under the firm name of Jones & Strong, with offices in the Tacoma building. In the summer of 1895 he spent three months in travel in Germany, Switzerland, and France, and in 1898 he went to Mexico for a trip. Before undertaking the latter journey he took some lessons in Spanish, and he has since pursued the study of the language, finding it very interesting. For the last four years of his stay in Chicago he lived in a house he built in Kenilworth, a suburb fifteen miles north of the city.


Address — 65 West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

EVERETT MAYHEW SWIFT.

Antecedents — Son of Henry Augustus Swift and Mary Amelia Swift.


College honors, etc. — Gamma Nu. Won the intercollegiate single scull race at Springfield in June, 1873. A first dispute at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — To satisfy other members of his family he entered Columbia law school in the autumn of 1873 and was graduated in 1875. He practiced a little and also tried newspaper work, but finally gratified his original desire to take up medicine and after three years of study was graduated at the Homœopathic medical college in New York in the spring of 1879. He became visiting physician to the college dispensary, and in October upon passing an examination he was appointed resident physician at the Maternity hospital in Brooklyn. In the summer of 1880 he associated himself in practice with Prof. J. W. Dowling, dean of the New York Homœopathic medical college. At some time between 1884 and 1889 the secretary lost all track of him, but ultimately traced him to Flushing, Long island, whence he went somewhere about 1899 to Buena Park, Orange county, Cal. But letters forwarded from Flushing to that point were returned to the sender. It is understood that he is married and has children. Since about 1880 he had ignored all appeals for information about himself.

FRANK BIGELOW TARBEll.

Antecedents — Son of John Tarbell, a watchmaker of Boston, Mass., and of Sarah Fosdick. John Tarbell was a son of Asa Tarbell of Groton,
Mass., and of Relief Whitney. Mrs. John Tarbell was a daughter of David Fosdick, storekeeper at Charlestown, Mass., and farmer at Groton, and of Joanna Skilton.

**Early life** — Born January 1, 1853, at Groton, and prepared for college at Lawrence academy in that town.

**College honors, etc.** — Gamma Nu, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones. Woolsey scholarship in freshman year, two first prizes for sophomore compositions and a third prize for declamation in sophomore year, the first Winthrop prize in junior year, and a junior rhetorical, dividing the prize in the junior rhetorical speaking with Houghton. One of the Townsend speakers, a senior composition prize and the DeForest gold medal. Divided with Bent the third prize in the Brothers debate of sophomore year. One of the Lit. editors. Clark scholar and Douglas fellow. Philosophical oration stand at junior exhibition and valedictorian at Commencement.

**After career** — Remained in New Haven for a year after graduation as the Douglas fellow, studying philology in the graduate department of the university. Went to Europe in November, 1874, acting as a tutor to two lads until April, 1876, and thereafter until August spending his time in France and England. In the autumn of 1876 he became a tutor at Yale, and in June, 1882, he was elected an assistant professor of Greek for five years. He went to Germany in July, 1887, and attended lectures at the University of Berlin. From September, 1888, he was for a year director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. From October, 1889, until June, 1892, he was an instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard. In November, 1891, he accepted an offer to take charge of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for a term of five years beginning October 1, 1892, but having in May, 1892, been elected an associate professor of Greek at Chicago university, he obtained a reduction of his term of service at Athens to one year. He reports: "In September, 1893, I returned to this country and took up my work as associate professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. From the first I gave some courses in the history of Greek art, and in the following year was made professor of classical archaeology. I still continue, however, to give part of my time to teaching Greek literature. In 1896 I built a house near the university, where I live with three bachelor colleagues." He received a Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1879. Unmarried.

**Address** — 5730 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

*Edward Tatum.*

**Antecedents** — Son of Edward Tatum, a glass manufacturer of New
York city, and of Ann Cooper. Edward Tatum, sr., was the son of Josiah Tatum, a farmer of Woodbury, N. J., and his wife was the daughter of Dr. Moses B. Smith of Philadelphia. Tatum's family were members of the society of Friends, which was supposed to account for his extraordinary taciturnity and self effacement, not only during his college days, but also afterwards.


*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon. A first colloquy at junior exhibition and the first of the second colloquies at Commencement.

*After career* — After graduation he spent eighteen months in Europe and then a year in the New York University medical college. In 1886 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and he served for a year as demonstrator of physiology in the medical department of that institution. In the autumn of 1889 he removed from Germantown, Pa., where he had been living, to Yonkers, N. Y., and there he died suddenly from heart failure March 29, 1891. The Vigintennial Record of 1893 said:

"His brother furnishes the secretary with the following information in regard to our classmate, whose modesty never permitted him in his brief reports even to hint at the important work upon which he was engaged:

"After graduating from Yale, my brother spent a year or more in Europe, partly in pleasure and partly to perfect himself in the French and German languages. On returning home he took up the study of medicine. He lived in Philadelphia for several years after graduating, and was interested there in general hospital work, although he never practiced his profession outside of the hospitals.

"He did a great deal of experimenting, first on machines and appliances for electric lighting, and later on the destructive effects of the different electric currents on human and animal organism. He was never before the public in the character of an expert, but confined himself almost entirely to experimenting for and with some of the larger electrical companies.

"I will say that so far as I know, almost all of his work was done from a natural love of study and investigation. Personally, I never knew him to accept any remuneration for the work he did in this line. He was married about six years ago, and leaves a widow but no children.'

"Ullman Strong, who knew Tatum more intimately than than any other member of the class, contributes the following appreciative notes:

"After graduating at Yale in 1873, Edward Tatum went into his father's office to learn business, but did not find it to his taste, and abandoned it at the expiration of several months.

"His studious habits, acquired in college, he retained till his death. He did not confine himself to any one branch of learning, but made extensive reading in a number of them; among these may be mentioned philogy and astronomy.

"He was quite good at mathematics while at college, and afterwards was much interested in scientific studies. He was very thorough in every matter he took up, for example, may be mentioned yachting and amateur photography. He became interested in yachting when living with his brother at Fort Washington, on the Hudson river. He studied up the matter in a most exhaustive manner and had a boat built from a model designed by himself. Few sailors could equal him in the number and variety of knots he could tie. Of amateur photography he also made himself a master, not only learning how to manipulate successfully the camera, but
also studying the effects of the various chemicals used in the development of the plates after the picture was taken. What the practical photographer did by rote in a blind way, he accomplished from a thorough knowledge of the use and effects of the various chemicals.

"He was much interested in microscopy, and had one of the best instruments made, and acquired great skill in its use. During his stay in Europe, he became proficient in both French and German. He took his degree of M. D. after a course of study at Philadelphia, but to what extent he practiced medicine is unknown to the writer.

"He made extensive experiments with electricity, and especially with reference to its effects on the different parts of the living body. He had a workshop fitted up on his premises at Yonkers, and was engaged in these experiments at the time of his death. His untimely end in the midst of his experiments prevented him from becoming a great benefactor to humanity by making new discoveries in the use and effects of this marvelous agency.

"Tatum was emphatically a well informed man. In these days the tendency of young men who are not obliged to work for a living is to waste their time in pleasure or even worse occupations. The industry and accomplishments of our classmate are in marked contrast to all such. May his example be an incentive to us to make more of ourselves."

"The New York Medical Journal of February 22, 1890, contained an article by Tatum on 'Death from Electrical Currents' and some of the results of his studies are preserved in an article in the Electrical World for March 14, 1891, by the eminent electrician, Prof. Elihu Thomson, on 'Physiological Effects of Alternating Currents of High Frequency.' The latter paper is chiefly in Tatum's own words, and is devoted exclusively to his 'very able investigations,' to quote the language of Prof. Thomson, who prepared it for publication in consequence of our classmate's illness."

**Family** — Married April 27, 1885, Helen Viele Perkins, daughter of Dr. Augustus Viele of New York. Mrs. Tatum lives at 116 East Fortieth street, New York city.

**CHARLES HENRY THOMAS.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Dr. Charles Frederick Thomas, a prominent surgeon of Covington, Ky., and of Hannah Train.

**Early life** — Born January 6, 1851, in Pomeroy, O., whence his family moved to Covington before his college days. His preparatory studies were pursued at Chickering institute, Cincinnati, under George K. Bartholomew.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Skull and Bones. Pitcher on class nine and university nine in freshman year. Member sophomore shell crew. A dissertation at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

**After career** — Studied medicine for a year at the Miami medical college in Cincinnati, and for another at the Bellevue Hospital medical college in New York, where he was graduated in 1875, taking the third prize in a class of 190. After passing a competitive examination he entered Bellevue hospital and served for a year and a half on the house staff. In the autumn of 1876 he returned to Covington and entered upon what speedily became a successful practice there. In 1878 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Ohio medical college of Cincinnati. He has never reported to the secretary but once, but was long since declared by other members of the Class living in his neighborhood
the leading physician of Covington. A rumor reaches the secretary that he has retired from practice, and it is further asserted that he recently went to New Orleans to take charge of a large wholesale dry-goods business which had belonged to his deceased father-in-law, but letters sent to the address given below are apparently forwarded to him.

*Family* — Married at St. George's church, New York city, September 28, 1893, Georgine Holmes.

*Address* — Covington, Ky.

THOMAS PITMAN VAILLE.

*Antecedents* — Son of Henry Robert Vaille, M. D., physician and surgeon of Springfield, Mass., and of Ann Pitman, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Pitman of Albany. Dr. Vaille was a son of Thaddeus Underwood, farmer, of Marlboro, Vt., and of Mary Farr. Previous to his marriage he made the change of his name by an act of the legislature.

*Early life* — Born in Springfield January 31, 1848, prepared for college at the Williston, Mass., seminary under Dr. Henshaw, and entered Yale with the class of '71, of which he remained a member for two full years. Then, after spending some time in the study of medicine and as an assistant clerk of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, he joined '73 at the beginning of its junior year.

*College honors, etc.* — Gamma Nu. Steward of commons in senior year. A second colloquy at Commencement.

*After career* — Spent a year in the Yale divinity school and had charge of a parish in Orange, Vt., for another, but a catarrhal trouble forced him to remove to Ellis, Kan., where he engaged in stock raising for two years. Then he removed to Wa Keeney, Trego county, where he was president of the Western Kansas Stock association and where he organized the public schools of Trego county as its first superintendent of public instruction. He took an active part in politics on the stump and as a member of the republican county committee and a delegate to county and state conventions, and among some friends he was talked of for congress, but late in 1880 he left Wa Keeney to accept a position in the Union Pacific railroad offices at Kansas City, Mo. In July, 1884, he became the Union Pacific passenger agent in Buffalo, and January 1, 1886, he removed to Philadelphia to occupy a similar position there. In 1886 he was appointed southeastern passenger agent for the Chicago & Northwestern railway with his office still in Philadelphia, and in November, 1900, assistant manager of the tourist department of the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific lines with his office in Boston.

*Family* — Married in St. Louis September 20, 1877, Mrs. Agnes L. (Goodrich) Ellsworth of Orange, Vt. Children: Thomas Pitman,
born in Wa Keeney September 27, 1879, died in Kansas City September 16, 1883; Leon Alberti, born in Buffalo January 23, 1886, died the same day.

Address — 176 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

JAMES HEARTT VAN BUREN.

Antecedents—Son of James Saurin Van Buren and Harriet Adelia Stebbins. James S. Van Buren (b. Union Village, N. Y., 1819, d. 1891) a Cincinnati hardware merchant, was a son of the Rev. Peter Van Buren and Abigail Mudge, the latter originally of Boston. The Rev. Peter, who was a son of Ephraim Van Buren, was a graduate of Union college and a cousin of President Martin Van Buren. He was a Dutch reformed clergyman at Nassau, afterwards called Union Village, N. Y., and was the father of thirteen children, of whom James S. was the youngest. The family originally came from the Netherlands. Mrs. James S. Van Buren, who came from Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, N. Y., where her father was a country merchant, was the daughter of Solomon Johnson Stebbins and Ruth Allen, the latter originally of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county.

Early life — Born in Watertown, N. Y., July 7, 1850, but lived in Cincinnati while in college. Saw some service as a boy in a tea store and in a sign painter's shop. Prepared for college in Chickering institute, Cincinnati, under George K. Bartholomew.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. One of the editors of the Yale Record and one of the class historians. A second dispute at junior exhibition and a second colloquy at Commencement. Author of the ivy ode.

After career—Served for nearly a year after graduation as librarian of Brothers in Unity and Linonia, at the same time studying in the Yale divinity school. Principal of the classical department of Selleck's school at Norwalk, Conn., for five months from May, 1874. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Berkeley divinity school at Middletown, Conn., where he passed two years, being ordained a deacon May 31, 1876, at Middletown and a priest a year later at Milford, Conn. He has ministered as rector in the following parishes: St. Peter's, Milford, June, 1876, to May, 1878; Trinity, Seymour, Conn., May, 1878, to February, 1881; St. Paul's, Englewood, N. J., February, 1881, to December, 1884; St. Paul's, Newburyport, Mass., December, 1884, to July, 1890; St. Stephen's, Lynn, Mass., July, 1890, to February, 1901. He has been vice-dean of the eastern convocation and has served terms of three years as archdeacon of Lowell and five years as examining chaplain to the bishop. Since February, 1901, he has been engaged in
the missionary service in Porto Rico. He reported under date of San Juan, P. R., February 20, 1901, as follows:

"In response to a call for a volunteer to take charge of the work of the episcopal church in San Juan and other places in Porto Rico, I offered my services. I am here under the supervision of Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, who has jurisdiction over the work of our church in the island. I am minister in charge of St. John's church, San Juan, and missionary to the other parts of Porto Rico, with the duty of doing all I can for the religious, educational, and social interests of the people here, both American and Porto Rican. It is a very responsible position and one which is rich in promise."

He went abroad in 1883 and in 1895, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Belgium, and France. In 1895 he was a member of the Lynn Emergency Relief committee, and for eight years he was a director of the Lynn Boys' club. For two or three years he edited the Diocese, a missionary publication, and besides the work enumerated in the bibliographical list, printed elsewhere, he has prepared essays on "Anselm," "Cardinal Newman," "Oliver Cromwell," "English Cathedrals," "King's Lynn, England," "Theology of Robert Elsmere," etc.

Family — Married at Norwalk, Conn., April 11, 1877, Annie M. Smith, and they have one child, Albert William, born in Milford, Conn., February 17, 1878, who was graduated at Yale in 1900 with the first rank in his class, equivalent to the old time valedictory. He took first honors also at Andover and received honorable mention for the Hugh Chamberlain prize on his entrance examination at Yale. During his college course he was awarded the Woolsey scholarship, the Lucius Robinson prize for excellence in Latin for three successive years, the Winthrop prize of $200 for his knowledge of Greek and Latin poets and, on his graduation, the Macy fellowship. Last year it was announced that he had also taken the Berkeley scholarship, which had not been awarded for a number of years previously. He is now in the Yale graduate department studying epigraphy, Greek and Latin archaeology, and philology.

Address — Post office box 136, San Juan, Porto Rico.

GUSTAVUS HENRY WALD.

Antecedents — Son of Henry Wald and of Betty Mayer. Henry Wald, a native of Redwitz, Bavaria, was a merchant of Cincinnati, whose firm has been in existence there for over sixty years, the business now being carried on by one of his sons. He was a son of Seligman Wald, a Redwitz merchant, and of Ricka Kiefer. Mrs. Henry Wald, who was a native of Baireuth, Bavaria, was a daughter of Gerson Mayer, a merchant of that place, and of Duvilla Herz.
Early life — Born in Cincinnati March 30, 1853, and prepared for college at the Hughes high school in his native city.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — Entered the Harvard law school in the autumn of 1873 and was duly graduated in June, 1875. He at once returned to Cincinnati and began practice, soon after forming a partnership with Charles B. Wilby under the firm name of Wilby & Wald which has continued ever since. For two years ending in 1884 he lectured upon the law of corporations and extraordinary remedies in the Cincinnati law school. In 1891 he was nominated by the democrats for supreme judge of Ohio, but the entire party ticket was defeated in the election. Since 1896 he has been a professor in the law department of the University of Cincinnati, and upon the resignation of Judge William H. Taft, Yale '78, in March, 1900, Wald was appointed to succeed him as dean of the department. Recently he was one of the three lawyers selected to represent the Cincinnati bar in its successful attempt to prevent the proposed prize fight, former Attorney-General Harmon being another. In 1898 the University of Cincinnati conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He is a well known writer on legal subjects, and his American edition of Pollock's "Principles of Contract" was approved by Sir Frederick Pollock in his third English edition. Unmarried.

Address — 514 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

ARThUR WATSON.

Antecedents — Son of Henry Watson and Sophia Peck. Henry Watson, who was a son of Henry Watson and Julia Reed, was graduated at Trinity college in 1828 and received the same year an ad eundem degree of A. B. from Harvard, where he subsequently spent a year in graduate study. He was a lawyer and cotton planter and, after retiring from legal practice, a banker in Greensboro, Ala. The elder Henry Watson was a son of John Watson, Yale 1764, and his wife was a daughter of Elijah Fitch Reed and Hannah McLean. Mrs. Henry Watson, Arthur Watson's mother, was the daughter of Frederic Peck and Elizabeth Kennard. Frederic Peck was the son of Abijah Peck and Clarissa Stedman, and Mrs. Frederic Peck was the daughter of Michael Kennard and Polly Stevens. Of the eight Watsons appearing in the latest Yale triennial catalogue as graduated from the academical department since 1764, five were descendants of John, Arthur's great-grandfather, as were two others who were graduated in other departments. He also had as many descendants through female lines graduated there. Another great grandfather, Elijah Fitch Reed, received an honorary
medical degree from Yale, and two of his sons were graduated there. William S. Peck, Yale '48, was the brother of Watson’s mother. Moreover, his family interest in the university goes back to the beginning, for an ancestor in the seventh generation, his "tritavi pater," according to Blackstone’s table, Maj. James Fitch of Norwalk, gave to it 637 acres of land when still it was "in ovo"—i.e., he promised the gift before the charter was granted and subsequently gave the deed. This, Prof. Kingsley in his history of Yale says, was the first considerable gift received by the college.

_Early life_—Born in Greensboro, Hale county, Ala., July 28, 1851. Attended school in Germany and France from 1861 to 1865 and was prepared for college at the Round Hill school in Northampton, Mass., Josiah Clark and James F. Spaulding, principals. His home in his college days was Northampton.

_College honors, etc._—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Victim of an unprovoked assault by a New Haven policeman. Dissertation stand at junior exhibition and a first dispute at Commencement.

_After career_—For the first three years after graduation he studied law at Northampton in the office of Judge Samuel T. Spaulding and was admitted to the bar October 28, 1876. In January, 1877, he sailed from New York for San Francisco, and upon his arrival there was admitted to the California bar. In April, while with a party which was taking 160 horses from Los Angeles to Nevada, one of the company came down in the desert with small-pox, and the care of the patient fell to Watson, who brought him through the attack all right. After spending some months in Nevada, Watson returned to Los Angeles and remained there until April, 1878, when he came back to Northampton. He has been practicing law there ever since. He has held the following offices: Chairman of registrars of voters for Northampton, 1884–5; chairman of assessors of taxes, 1885–7; postmaster of Northampton, 1886–90; member of public library committee since 1891; trustee of Forbes library since 1893, being president of the board of trustees since 1896; referee in bankruptcy since August, 1898; alderman in 1896. In December, 1900, he was elected mayor of Northampton on the democratic ticket, the city having been carried the year before by a republican majority of 315. The local paper said the next day:

"Our city election yesterday was held during a downpour of rain. Rain began falling in the morning and continued through the entire day. In consequence there was a decreased vote cast, 77 less for mayor than last year. This doubtless affected the vote for Watson more than the vote for Feiker, as the voters from the outlying sections, mostly farmers, who did not all turn out, were nearly all for Watson. There were enough, however, to elect Watson, and he comes in by a majority of 78. This was a
great surprise to the Feiker men, who were confident that they would win, and some of
the more enthusiastic had put up money on the result. There was more work done for
Feiker than for Watson. The latter's workers were mostly volunteers, while the
former's were better organized and had their forces under better control. Mr. Watson
was elected mayor by the handsome majority of 78 over W. H. Feiker, the republican
candidate. Mr. Watson's victory is a clean sweep from a normal republican majority
of about 200 in city elections, to a democratic majority of 78. He also had the honor
of being the first democratic candidate elected to the office of mayor since 1896."

Watson is unmarried and lives with his sisters.

Address — Northampton, Mass.

FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER.

Antecedents — Son of Charles Baldwin Webster and Lucinda Baldwin. Charles B. Webster was the son of Benjamin Webster and Rachel Baldwin. Mrs. Charles B. Webster was the daughter of Isaac Baldwin and Morse. Webster's ancestors on both sides were for generations farmers at Litchfield, Conn.

Early life — Born in Litchfield October 17, 1850, and prepared for college at the Litchfield institute under B. W. Pettibone.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa. Took part in the races of sophomore and junior year as a member of the class barge crew. High oration stand at junior exhibition and the same at Commencement.

After career — Studied law in the office at Litchfield of Edward W. Seymour, Yale '58, later a judge of the Connecticut supreme court. From July, 1875, until the following December he practiced law in Cohoes, N. Y., in partnership with H. A. Strong of the Class. During 1876, 1877, and a part of 1878 he practiced his profession in Minneapolis, but finding the climate too severe he returned to Litchfield, where for some years he was associated professionally with Governor Charles B. Andrews, by whom he was appointed a member of a board to revise the joint stock laws of the state. He moved west in 1880 or 1881, and after trying Leadville, Col., and Butte, Mont., established himself in Missoula, Mont., in 1887, where he served two terms of two years each (1889–93) as county attorney and four years as mayor (1896–1900). In November, 1900, he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district of Montana. He has also been the masonic grand master of the state. He writes: "I have not seen a classmate in fifteen years or more, except Plato Mountjoy, who stopped over Sunday with me two or three years ago. Have heard from no one but the secretary and one letter from Whittaker."

Family — Married in Missoula June 1, 1889, Anna Caroline Bye of Decorah, Ia. Children: Lucy Beatrice, born March 22, 1890; Freder-
ick Bye, born July 17, 1892; Charles Norman, born May 1, 1897, and Anna Ingeborg, born November 29, 1900. All were born in Missoula.

Address—Missoula, Mont.

WILLIAM EFNER WHEELOCK.

Antecedents—Only son of William Almy Wheelock and Harriett Efner. William A. Wheelock (b. Providence, R. I., March 23, 1825) was graduated at the University of New York, of the council of which he is still a member and of which he was for many years the treasurer. He was in the drygoods business in New York up to middle life, and then president of the Central National bank. He is now a director of the Central National bank, the Equitable Life Assurance society, the American Surety company, and other organizations. He is the son of Joseph Wheelock, cashier of a bank in Providence, until he moved to New York, and of Amelia Ames. Joseph Wheelock was a son of Col. Moses Wheelock (m. Lydia Bond) of the revolutionary army, who was descended through Ephraim (m. Priscilla Plimpton) and Eleazer Wheelock (m. Mary Chenery) from the Rev. Ralph Wheelock. The latter was born in England about 1600 and is believed to have taken his M. A. degree at Cambridge in 1631 and to have come to America in 1637. He settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1638 and died in Medfield January 11, 1683. The first and second presidents of Dartmouth college were the grandson and great-grandson respectively of Eleazer Wheelock. The Rev. Ralph is supposed to have been a direct descendant of William de Wheelock of King John's time. Mrs. William A. Wheelock was a daughter of Elijah Doty Efner (b. Schoharie co., N. Y., March 19, 1791, d. Buffalo, July 4, 1873) prominent among the early residents of Buffalo, where he was a merchant tailor, and where he settled previous to the war of 1812. His parents were Joseph Efner, tanner, an emigrant to Schoharie county from Holland, and Ruth Doty, an English quakeress. E. D. Efner was present as a commissary at the battle of Tippecanoe, participated in the war of 1812, was surrendered with Hull's army at Detroit, and saw much of the fighting on the Niagara frontier, including the capture of Buffalo. An autobiographical account of his adventures is among the publications of the Buffalo Historical society. His wife was Sophia Dorchester, originally of Utica.

Early life—Born in Manchester, England, where his parents were temporarily living, January 26, 1852. His home while in college was New York city. Prepared for college under a private tutor, Prof. William Macy, at one time of Union college.
College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Psi Upsilon. Member of the sophomore barge crew and of the junior shell crew.

After career — Entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the autumn of 1873 and received his medical degree February 1, 1876. As the result of a competitive examination he was appointed a physician to Bellevue hospital, in which capacity he acted until April 1, 1878, being house physician for the last six months. For five weeks in the summer of 1878 he served on the New York city board of health as an assistant sanitary inspector. From November, 1878, until 1883 he practiced his profession in New York, being for most of this time one of the attending physicians in the Demilt dispensary and one of the assistant medical examiners for the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York. In 1883 he gave up medical work of every description, devoting much time for a couple of years to the study of French and German. In the autumn of 1883 he entered the Columbia law school, where he was duly graduated in April, 1885. After studying law for a year in the office of Martin & Smith, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1886, and practiced in New York until May, 1889. He then took up the systematic study of botany under Dr. N. L. Britton of Columbia university, and in October, 1890, he was appointed by President Low an honorary fellow in botany. While he remained in New York his work consisted in the systematic study of groups of plants selected by Prof. Britton. He has published two monographs on botanical subjects, and was for two years treasurer of the Torrey Botanical club of New York. He has a cottage at East Hampton, Long island, where he lives from June until September each year. His home during the winter months has been at Morristown, N. J., since the summer of 1897, and he visits New York only when it is necessary to look after his affairs.

Family — Married October 27, 1885, Emily Charlotte, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York. Children: John Hall, born in Far Rockaway September 9, 1886; William Almy, born in New York May 9, 1888, died in Morristown June 19, 1897; Emily Hall, born in Morristown October 11, 1898.

Address — 5 Morris avenue, Morristown, N. J.

* SAMUEL NELSON WHITE.

Antecedents — Son of Kenneth George White, lawyer and United States commissioner in New York city, and of Jane Elizabeth Nelson. Kenneth G. White was a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., where his father, Dr. Delos White, and grandfather, Dr. Joseph White, were well known physicians and surgeons in their day. Kenneth G. White's
mother was Eliza Little, daughter of Dr. David Little and Alice Loomis. They all came originally from Connecticut. Mrs. Kenneth G. White was a daughter of Judge Samuel Nelson of the United States supreme court and of Catherine Russell of Cooperstown, N. Y., who was a daughter of John Russell and Elizabeth Williams of Cooperstown. John Russell was a descendant of a John Russell who settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1635, and whose grandson, the Rev. Samuel Russell, lived in Branford, Conn. It was in the latter's study that the clergymen met and founded Yale college.


*College honors, etc.*—Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi.

*After career*—Spent the summer of 1873 in Europe and in the autumn entered the Columbia law school, where he was duly graduated in May, 1875. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in New York. In 1881 and 1882 he reported the decisions of the United States circuit court for the Federal Reporter, and in the latter year he was appointed an examiner and master in chancery and a United States commissioner. In January, 1884, he became a member of the law firm of Whitlock, Simonds & White. Before changing his residence from College Point to New York he had in 1877 run as an independent candidate for justice of the peace, and been beaten by the liquor element, and had in 1879 declined a democratic nomination for member of the assembly for the second district of Queens county. It was a common remark at the reunion of the Class in 1883 that no member of it had shown more marked signs of development than Nell White, and, chiefly as the result of his remarks at the class supper, he was selected to speak for '73 at the alumni dinner the next day, an office he was unable to perform, being obliged to leave New Haven at too early an hour. While in the full tide of a prosperous and happy career he was cut down by death at his home in New York November 23, 1885. The details were thus given in the Quindecennial Record published in 1889:

"He was attacked by illness as early as September, but apparently recovered. October 15 he has taken down by what his physician called walking typhoid. He so far improved as to be able to leave his room and was down stairs for three days, during one of which Crocker, who was in town, saw him. A relapse, from no apparent cause, occurred, and when the fever ceased it was followed by congestion of the lungs and pneumonia, which proved fatal just three weeks from the date of the relapse and five from that of the original attack. The last two weeks he was constantly delirious. During this time his wife was also very ill and unable to see him, and it is possible that his anxiety on her account may have aggravated his own disease. He was buried
at Buffalo, his widow’s home, Thanksgiving day. His death was deeply regretted by the class, which rested high hopes in his vigorous intellect and manly character, and upon which his speech at the decennial supper had made a marked impression. The following extract from a letter received just after White’s death from a member of the Class (W. C. Stewart) well expresses the general sentiment:

"Nell White was the first man of my class to whom I was introduced at New Haven in 1869, and our friendship has ever since continued unbroken by even a single quarrel or misunderstanding. We were chums during senior year, and that close association with him certainly gave me opportunity to learn and appreciate the sterling good qualities that endeared him to all his friends. While he never wished or sought after mere popularity, those who knew him intimately remained his warm friends during his life-time, and I know that his classmates at large will receive the news of his death with deep sorrow and regret.

"During the last few years we had somewhat drifted apart, and met infrequently; but this only caused our meetings when they did take place to be more enjoyable and cordial than any daily meeting could possibly be. We made more of the event.

"He would most certainly have made his mark at the bar of our city. He was not only thoroughly educated in the law, but he was singularly careful and cautious in the details of his profession. In the few cases where I was brought in contact with him professionally, the accuracy of his legal knowledge was particularly noticeable. As a public speaker he was fluent and impressive, and carried the conviction to his listeners that he understood and meant whatsoever he said.

"The sympathy of our class will go out to his wife and relations, especially under the singularly sad circumstances that attended his sudden death. It counts for little in the hour of their bereavement, but in the future it may gratify them to know that we who knew him well feel in Nell White’s death we have lost a classmate whom we were proud to love as a friend and esteem as a man."

Family — Married in Buffalo June 14, 1882, Grace Ingersoll Prince. Since his death Mrs. White has made Buffalo again her home.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITTAKER.

Antecedents — Son of James Whittaker, merchant, and Olive Lyon. James Whittaker’s father, who bore the same name, was a farmer living near Baltimore, Md. Mrs. James Whittaker, jr., was the daughter of Dr. James Lyon and of Mary Lyon, both of Frederick City, Md.

Early life — Born in Covington, Ky., August 12, 1853, and his home was in that city in his college days. His preparatory studies were carried on at the Hughes high school in Cincinnati.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa. A dissertation at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — For about two years after graduation he was on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 1875 he went to Chicago and became a reporter for the Evening Post, at the same time reading law with Paddock & Ide of Chicago and attending lectures at the Union College of Law, where he was graduated in the summer of 1876. In July, 1877, he went to Europe as a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer and studied law about nine months at the University of Heidelberg. After traveling through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland he wrote up the Paris exposition of 1878 for the Enquirer, returning to Cincinnati in September, when he was admitted to the bar. He has
been in practice there ever since. From January, 1891, to May, 1894, he was assistant corporation counsel of Cincinnati, and on the passage of the bankruptcy law in 1898 he was appointed a referee in bankruptcy for the district of Hamilton county. He is the author or editor of a number of legal works which are cited in the class bibliography on another page, and in the early eighties he edited a law publication, the Weekly Law Bulletin. In 1886 he attended the exercises in celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the University of Heidelberg. He lives at 1743 McMillan street, Walnut Hills.

Family — Married at Camden, O., August 17, 1893, Carrie A. Gardner. A son, William Russell Whittaker, was born October 24, 1896.

Address — 23 Wiggins block, Cincinnati, O.

FREDERICK STANTON WICKS.

Antecedents — Son of Edward Bartlett Wicks and Mary Babcock. Edward B. Wicks, a banker and merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., was the son of John Wicks, a farmer of North Guilford, Conn., and later of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y. John Wicks’s father, a North Guilford farmer, was the great-grandson of the immigrant, John Wix, who came from England to Montauk point, Long island, about 1730. Mrs. Edward B. Wicks was the daughter of Asa Babcock — a descendant of James Babcock, one of the pilgrim immigrants to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship Anne in 1623 — a farmer of Truxton, N. Y., and of Betsey Noyes. Her first husband, Charles J. Lynde, Yale ’38, lost his life at the burning of the steamer Erie a few miles west of Buffalo in 1841, and his wife was the only woman among the cabin passengers who was rescued from the flames and water. She was the sister of the mother of Edward Noyes Westcott, author of “David Harum.” Her descent is traced four generations back to Col. Peleg Noyes of Stonington, Conn., and five generations further to John Howland, who married Elizabeth Lillie, both of the Mayflower.

Early life — Born at Syracuse, April 25, 1851, and prepared for college at the school there of Isaac Bridgman, formerly of Andover.

College honors, etc.— Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. Member of the junior promenade committee and delegate to the D. K. E. convention in junior year. Member of the class nine that defeated the Harvard freshmen and treasurer of the university ball club. A first dispute at junior exhibition and a second dispute at Commencement.

After career — Spent the summer and autumn of 1873 with Prof. Marsh’s expedition to the west and in December began the study of the law in the office of A. Judd Northrup in Syracuse. In October, 1874,
he entered the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in 1876. He has practiced in Syracuse continuously since, being associated with Mr. Northrup under the firm name of Northrup & Wicks from January 1, 1877, until 1882, when his partner was elected to the bench. He made European trips in 1868, 1882, 1888, and 1890, and early in 1900, with his family, participated as a guest in an extended tour through California and the northwest. He has been actively interested in street railways in Syracuse.

**Family** — Married in Trinity church, Chicago, April 24, 1889, Lily Moulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Doane. Children; Stanton Doane, born in Syracuse April 21, 1890, died April 23, 1890; Stanton Doane, born at Chicago January 4, 1892; Bartlett, born at Chicago April 16, 1895; John Doane, born at Syracuse July 8, 1896.

**Address** — 13 Syracuse Savings Bank building, Syracuse, N. Y.

**ROBERT WILLIAMS.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Wareham Williams and Ellen Elizabeth Thatcher. Wareham Williams, who was a drygoods merchant of Norwich, Conn., was a son of Nathan Williams and Philena Day of Pomfret, Conn., and Nathan, who was a farmer, was descended through Joseph Williams of Pomfret (m. Ludy Witter) and William Williams of Pomfret (m. Sarah Stevens) from Samuel Williams (m. Sarah May) of Roxbury, Mass., grandson of Robert Williams of Roxbury, who came from Norwich, England, in June, 1637. Mrs. Samuel Williams, jr., was a daughter of Joseph Stevens of Roxbury (m. Joanna Winchester). Mrs. Joseph Williams was a daughter of Nathan Witter of Brooklyn, Conn. (m. Keziah Branch). Mrs. Nathan Williams was a daughter of John Day of Killingly, Conn. (m. Anise Bowman). Mrs. Wareham Williams was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thatcher of Thompson, Conn., and Sarah Mills. Robert Williams's ancestry entitles him to eligibility to the Society of Colonial Wars.

**Early life** — Born in Norwich July 11, 1852, and prepared for college at the Norwich Free academy under William Hutchison, Yale '54.

**College honors, etc.** — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

**After career** — Passed the first eight months after graduation in the Thames National bank at Norwich and then became check and clearing house clerk in the Continental National bank of New York, which position he resigned in August, 1875, to accept that of clerk to the superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota railway, now the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. In August, 1878, he became purchasing agent of this road; in June, 1880, assistant superintendent
as well as purchasing agent; in August, 1881, superintendent; in 1884, vice-president as well as superintendent; and in May, 1893, general superintendent as well as vice-president. He writes: "This railway has now a mileage of 1,300. It is being extended to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and trains will be running to these cities by September, 1901. The road passes through the most prosperous sections of Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, which accounts for its heavy business and good returns."

Family—Married at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1889, Mary Foster, daughter of Charles Bard. They have one daughter, Ellen Elizabeth, born in Cedar Rapids July 21, 1893.


SCHUYLER P. WILLIAMS.

Antecedents—Ninth child of Douglas Williams and Sophronia G. Holcomb. Douglas Williams was a typical New England farmer who lived successively in New Hartford,—where he married September 2, 1827—Barkhamsted, and Southington, Conn., and who at one time, leaving his farm in the care of his wife and older sons, traveled the entire length of the southern states as a Yankee clock peddler, meeting with some thrilling experiences, as it was the nullification period, and northerners were unpopular. He was a son of Charles Williams, a farmer of Prospect, Conn., and of Polly McDonald, a direct descendant of an illustrious Scotch family of McDonalds. Mrs. Douglas Williams was a daughter of Phineas Holcomb and Elizabeth Moore, both natives of Granby, Conn., whence they moved to New Hartford. Phineas Holcomb was a farmer and a revolutionary veteran, having served in Capt. Matthew Smith’s company of Gen. Waterbury’s state brigade of 1781.

Early life—Born August 30, 1849, in Pleasant Valley, Barkhamsted, Conn., he moved with his parents at the age of eight to a well stocked farm of 160 acres, nearly all under cultivation, in Southington, Conn., and here he enjoyed an opportunity for physical training which he has never regretted utilizing. Southington was his home until he married, and in Southington his father and mother were buried. After courses at the old time district schoolhouse, the modern village school, and the local academy, he received his final preparation for college at the Hudson River institute, Claverack, N. Y., at the hands of Simeon T. Frost, Yale ’57, and William McAfee, Yale ’64, delivering the Greek valedictory address upon graduation there.

College honors, etc.—Delta Kappa. Substitute catcher on the class nine, in which capacity he helped to win the game over Harvard in freshman year. Played in the memorable Yale-Columbia football game
of November 16, 1872, the statement of the Yale Record to the contrary notwithstanding. Universally known to his classmates as "Shorty" Williams. A second colloquy at junior exhibition.

*After career* — For a year after graduation he taught in the Rev. T. D. Murphy's boarding school at Granby, Conn. He then became principal of a large graded school at Plainville, Conn., where he remained until 1891. During this period the schools of the town were consolidated and a high school course arranged, with Williams as principal of the high school and superintendent of the schools. Refusing the principalship of the Meriden high school and the superintendency of schools at Ypsilanti, Mich., he became in 1891 supervising principal of the largest grammar school in Bridgeport, having under him twenty assistants and over 1,000 children, and this position he still occupies. In 1891 he was president of the Connecticut State Teachers' association, having previously held all the minor offices in that body. He was for many years a Sunday school superintendent and the executive officer of the congregational church society of Plainville, and he has repeatedly served as a delegate to republican state conventions.

*Family* — Married November 11, 1875, Josephine E. Woodruff of Southington, Conn., and they have one child, Martha J.

*Address* — Post office box 305, Bridgeport, Conn.

* Seth Weston Williams.

*Antecedents* — Son of Charles Williams and Eliza A. Weston. Charles Williams (b. Easton, Mass., Aug. 1, 1816, d. 1894) a large manufacturer in iron, at Nashua, N. H., and mayor of that city in 1876, was the son of Lieut. Seth Williams (b. Easton, Mass., Jan. 29, 1776) and of Sarah Mitchael, daughter of Col. Abiel Mitchael of Bridgewater, Mass., who took an active part in the revolution and represented Easton in the legislature for several terms. Lieut. Seth Williams, who was a tanner and farmer and participated in the war of 1812, was the son of Maj. Edward Williams (b. Easton, Jan. 28, 1751) farmer, and of Sarah Lothrope of Bridgewater. Maj. Edward's father, Seth Williams (b. Bridgewater, May 21, 1722, m. Susanna Forbs) was descended through Josiah of Bridgewater from Benjamin of Easton, sixth son of Richard Williams of Taunton, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, to America in 1632. It is not improbable that he was a kinsman of Roger Williams, and tradition has it that he was a relative of Oliver Cromwell. Mrs. Charles Williams (b. Antrim, N. H., May 15, 1824) who is still living, is the daughter of Captain Southwick Weston and Sarah Stuart McCauley. Capt. Southwick Weston (b. Amherst, N. H., March 8, 1783, d. Antrim July 8, 1850,) farmer and carpenter, was the son of
Deacon Southwick Weston (b. Amherst, N. H., Nov. 19, 1751, m. Mary DeLancy, d. Antrim May 11, 1831) farmer, who was stationed at the rail fence in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was descended through Ebenezer (m. Mehitable Southwick of Salem) and Thomas (b. Reading, Mass.) from John Weston, who came from England to Salem in 1644, and settled in Reading, Mass., in 1651-2. His was the first marriage in Reading.

Early life — Born in Nashua, April 15, 1849. Prepared for college at the Nashua high school and at Phillips academy, Andover, and entered Yale with '72. He spent freshman year with that class, but on account of trouble with his eyes left New Haven for a year, which was spent in manual labor. He joined '73 at the beginning of sophomore year.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. A second prize for declamation in sophomore year. Second colloquies both at junior exhibition and at Commencement.

After career — Having spent a year in travel in Europe and in the holy land, he began the study of medicine in September, 1874, in the office of Dr. James R. Wood in New York city, and at the Bellevue Hospital medical school, where he was graduated in 1876, taking the Flint prize for excellence in physiology. The same year he went abroad again and studied the German classics under Prof. Salsbach of Heidelberg, and pathological anatomy under Dr. Virchow of Berlin. He also went through a course of special work with the microscope in the laboratory of Prof. Arnold at Heidelberg. He returned to New York in October, 1877, and was admitted to Bellevue hospital on a competitive examination and would have become the house physician had he lived until October 1, 1879. In the midst of his hospital duties he prepared an exhaustive paper on the "Etiology and Pathology of Pott's Disease of the Spine," which was awarded by the faculty of the hospital the Sayre prize of $200 for originality of research and clearness of thought. He died September 20, 1879, at the Preble house, Portland, Me., while on his way home from the Maine coast, where he had been spending his summer vacation. The Bellevue hospital records contain the following memorial, contributed by Robert J. Carlisle, M. D.:

"Seth Weston Williams, 3d medical div.: 1880-1. Died while senior assistant. A. B. Yale, 1873, M. D., Bellevue, 1876. Graduated in the German classics, University of Heidelberg, 1878; in Berlin, 1876–1877; Heidelberg, 1877; General hospital, Vienna, 1877; awarded Flint prize in physiology, 1876; and author of Sayre prize essay on 'Etiology and Pathology of Pott's Disease,' 1879. While on his vacation during his senior service Williams was suddenly attacked with severe neuralgic pain in his right eye; on the fifth day afterward vomiting began, followed by right
side hemiplegia; on the sixth day, dysphonia and dysphagia; these symptoms progressively deepened, and he finally succumbed on the 11th day of his illness.

"Born in Nashua, N. H., April 15, 1849.
"Died in Portland, Me., Sept. 20, 1879.
"Cause, acute encephalitis, forming abscess of the cerebellum, pneumonia. (Post-mortem diagnosis.)

"He took a course of study in pathological anatomy under Prof. Virchow of Berlin, and a course of special work with the microscope in the laboratory of Prof. Arnold at Heidelberg. Purity of thought and of action were the silent forces that drew about him a large number of friends. He endeavored to make his life one of usefulness and seriously entertained the idea of accepting the professorship offered him by the American Board of Foreign Missions at Aintab (the Central Turkey college) northern duty Syria. An abiding faith in God and conscientiousness in the discharge of every duty were the distinguishing traits of his character."

FRANK HERBERT WRIGHT.

Antecedents—Son of George Augustus Wright and Huldah Merrill Gordon. George A. Wright (b. Portland, Me., 1819, died there 1888) studied at the Cambridge law school, practiced law in Portland, but was for about forty years connected with the Ocean Insurance company of that city as secretary, treasurer, and president, and was an authority on marine matters. He was a son of Christopher Wright, capitalist, a native of Marshfield, Mass., and a quartermaster in the war of 1812, and of Abigail Baker, a native of Falmouth, now Portland, whose father was a warm friend of Commodore Preble. Her grandson possesses a cane marked "E. P. x J. B." (Edward Preble to Josiah Baker.) Christopher Wright's mother, Rebecca Rogers, was the daughter of Zaccheus Rogers, a shipbuilder, whose father, Thomas Rogers, came over in the Mayflower. An ancestor of Christopher Wright bearing the same name was one of the English gentry who furnished the capital for the prosecution of the Guy Fawkes conspiracy. Mrs. George A. Wright was the daughter of Joshua Gordon, ship owner and sea captain, a descendant of the Scotch clan of Gordons, and of Susan Kimball, a native of Waterford, Me.

Early life—Born at Wayne, Me., April 10, 1850, but his home in early life was at Portland. Prepared for college at Phillips Exeter (N. H.) academy under Gideon L. Soule.

College honors, etc. — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Short stop on the victorious freshman nine and during senior year on the university nine. Coxswain junior barge crew.

After career—For about four years immediately after graduation he was with the New York drygoods commission house of Deering, Milliken & Co. A brief visit to the west and a subsequent attack of pneumonia in Portland determined him in June, 1877, to remove to Colorado, and after an experience of a year and a half in stock raising he settled in
Denver and was engaged successively in various forms of business—the manufacture of baking powder and the sale of miners’ outfits, produce, bicycles and baseball goods, and real estate successively. He was also for several years from 1893 cashier of the Abstract, Title Insurance & Trust company of Denver. In 1895–6 he was deputy register of the state land board of Colorado under Governor McIntire, and in 1896–7 was in Mexico in charge of a mine for him. He took an active part in athletics, and was the first president of the Denver Athletic club. He prospered until the panic of 1893, which, he says, “struck me for $75,000 or $100,000 and knocked my pins out, requiring a new start.” He came east in 1898 looking out for a new field of operations, and, not finding just what he wanted, became the cashier for a New York law firm. He says he is “digging along in a humdrum way and hoping to strike something again to turn to more actively.”


Address—Care Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, 54 Wall street, New York city.

NON-GRADUATES.

*DAVID ROOT ALDEN.

Son of William H. Alden and Harriet Riley. Born in Dover, N. H., November 20, 1851. Lived in Westfield, Conn., while in college. Prepared at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven. Member of Delta Kappa. Left the class during junior year, was with ’74 for a brief period, and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific school in 1876. He was engaged in the United States coast survey at New Haven and at Philadelphia and then pursued his profession of railroad engineering, especially in connection with the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. In the autumn of 1881 he went to South America and found employment as one of the chief engineers on a new railroad in the United States of Colombia. He died of South American fever at Buenaventura, Colombia, July 21, 1882.

WILLIAM CALDWELL ANDERSON.

Donaldson, LL. D. He remained in the Class for only about a month at the beginning of freshman year, having decided that his health, never vigorous, would be unequal to the assiduity required.

After career — He entered Lafayette college, from the classical department of which he was graduated in 1873. Read law in Pittsburg under Major A. M. Brown from September, 1873, until February, 1875, when he went to New Haven and pursued for a year an elective course of study in the Yale law school. Admitted to the Pittsburg bar July 16, 1876, and has practiced there ever since. In 1879 he received an honorary degree of L.L. B. from Yale. He is the author of several legal works, some of which are noted in the accompanying bibliography. He writes: "I have never felt entitled to enrolment as a member of '73 and prefer not to seem to presume to such worthy standing. Another reason for not forwarding my autobiography is that my life has been uneventful. Any achievements by me have been of the character one may not proclaim aloud in the synagogue. I have always been glad I got to New Haven, that I was one of the 'passus sum jam' co-laborers, and that it was my privilege to return to the university for postgraduate study." Married July 10, 1884, Elizabeth K. Pershing, vice-president of the Pittsburg Woman's college.

Address — 435 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

BOUDINOT CURRIE ATTERBURY.


After career — Left the Class toward the end of sophomore year and for two years was engaged in the grain and produce business in New York city and then spent a year on a farm in Poughkeepsie. At the end of a three year course at the Bellevue Hospital medical school, during which he also traveled in Palestine and devoted some time to medical study in Paris, he was graduated in 1878. After some practice in New York and six months more of study in Paris hospitals, he started for China in September, 1879, in accordance with a plan kept more or less in view from the beginning of his professional study, under an appointment from the Presbyterian Board as a medical missionary. After acquiring a command of the Chinese language he established at his own expense a hospital in Peking. This he conducted with excellent results for many years. At one time while temporarily in charge of the viceroy's hospital at Tientsin he had under him a class of seven Chinese
medical students who had been recalled from their studies in the United States by their government. Ultimately he was compelled by the condition of his wife’s health to return to the United States, and he has since devoted himself to missionary work among the Chinese of San Francisco.

**Family** — Married in Tientsin August 30, 1890, Mary Josephine Lowrie. Children: Boudinot Bakewell, born in Peking in July, 1892; Daisy, born in 1896; Olive, born in 1898.

**Address** — 911 Stockton street, San Francisco, Cal.

**WILLIAM EDGAR BEARDSLEY.**

**Antecedents** — Son of Dr. Lucius Nichols Beardsley of Milford, Conn., and of Betsey Ann Coley. Dr. L. N. Beardsley (d. 1880) who was graduated at the Yale medical school in 1838, was the son of Agar Beardsley, farmer, of Monroe, Conn. Mrs. L. N. Beardsley was the daughter of Ebenezer Bradley Coley, principal of Union Hall seminary in New York city.

**Early life** — Born in Milford November 6, 1850. Prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven.

**College honors, etc.** — Delta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

**After career** — Left the Class at the end of junior year and went through two terms with the class of ’74. Spent the year 1874–5 in the Yale medical school and the year 1875–6 in the Bellevue Hospital medical school, being graduated in March, 1876. As a result of competitive examinations he secured positions successively in the Blackwell’s island lunatic asylum and the Brooklyn city hospital, each of which he held for the greater part of a year. After practicing for a year with his father in Milford he opened an office in January, 1878, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has pursued his profession ever since with much success, according to the testimony of other physicians. He was for five years a member of the Brooklyn board of health. Until two years ago he had been for many years a visiting surgeon to the Eastern District hospital of Brooklyn and a consulting surgeon to the Central Throat hospital. He has been a member of the Kings County Medical society, the Kings County Medical association, and the Brooklyn Surgical society, before which he has read papers on professional subjects. He has apparently never ceased to regret his failure to remain with the Class through the full course, and his communications to the secretary always refer to this as a serious matter to him.

**Family** — Married in Brooklyn October 31, 1878, Millie Braisted. A daughter, Constance, was born in Brooklyn February 11, 1889.

**Address** — 101 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
SAMUEL LESLIE BECKLEY.

Son of Samuel Marvin Beckley and Margaret D. Van Antwerp. Born in New York city June 15, 1851, and prepared for college at the Columbia grammar school. Member of Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, and Psi Upsilon. Left the Class at the end of junior year and afterwards entered the class of '74 of the University of New York during its junior year and was duly graduated. Soon after receiving his degree he was attacked by brain fever and, after a short illness, died September 4, 1874, at his father's house in East Twenty-fourth street, New York city. He is remembered as an open-hearted, agreeable associate who would go any length to do a classmate a kindness.

THOMAS ARMSTONG BENT.

Early life—Son of David J. Bent and Emeline M. Armstrong. Born in Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., April 23, 1844. Studied at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, and entered Yale with '72, with which class he remained, however, for only a part of the first term of freshman year. Was a member of '73 from the beginning of its course to the latter part of junior year and had the reputation of being the best public speaker in the Class. Member of Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, and Psi Upsilon. Took a second and a third prize for sophomore compositions and the first prize in the Brothers debate of freshman year, and divided with Tarbell the third prize in that of sophomore year.

After career—Entered '74 as a junior and was duly graduated with that class. His brief later career is thus recorded in the Class Record printed in 1880:

"After hesitating for some time between the law and the ministry, he decided in favor of the latter, and entered the protestant-episcopal divinity school in West Philadelphia in the autumn of 1874. He had been brought up as a presbyterian, but had always inclined toward the episcopal church. He became enthusiastic over his work, and during the last year of his life, being a member of the senior class at the divinity school, he had charge of a mission chapel at Clifton, a suburb of Philadelphia. The chapel has since become St. Stephen's church. At his boarding-place, near it, he died on October 31, 1876, of pleuro pneumonia, after an illness of about three weeks. He bore his sufferings with wonderful patience, and, when informed that the chances were against his recovery, said it would be right, and that he felt ready for death. He was believed to be much better, and had himself spoken of getting well, when, while sitting up in bed, his head suddenly fell back, and in a moment all was over. He was buried in Parkesburg. During the last portion of his life, contact with the world had rubbed away his eccentricities and had given full play to his warm heart, his hopeful spirit, and his brilliant powers. Although in the compilation of this Record it has been the rule to omit all reference to achievements of the members of the Class while still in college, it may be mentioned that Bent in 1871 wrote a Sunday school book entitled 'Trials and Trust,' which was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication."
**HERBERT ELMORE BENTON.**

_Early life_—Son of Daniel Lamson Benton, farmer, of Bethlehem, Conn., and of Sarah Maria Starr. Born July 31, 1879, in that part of Litchfield, Conn., which has since been set off as the town of Morris. Brought up on his father's farm in Bethlehem and worked for a year and a half in the Diamond Match company's factory in Westville, Conn. Attended Gen. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial institute in New Haven and entered Yale with '72, of which he remained a member until the end of junior year.

_College honors, etc._—Gamma Nu, Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. President of the university ball club. One of the Courant editors and one of the Psi U. delegates in junior year.

_After career_—Entered the Class in the middle of its junior year and left it during the second term of senior year. In the autumn of 1873 he joined the Yale law school, where he was graduated in 1875, supporting himself during his course by acting as city editor and later as editor-in-chief of the New Haven Press. In February, 1875, he became night editor of the New Haven Palladium, and in 1879 editor of that paper, resigning in 1885, his eyesight having become impaired, to accept a position as clerk of the New Haven court of common pleas, to which he was appointed by his warm friend, Judge John P. Studley, ex-Yale '72. In April, 1893, he resigned his clerkship and entered upon the practice of the law in New Haven, soon acquiring a good clientele. For six years he was a member of the New Haven city council, serving for one term as a councilman and for two as an alderman, and later he was president of the board of police commissioners. In 1888 he was the republican candidate for state senator and reduced the ordinary democratic majority by about one-half. He was chairman of the republican state central committee from 1890 until 1895, when he resigned upon being elected by the legislature commissioner of the Connecticut school fund, which office he still held at the time of his death. He was for three years president of the Republican League club of New Haven and he had served a term as master of Hiram lodge of freemasons. He died at his home in Whalley avenue, July 23, 1898, from fatty degeneration of the heart, hastened by an attack of appendicitis and malarial fever. In the New Haven Chamber of Commerce year book for 1899 the report of the necrologist (William E. Chandler) says of Benton:

"He was a ready, forceful, and effective speaker and debater, and during gubernatorial and presidential campaigns he was always in demand. He was a man of many friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his genial disposition and by his straightforward, square methods of dealing with his fellow men. Mr. Benton honored every position that he held, and he could be relied on in every spot and place. One always knew where to find him."

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*THADDEUS CLARK BETTS.*

Son of Charles C. Betts and Mary E. Bissell. Charles C. Betts was a son of Thaddeus Betts, Yale ’07, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut and United States senator, and Mrs. Charles C. Betts was the daughter of Clark Bissell, Yale ’06, LL.D., governor of Connecticut, a judge of the Connecticut supreme court, and Kent professor of law at Yale. Born in Norwalk, Conn., April 19, 1852, and prepared for college at the Wilton, Conn., academy under Edward Olmstead, Yale ’45. Member of Gamma Nu. Remaining with the Class for only a few weeks of the first term of freshman year, he was for a year a clerk in a New York commission house. Returning to his home, he was for a time a bookkeeper in the Norwalk mills, going thence to Texas to engage in sheep raising. He died of typhoid fever in Friar Town, Tex., December 25, 1877, and was buried in Norwalk.

WILLIAM BURGER BININGER.

_Early life_—Son of Abraham Bininger, wine importer of New York, and of Elisabeth S. Draper. Born in New York city June 11, 1852, and prepared for college at Sing Sing under a private tutor, Charles T. Collins, Yale ’67. With the Class from the beginning of the course until the end of the junior year. Member of Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, and Psi Upsilon. Campaign president of Delta Kappa. Joined ’74 at the beginning of its junior year and was graduated with it, being a member of Scroll and Key in its senior year.

_After career_—Was engaged with his father in the wine business in New York from 1874 until September, 1885, when he joined the staff of the New York Star, which ex-Governor Dorsheimer had just bought and reorganized. When Dorsheimer died, in May, 1889, Bininger took an editorial position in the office of the New York Herald, which he is supposed to be still holding, although he has not replied to any of the secretary’s communications.

_Address_—Herald editorial rooms, New York city.

*CHARLES PARKER BODFISH.*

Son of David Bodfish and Keziah L. Bartlett. Born March 23, 1851, in Wareham, Mass., which was his home so long as he lived. Prepared for college at the Pierce academy in Middleborough, Mass., and at the Wareham high school. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon.
He was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in the second term of freshman year, which the sentiment of the Class attributed at the time to the fact that he lived in one of the ill-ventilated sleeping rooms of the Athenaeum for purposes of economy. He was taken home by a classmate in February, 1870, and died of rheumatic fever May 28. His was the first death in the Class.

*JOSEPH UNANGST BROWN.*

Antecedents—Son of William Daniel Brown and Susan Margaret Unangst. William D. Brown, who was a Pennsylvania lumber merchant and amassed a fortune but suffered reverses before his death in 1897, was the son of Joseph Brown (b. near Easton, Northampton co., Pa.) a prosperous farmer and a member of the Pennsylvania legislature about 1856, and of Lydia Hummel (b. near Bethlehem, Northampton co.). Mrs. William D. Brown was the daughter of Joseph Unangst (b. Hecktown, near Bethlehem) another prosperous and respected farmer, and of Susan Reidener (b. Friedensville, Lehigh co.).

Early life—Born in Easton, Pa., July 18, 1851, and prepared for college at Claverack and at S. T. Frost’s Amenia, N. Y., school. With ’73 from the beginning of the course till the end of junior year. A member of Delta Kappa and of the sophomore barge crew. Began junior year again with ’74 and was duly graduated with that class.

After career—Studied law at his home in Easton with B. F. Packenthall and was admitted to the bar there in April, 1877, practicing until 1884, when, having a lumber property on his hands which was going to waste, he engaged in the lumber business in Wyoming county. He enjoyed the outdoor life and excitement, and followed his new calling there and in Brooklyn, N. Y., with varied success. In the winter of 1894-5 he met with serious reverses in a lumber venture in which the bulk of his resources was at stake, and, crippled in fortune and with impaired health, he returned to the practice of the law in Scranton, where he was admitted to the bar June 24, 1895. Here he followed his profession almost to the very hour of his death, which came Tuesday, May 30, 1899, as the result of a paralytic stroke suffered two days earlier. He was unmarried. The following resolutions were drawn up by a committee of the local bar consisting of E. C. Newcomb, J. C. Vaughan, and Nathan Vidaver:

"Resolved, That in the death of Joseph U. Brown we realize that this bar has lost one of its most manly and upright members; one who was the soul of honor and loyalty alike to the court, his clients, and his friends. He was manly and sincere in all his dealings and of marked simplicity of character. With no shadow of deception in him he had no patience with double dealing or hypocrisy. Those who knew him well had absolute confidence in his integrity and good faith. With all his simplicity of heart he
had such a varied business experience that he brought to the discharge of his professional duties an abundance of good sense that made him a useful adviser; reverses in business had produced nothing cynical in him, and he remained to the last a whole-hearted, sympathetic friend and counsellor. It is further

"Resolved, That a minute of these resolutions be put upon the record of the deceased brother's admission to this bar, and that a like copy be transmitted to his sister, Mrs. Woodward of Mehoopany, the only surviving member of his family."

GEORGE MATTICE BROWNE.

Antecedents — Son of George Washington Browne, lawyer of Batavia, N. Y., and of Angeline Jeanette Britton. George W. Browne, who was a graduate of Brown university in the class of '44, was a son of Othniel Browne, a native of Wickford, R. I., and one of the early settlers of western New York. He owned a thousand acres of land, some of which is still in the family, on the bank of Oak Orchard creek, and was a cloth manufacturer and owned a wool carding mill, a dairy, and sawmills there. Martha Whitehorn, his wife, was also a native of Rhode Island. Mrs. George W. Browne (b. Tinmouth, Rutland co., Vt., d. Buffalo, Sept. 28, 1900) was the only child of Miles Britton, a soldier of the war of 1812 who died of disease contracted during service on the Niagara frontier, and of Anna Kellog Royce, a cousin of Governor Royce of Vermont. Both husband and wife were Vermonter.

Early life — Born in Cary, a village near Batavia, April 3, 1850. Prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven. Member of the Class throughout freshman year, and then joined the class of '73 at Brown university, with which he was graduated.

College honors, etc. — Gamma Nu. Member of the freshman barge and shell crews and port bow of the crew that rowed against the Brown and Harvard freshmen at Worcester in June, 1870.

After career — Taught for a year in Horace Briggs's classical school in Buffalo and for another year had charge of the Genesee and Wyoming seminary in Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y. He then read law in the office of A. P. Laning in Buffalo, was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, and has been in practice in Buffalo ever since, a part of the time by himself and at other times in partnership with his brother, William W. Browne. In January, 1884, he was appointed deputy city attorney. In November, 1877, he was the democratic candidate for corporation counsel, but was beaten with the remainder of the ticket, but being nominated for the same position in 1890, he was elected by a majority of about 1,800. At the expiration of his term in 1893 he was nominated for a third time, but the opposition to Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's influence in municipal affairs brought about an overwhelming victory for the entire republican ticket. Browne's successful opponent,
whom he had beaten three years before, was the present Judge Laughlin of the New York supreme court, recently appointed associate justice of the appellate division, first department, held in New York city. Browne has never married. He lives at 821 Auburn avenue.

Address—98 Erie County Bank building, Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGE VANDERBURGH BUSHNELL.

Early life—Son of Elisha W. Bushnell and Emma House. Born in Hillsdale, N. Y., September 11, 1851. Prepared for college at the Winchester, Conn., institute. Member of Delta Kappa. With the Class during two terms of freshman year and part of the third. Began the course over again with '74, with which he was graduated.

After career—For several years thereafter he was engaged with his father in farming and stock raising in Hillsdale, teaching in Chatham village during the winters. In 1878 he moved to Claverack, and in November, 1879, he was elected school commissioner for the first district of Columbia county. At the expiration of his term in 1882 he was for a time the principal of a public school in Freeport, Long island, and then resumed farming in Hillsdale. Since some time previous to the end of 1893 he has been superintendent of the Hygeia Distilled Water company of New York city. He has not reported, but the secretary of '74 quotes him as writing in 1899: "Nothing of any interest. Only daily routine of a man trying to make a living and take care of his family."

Family—Married December 26, 1878, Edna V. Carman of Freeport, Long island. Children: Georgia C., born November 5, 1879; Elisha, born October 25, 1881, and Mabel, born April 1, 1887. The two elder children are—or were in 1899—students in Pratt institute, Brooklyn, and the oldest was also a student in the New York school of art.

Address—349 West Twelfth street, New York city.

CLARENCE FRANKLIN CARROLL.

Early life—Son of Alonzo C. Carroll and Mercy A. Hale. Born in Grafton, N. H., April 1, 1851, but his home was in Warner, N. H., when he appeared in New Haven at the beginning of freshman year. Member of Gamma Nu. He was with the Class only a few weeks and for the next eight years was engaged in teaching, being the principal of grammar schools in Mamaroneck and Astoria, N. Y., and East Orange, N. J.

After career—With a pluck that did him credit and a foresightedness that more than justified itself, he returned to New Haven and

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entered the class of '81 at the beginning of its sophomore year. He was duly graduated and was at once appointed superintendent of schools in Oil City, Pa. In June, 1883, he became principal of the Connecticut Normal school at New Britain, which he revolutionized, according to Morrill, making it "one of the best in the country, so that its influence throughout the state is very effective." In April, 1894, he became superintendent of schools in Worcester, Mass. In this capacity he has been closely associated with Dutton and has done excellent work. He has given some courses of lectures before various organizations and has written more or less for the educational magazines, besides editing the two geographical readers mentioned in the class bibliography.


Address — Worcester, Mass.

AARON BENNETT CHAPMAN.

Antecedents — Son of Russell Chapman (b. Westbrook, Conn., March 22, 1812, d. San Francisco, Cal., 1895) a resident of New Haven and at one time a member of the city board of education, and of Maria Ives. Russell Chapman was a son of Capt. Aaron Chapman of Westbrook, a seafaring man, who was descended from Robert Chapman, the original settler at Saybrook in 1635. Mrs. Russell Chapman (b. New Haven August 5, 1816, d. San Francisco 1899) who first saw light on the "John Davenport estate," was the daughter of Whiting Ives and Rebekah Hotchkiss of Roxbury, Conn., and granddaughter of Nathan Beers, who served under Benedict Arnold in the revolutionary army and was steward of the Yale Commons from 1798 to 1819.

Early life — Born in New Haven July 14, 1852. Prepared for college at the New Haven high school under William Kinne, Yale '48. Entered Yale with '72, of which he remained a member until the first term of junior year, when he was accidentally injured by a collision in the dark with a classmate, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He entered '73 at the beginning of junior year but was obliged to give up work after two months of study.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa. Played third base on university nine one season.

After career — After nearly three years of illness he was for a time an organ tuner in George Wood's factory at Cambridgeport, Mass., and in 1876 he was in the Phoenix Insurance company's office in Brooklyn, N. Y. From 1877 to 1879 he lived with his brother on a farm in

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Orange, Conn., but since 1880 he has passed his time in New Haven and amused himself with painting, composing music, translating the Bible into twelve or thirteen languages, and writing. He has given to the Yale library eighty manuscript volumes of his translations, twelve orchestral symphonies, etc., including forty water color views of West Rock.

Address — 215 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn.

FRANK TOWNSEND CHARLES.

Son of Daniel T. Charles. Born in Albany, N. Y., February 10, 1850, and prepared for college at the Albany academy and under a private tutor. Member of Delta Kappa. He was with the Class only during the first term of freshman year. With the exception of periods passed for the benefit of his health in Arkansas, Colorado, etc., he was for a number of years after leaving college employed by his father's firm of Van Huesen, Charles & Co., wholesale and retail crockery dealers in Albany. Of late, it is understood, his health has not permitted him to follow any regular occupation. The secretary has never heard from him except through other members of the Class.

Address — 107 Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS GARDINER COBB.

Early life — Son of Edward B. Cobb and Ann Augusta Benedict, both of whom were of English descent. Born in Tarrytown, N. Y., September 15, 1850. Prepared for college under private tutors in Tarrytown and New York city. Left the Class on account of ill health before the expiration of the first term of freshman year.

After career — Having pursued a special course of study, he entered the Harvard law school in 1870 and was graduated in 1872. After spending some time in the law office in New York of Tremain, Tyler & Patterson, he went to Albany in September, 1873, to study state practice and received in May, 1874, a legal degree from Union college, of which the Albany law school is a department. After a European trip he practiced his profession in New York for about two years. Since that time he has had no regular occupation and has spent much of his time in travel, having journeyed from the North Cape to the Pyramids and from St. Petersburgh to Cadiz. He has been through northern Africa, in South America, and the West Indies, and, being fond of the ocean, he is at sea as much as possible. When not abroad or traveling in our own country he lives either in New York city or in Atlantic City, N. J. He was one of the promoters of the cremation movement in this country, having lectured and written on the subject and having been president of
the United States Cremation company of New York during the years 1886 and 1887, succeeding the Rev. John Beugless, the first president. The crematory of this company at Fresh Pond, Long island, has incinerated the remains of 8,000 persons, and in the United States alone there are now about thirty crematories in operation. In 1892 Cobb published a very successful book on "Earth Burial and Cremation" which is cited in the class bibliography. He says: "Seventeen years ago, when I first began speaking in advocacy of the reform, strangers used to send me 'fool' clippings and squibs on the subject; but since then public sentiment has changed completely, far more in fact than I ever dared to hope." He has never married. Letters sent to the address below or to Tarrytown, N. Y., will ultimately reach him, though he does not live in Tarrytown and is not very often at 111 Broadway.

Address — Room 37, 111 Broadway, New York city.

* CLARK DEWING.

Antecedents — Son of Hiram Dewing, a New York stockbroker, and of Susan Burkett. Hiram Dewing was the son of Ebenezer Dewing (b. April 19, 1784) farmer and blacksmith in Woodstock, Conn., and of Catherine Chapin (b. April 5, 1808). Mrs. Hiram Dewing was the daughter of John Burkett (b. 1791, d. 1841) of Rocky Hill, Conn., and of Mary Marsh.

Early life — Born in Rocky Hill, Conn., March 4, 1853. Prepared for college under W. C. Willcox, Yale '47, and Dennis Beach, Yale ex-'69, at the Stamford institute, Stamford, Conn., which was his home during his Yale days and for the remainder of his life. Entered college with the Class and remained one of its members into the third term of senior year. Was one of the party which accompanied Prof. Marsh to the west in the summer of 1873. He joined '74 at the beginning of its senior year and remained with it through its course, but did not receive his degree until 1875, though his name is printed in the triennial catalogue as that of a member of '74.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

After career — Upon leaving New Haven in 1874 he became a stockbroker in New York, at first in company with Henry Hooper under the firm name of Hooper & Dewing, and later with his father under the style of H. Dewing & Son. This arrangement continued so long as he lived. During the latter part of his life he traveled a good deal, visiting the Pacific coast, the Bermudas, and other places for the benefit of his health. He died of consumption in St. Augustine, Fla., March 14,
1895. Under date of March 21 following, Merritt furnished the secretary these particulars:

"Dewing had been for a number of years, as you know, in very delicate health, although he was always able to be about and never complained under any circumstances. He was always plucky and showed this quality in bearing his weakness as well as otherwise. There is little doubt, I think, that his own health was seriously impaired by the great strain and anxiety on account of his wife's ill health, for a number of years, which resulted in her death two or three years since. Some weeks ago it was thought that he would be benefited by a journey south, and he accordingly went down to Florida, where he had been many times before, and reached Palm Beach. Here his health failed so rapidly, and the weather was so enervating, that he telegraphed his father that he had better send someone to him with a view to bringing him home. His father at once started for Florida with a competent nurse, and immediately began the journey north. When they reached St. Augustine, Dewing was unable to proceed further, and was so weak that it was necessary to carry him from the train. When he reached his room at the hotel, he expressed pleasure at seeing a lounge, and said this was what he had been looking for ever since he reached Florida, and that he would like to lie down. He fell into an apparently quiet sleep from which he never awoke. There is almost nothing to report of his life during the past few years, because his strength was so nearly gone that he was obliged to keep very much to himself, and none of us saw much of him, but, as you know, everyone who did know him thought well of him, and the better they knew him the better they thought of him."

He was buried in Woodland cemetery at Stamford. Although he received his degree with another class, Dewing was one of the most loyal members of '73, attending the class reunions so long as he was able to do so and ever evincing the liveliest interest in the welfare of his classmates, by whom he was held in the highest regard.

Family — Married in Stamford October 12, 1875, Catherine Haven Fleming, who died May 16, 1893. A son, Hiram Edwin, was born August 23, 1876, and is at present in the office of Strong, Sturgis & Co., Broad street, New York city.

CHARLES HENRY DICKENSCHEID.

Born August 10, 1850, at Trappe, Pa., and prepared for college at a private school in Doylestown, Pa., his home in his New Haven days being Spinnerstown. Member of Delta Kappa. With the Class during the whole of freshman and a part of sophomore year. Married Frances Allen of New Haven, and when the Class was graduated he was the father of a son. Beyond an unconfirmed report that in 1876 he was practicing medicine in Milroy, Mifflin county, Pa., the secretary has never been able to obtain any information concerning him, although he has applied to other persons of the same family name.

* ALLAN HAMILTON DICKSON.

Early life — Son of the Rev. Dr. Hugh S. Dickson and Sarah M.
Stoever. Born in Utica, N. Y., November 24, 1851. Studied at William F. Wyer's academy in West Chester, Pa., which was his home during his college days. Entered Yale with the class of '72, of which he remained a member until the end of the first term of sophomore year, when his health failed. After spending a year in New Mexico he returned to New Haven, joined '73 at the point where he had left '72, and finished sophomore year with our Class. Member of Delta Kappa.

After career—Leaving college, he spent a year and a half abroad, mainly in Berlin, where he attended lectures. Returning in 1872, he began the study of the law in West Chester, removing in January, 1873, to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to the bar in September, 1874. He practiced law there until his death, which occurred from heart failure January 21, 1893. He was at the time a member of the Wilkes-Barre common council and a school director.

Family—Married in Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pa., November 12, 1872, Kate S. Pettibone. Children: Caro P., born October 15, 1877, died January 10, 1883; Dorothy, born December 12, 1883; Hugh Sheridan, born April 24, 1889.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

Born in Philadelphia March 29, 1846, and prepared for college partly by himself and partly at the Wilbraham, Mass., seminary. Lived in Millville, N. J., when with the Class, which was for only a short time at the beginning of freshman year. Member of Gamma Nu. Beyond the fact that in 1879–80 he was principal of the high school at Glassboro, Gloucester county, N. J., the secretary has never been able to learn anything of him.

MARTIN LUTHER DURST.

Antecedents—Son of John Durst, farmer, and Barbara E. Ream, daughter of John Frederick Ream, farmer and soldier of the war of 1812. John Durst's parents were Peter Durst and Barbara Peters.

Early life—Born in Bellefont, Center county, Pa., November 5, 1849. While in college he lived in Greenville, Pa., and there he prepared for Yale in public and private schools. With the Class from the beginning of its course until the middle of the first term of junior year, when a difficulty with his eyes, which has several times since incapacitated him for all work, compelled him to leave New Haven. Member of Gamma Nu.

After career—The various occupations which he has followed, such as running the engines of oil wells, lumbering in Utah, teaching in the preparatory department of Thiel college in Greenville, and maintaining
a private school in Pittsburg, have been interrupted by long illnesses. At one time, when he resumed teaching after having been otherwise engaged for twelve years, his mother, then past seventy years of age, learned the Greek alphabet and read the Greek and Latin exercises to him in order to spare his eyes. Of late years he has sufficiently recovered his general health, which as well as his eyes repeatedly gave way completely, to engage in active business. In 1897 he was traveling for the E. F. Anderson company of Pittsburg, printers, and at present he is with the Mattern & Findley Manufacturing company of the same city, makers and handlers of chandeliers, and in which he has an interest. He wrote under date of January 23, 1901: "I am glad to say I am in better health than for many years, thanks to Christian science, and am working hard." Unmarried.


GEORGE WASHINGTON DURYEE.

Son of Abraham R. Duryee and Mary Jane Fowler. Born at Great Neck, Long Island, September 1, 1850, and studied at the Lafayette institute, Brooklyn. Lived in Hempstead, Long Island, while in college. Joined Yale '72 in the third term of freshman year and remained a member of that class until his health failed in the third term of junior year. Entered '73 in the third term of its junior year, but left it also on account of poor health at the end of the second term of senior year. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon. After a trip to Bermuda he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in October, 1873, and was graduated in June, 1876. He practiced for a year in Hudson street, New York, and for part of another, up to May, 1878, in Brooklyn. After spending the summer in Hempstead he opened an office in Jersey City. The secretary has been able to learn nothing further about him except that the Columbia university records indicate that he is practicing in Ninevah, Broome county, N. Y. A communication addressed to Ninevah brought no reply, but it was not returned to the sender.

Address — Ninevah, Broome county, N. Y.

WILBUR WELLS FLAGG.

Antecedents — Son of Ethan Flagg of Hartford, Conn., and Marietta Wells of New Britain, Conn. He says: "My father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, and great-grandparents were all born and lived in Connecticut, Hartford and New Britain."

Early life — Born in Yonkers, N. Y., January 20, 1851. Prepared
at Phillips academy to enter Yale '72, but changed his mind and passed a year in the Sheffield Scientific school. He then joined '73 and remained a member of the Class from the beginning of its course until the second term of senior year.

Colleges honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Skull and Bones. Stroke oar of the freshman barge and shell, sophomore barge and shell, and junior shell crews and of the crew that rowed against the Atalantas July 10, 1871, and port bow of the university crew of 1870, participating in seven class races, besides the Atalanta and university contests. Member senior class supper committee.

After career — Upon leaving New Haven he passed two years in a broker's office in Wall street, and in 1875 went into the hat manufacturing business at his home in Yonkers. In 1877 he removed to Colorado and actively engaged in gold mining. He also went into land speculation in Mexico, making his home in Denver until 1890, when the condition of his health drove him to San Diego, Cal. During the last part of his stay in Denver he was engaged in the newspaper advertising business. From 1895 to 1897 he lived in Los Angeles, and since September, 1897, he has been in Salt Lake. He writes: "Here I expect to remain indefinitely — that is so long as the climate is beneficial. With me it is the old story, seeking for a place where I can live. I am not engaged in any active business, but give some attention to mining in the way of examining properties and offering propositions to capitalists. By the way, I have two or three good propositions in hand now, and will send them to you if you know of anybody wishing to invest a few thousand." Later (June, 1901) he added: "I am now in the employ of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, busily engaged and with prospects of advancement. Still give some attention to mining matters."

Family — Married in Denver June 23, 1886, Eva, daughter of Mrs. S. T. Marix. No children.

Address — Salt Lake, Utah.

GEORGE LEVI FOX.

Early life — Son of Levi G. Fox, who came from Hadley, Mass., and of Elizabeth Hamlin, who came from Warehouse Point, Conn. Born in New Haven, November 16, 1852. Prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school. Was with the Class for only three weeks of freshman year, being then compelled by ill health to lie over a year and enter '74, with which he was graduated. Member of Gamma Nu, Phi Theta Psi, and Psi Upsilon.
After career — After graduation he taught in General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial institute and in the New Haven high school, at the same time studying in the Yale graduate department and in the Yale law school, at which he was graduated in 1879. In June, 1885, he resigned his position as classical teacher in the high school to succeed Cushing, '72, as rector of the Hopkins grammar school, and he was at the head of that ancient and famous institution until his resignation in May, 1901. He will in September open the University school in New Haven for the preparation of a limited number of boys for college and the scientific school. He received the degree of M. A. on examination from Yale in 1885, and in 1895 he was appointed a university lecturer on municipal administration. He has visited Europe nearly every year and has made a thorough study of the English public schools and of English politics, having delivered lectures on the former subject, including two courses of six lectures each in the Lowell institute course in Boston, and also lectures before some of the English schools, like Rugby and Marlborough. He has also lectured on "The London County Council" and "What European Cities Do for Their Citizens." In 1897 he was appointed a member of the committee of seven of the American Historical association on the teaching of history in secondary schools, and to its report he contributed the article on the "Teaching of History in English Secondary Schools." In his report to the secretary of '74 he says: "In politics I am a pronounced and persistent 'mugwump' and a determined opponent of imperialism for the United States." He is a member of the Graduates club of New Haven and of the Yale and the Reform clubs of New York.

Address — New Haven, Conn.

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL.

Antecedents — Son of the Rev. Amasa Cogswell Frissell, one of the secretaries of the American Tract society, and of Lavinia Barber. The Rev. A. C. Frissell was the son of John Frissell, a farmer of Amenia, N. Y., but a native of Peru, Mass. His father, William Frissell, was an officer of the revolutionary army. Mrs. A. C. Frissell was the daughter of John Barker, a farmer of Amenia, N. Y., and of Abigail Bartlett.

Early life — Born in Amenia July 14, 1851, but lived while in college in Bloomfield, N. J. His preparatory studies were carried on at Dr. Dwight's school in New York city and at Phillips academy, Andover. A member of the Class from the beginning of the course until the first term of senior year, when an attack of typhoid fever compelled him
to leave college. Joined '74 at the beginning of its senior year and was graduated with that class.

*College honors, etc.* — Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, and, as a member of '74, Scroll and Key. Member of the glee club in junior year and its president as a member of '74. Member of the class picture committee.

*After career* — For the first two years after graduation he taught in the De Garmo institute, a girls' boarding school at Rhinebeck, N. Y., at the same time beginning his theological studies under an episcopal clergyman. In September, 1876, he entered the Union theological seminary in New York, where he was graduated in the spring of 1879. He was associate pastor of the Presbyterian Memorial church, New York, from May of that year until the spring of 1880, when he resigned on account of ill health and took a European trip. In the autumn of 1880 he became chaplain of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute at Hampton, Va., in which capacity, besides having charge of the institute church, he made long trips through the south and west, visiting the schools taught by the Hampton graduates and the Indians in their homes. He also established a training school for colored preachers. After a term of service as vice-principal of the institute he was elected in June, 1893, by the trustees its principal, Gen. Armstrong, the founder, having passed away. The school has prospered greatly under Frissell's management, and the Class takes no small pride in its contribution to the cause of negro and Indian uplifting.

*Family* — Married November 8, 1883, at Bloomfield, N. J., Julia F., daughter of the Hon. Amzi Dodd of that place. There is one child, Sydney Dodd, born March 7, 1885.

*Address* — Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.

THOMAS FRANK GAYLORD.

Youngest son of Lewis A. Gaylord of Summit county, O., and of Martha Ann Dodge of Hanover, N. H. Born April 20, 1851, in Lafayette, Ind., which was his home while in college. Studied at the Cleveland, O., institute and at the Western Reserve college preparatory school in Hudson, O. Member of the Western Reserve class of '72 from the beginning of its course until some time in junior year and of Yale '73 throughout its junior year. He then returned to Lafayette and began the study of the law there in the office of Byron W. Langdon, but in the winter of 1875-6 went to St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1876. Returning to Lafayette in June, he was employed as a clerk in Mr. Langdon's office until the summer of
1879, when he moved to St. Louis and opened an office. He was in practice there in 1880, but the secretary has not since heard from him, and his name does not now appear in the St. Louis directory.

*GEORGE VAIL GOULD.*

*Antecedents*—Son of George Gould (b. Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 2, 1807, d. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1868) who was graduated at Yale in 1827 and was a distinguished judge of the New York state supreme court, and of Sarah McCoun Vail. Judge George Gould was a son of Judge James Gould (b. Branford, Conn., 1770) whose grandfather, William Gould (b. North Tawton, Devon, Eng., 1693) emigrated in 1720 and took up his residence in Branford. The wife of Judge James Gould was Sally McCurdy Tracy, daughter of General Uriah Tracy, for ten years United States senator from Connecticut. Mrs. George Gould was the daughter of George Vail of Troy, president of the New York State Agricultural society and the first importer of Durham cattle.

*Early life*—Born in Troy, N. Y., October 24, 1851, studied at Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and was with the Class during freshman and sophomore years and one term of junior year. Member of Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, and Psi Upsilon.

*After career*—Leaving New Haven on account of his health, he joined Williams ’73, with which he was graduated, receiving at the same time an honorary degree of A. B. from Yale. He read law with C. L. Tracy of Troy, and was graduated at the Albany law school in 1875. He practiced for some years in Troy, and later had an office in what was then the suburb of Lansingburgh, but toward the close of his life did not practice much. He died at his mother’s house in Lansingburgh March 24, 1887, of pneumonia. At the time of his death he was a justice of the peace, a Knight Templar, and a thirty-second degree mason and was prominent among the young republicans of Lansingburgh. It was said of him that he had one of the brightest legal minds in his part of the state. He never married.

CHARLES ROSS GRUBB.

*Antecedents*—Son of Edward Burd Grubb and Euphemia Parker. Edward B. Grubb, a capitalist and iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, with a summer home in Burlington, N. J., was a son of Henry Bates Grubb of Lancaster, Pa., an extensive landed proprietor and a capitalist with important iron interests. Mrs. Edward B. Grubb was a daughter of Isaac B. Parker, a lawyer and capitalist of Philadelphia, originally of Carlisle, Pa.
Early life — Born in Burlington March 31, 1851. Prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and at New Haven under Edward Heaton, Yale '69, as a private tutor. Was a member of the Class from the beginning of the course until the end of junior year.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Skull and Bones. Member junior promenade committee.

After career — Spent one year in the Yale law school, and, leaving New Haven with the Class, entered upon the business which had been carried on by his family for generations, that of manufacturing pig iron. He has also engaged in mining iron ores in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Cuba. He has been president and director of several important companies, and is at present president of the Cornwall Ore Bank company, a position and honor which, he says, he highly values. He has at his leisure traveled extensively in this country and abroad with his family. He is a member of several clubs in Philadelphia and New York and an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Family — Married July 10, 1873, Florence Reynolds of Burlington. Their only child, Parker Ross, born March 22, 1876, for a time a member of Yale 1900, served in the war against Spain and saw considerable duty in Porto Rico.

Address — Burlington, N. J.

FRANK THURSTON HALE.

Antecedents — Son of Fraray Marvin Hale and Lucy Philura Goodale. Fraray M. Hale, who was the son of Marvin Hale, farmer and merchant in Glastonbury, Conn., lived successively in Glastonbury, Lyme, Norwich, and New London, Conn., and was a merchant and woolen manufacturer. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in several mercantile enterprises. His wife was the oldest daughter of Chauncey M. Goodale, farmer of Glastonbury.

Early life — Born in Norwich, Conn., December 28, 1852, and prepared for college at the Bartlett high school in New London, which was his home in his Yale days. With the Class during the whole of freshman and one term of sophomore year, and a member of Delta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — For some time after leaving college he was in the grain commission business with his father in Chicago, and later he was with a condensed coffee company in the same city. Since 1881 he has been for the greater part of the time connected with insurance organizations, with the exception of the period between June, 1895, and March, 1901, when he was employed by the Illinois Steel company of South Chicago. He is now a special agent of the Equitable Life
Assurance society, with an office in the Chamber of Commerce building in Chicago.

Family — Married in September, 1891, Julia M. Barker. His only child, Gertrude Barker, was born September 20, 1892, and died June 25, 1897.

Address — 203 Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, Ill.

WALLACE KASSON HARRISON.

Antecedents — Son of William R. Harrison, farmer of Bethlehem, Conn., and of Susan L. Kasson. William R. Harrison was the son of the Rev. Fosdic B. Harrison (b. North Branford, Conn., Aug. 10, 1782, d. Feb. 9, 1852) who in early life was a shoemaker, but studied under Ebenezer Porter, D.D. (afterward president of Andover seminary), and was the pastor of congregational churches in Roxbury, Bethany, North Guilford, and Bridgewater, Conn. His wife was Fanny Trowbridge (b. Dec. 21, 1790, d. Oct. 30, 1856). Mrs. William R. Harrison was the daughter of Deacon Adam C. Kasson (b. Bethlehem, Conn., July 28, 1782, d. there Jan., 1861) farmer, and of Sally Parmalee (b. 1783, d. 1860).

Early life — Born in Bethlehem August 11, 1848, and prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary institute at Suffield. Member of the Class for the first two terms of freshman year and entered '74 at the beginning of its course, being graduated with that class. Member of Gamma Nu.

After career — Went in the autumn of 1874 to Chicago, where the beginning of a successful career proved very stormy. He picked up a living by doing all sorts of work from that of a carpenter to writing in an insurance office, but his chief occupation was tutoring. He managed to attend lectures at the Rush medical college from September, 1875, until February, 1876, and then after an interval of tutoring, real estate business, and farming, he entered Bennett medical college in October, being graduated in February, 1877. He has been in active practice ever since. Early in his career he held the professorships of anatomy, botany, and chemistry in Bennett medical college, resigning his connection with that institution in 1883 to accept the chair of medical chemistry in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, which, it is presumed, he still holds. He was also at one time professor of chemistry in the American College of Dental Surgery, and he was the first physician in Chicago to use the bicycle in making professional visits. The 1899 Record of '74 says he is a member of the Chicago Medical society, the American Medical association, and the
American Academy of Medicine, and that he is supreme medical examiner of the Royal League and of the Order of Mutual Protection. He lives at 30 Walton place and has an office in the Masonic Temple.


Address — 1600 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

ISAAC HILLER.

Son of Jonathan Hiller. Born in Milton, N. Y., July 31, 1852, but lived in Cohoes while in college. He went through freshman year with Dartmouth '74 and entered Yale '73 at the beginning of junior year, skipping sophomore year altogether. He left the Class early in senior year and entered the Albany law school, being graduated in 1876. After having spent about a year in Judge Amasa Parker's office in Albany he practiced in Cohoes until about 1883, when he engaged with his father and brother in the knitting business. He also served four or more years as president of the Cohoes board of education. The secretary next heard of him in 1889 as living in Waterford, which place he left soon after, and in 1893-4 he was practicing law in Chicago. Two years ago he was in St. Louis, but a letter sent to his latest known address there was returned to the sender. He married in January, 1878, Ella Page, and in 1884 he was the father of two children, the older of whom, Charles Page, was born in October, 1878.

DAVID DOUGHTY HOAG.

Early life — Son of David D. Hoag and Eliza O. Gardner. Born in Sherman, Fairfield county, Conn., March 18, 1848, but his home was New Haven while he was in college. Studied at the Hopkins grammar school. Member of the Class only through the first and a part of the second term of freshman year, leaving college on account of his health. Member of Gamma Nu.

After career — He was an insurance agent in Danbury, Conn., and in New Jersey until August, 1870, when he joined a party going from New Haven to the Solomon valley in central Kansas, then inhabited by Indians. Settling in Ottawa county, he farmed, taught school, served a term of six years as probate judge, was postmaster for two terms of the village of Minneapolis, and was secretary of a railroad company. Removing in February, 1881, to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., he was engaged in mercantile business for two years and then became sec-
retary of the company which built an elevated railway from Kansas City, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., with which he has been connected ever since, being a director as well as the secretary. Has not reported since 1893.

Family—Married in Ottawa county, Kan., in 1872, Maria V. Kennedy, a sister of David A. Kennedy, Yale '74. Children: Lulu Edna, born July 10, 1873; Bessie Lee, born August 18, 1875; David Ernest, born in Wyandotte, January 10, 1882; and Edith Gardner.

Address—Kansas City, Kan.

* FRANK WARD HOWARD.

Son of John Tasker Howard, who was one of the deacons of Plymouth church in its most famous days and one of Henry Ward Beecher's staunchest friends, and of Susan Taylor Raymond. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 27, 1850, and prepared for college at Prof. Josiah Clarke's Round Hill school in Northampton, Mass. He was from the day the Class was formed one of its best loved and most respected members, and was probably better known throughout the college than any other '73 man. Member of Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, and of the junior promenade committee. A severe catarrh contracted in the first term of sophomore year compelled him to spend the winter in Florida, and a year later he was again forced to leave New Haven, and, though he rejoined the Class at the beginning of the second term of junior year, it was for only a brief period. He died of quick consumption at his home in Brooklyn March 16, 1872, and was mourned by his classmates as perhaps no other man would have been. Even yet the fragrant memory of his manly character softens the recollections of the boisterous college days.

FRANCIS ANDREW HOWARTH.

Antecedents—Son of Andrew Howarth, woolen manufacturer, and of Martha Moorcroft. Andrew Howarth was the son of Charles Howarth and Elizabeth Lord. Mrs. Andrew Howarth was the daughter of William Moorcroft and Margaret Conliffe.

Early life—Born September 4, 1849, in Richmond, Va., but lived in Little Falls, N. Y., while in college. Prepared for Yale at Phillips academy, Andover, and was a member of '72 for a few weeks of the first term of freshman year, and a year later of '73 for a corresponding period. A member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon. Studied privately, entered Brown '72, and was duly graduated with an A. B. degree.

After career—Immediately after leaving college he joined his father in the manufacture of flannels at Northfield, Vt. The firm of Andrew
Howarth & Son having in June, 1882, purchased a mill also in Oxford, Mass., he removed thither to take charge of it, and in 1890 the mills in Rochdale, Mass., were likewise acquired, and both establishments have been run continuously ever since. He says: "During this long period, as one's life spans, from 1872 we have had occasion to shut down only for a period of three months. That was in 1876, and through ill advice we lost $1,000 by it. As you know, there have been changes in the administration during this time, and while the tariff has been doctored for better or worse by every incoming administration, we have managed to keep running at a greater or smaller loss or profit through it all. Kindly remember me to all and to the Phillips Andover boys especially."

Family — Married September 4, 1873, in Hoboken, N. J., Bertha A. Husy. Children: Andrew Pierre, born in Northfield May 12, 1874, who is himself married, and Louise Martha, born in Northfield February 20, 1876, died there October 29, 1876.


* CHARLES EDWARD HUMPHREY.

Son of Jeffrey Amherst Humphrey and of Julia Frances Merriman. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 23, 1854, which made him by thirteen days the youngest man ever connected with the Class. He prepared for college in Englewood, N. J., which was then and thereafter his home. Member of Delta Kappa and, as a '74 man, of Phi Theta Psi and Psi Upsilon. With the Class during the first and a part of the second term of freshman year. Being compelled by ill health to leave college, he entered again with '74, and was duly graduated with that class. Studied law at Columbia, was graduated in 1876, and practiced successfully in New York until attacked by Bright's disease, of which he died after a year's illness at his father's house in Englewood December 7, 1881. A memorial window was placed in the presbyterian church there as a witness of the affection and esteem with which he was universally regarded.

WILLIAM EDWARD KELLEY.

Antecedents — Son of Asa P. Kelley and Mary A. Morrill. Asa P. Kelley, a native of Conway, N. H., where his father was a successful farmer, was in early life a civil engineer and later a lumber dealer, retiring from active business about 1885, and spending his last years largely in Europe. He died in 1893.

Early life — Born in Passadumkeag, Me., August 27, 1850, but his home during his college days and ever since has been Chicago. Studied at Lake Forest., Ill., academy and at Munson, Mass., academy and went
through freshman year with the Beloit class of '72. Was with Yale '73 during the whole of freshman year. He was a member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon and played right field on the class nine that defeated Harvard '73.

After career — With the exception of a year passed in Kansas, he has been engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Chicago ever since he left college, at first as a member of his father's firm of Kelley, Rathbone & Co. and later as the head of the house of W. E. Kelley & Co. He has extensive interests in the northwest and mills in Louisiana and Arkansas. His summer home is at Oconomowoc, Wis., and his Chicago residence at 2129 Calumet avenue.

Family — Married at Chicago September 4, 1875, Margaret A. Vail. Children, all born in Chicago: William R., born June 19, 1876, who was graduated at Yale in the class of '99; Eleanor V., born May 17, 1878; Asa Rathbone, born July 31, 1881, now a member of the Yale class of 1904; Margaret Helen, born May 30, 1892.

Address — 901 Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, Ill.

EVERTON JUDSON LATIMER.


Early life — Born October 14, 1849, in Norwalk, O., but lived while in college in Cleveland, as he has done ever since. Studied at the Cleveland high school and went through freshman year at Western Reserve college. Entered Yale with the Class and remained with it until the third term of junior year. Entered '74 at the beginning of its junior year and was duly graduated with that class.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

After career — Studied law in his father's office in Cleveland, passing one term in the autumn of 1875 at the Columbia law school. Admitted to the bar in Cleveland in the autumn of 1876, and has been in practice there ever since. Since 1879 he has not appeared in litigated matters, but has devoted himself to office business, and latterly he has been occupied chiefly with the management of estates and the execution of various trusts. The excellent health he has enjoyed he attributes chiefly to his fondness for active outdoor exercise. His latest report to the secretary is that he grows younger and more sprightly every day.

Family — Married at Cleveland August 15, 1878, Ella C. Dodge. A daughter, Irene Battell, was born December 26, 1889, and died June 2, 1890.

Address — 214 Seneca street, Cleveland, O.
MONTGOMERY MEIGS MACOMB.

Antecedents — Son of Colonel John N. Macomb and of Mary (?) Rodgers, daughter of Capt. John Rodgers (b. Harford co., Md., July 11, 1771, d. Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1838) who captured the Little Belt and fired the first gun in the war of 1812, bearing a prominent part in three naval wars. Col. Macomb (b. New York city, d. Washington March 16, 1889) a distinguished engineer officer of the United States, who was brevetted for gallantry during the civil war and was in the army fifty years, was the son of General Alexander Macomb (b. Detroit April 3, 1782, d. Washington June 25, 1841) the victor of Plattsburg, who was thanked by congress and became the general in chief of the army. He was the son of Alexander Macomb (b. Belfast, Ireland, July 27, 1748, d. Georgetown, D. C., 1832) who was associated with John Jacob Astor in the fur business and became a large landholder in New York state.

Early life — Born in Detroit, Mich., October 12, 1852, and prepared for college at the Hughes high school in Cincinnati, where he happened to be living at the time. With the Class during the whole of freshman year, and then received an appointment as a cadet in the United States military academy at West Point. Member of Delta Kappa.

After career — Was duly graduated at West Point in 1874, standing fourth in a class of forty-four, and appointed a second lieutenant in the fourth artillery. He passed the autumn at the Presidio of San Francisco with his regiment and the winter in Alaska. From July, 1875, until March, 1876, he served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. M. C. Meigs, who was engaged in examining the duties of the general staff of various European armies. Upon his return to America he was detailed for duty on the geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, had charge of parties operating in the Sierra Nevada during the field seasons of 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879, and was engaged in office work connected with the same duty until the end of 1883. He was promoted to first lieutenant September 6, 1879. Two years were spent at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, where he was graduated in 1886, and after a year's service at Fort Preble, Portland, Me., he was detailed for duty at West Point, first as an instructor in mathematics and later as an assistant professor of drawing. For two years, beginning with the spring of 1891, he had charge of the Central American division of the Intercontinental Railway survey, carrying the survey through Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to the Rio Savegre in Costa Rica. Lieut. Macomb and two others were the only members of the American party of nine who were able to stick to the work for the whole two years. He
was engaged for some time thereafter in working up his report in Washington, and March 8, 1898, he was appointed a captain in the seventh artillery. It is understood that he saw active service in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war, but the secretary, much to his regret, has been unable to elicit any information from him since 1893. So far as the secretary is informed he is unmarried.

Address — Washington barracks, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS EDWIN FURLONG NORMAN.

Early life — Son of John Norman and Mary J. Furlong. Born in New Haven August 26, 1850, and prepared for college at Gen. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial institute there. While in this school he became an expert drummer, and in after years he was at the head of the drum corps of the second regiment, Connecticut National Guard. With the Class from the beginning of its course to the end of junior year. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon. Member of '74 through its junior year and for a part of the first term of senior year.

After career — Having been for a time in the employ in New Haven of the Dunn mercantile agency, he was from 1877 until 1888 associated with Henry Hooker, carriage manufacturer, at first as bookkeeper, and from January, 1879, as a salesman. He managed a branch house in Minneapolis and St. Paul from 1885 to 1888. In the latter year he organized, with another man, the St. Paul Record, a journal devoted to real estate, law, and finance. The establishment was soon after incorporated as the Official Record Publishing company, with Norman as its secretary. A couple of years later he sold his interest and returned to New Haven, where he opened an office as the eastern agent of a St. Paul building and loan association. In 1893 he took charge of the advertising department of the New Haven Register, which he is still managing, so far as the secretary knows. He also teaches the violin and plays professionally. Unmarried.

Address — Register office, New Haven, Conn.

* HENRY AUGUSTUS OAKS.

Early life — Son of Charles Henry Oaks and Rhoda Miles. Born in New Haven May 24, 1852, studied at the Hopkins grammar school, and was a member of the Class during the entire first three years of the course.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon. Member of the sophomore and junior barge and junior shell crews, rowing in four class races, and of the university crew of 1872. President of the university boat club.

After career — He was a member of '74 for two terms of its junior year, and, after spending the summer and autumn of 1873 with Prof.
Marsh on the plains and in California, he joined '75 at the beginning of its junior year, being duly graduated with that class. Having spent six months in the Yale medical school, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1876 and was graduated in March, 1878. He received an appointment to the New Haven hospital and passed about a year there, opening an office in New Haven in July, 1879, and receiving an appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital service. Some five years later he removed to Southington, Conn., and while visiting Hartford, July 3, 1885, he was found in the street in an unconscious condition and died before he could be taken to the hospital. His case was pronounced to be one of sunstroke. He was a genial, agreeable man, whose kindness to the poor was the subject of remark among those who knew him. He never married.

WEST PATTERSON.

Early life—Born in Saco, Me., January 10, 1831. Served through the civil war as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry. Afterward, being compelled by the condition of his health to resort to teaching for a livelihood, he resolved to obtain a college education, not, as he once explained to a university officer, because he intended to teach the higher branches, but because when a boy came to him with a dipper he did not want to be compelled to tip up his bucket to fill it. Preparing at the Bucksport, Me., academy under Willabe Haskell, Yale '63, he entered college with '73 and remained a member of the Class until the third term of senior year, supporting himself as best he could and winning the hearty esteem and regard of all his classmates. Later he was a member of '74 during a part of the first term of senior year. Member of Gamma Nu and of the class picture committee.

After career—Since about 1877 Patterson has been connected with the Central Tennessee M. E. college in Nashville, an institution maintained for colored people. At first he was an instructor nominally in ancient languages, but in the only communication the secretary ever received from him, in 1885, he intimated that his work consisted chiefly in teaching the common branches. At a later date he became connected with the medical department of the institution—now known as the Meharry medical college—as assistant professor of chemistry, and he still holds this position and doubtless still merits the commendation once bestowed upon him by the president of the college as one who did "excellent service." But he ignores all communications from the class secretary.

Address—Meharry medical college, Nashville, Tenn.
JAMES PERRY PLATT.

Early life — Son of Orville H. Platt (b. Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827) United States senator for Connecticut since 1879, and of Annie Bull. Born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., March 31, 1851, but lived in West Meriden, Conn., while in college, as he has done ever since. Studied at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, where he was graduated as the salutatorian of his class. Was a member of the Class from the beginning of its course until some time in the second term of senior year, when he left New Haven under medical advice.

College honors, etc. — Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key. First base of the class nine that defeated Harvard ’73, and a member of the football team in the Yale-Columbia match.

After career — Spent the summer of 1873 in Europe, and upon returning entered his father’s law office in Meriden as a student. In the autumn of 1874 he joined the senior class of the Yale law school, and upon his graduation the next year formed a partnership with his father, under the style of O. H. & J. P. Platt. He was a member of the Connecticut legislatures of 1878 and 1879, served as city attorney of Meriden from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1893, and was elected by the legislature of 1893 judge of the city court of Meriden for two years. He was a delegate-at-large from Connecticut to the national republican convention of 1892. In 1892 Yale university conferred on him the degree of A. B., and ordered his name entered upon the rolls as a graduate of the Class of 1873. He has never reported to the secretary but once, years ago.


Address — Meriden, Conn.

* ELBRIDGE DWIGHT RAND.

Early life — Son of Elbridge Dexter Rand and Caroline Amanda Sherfey. Born in Burlington, la., August 11, 1853, studied at a local institution called Burlington university, and entered Knox college, where he passed freshman, sophomore, and junior years. He was with Yale ’73 during the whole of junior year and then joined Harvard ’73, with which he was graduated.

After career — A year was passed with his father’s firm of E. D. Rand & Co., wholesale lumber dealers at Burlington, and over two more in Europe where, besides traveling extensively, he began a line of study which he followed up industriously so long as he lived. On his return in 1876 he engaged in the lumber business on a very large scale, making

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his home for the last fifteen years of his life in Keokuk. The death of
his father in 1887 increased his duties, and he became vice-president of
the Carson-Rand lumber company of Keokuk and of the Valley lumber
company of Eau Claire, Wis., president of the Keithsburg lumber com-
pany of Keithsburg, Ill., and a director of the Burlington and Rand
lumber companies of Burlington. He was also a trustee of Iowa college
at Grinnell. When he last reported to the secretary in 1893 he was
planning to retire from business in a few years, doubtless for the purpose
of study, for he is said to have been devoted to books outside of business
hours and to have had few acquaintances. He died of diabetes at his
country place, Fountain Glen, opposite Keokuk, February 8, 1897, and
was buried in Burlington. The Keokuk Standard said of him: "He
was a high minded and honorable gentleman, pure in word, thought,
and deed. Those who were associated with him in the vast business
enterprises with which he was connected always valued and esteemed
him at his true worth." He never married.

EDWIN NORTHRUP ROBBINS.

_ Early life_—Son of Edwin Robbins and Elizabeth Northrop. Born
in Brookfield, Fairfield county, Conn., January 15, 1850, but lived in
New Haven during his college days. Studied at the Hopkins grammar
school and entered Yale with ’72, which he left at the end of freshman
year on account of an inflammation of his eyes which caused him the
permanent loss of sight of one. He joined ’73 at the beginning of
sophomore year but did not remain through the year. Member of Delta
Kappa.

_After career_—Acted for about a year as city editor of the Elm City
Press of New Haven, at the same time studying stenography. Then,
after a few months’ service on the New Haven Journal and Courier, he
was a reporter for the New York Sun for a year, going from that paper
to the Tribune, on which his work was exclusively stenographic during
the latter part of his engagement. In 1878 he abandoned newspaper
work in order to devote his whole time to law reporting, going into
partnership with James E. Munson, the well known phonographic author,
under the firm name of James E. Munson & Co. At about the same
time he became one of the official stenographers of the New York supe-
rior court, and he is supposed to be still holding this position. He has
not reported.

_Family_—Married in New Haven, September 2, 1874, Ella Gertrude
Hollis, and a daughter, Eloise Hollis, was born in New York March 11,
1879.

_Address_—26 County court house, New York city.
CHARLES JOSEPH HARDY ROPES.

Antecedents — Son of William Hooper Ropes (b. 1814, d. 1891) of Boston, merchant in the Russian-American trade, and of Ellen Harriett Hall. William H. Ropes was the eldest son of William Ropes (b. Salem, Mass., 1784, d. 1869) a Boston merchant. Mrs. William H. Ropes (b. Hull, Eng., 1822) who is still living, was the eldest daughter of John Drinkroe Hall, who held a position in the Navigation office at Hull.

Early life — Born in St. Petersburg, Russia, December 7, 1851. Studied in Arnstadt, Germany, and at the City of London school and came to America in 1869, when he entered Yale with the Class with only two weeks of special preparation. After spending about four weeks with '73 he transferred himself to '72, with which class he was graduated, having a high oration stand. Member of Delta Kappa and Psi Upsilon. During his college course he was recorded as a resident of London, England.

After career — After spending a year in Europe, four months being passed in theological study at Tübingen, he entered the middle class at the Andover theological seminary in the autumn of 1873 and was graduated in 1875. Two more years were devoted to the study of church history, one at the Andover seminary and one at the Union seminary in New York. He was pastor of the congregational church in Ellsworth, Me.; from August, 1877, until September, 1881, when he was elected Hayes professor of New Testament language and literature in the Bangor theological seminary, a position which he has ever since held, having performed the duties of librarian also since 1887. He received the degree of D. D. in 1894 from both Yale and Bowdoin.

Family — Married October 4, 1877, Annie M. Ladd of Westfield, N. J. Children: Ellen Marvin, born in Ellsworth January 20, 1879; Annie Margaret, born in Ellsworth May 3, 1880; Marvin, born in Bangor October 15, 1881; Alice Rogers, born in Bangor September 19, 1883; John Francis, born in Bangor, August 24, 1885; Mary Katherine, born in Bangor, December 17, 1893.

Address — Bangor, Me.

JOSEPH MOSES ROTHCHILD.

Son of Samuel Rothchild. Born in Louisville, Ky., January 19, 1852, and prepared there for college under H. C. Missimer. With '72 for a few weeks at the beginning of its freshman year and with '73 for a similar period a year later. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon. In 1880 the secretary was informed that he afterwards studied law in New York
in the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill and that he was at that time practicing law in San Jose, Cal. No further information of him has ever been received.

CHARLES ERNEST ROUNDS.

Early life — Son of Marcus Morton Rounds and Sarah Baker Corey. Born in New Haven January 20, 1853, and studied at the Hopkins grammar school. With the Class from the beginning of the course through the second term of sophomore year. Member of Delta Kappa. He joined Union '73 at the beginning of its junior year and was duly graduated with the degree of civil engineer.

After career — Having been employed for brief periods in the New Haven city engineer's service, in an architect's office, and in insurance work, he become in the autumn of 1874 a salesman for G. J. Moffatt, a manufacturer of paper bags in New Haven, and continued in this business until January, 1883. For a short time thereafter he traveled in New England for Hoskins & Co., stationers of Philadelphia. Since 1885 he has been "on the road" for and is secretary of the Foskett & Bishop company of New Haven, dealers in brass and iron goods for steam, gas, and water.

Family — Married in January, 1894, Helen Theresa Smith of Providence, R. I., and has two daughters.

Address — Foskett & Bishop company, New Haven, Conn.

* ROBERT HALLAM SMITH.

Early life — Son of Sabin Smith and Susan Childs. Born in New London, Conn., June 1, 1848, but lived in Fair Haven while in college. Prepared for Yale partly in New Haven and partly under S. T. Frost, Yale '57, at Claverack and Amenia, N. Y. With the Class from the beginning of the course until the middle or latter part of junior year, when a cough, which he traced to a severe cold contracted while rowing on Lake Saltonstall one raw spring day, drove him from New Haven. Member of Delta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — He passed the following winter in southern California, but, securing no benefit, he went to Minnesota and then to Florida, where he bought a place on the St. John's river near Jacksonville. He died of consumption in Jacksonville, December 6, 1876.

Family — Married in Jacksonville, May 6, 1874, Mrs. Annie B. (Cornwall) Otis of Terre Haute, Ind., by whom he had a son, Harry Cornwall, born July 23, 1875. Mrs. Smith later married Lieutenant, now Major William B. Wheeler, U. S. A.
LEWIS SPERRY.

Antecedents — Son of Daniel Gilbert Sperry and Harriet Frances Pelton. His grandfathers on both sides were farmers of South Windsor, Conn.

Early life — Born at East Windsor Hill, South Windsor, Conn., January 23, 1848, and studied at the Monson, Mass., academy. With the class only through the first term of freshman year, and then entered Amherst ’73, with which class he was duly graduated.

After career — In August, 1873, he entered the law office in Hartford of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde as a student. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1875, and has been in active practice since September, 1876, in Hartford, where he is highly regarded as a lawyer and a man. He is the senior member of the firm of Sperry & McLean, the junior member being the Hon. George P. McLean, governor of Connecticut. Sperry was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1876, was appointed coroner of Hartford county in June, 1883, and in November, 1890, was elected as a democrat by a plurality of 692 to represent the normally republican Hartford district in congress. He was re-elected in 1892 by a plurality of 523 after making a vigorous tariff reform canvas. In congress he served on the committees on banking and currency, reform in the civil service, and levees and improvements of the Mississippi river. He was again a candidate in 1894, but the republicans then recovered control of the district. He retains his home in East Windsor Hill, which is a suburb of Hartford.


Address — Hartford, Conn.

* DOUGLASS RUDD SUTHERLAND.

Antecedents — Son of Walter B. Sutherland, a large owner of real estate in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and of Julia Sutherland. Walter B. Sutherland was the son of Walter Sutherland, and Mary Sutherland, both father and son having married persons of their own name. Col. David Sutherland (m. Abigail Dunkin) the father of Walter Sutherland, commanded the sixth regiment of New York militia from Dutchess county from October 17, 1775, until March 20, 1778.

Early life — Born in Bagnall, Dutchess county, N. Y., November 9, 1851, but lived in Poughkeepsie while in college. Studied at Amenia, N. Y., under S. T. Frost, Yale ’57, and was with Yale ’72 during one
term of freshman year. Began the course again with '73 and went with it through freshman and two terms of sophomore year. Member of Kappa Sigman Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — Studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he was graduated in 1874, and practiced for about two years in Poughkeepsie, then removing to Morris, Stevens county, Minn. There he resumed the practice of his profession, engaging also in various business enterprises, such as banking and conducting a farm on an extensive scale, but ultimately abandoned these side interests and devoted his entire time to his medical duties. He died in Morris April 25, 1896, of pneumonia, after an illness of a week.

Family — Married in Poughkeepsie December 26, 1872, Patience Holmes Doty, daughter of Thomas Doty of that city. Children: Essie Doty, born in Poughkeepsie November 7, 1875, who married September 26, 1894, Lewis J. Lundemo and has a daughter, Marjorie Sutherland, born December 21, 1895, now living with her parents in Litchfield, Minn.; Mae, born in Morris February 13, 1877, who married Craig McQuaid October 12, 1897; and Douglass R., born in Morris February 9, 1882.

AUGUSTUS CARTWRIGHT SWAIN.

Son of William C. Swain. Born in Nantucket, Mass., October 14, 1843, and prepared for college there under L. L. Dann. Connected with the Class for only a few days at the beginning of freshman year and recorded as a member of Delta Kappa. Illness deterred him from continuing his studies at Yale, but after being engaged for some time in business in New York city, he attended Colgate university, studied for the congregational ministry, and was the pastor of churches in Massachusetts and Vermont for twenty-five years.

Address — 40 Arlington street, North Cambridge, Mass.

* FREDERIC COOLIDGE TALLCOT.

Son of George Tallcot and Anna B. Coolidge. Born in Oswego, N. Y., July 31, 1850, but lived in Brooklyn while in college. Studied there under a private tutor, George B. Goodall, and was with the Class until nearly the end of freshman year. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon and won for himself the nickname of "Bullets" by displaying a pistol when some sophomores threatened to disturb him. He passed an examination for admission to Harvard '73, but decided to go to Cornell, where, however, he remained only until January, 1871, being prostrated
by an attack of pneumonia. After passing a year abroad and acquiring a remarkable proficiency as a linguist, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1872 and was graduated in 1875. He began to practice in Brooklyn but fell ill, and while returning from Albany by boat threw himself overboard and was drowned May 31, 1878. His suicide was attributed to overwork and chronic cerebral congestion. Bristow, who had seen a good deal of him, regarded him as a young man of very marked ability.

WOODLEY GALLATIN TAYLOR.

Son of Mahlon R. Taylor and Elizabeth W. Lyon. Born in Cincinnati July 15, 1849, and prepared for college at Chickering's institute in his native city under Henry P. Wright, Yale '68, the present dean of the Yale academic faculty. With the class during two terms or more of freshman year and a member of Delta Kappa. All that the secretary has ever heard of him since he left college is that he was in Kansas City for about five years, that in 1875 he went to Texas, where he spent three years, a part of the time as a bookeeper at Fort Worth, that in 1878 he went to Arizona, whence he removed to Nevada to take a position in a dry goods house, and that in 1884 he was keeping a grocery in Milford, Beaver county, Utah, and was or had been a justice of the peace.

AUGUSTUS HANDY TENNIS.

Son of John Tennis, hardware dealer of Cleveland, Ohio. Born in Massillon, O., February 8, 1850, but lived in Cleveland while in college. Studied at Phillips academy, Andover, and was with the Class only during the first term of freshman year, being called home by his father's death. Member of Delta Kappa and of the freshman barge crew. Engaged in the hardware business in Cleveland, but in 1871 assumed a position with the Howe Sewing Machine company in Philadelphia which he retained seven years, then becoming manager of the New York office of the Weed Sewing machine company. In 1893 he reported that he had built up a large and prosperous business in the exportation of merchandise and had travelers throughout Europe and Spanish America. So far as the secretary is aware he has remained unmarried. He has not reported since 1893.

Address — 34 Union square, East, New York city.

EDGAR RUDOLPHUS TROXELL.

Son of Ephraim Troxwell. Born in Foglesville, Pa., April 3, 1850, but lived while in college in Wilkesbarre. Studied at his home under E. Ludwig and at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Went
through freshman year with Yale '71 and again with Yale '72, joining '73 at the beginning of sophomore year and remaining with it until some time in the first term of junior year. Member of Delta Kappa and Phi Theta Psi and an expert gymnast. He entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1872, was graduated in 1875, at once engaged in practice in Pittston, Pa., and, according to Polk's "Medical and Surgical Recorder," is still so employed there. He married in Pittston September 8, 1875, Maria B. Nugent. The secretary has never been able to induce him to reply to communications, but he suspects that the Thomas Nugent Troxell, recorded in the Yale catalogue as a member of the class of 1902, is a son of our Troxell.

   Address — Pittston, Pa.

CHARLES HENRY WALKER.


   Early life — Born May 15, 1851, in Buffalo and prepared for college there at the classical school of Horace Briggs. With the Class through the first term of freshman year and went through the whole of freshman year with '74. Member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon.

   After career — Was engaged with his father at first in marine insurance in Buffalo, and later in sugar planting in Jeanerette, Iberia parish, La., but in 1884 returned to Buffalo, where he has been employed in the New York Central and Erie railroad offices and in the offices of the city controller and of the street railroad company. More recently he was in the office of the director-general of the Pan-American exposition. For many years he served as a church organist, both in Buffalo and in New Orleans.

   Family — Married in Salamanca, N. Y., September 4, 1873, Cecilia
Deuel. A son, Sherman Deuel, was born in Buffalo January 12, 1889, and died there July 12, 1889.

Address — 164 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN THORNE WHEELER.

Early life — Son of Joseph Thorne Wheeler and Mary Ann Backus. Born in Albany, N. Y., December 30, 1850, but lived in Chatham Four Corners, Columbia county, while in college. Studied at Amenia, N. Y., under S. T. Frost, Yale '57. With the class from the beginning of the course until near the close of sophomore year. Member of Delta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — Upon leaving New Haven he passed an examination for admission to Amherst '73, but decided to take a course preparatory to the study of medicine at Cornell, where he passed the year 1871–2. Beginning in September, 1872, he spent his winters at the Bellevue Hospital medical college and his summers reading medicine in Albany until January, 1875, when he went home to Chatham to die, as he supposed, of consumption, having been condemned by the most skillful physicians he knew. To the surprise of himself and his friends he began to grow better and was soon able to resume work. He was graduated in medicine in September, 1875, and has been practicing successfully in Chatham Village ever since, winning the esteem of his neighbors and of the profession in his part of the state. He was president of the medical society of Columbia county in 1880, was for a long term of years president of the local board of education, and was at last accounts vice-president of the State bank of Chatham. He was formerly a faithful member of the Class, but has not reported for this issue.

Family — Married in Chatham in March, 1881, Gertrude Lake, and has one son, Thomas Lake, born in 1888.

Address — Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y.

JAMES M. WINTERS.

Early life — Son of Thomas Winters. Born in New York city September 29, 1849, but had his home in Plantsville, Southington, Conn., while in college. Prepared for Yale at Claverack college and Amenia seminary, N. Y., under S. T. Frost, Yale '57. With the Class during the first term of freshman year. A member of '74 during a part of its course and remained in New Haven studying by himself most of the time until that class was graduated. Member of Delta Kappa.

After career — In the autumn of 1874 he went to St. Louis to enter a law office there, but for some reason his plans failed, and he started to
return to Connecticut. He happened to stop over a train in Indianapolis to make a call and was persuaded to remain there. He entered the law office of Taylor, Rand & Taylor and attended lectures, being admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1875 or thereabouts. He has been in active practice in Indianapolis ever since and during the early nineties served a part of a term as judge of one of the three superior courts of Marion county, having been appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death, and is now acting as special master of the United States court in important railway litigation. For years he persistently refused to furnish any facts for the Class Record, but this time he relaxes and writes: "God and men have been good to him. He has had no great ambitions, and therefore no great disappointments. Wife and children and home with its healthful environments are his dearest joys. Withal he is a club man, charter member and promoter of clubs, notably the Columbia club and Country club of his city. He is republican in politics, a prayer book churchman in religion, and for many years chancellor of the diocese of Indiana. The ashes of mortality have never settled around him. He has kept all that has been given him, and you will find him at 1435 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, glad indeed to welcome you and in fair good charity with his neighbors."

Family — Married October 22, 1878, Katherine, daughter of Judge Frederick Rand, in whose office he studied his profession and whose partner he later became. Children: Frederick Harvey, born July 20, 1879, who was graduated at Yale in 1900; Emily Rand, born February 10, 1884, now at the Porter school in Farmington, Conn.; Mary Louise, born May 31, 1891. "All Sunday babies."

Address — 1435 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

HAMILTON MERCER WRIGHT.

Antecedents — Son of Hamilton Mercer Wright and Virginia Van Rensselaer. H. M. Wright, sr., a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., went south at an early age, became a cotton planter, and at the outbreak of the civil war was the second richest man in New Orleans.

Early life — Born in New Orleans October 26, 1851, and went with his mother and sister to Europe after the capture of New Orleans by Farragut’s fleet, spending about six years in Switzerland. He prepared for college at Cheltenham, England, college under the Rev. Dr. Alfred Barry. With the Class from the beginning of the course until the middle of the first term of junior year. Member of Delta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

After career — The first thing he did upon leaving college was to get married, after which he went to Europe, studying medicine awhile in
Florence and traveling until the spring of 1873, when he returned to New Haven. Upon the suggestion of Wald that the college law against the commission of matrimony did not exclude married men from admission as students, Wright in the autumn of 1873 joined the class of '75, with which he was duly graduated as the third man in rank. Entering the Yale law school, he was graduated at the head of his class in 1877. Soon after he removed to Bay City, Mich., his wife's birthplace, where he has practiced his profession and handled real estate ever since, save for a disastrous year in Rugby, Tenn., where his own health and that of his family, as well as his finances, suffered. He was elected to the city council of Bay City in 1881, to the Michigan legislature in 1882, and re-elected to both bodies in 1883. In 1885 he was again elected to the council and upon the expiration of his term in 1887 was chosen mayor. While still occupying this office in the autumn of 1888 he was elected judge of probate for Bay county for four years, and in November, 1892, he was re-elected by an increased majority. He has done much to develop Bay City, having built many houses which he sold or let to workingmen and others. He has not reported to the secretary in recent years.

Family — Married in Geneseo, N. Y., November 28, 1871, Anne Carroll, daughter of William D. and Anne F. Fitzhugh. They have at least three children, Hamilton Mercer, Annie Virginia, and William Edward. The oldest was born in New Haven, and the third was born in Bay City, February 13, 1891.

Address — Bay City, Mich.

The names of James Homer Abbott and Arthur John Caton were enrolled with the Class for longer or shorter periods. The name of Newell Meeker Calhoun appears in the first two issues of the Class Record, but it is not to be found as that of a member of the Class in the college catalogue or even in the Banner.
CLASS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

GRADUATES.

ALMY.
1890. Litter drill for the use of the hospital corps, C. N. G. Adapted from various sources by Leonard B. Almy, major and surgeon, third regt., C. N. G. To be used in connection with Smart’s manual. Published by authority of the adjutant-general. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard co. 24mo. 16pp.

ASHLEY.


BACON.

Also articles contributed to the Sunday Afternoon, Christian Union, Evening Post, Independent, Good Company, and St. Nicholas.
WILLIAM BEEBE.


Read at the Saratoga meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, August 28, 1879.


BIDDLE.


1884. A treatise on the law of warranties in the sale of chattels. By Arthur Biddle, one of the authors of a treatise on the law of stockbrokers. Philadelphia: Kay & brother.

At the time of his death the newspapers said that this work earned for Biddle the honorary master's degree which Yale conferred on him in 1893.


"Mr. Biddle shows an intimate knowledge alike of the numerous treatises and text books dealing with the various branches of insurance, and of the vast number of reported cases, scattered throughout the innumerable and rapidly growing volumes in which decisions, mostly of courts of last appeal, are published. He has that sharp, logical mind which enables him to strip opinions of their verbiage and to give the gist in a few, clear words. His active professional experience supplies that training as to the needs of working lawyers which is sometimes wanting to text book writers. His book is pre-eminently
practical, and, therefore, has a special value alike for practitioners at the bar, for courts and judges, and for the large number of men employed in the business of insurance. To each and all of them Biddle's Insurance will give such a ready survey of the actual existing state of the law, upon each branch of the subjects treated in it, as will be of the greatest use."— Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ARTICLES.


BOWEN.

1887. The lazy man's paradise, by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph. D. A lecture delivered before the Lakewood Workingmen's club at Lakewood, N. J., Friday evening, March 25, 1887. o. 17pp.

Eight of the twenty-two chapters of this superbly gotten up work were written by Bowen, viz: those on "The Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States," "The Semi-Centennial of Washington's Inauguration," "The Services at St. Paul's Chapel," "The Literary Exercises at the Sub-Treasury," "The Banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House," "The Celebration throughout the United States," and "Notes on Portraits."

BRADFORD.

1894. Great York. An inquiry into the relation of rapid transit and consolidation to past and present poverty, disease, crime and mortality and their remedy. By a member of the consolidation league of Brooklyn. o. 18pp.

Signed and followed by a list of authorities for the further discussion of the subject.

BRISTOW.

1895. Medico-legal inspections and post-mortem examinations. il. (Forming chapter 2, pp. 25–56, of v. 1 of "A System of Legal
BROWNING.


This was awarded a prize of $100, offered by Dr. George M. Gould of Philadelphia for the best essay showing "the ridiculous pretensions of modern homeopathic practice." Thirteen essays were received, and without knowledge of the opinion of the others, each of the three judges, Prof. S. Solis-Cohen, Prof. A. P. Brubaker, and Dr. George M. Gould, wrote his own opinion, naming this as the best. The Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal of April, 1893, said of it: "It is the best presentation of the absurdities of homeopathy that we have ever read. The author does not resort to ridicule—that would be no argument—but in a dignified manner exposes the unreasonableness of the homeopathic faith from the words of its own disciples. He sets down naught in malice, neither does he extenuate. It is an excellent description of the absurdities and inconsistencies of the homeopathic heresy."

1893. Remarks on the teaching of practical anatomy. By Wm. W. Browning, M. D., read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings, September, 1893. o. 12pp.


"The treatise is divided into eight parts, the first one being devoted to anatomy. This is a comprehensive chapter written by William W. Browning, professor of anatomy, etc., in Long Island College hospital. His anatomic descriptions are concise yet ample, and everywhere betray a knowl-
edge of the obstetric art as well as of anatomy. He, however, confines himself closely to his subject, without pedantry or verbiage, mixing just enough physiology to give clearness of understanding. He is especially fine in dealing with the ovary and mammary gland—two very important subjects that must be carefully studied by every obstetric student. His illustrations are well adapted to the text and, whether diagramatic or real, leave nothing to be desired for such a treatise.”

BURNHAM.


CLARK.


1882. Text book on commercial law; a manual of the fundamental principles governing business transactions. For the use of commercial colleges, high schools, and academies. By Salter S. Clark, counsellor at law, etc. N. Y.: Clark & Maynard. d. 314pp.

CONANT.


1895. Education in ethics. Open Court, Chicago. March.
1898. The passing of the horrors of war. Chicago Advance. October.
1900. The evils of centralization in municipal government. Chicago South Side Sayings. August.
1900. Competition as a mother of manners. Chicago Interior.
CROCKER.


1899. Municipal ownership of water companies in Pennsylvania. Read before the Pennsylvania Water Works association in October, 1899; and to be published by said association in pamphlet form.


1901. The law of townships in Pennsylvania. Manuscript nearly finished, and to be published by Soney & Sage in the summer of 1901.

DENSLOW.


Also reports of boards of missions, standing committees, etc., in journals of central New York and Indiana.

DUTTON.


This is said to have earned for Dutton his honorary master's degree conferred by Yale in 1900. Reviewing it, the Nation said that for the office of superintendent "Mr. Dutton has shown great capacity."

PAMPHLETS.


ARTICLE.


ELDER.

1891. Closing argument of Samuel J. Elder before the legislative committee on towns for the petition for annexation of Morse field, Watertown, to Newton. February 27, 1891.
1897. Free transfers. Should they be made universal? Argument of Samuel J. Elder in remonstrance before the committee on street railways. April 6, 1897. o. 28pp.
1897. Special taxation for the use of streets. Argument of Samuel J. Elder in remonstrance before the committee on street railways. April 6, 1897. o. 28pp.

GODDARD.


This was an account of a boy who was lost in the mountains of Salisbury, and after four days' search recovered. It was graphically told and was re-
printed all over the country. Four years later Goddard retold the story with some additional facts. The later article was printed in the Hartford Courant of July 26, 1893, and entitled, "That Lost Boy."


1895. An historical discourse on occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the congregational church in Salisbury, Conn. November 23, 1894. (Included in the following, which was edited and partially written by Goddard: "1744-1894. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church in Salisbury, Conn. Friday, November 23, 1894. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard company, 1895.")


This is a bright and amusing account of his visit to the holy land in 1900.

HEMINGWAY.


A lucid exposition of the plan devised by E. J. Smith of Birmingham by which employees bind themselves to work for nobody, who sells goods below a certain price, and the employer binds himself to give them a percentage of the increased profit.

HOUGHTON.


A sixteen stanza satirical poem in rebuke of American imperialism.

HUNTINGTON.


Also unidentified contributions to Sports Afield.

IN PROCESS OF PUBLICATION.

"'Brush, Sedge, and Stubble' is the name of a publication which will interest every man who has ever hunted, who knows the joyous excitement that the whirl of a rising covey of birds brings. It is by Dwight Huntington, an enthusiastic sportsman, who has hunted in nearly every part of this vast country, and has spent years in gathering information about the game birds of America. From a typographical standpoint it is a triumph, and it is illustrated with a number of excellent half-tones, while accompanying it is a splendid reproduction in colors of 'Ptarmigan Shooting,' by Farny. 'Brush, Sedge, and Stubble' will be attractive to everyone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

JOHNES.


In this were included some of his college verses.

1899. Circumstantial evidence of personal immortality and a reasonable view of future existence. Pamp.
ARTICLES.


LATHE.


PAMPHLETS.

Scriptural sanctification. 13pp.
Christian citizenship. 16pp.
Spiritual life in its fulness. 12pp.

ARTICLES.


LYMAN.


Also three or four anonymous articles contributed to the North American Review.

McCOOK.


MORRILL.


PETERS.


“All in all, while the book has a marked individuality, it is a fit companion for the classic works of Layard and Loftus, and of itself is a credit to American learning and literary skill—pleasant to read and well worth the reading.”—Nation.

“It is hard to tell, after reading this book and its story, which to praise most, the public spirited gentlemen of Philadelphia who sustained the expedition, or the courage and perseverance of its leader, Dr. Peters.”—Critic.


PAMPHLETS.


1892. Notes on some difficult passages in the Old Testament. Re-


Commenting on this article in a later number of the Journal of Biblical Literature, Prof. T. K. Cheyne of Oxford says: "Dr. Peters's previous contributions to scholarship justify the expectation that his theory will not be deficient in originality, and that he will make demands on the indulgence of his readers."


1896. Our duty toward Armenia. Sermon preached in St. Michael's


ARTICLES.


Bashan and Bosrah. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 5pp.
The Hauran. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 5pp.
The Leija and Damascus. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 4pp.
Damascus—holy and otherwise. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 6pp.
A corrupt governor. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 6pp.
Damascus to Palmyra. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 8pp.
Palmyra. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 7pp.

April 3.
January 8 and 15.
November 26.
il. February.
1893. Thanksgiving day among the Arabs. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 6pp. May.
June.
August.
6 and 5pp. October and November.


1894. The psalter. (The use of the psalter in the Christian Church before the reformation.) American Church Sunday School Magazine. 8pp. June.


1896. Ur of the Chaldees—its place and date. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 6pp. March.

1897. The ruins of the Euphrates. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 11 and 8pp. March and April.
1898. Some tablets from Nippur. American Church Sunday School Magazine. 5pp. May.

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REVIEWS.

IN PRESS.
The Old Testament and the new scholarship. London: Methuen & co. A volume of from 300 to 400 pages in the series of
the "Churchman's Library," edited by the Rev. J. H. Burn, B.D.

IN PREPARATION.


Both the Hebrew and the English volumes of the Song of Songs in the "Polychrome Edition" of the Bible, edited by Prof. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins university. This work was undertaken by Russell Martineau of London, who died.

A biography of the Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, S.T.D., which will probably be published privately, like the diary of David McClure.

"I have also written a good deal for the weekly, and occasionally for the daily press. Beginning in 1883, when I contributed to the Evening Post a series of six articles on the 'Study of Hebrew in Colleges,' I have been a frequent writer in the columns of that journal since then, contributing especially travel articles or articles dealing with oriental politics. I have written for the Church Standard of Philadelphia and its predecessors of various names articles on 'Bible Study,' 'Oriental Travel,' and the like, as well as book reviews. I have written for the Churchman letters and papers on biblical criticism and also book reviews; likewise, book reviews for the National Baptist of Philadelphia and the Bibliotheca Sacra. I have also written for the New York Herald and Times, and possibly for other weeklies and dailies."

PRENTICE.


ROBERTS.

A most interesting description of the present condition of this famous work, with which the writer is familiarly intimate. The article was written to refute the statement of a French pamphlet, denying the existence of the Chinese wall.


Almost every volume of the Missionary Herald from 1880 to 1900 contains longer or shorter reports from Roberts of his work in North China. Among his property destroyed by the Kalgan mob were a map of North China between the Yellow river and the Great Wall, on which about 500 cities were marked, and to which he had devoted the leisure of ten years, and a syllabary of the Kalgan dialect, as spoken. A book of his, in Chinese, about the sun and moon may have been preserved.

RUSSELL.


SADLER.


SCHAFF.


1883. A commentary on the Acts. N. Y.
1898. Personality and progress in church history. Inaugural address as professor of church history in Lane seminary.

ARTICLES.


252
1894. The four gospels and the faith of Christendom. Homiletic Review. October and November.

Also contributions to the Sunday School Times, Sunday School World, Evangelist, Christian at Work, American Journal of Theology, Chicago Interior, etc.

IN PREPARATION.

A volume of church history on the middle ages, 1050–1517, to fill a gap in his father's series.

SHAW.


Edited by Shaw and published under his supervision, all the statistical matter, pp. 61–95 and 184–208, being from his pen. Papers of his were also published in reports of various waterway conventions.

SHEPARD.

1880. A biographical record of the members of the class of 1873, Yale college; with brief accounts of the triennial and sexennial reunions. Printed for the use of the class. N. Y.: Press of Rogers & Sherwood. o. 108pp.


1886. A week awheel. Two newspaper articles describing a family tricycle party's trip along the north shore of Massachusetts. Buffalo Courier. September 24 and October 3.


1896. Subjects discussed by the Thursday club of Buffalo, N. Y. Two editions. o. 30pp.

Also a number of contributions to the 1880 edition of Appleton's American cyclopedia, and something like a hundred annotations of books prepared for "The Literature of American History," edited by J. N. Larned, and in process of publication for the American Library association.

**SOUTHER.**


**S. T. STEWART.**


The Chicago Herald called this "a splendid text book," and declared it "worthy the careful attention of school superintendents and teachers."

Geometrical problems with solutions. N. Y.: American Book co.

Supplement to elements of algebra. Induction series, N. Y.: American Book co.


Report on visitation of schools in Norway, Denmark, and Germany. Pamphlet.

Address before the Manufacturers' association of New York on educational problems — national and city. Pamphlet.


**TARBELL.**

1897. The rise and progress of Greek and Roman art. (Descriptions accompanying an illustrated catalogue of carbon prints.) Boston: A. W. Elson & co. 95pp.

ARTICLES.

1884. Greek ideas as to the effect of burial on the future of the soul. Transactions of the American Philological association.


REVIEWS.


Also various notes and reviews in weekly and other publications. An article entitled "A Signed Proto-Lecythus in Boston, U. S. A." has been accepted by the Revue Archéologique of Paris.

TATUM.


The latter article, though actually written by Prof. Elihu Thomson of the Thomson-Houston company, was devoted entirely to Tatum's researches, and was chiefly in his own words.

VAN BUREN.

PAMPHLETS.


SERMONS AND ARTICLES.


1893. Sermon to Post 5, G. A. R. Lynn Item. February 27.


POEMS.

1877. Where two or three are gathered. Churchman. May 5.

1881. The prayer of an Indian father. Churchman.

1886. For St. Andrew's day. Churchman. December 4.
1887. The eve of All Saints. Churchman. October 29.

IN PREPARATION.
Latin hymns in English verse. Translations into English verse of selections from the Latin hymns of Hilary, Damasus, Ambrose, Augustine, Prudentius, and others.
The shadow of a saint, and other sermons. A volume of short sermons for lay readers and other people.

WALD.

1881. Principles of contract at law and in equity, being a treatise on the general principles concerning the validity of agreements, with a special view to the comparison of law and equity, and with references to the Indian contract act, and occasionally to Roman, American, and continental law by Frederick Pollock, LL. D., of Lincoln's Inn, esq., barrister-at-law, late fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. First American, from the second English edition, with notes by Gustavus H. Wald of the Cincinnati bar. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & co.

1885. Principles of contract at law and in equity, being a treatise on the general principles concerning the validity of agreements, with a special view to the comparison of law and equity by Frederick Pollock of Lincoln's Inn, esq., barrister-at-law; Corpus professor of jurisprudence in the University of Oxford; professor of common law in the inns of court; late fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; and honorary doctor of laws in the University of Edinburgh. Second American from the fourth English edition with notes by Gustavus H. Wald of the Cincinnati bar. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & co.

ARTICLES.


WATSON.


WHEELOCK.


1891. Monograph of the North American species of polygala. Torrey Botanical Club memoirs. v. 2. no. 4. o.

WHITTAKER.


ARTICLES.


1879. Subrogation by the insurer to the interest of the mortgagee. American Law Register, Philadelphia. n. s. v. 18. pp. 737–42. December.


259
Prosecution and defense under the present criminal system. American Law Record. v. 8. p. 129.

Also a series of letters in the Cincinnati Enquirer in 1877, descriptive of travel in Europe, and a number of unidentified contributions to the Weekly Law Bulletin, Columbus, O., from 1883 to 1887.
NON-GRADUATES.

ANDERSON.

1889. Dictionary of law, consisting of judicial definitions and explanations of words, phrases and maxims, and an exposition of the principles of law: all comprising a dictionary and compendium of American (and English) jurisprudence. Chicago: Press of Flood & co. 1150pp.

1891. The law of railway liens, being the constitutional and statutory provisions of the states and territories concerning claims against railroad and other corporations, for materials, labor, supplies, etc., with a digest of the decisions thereon. 312pp.

Compiled for Andrew Carnegie & Co.


BENT.

1871. Trials and trust. N. Y.: Presbyterian board of publication.

CARROLL.

Inductive arithmetic. Eight books. N. Y.: Morse co.
Elementary arithmetic. N. Y.: Morse co.
Intermediate arithmetic. N. Y.: Morse co.
Advanced arithmetic. N. Y.: Morse co.

1897–9. (With Stella W. Carroll, his daughter, and Harriet L. Jerome.) Around the world geographical reader. Four volumes. N. Y.: Morse co.

COBB.


"'Earth burial and cremation' is a powerful treatise on the subject of the proper disposal of the dead. It is hard to see how any one can read the book through and then rise up to declare himself still an apologist for the shocking, repulsive and dangerous practice of burying the bodies of the dead in the earth. The facts and statistics here arrayed to prove the fearful peril to the living of that practice are overwhelming. The book is handsomely
printed and abounds in careful references to authorities and well-arranged statistics. It is heartily commended to the public."—Buffalo Express.


FOX.


ROPES.

Morality of the Greeks as shown by their literature, art and life. roy. o. N. Y.: Taintor bros., Merrill & co.


ARTICLES.


REVIEWS.


SPERRY.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### GRADUATES.

#### I. — DATES OF BIRTH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Reynolds—1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>H. A. Strong—1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Burnham, Chamberlin, Clemmer, Meyer, Vaille—5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Buck, Dutton, Gaylord, S. P. Williams, *S. W. Williams—5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Clark—1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. — PLACES OF BIRTH.


**Massachusetts**—F. D. Allen, Ashley, Denslow, Houghton, Lathe, Russell, Tarbell, Vaille—8. **

**Pennsylvania**—Bentley, *Biddle, Chamberlin, McIntire, Meyer, Schaff, Shaw—7. **

**Maine**—Buck, Hayward, Morrill, Souther, Wright—5. **

**Missouri**—*Clemens, Knox, Mountjoy—3. **

**New Hampshire**—Dutton, *S. W. Williams—2. **

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Rhode Island—*Chase, Elder—2.
Tennessee—Alexander, Poston—2.
Vermont—Heald, Miller—2.
Alabama—Watson—1.
California—Ord—1.
Kentucky—Whittaker—1.
Maryland—*Barber—1.
Mississippi—Mills—1.
England—*Bliss, Bristow, Wheelock—3.

III. — FITTING SCHOOLS.

Private schools—Huntington, Irwin, and Jones (E. F. Bliss's); Almy and *Clemens (Edwards Place); *W. W. Beebe and *White (Flushing institute); Bennett and Boyce (General Russell's); Bristow and Denslow (Brooklyn Polytechnic); Crocker and Watson (Round Hill); McIntire and Shaw (Newell's institute); Mallory and *Tatum (Selleck's Naval academy); Smith and Swift (Lyon's); Thomas and Van Buren (Chickering's); A. H. Allen, Boardman, *Goode, Gott, J. C. Hubbard, Jones, Lewis, Merritt, Miller, Russell, Sprague, Wicks—33.

High schools—Gaylord, Greene, Palmer, Prentice and R. Williams (Norwich Free academy); Burnham, Collins, Roberts, and Shepard (Hartford); F. D. Allen, Lathe, and Souther (Worcester); S. T. Stewart, Wald, and Whittaker (Hughes, Cincinnati); Daniels and Reynolds (Lockport); Chase, Elder, Goddard, Lyman, Morrill—22.

Academies—W. Beebe and Webster (Litchfield); Buck, Chamberlin, Dutton, Perry, Poston, Robson, Tarbell—9.


Claverack (and Amenia)—Bentley, Bigelow, *Browning, S. P. Williams (Claverack only)—4.

Williston—*Barber, Bradford, Clark, Vaille—4.


Western University of Pennsylvania—McCook, Meyer—2.

Kenyon college—C. L. Hubbard—1.

Racine college—U. Strong—1.

University of Tennessee—Alexander 1.


IV. — PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Yale '70—Knox—1.

Yale '71—P. Adee, Vaille—2.


Cornell—Daniels ('73), Reynolds ('73)—2.

Western University of Pennsylvania—McCook, Meyer—2.

Williams—Gott ('73), Knox ('73, special student)—2.
Amherst—Hayward ('73)—1.
Beloit—Lewis ('73)—1.
Dartmouth—Poston ('74)—1.
Kenyon—C. L. Hubbard ('71)—1.
Kacine—U. Strong ('72)—1.
University of New York—Schaff ('73)—1.
University of Tennessee—Alexander ('72)—1.

V.—TIME OF JOINING THE CLASS.


Freshman year—*Biddle—1.
Senior year—Hayward—1.

VI.—PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

(The home at the time of death is given in the case of deceased members of the Class.)


California—*Clemens, Gaylord, Lathe, Poston, Swift (?)—5.

New Jersey—*Chase, Clark, Heald, Knox, Wheelock—5.


Missouri—Hayward, Judson, Mountjoy—3.

Iowa—Miller, R. Williams—2.

Maine—Buck, Houghton—2.

Indiana—Denslow—1.

Kansas—Sadler—1.
Louisiana—Thomas—1.
Minnesota—Sprague—1.
Montana—Webster—1.
Nebraska—Buckingham—1.
North Carolina—Alexander—1.
Washington—McIntire—1.
China—Roberts—1.

VII.—OCCUPATIONS.


Business—mercantile—McIntire, Thomas; manufactures—Bigelow, Hemingway, Merritt; banking, brokerage, real estate, insurance, etc.—*Bacon, *Bliss, Collins, Day, Miller, Ord, Jones, Perry, Shaw, Sprague; railroads—Vaille, R. Williams; mining—Reynolds—18.


Public service—judges—Prentice, Webster; congressman—Russell; librarian—Shepard; miscellaneous—Buck, Mountjoy—6.

Journalism—Bowen, Bradford, Lyman—3.

Clerical—J. C. Hubbard, Wright—2.

None—Bennett, *Clemens, Clemmer, Daniels, Knox, Mallory, Mills, U. Strong, Tatum, Wheelock—10.

VIII.—DEGREES, OTHER THAN A. B., RECEIVED.


M. D.—Almy (Bellevue), Bristow (Columb.), *Browning (Columb.), Conant (Chicago Hom.), Gaylord (Yale), Minor (Univ. of N. Y.), *Sanford (Yale), Souther (Harvard), Swift (N. Y. Hom.), *Tatum (Univ. of Pa.), Thomas (Bellevue), Wheelock (Columb.), *S. W. Williams (Bellevue)—13.

M. A.—*Biddle (Yale), Bowen (Yale), *Browning (Yale), Denslow (Kenyon), Dutton (Yale), Houghton (Yale)—6.

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IX. — MARRIAGES.

1873, July 16, A. W. McIntire, Florence Johnson, New Haven, Conn.
1874, June 29, W. O. Buck, Cecilia A. Laue, New Haven, Conn.
1874, July 30, *J. F. Chase, Edna C. Tilley, Newport, R. I.
1874, Aug. 4, J. A. Clemmer, Anna D. Wood, South Norwalk, Conn.
1874, Oct. 8, S. T. Dutton, Cornelcia C. North, New Haven, Conn.
1874, Oct. 15, E. Alexander, Marion Howard-Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.
1875, Jan. 7, S. L. Boyce, Helen I. Adams, Chicago, Ill.
1875, Feb. 4, A. J. Reynolds, Ella M. White, Lockport, N. Y.
1875, Oct. 19, H. E. Sadler, Mary E. Coley, New Haven, Conn.
1875, Nov. 11, S. P. Williams, Josephine E. Woodruff, Southington, Conn.
1876, May 10, S. J. Elder, Lilla S. Thomas, Hastings, N. Y.
1876, May 16, F. S. Parker, *Josephine M. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1876, June 21, L. B. Almy, Caroline S. Webb, Norwich, Conn.
1876, July 11, W. A. Houghton, Charlotte J. Morris, New Haven, Conn.
1876, Oct. 12, A. B. Boardman, Georgina G. Bonner, Edgewater, N. Y.
1876, Oct. 16, D. Davenport, Mary E. Jones, Norwalk, Conn.
1877, April 5, J. E. Shaw, Janet L. Miller, Pittsburg, Pa.
1877, April 11, J. H. Van Buren, Annie M. Smith, Norwalk, Conn.
1877, June 28, H. McK. Deuslow, Anna M. Olmsted, New Haven, Conn.
1877, June 30, S. C. Minor, Florence A. Kelly, Naugatuck, Conn.
1877, Sept. 20, T. P. Vaille, Agnes L. Ellsworth, St. Louis, Mo.
1877, Oct. 18, C. L. Hubbard, Jennie M. West, Sandusky, O.
1878, Jan. 9, F. D. Allen, Lucy Paige, Lynn, Mass.
1878, July 3, E. S. Miller, Sarah F. Northrop, Baltimore, Md.
1878, Nov. 20, J. Day, Fanny Spencer, Catskill, N. Y.
1879, May 14, C. A. Russell, Ella F. Sayles, Dayville, Conn.
1879, Oct. 21, S. Merritt, Frances Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.

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1879, Oct. 23, J. W. Gott, Jennie Sayer, Goshen, N. Y.
1880, May 26, L. Carter, Caroline L. Dudley, Dayton, O.
1880, June 9, A. Collins, Mary B. Brace, Hartford, Conn.
1880, June 22, W. Beebe, Elizabeth Fembier, Wilmington, Del.
1880, Aug. 12, C. D. Ashley, Isabella H. Ripley, Geneva, Switzerland.
1880, Nov. 18, *A. Biddle, Julia Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.
1881, May 12, E. E. Gaylord, Alice E. Kendall, Chicopee, Mass.
1881, Oct. 5, W. St. J. Jones, *Jean Ross, Glendale, O.
1881, Nov. 16, H. Lyman, Marion Torrey, Englewood, N. J.
1881, Dec. 8, *F. C. Goode, Jane McKnight, New Brunswick, N. J.
1882, Feb. 21, R. W. Daniels, Edith E. Alden, San Francisco, Cal.
1882, May 19, F. H. Wright, Harriet V. W. Freeman, Chicago, Ill.
1882, June 14, *S. N. White, Grace I. Prince, Buffalo, N. Y.
1882, Nov. 2, R. W. Conant, Mary L. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.
1883, April 18, E. R. Johnes, May Harris, Louisville, Ky.
1883, June —, R. Knox, *Addie Shumway, Minneapolis, Minn.
1884, June 5, H. A. Strong, *Esther L. Hastings, Schenectady, N. Y.
1884, Dec. 31, J. Hayward, Elizabeth C. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.
1885, Jan. 20, L. W. Irwin, Alice K. Dandridge, Cincinnati, O.
1885, April 14, A. B. Morrill, Clementine Fletcher, Portland, Me.
1885, June 17, *A. T. Bacon, Mary P. Woolsey, New Haven, Conn.
1885, June 25, D. S. Schaff, Luc H. Haynes, Richmond, Ind.
1886, Feb. 18, J. B. Mills, Mary G. Crane, New York city.
1887, Feb. 10, F. E. Sprague, Maria T. Lane, Pittsfield, Mass.
1888, July 8, *I. R. Sanford, Kate Curtiss, Yonkers, N. Y.
1889, April 24, F. S. Wicks, Lily M. Doane, Chicago, Ill.
1889, April 30, W. St. J. Jones, Martha B. Lewis, Cincinnati, O.
1889, May 7, R. Williams, Mary F. Bard, Norwich, Conn.
1889, June 1, F. C. Webster, Anna C. Bye, Missoula, Mont.
1889, Dec. 25, R. Knox, Emma E. Hacket, Salem, N. J.
1889, Dec. 28, E. A. Bradford, Susan C. Packer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890, Jan. 22, J. T. Perry, Gertrude Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.
1890, April 9, D. W. Huntington, Mary J. Shade, New York city.
1892, Jan. 28, C. W. Bowen, Roxana A. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
1892, April 26, E. R. Johnes, Winifred W. Tinker, Jersey City, N. J.
1892, July 7, J. W. Smith, May G. Herbert, Vincentown, N. J.
1893, March 14, C. E. Bigelow, Isabella L. Dean, New York city.
1893, Aug. 17, W. H. Whittaker, Carrie A. Gardner, Camden, O.
1894, April 4, G. Greene, Louise E. Reynolds, Norwich, Conn.
1897, March 19, E. H. Lewis, Amy Busby, Rochester, N. Y.
1899, Jan. 26, A. W. McIntire, Ida N. Beaver, New Haven, Conn.
1900, July 11, S. T. Stewart, Adela J. Lyon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1900, Nov. 30, P. J. Mallory, Florence M. Swan, Santa Monica, Cal.
1901, April 24, S. O. Prentice, Anne C. Post, Jersey City, N. J.
1901, May 1, P. Mountjoy, Mary L. Block, St. Louis, Mo.
Married men, 93; married twice, 9; widowers, 3; widows, 10.

X. — SINGLE.

F. W. Adee, P. H. Adee, Bennett, Bentley, *Buckingham, Burnham, *Clemens,
*Cowles, J. C. Hubbard, Judson, Lehmer, Ord, Palmer, Poston, Robson, W. C. Stew-

XI. — CHILDREN.

1874, June 6, Mary W. Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1874, Dec. 1, Joseph P. McIntire, New Haven, Conn.
1875, March 26, Evelyn M. Buck, New Haven, Conn.
1875, July 15, Faith Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875, July 30, John F. Chase, Newport, R. I.
1875, Oct. 16, Eleanor S. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.
1875, Oct. 17, Helen Boyce, Chicago, Ill.
1876, Jan. 20, Charles A. Reynolds, Lockport, N. Y.
1876, June 14, Martha J. Williams, Southington, Conn.
1876, June 27, Isabel Sadler, New Haven, Conn.
1876, Sept. 2, Alice Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1877, July 5, William S. Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1877, July 21, John O. Heald, Orange, N. J.
1877, Aug. 28, Florence E. Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1877, Oct. 10, *Norman Boardman, Middletown, N. Y.
1878, Jan. 13, Alexander T. Stewart, New Haven, Conn.
1878, Feb. 17, Albert W. Van Buren, Milford, Conn.
1878, July 5, Dwight N. Denslow, New Haven, Conn.
1878, July 11, Marjorie B. Hemingway, Holyoke, Mass.
1878, Sept. 8, Helen L. Latting, New York city.
1878, Nov. 5, Eleanor Hubbard, Sandusky, O.
1878, Dec. 27, Sidney S. Boardman, Middletown, N. Y.
1878, Dec. 30, Andrew J. Reynolds, Anadarko, I. T.
1879, April 16, Henry A. Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1879, May 1, Everit J. Sadler, Brockport, N. Y.
1879, June 3, James L. Boyce, Chicago, Ill.
1879, July 11, Emily M. Miller, Chicopee, Mass.
1879, July 26, Charles A. Roberts, Peking, China.
1879, Aug. 15, Alice J. Day, Catskill, N. Y.
1879, Aug. 21, Elizabeth M. McCook, Pittsburg, Pa.
1879, Sept. 1, Ebenezer Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.
1879, Sept. 27, *Thomas P. Vaille, Wa Keeney, Kan.
1880, March 3, William W. Beebe, Plainfield, N. J.
1880, May 11, Kate S. Barber, West Chester, Pa.
1880, June 12, Rebekah Denslow, New Haven, Conn.
1880, Aug. 21, Percy V. D. Gott, Goshen, N. Y.
1880, Sept. 7, Louise H. Merritt, Stamford, Conn.
1880, Sept. 21, Millicent Hubbard, Sandusky, O.
1880, Sept. 24, Mary C. Boardman, New Brighton, N. Y.
1880, Nov. 8, Margaret M. Elder, Winchester, Mass.
1880, Nov. 10, Emerson Latting, New York city.
1881, Feb. 22, Rodney D. Day, Catskill, N. Y.
1881, April 12, Leslie Carter, Chicago, Ill.
1881, May 1, Eva Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1881, May 6, Georjanna C. Hemingway, Holyoke, Mass.
1881, July 2, *Marcia W. Reynolds, Lockport, N. Y.
1881, Sept. 17, Clara I. Miller, Springfield, Mass.
1881, Oct. 23, *Jesse W. Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1881, Nov. 5, Lydia B. Almy, Norwich, Conn.
1881, Nov. 13, John W. Roberts, Kalgan, China.
1882, Jan. 16, Susan D. Bliss, New York city.
1882, April 24, *Cecil Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1882, Sept. 13, Marion Hubbard, Sandusky, O.
1882, Oct. 4, William M. Houghton, Lucerne, Switzerland.
1882, Oct. 9, Sara F. Sadler, Emporia, Kan.
1882, Nov. 13, Edith Goode, Springfield, O.
1882, Nov. 28, Edith M. Daniels, Riverside, Cal.
1882, Dec. 12, Katharine Lyman, Englewood, N. J.
1882, Dec. 21, *Theodosia G. Boardman, New Brighton, N. Y.
1882, Dec. 22, Philip S. Beebe, New Haven, Conn.
1883, Jan. 11, *Marguerite Boyce, Chicago, Ill.
1883, Feb. 17, Margery V. Wright, Denver, Col.
1883, March 11, Charles P. Latting, New York city.
1883, March 19, Arthur W. Reynolds, Lockport, N. Y.
1883, April 4, Harold Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1883, April 5, Agnes Jones, Glendale, O.
1883, June 22, Frederick S. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
1883, June 24, (son) *Miller, Des Moines, Ia.
1883, Sept. 13, *Roy G. Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1883, Oct. 22, *Margaret Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1883, Oct. 23, Sabin S. Russell, Dayville, Conn.
1883, Nov. 12, Mabel T. Minor, Greenville, Conn.
1884, Jan. 7, Philip W. Boardman, New Brighton, N. Y.
1884, Jan. 25, Freeman W. Wright, Denver, Col.
1884, Jan. 29, *Elizabeth L. McIntire, Alamosa, Cal.
1884, April 16, Fanny A. Elder, Winchester, Mass.
1884, May 29, Jennie W. Hubbard, Sandusky, O.
1884, June 6, Marion Lyman, Englewood, N. J.
1884, July 1, Catherine Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
1884, July 19, Kerró Knox, Brookfield, Mass.
1884, Oct. 7, James W. Roberts, Kalgan, China.
1885, Jan. 13, *Lucia Clark, Yonkers, N. Y.
1885, March 14, Margaret McC. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.
1885, March 14, Florence H. Gaylord, West Woodstock, Conn.
1885, April 11, Beatrice Davenport, Bridgeport, Conn.
1885, April 19, Helen E. Denslow, Rutland, Vt.
1885, May 4, Donald B. Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1885, Aug. 1, Marguerite L. Almy, Norwich, Conn.
1885, Aug. 2, Miriam Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1885, Aug. 2, Rose Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1885, Nov. 18, Emilie Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1886, Jan. 9, Katherine K. Merritt, Stamford, Conn.
1886, Jan. 23, *Leon A. Vaille, Buffalo, N. Y.
1886, March 29, Doris A. Daniels, Toledo, O.
1886, April 12, Philip H. Schaff, Kansas City, Mo.
1886, June 7, Harriet C. Houghton, Montclair, N. J.
1886, June 10, Elinor B. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
1886, Aug. 11, Ruth W. Heald, Orange, N. J.
1886, Sept. 9, John H. Wheelock, New York city.
1886, Oct. 23, *Georgeanna W. Bacon, Greeley, Col.
1886, Dec. 19, Mary C. Gaylord, Woodstock, Conn.
1886, Dec. 24, Charles A. Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1887, Jan. 27, Carolus Clark, Yonkers, N. Y.
1887, Feb. 24, Marie McCook, Swissvale, Pa.
1887, April 14 (son), *Miller, Des Moines, Ia.
1887, June 26, Winifred Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1887, July 26, Joseph W. Gott, Goshen, N. Y.
1887, July 29, *Albert B. Boardman, New Brighton, N. Y.
1887, Nov. 22, Marion A. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
1888, March 17, Walter Schaff, Kansas City, Mo.
1888, April 24, George H. Gaylord, Woodstock, Conn.
1888, July 31, John C. Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1888, Aug. 10, Roger T. Bacon, Greeley, Col.
1889, Feb. 9, Harold S. Day, Catskill, N. Y.
1889, Feb. 28, Deborah Russell, Dayville, Conn.
1889, May 16, Daniel A. Heald, Orange, N. J.
1889, June 18, Selden B. Sanford, Sheffield, Mass.
1889, June 23 (son), *Sprague, Minneapolis, Minn.
1889, June 28, Cora A. Gaylord, Woodstock, Conn.
1889, Oct. 20, Edward G. Clark, Yonkers, N. Y.
1890, March 22, Lucy B. Webster, Missoula, Mont.
1890, March 26, *Leonard Boyce, Chicago, Ill.
1890, April 16, Julian C. Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.
1890, April 21, *Stanton D. Wicks, Syracuse, N. Y.
1890, April 25, Louisa P. Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1890, April 29, Martha McCook, Swissvale, Pa.
1890, May 12, Harriet J. Buck, Bucksport, Me.
1890, July 17, Alice Hemingway, Holyoke, Mass.
1890, September 20, Salter S. Clark, Yonkers, N. Y.
1890, Dec. 18, Henry T. E. Perry, Albany, N. Y.
1891, Feb. 8, Paul E. Schaff, Jacksonville, Ill.
1891, March 11, Agnes G. C. Allen, Troy, N. Y.
1891, April 1, Bryan F. Peters, Beirout, Syria.
1891, April 27, Josephine Huntington, Cincinnati, O.
1891, Nov. 19, Geraldine M. Boardman, New Brighton, N. Y.
1892, Jan. 4, Stanton D. Wicks, Chicago, Ill.
1892, Feb. 6, Emily B. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
1892, March 15, Esther Sprague, Minneapolis, Minn.
1892, June 7, Elizabeth Boyce, Chicago, Ill.
1892, July 17, Frederick B. Webster, Missoula, Mont.
1892, Aug. 3, Charles E. Gaylord, Pasadena, Cal.
1893, Jan. 10, Elizabeth St. J. Jones, Glendale, O.
1893, March 10, Alfred H. T. Bacon, Denver, Col.
1893, March 11, Ruth S. Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
1893, June 10, Ruth Miller, Des Moines, Ia.
1893, July 21, Ellen E. Williams, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
1893, Aug. 10, Norman Schaff, Jacksonville, Ill.
1893, Oct. 21, Spencer H. Smith, Kinderhook, N. Y.
1894, Jan. 14, Helen G. Bristow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1894, Feb. 7, Dorothy Bigelow, New York city.
1894, June 30, Raymond M. Johnes, New York city.
1894, July 11, John C. Huntington, Cincinnati, O.
1894, Aug. 6, Huntington Lyman, New York city (?)
XII.—LIVING CHILDREN BY FAMILIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Sons</th>
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<td>Bristow</td>
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<td>*Browning</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gott</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 217 — sons, 104; daughters, 113; living sons, 84; living daughters, 100.
Sons. Daughters. | Sons. Daughters
---|---
Heald, . . . . | 1 2 | Reynolds, . . . . | 3
Hemingway, . . . . | 3 | Roberts, . . . . | 3
Houghton, . . . . | 2 1 | Russell, . . . . | 1 1
C. L. Hubbard, . . . . | 3 | Sadler, . . . . | 1 2
Huntington, . . . . | 2 2 | *Sanford, . . . . | 1
Johnes, . . . . | 2 | Schaff, . . . . | 5 1
Jones, . . . . | 3 | Shaw, . . . . | 2 1
Knox, . . . . | 1 | Smith, . . . . | 2 1
Latting, . . . . | 2 1 | Souther, . . . . | 3
Lyman, . . . . | 1 2 | Sprague, . . . . | 1 1
McCook, . . . . | 3 6 | S. T. Stewart, . . . . | 1
McIntire, . . . . | 1 | Van Buren, . . . . | 1
Merritt, . . . . | 2 | Webster, . . . . | 2 2
Meyer, . . . . | 1 | Wheelock, . . . . | 1 1
Miller, . . . . | 3 | Wicks, . . . . | 3
Minor, . . . . | 1 | R. Williams, . . . . | 1
Morrill, . . . . | 1 | S. P. Williams, . . . . | 1
Perry, . . . . | 1 | Wright, . . . . | 1 1
Peters, . . . . | 3 3 |

Total, 184 — sons, 84 ; daughters, 100.

XIII.—GRANDCHILDREN.
1898, July 28, Helen McIntire, Col.
1898, Dec. 29, Mary Fries Patterson, Athens, Ga. (Alexander.)
1901, Feb. 27, Eunice T. Cole, Detroit, Mich. (Day.)
Total, 3 granddaughters.

XIV.—SONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Trinity—Smith, Watson—2.
Dartmouth—Souther—1.
Jefferson—McCook—1.
Marischal college, Aberdeen—Carter—1.
Miami—*Goode—1.
Nashville university—Poston—1.
Ohio university—*Buckland—1.
Union—Gott—1.
University of New York—Wheelock—1.
Davenport’s father was a graduate of the Yale law school, Shepard’s of the Yale medical school.
Total, 16.

XV.—FATHERS OF COLLEGIANS.
(Having sons who have been graduated or are at present in college.)
Amherst—Roberts—1.
Maine State university—Buck—1.
University of N. C.—Alexander—1.
U. S. military academy (West Point)—*Browning—1.
U. S. naval academy (Annapolis)—Sadler—1.
Total, 11.

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Having daughters who have been graduated or are at present in college.

Wellesley—Buck, Hemingway—2.
Cornell—*Browning—1.
Smith—*Goode—1.
Syracuse—Buck—1.
Total, 5. Grand total, 16.

XVI.—THE DEAD.
1876, April 19, John Franklin Chase, Jersey City, N. J.
1877, Nov. 28, Ebenezer Hartwell Buckingham, Omaha, Neb.
1879, Sept. 20, Seth Weston Williams, Portland, Me.
1883, Sept. 27, Edward Sheffield Cowles, Farmington, Conn.
1885, Nov. 23, Samuel Nelson White, New York city.
1887, Nov. 23, Frank Cowan Goode, Springfield, O.
1891, March 29, Edward Tatum, Yonkers, N. Y.
1892, Feb. 15, Isaac Reed Sanford, South Norwalk, Conn.
1894, April 23, Jeremiah William Clemens, San Diego, Cal.
1897, March 8, Arthur Biddle, Atlantic City, N. J.
1897, Sept. 24, William Townsend Barber, West Chester, Pa.
1900, Aug. 25, Frederic William Adair, Westchester, N. Y.
1900, October 3, William Webb Browning, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1901, March 24, George Theodore Bliss, New York city.
1901, June 4, Alfred Terry Bacon, Denver, Col.
Total, 16.

NON-GRADUATES.

I.—TIME OF ENTERING THE CLASS.
Beginning of the course—*Alden, Anderson, Atterbury, Beardsley, *Beckley,
*Dewing, Dickensheid, Dougherty, Durst, Flagg, Fox, Frissell, *Gould, Grubb, Hale,
Harrison, Hoag, *Howard, Howarth, *Humphrey, Kelley, Latimer, Macomb, Norman,
*Oaks, Patterson, Platt, Ropes, Rothchild, Rounds, *Smith, Sperry, *Sutherland,
Freshman year—Duryee—1.
Sophomore year—*Dickson, Robbins, Troxell—3.

II.—TIME OF LEAVING THE CLASS.
Freshman year—Anderson, *Betts, *Bodfish, Browne, Bushnell, Carroll, Charles,
Cobb, Dougherty, Fox, Harrison, Hoag, Howarth, Humphrey, Kelley, Macomb,
Sophomore year—Atterbury, Dickensheid, *Dickson, Hale, Robbins, Rounds,
*Sutherland, Wheeler—8.
Troxell, Wright—19.
Senior year—*Benton, *Dewing, Duryee, Flagg, Frissell, Hiller, Patterson,
Platt—8.

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III.—CONNECTED WITH OTHER CLASSES OR COLLEGES.

Yale '71 — Troxell — 1.
Yale '75 — *Oaks, Wright — 2.
Yale '81 — Carroll — 1.
Yale law school — Anderson, Benton ('75), Grubb, Fox ('79), Platt ('75), Wright ('77) — 6.
S. S. S. — Alden ('76), Flagg ('71) — 2.
Brown — Browne ('73), Howarth ('72) — 2.
Cornell — *Tallcott ('73), Wheeler — 2.
Western Reserve — Gaylord ('72), Latimer ('72) — 2.
Amherst — Sperry ('73) — 1.
Beloit — Kelley ('72) — 1.
Dartmouth — Hiller ('74) — 1.
Knox — *Rand ('72) — 1.
Lafayette — Anderson ('73) — 1.
Union — Rounds ('73) — 1.
University of New York — *Beckley ('74) — 1.
West Point — Macomb ('74) — 1.
Williams — *Gould ('73) — 1.
College of Physicians and Surgeons — Duryee ('76), *Oaks ('78), *Sutherland ('74), *Tallcot ('75), Troxell ('75) — 5.
Bellevue Hospital medical school — Atterbury ('78), Beardsley ('76), Wheeler ('75) — 3.
Albany law school — Hiller — 1.
Andover theological seminary — Ropes — 1.
Rush and Bennett medical colleges — Harrison 1.
Union theological seminary — Frissell ('79) — 1.

IV.—DEGREES RECEIVED.

A. B. — Anderson (Lafayette), *Beckley (Univ. of N. Y.), *Bent (Yale), Binger, (Yale), *Brown (Yale), Browne (Brown), Bushnell (Yale), Carroll (Yale), *Dewing (Yale), Fox (Yale), Frissell (Yale), *Gould (Yale and Williams), Harrison (Yale), Howarth (Brown), *Humphrey (Yale), Latimer (Yale), *Oaks (Yale), *Rand (Harvard), Ropes (Yale), Sperry (Amherst), Wright (Yale) — 21.
M. D. — Atterbury (Bellevue), Beardsley (Bellevue), Duryee (Columb.), Harrison (Bennett and Chicago Phys. and Surg.), *Oaks (Columb.), *Sutherland (Columb.), *Tallcot (Columb.), Troxell (Columb.), Wheeler (Bellevue).— 9.
LL. B. — Anderson (Yale, hon.) *Bent (Yale), Cobb (Harvard and Albany), Fox (Yale), Hiller (Albany), Platt (Yale), Wright (Yale) — 7.
D. D. — Ropes (Yale and Bowdoin) — 1.
C. E. — Rounds (Union) — 1.
M. A. — Fox (Yale) — 1.
Ph. B. — *Alden (Yale) — 1.

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THAT FOOTBALL VICTORY.

Inasmuch as a question has recently arisen as to the first football match won by Yale, it has been thought best to include in this "History of the Yale Class of 1873" some contemporary and other information regarding the Yale-Columbia game of November 16, 1872. The "Memorabilia Yalensia" department of the Yale Literary Magazine of November, 1872, contained the following:

"FOOTBALL.

A college organization has been formed, with D. S. Schaff, '73, for president, and H. D. Bristol, '74, for secretary and treasurer. A committee has also been appointed, and has drawn up, in conjunction with the president, a set of rules which have been accepted by the college. Arrangements have been made and twenty men chosen to play a match game with twenty picked men from Columbia, at Hamilton park, Saturday, Nov. 16. Coming, as it does, when boating and base ball men are at liberty, there is no reason why this sport should not be engaged in with as much eagerness as either of the others. The time ought not to be far distant when the memorabilist shall be compelled to devote as much space to the doings of football clubs, as he now reserves for the two kindred sports."

The issue of the Magazine for December gave this account of the game:

"Saturday, Nov. 16, picked twenties from Columbia and Yale met at Hamilton park. The field was carefully laid out, 400 feet long by 200 broad, and enclosed by a rope fence. The referees were Mr. Marshall, Columbia '73, and Mr. Elliot, Yale '71. Yale won the toss, and, having chosen the south goal, the two sides were stationed each after its own manner of playing, and the game commenced at three o'clock. The game was to be five out of nine, or the greatest number of innings at that hour when the referees decided that it was too dark to play longer. At about five o'clock three innings had been played, all won by Yale, and the game was called. The Yale twenty showed far superior wind and discipline, but scarcely as great activity as their rivals. On our side, where all played well, Irwin, '73, Miller, '73, Peters, '73, and Scudder, '74, distinguished themselves. At seven o'clock a supper was served at Lockwood's, and the gentlemen from Columbia returned by the evening trains. Arrangements could not be made to bring about a game between Yale and Princeton, in accordance with the challenge received. Harvard also took some measures toward a contest, but nothing definite was ever heard. There has been great activity shown in this manly sport during the term, and all regretted the close of the football season."

The Yale Record of November 6, 1872, contains the rules of the game as drawn up by the committee and accepted by the university, and the issue of November 13, gives the following as the list of players who
had been selected to represent Yale: C. S. Hemingway, '73; W. F. McCook, '73; E. S. Miller, '73; J. P. Peters, '73; J. P. Platt, '73; D. S. Schaff, '73; H. A. Strong, '73; S. P. Williams, '73; R. D. A. Parrott, '74, S. S. S.; H. D. Bristol, '74; R. W. Kelley, '74; P. A. Porter, '74; J. L. Scudder, '74; C. H. Avery, '75; A. Hotchkiss, '75.

It will be seen that the list contains only fifteen names, whereas each team in this historic game consisted of twenty men. The Record for November 20 gave the following account of the match:

"Two weeks ago Yale sent Columbia college a challenge to play a match game of football, to take place in one week at Hamilton park, with twenty men on a side. The challenge was accepted with the exception of the date, which was put off one week later, to the 16th. A part of the Columbia twenty, with their friends, arrived by the morning boat, the rest coming on the eleven o'clock train. After dinner the Columbia men were taken to the grounds in the Nightingale. The Yale men being on hand, preparations were made to commence at once. While the players were stripping for the contest we took a look over the field, and found that the committee had perfected all arrangements for the match to the minutest detail. According to agreement, the field was 400 feet long by 250 broad, the goal posts being 6 paces apart. Stakes were driven into the ground and a rope stretched, serving to mark the boundary line and keep the spectators from encroaching on the grounds and interfering with the play. The list of judges and players as we published them last week was, in the main, correct. A few changes, however, were made. Mr. Marshall took Mr. Ogden's place and H. DeF. Weeks, Yale '74, took Mr. Munroe's place as judges for Columbia. Schaff, '73, was injured last Wednesday, and was succeeded by Sherman, '74. Dunnning, '74, also played Williams', '73's, position, who was prevented by sickness from playing.

"Yale won the toss and chose the south goal. As the sides took their positions and awaited the word, there was a marked contrast in the individual appearance of the men of the two colleges. Columbia's looked large and stocky, and were of a uniform size, while Yale's players seemed to be picked in reference to their agility, speed or strength, according to the qualities which their respective positions required. The manner of placing the men was equally marked. Columbia had four men guarding the goal, and the rest were collected in an irregular crowd in the middle of the field, showing that they intended to play a forcing game, relying entirely upon their superior strength to drive the ball through the opponent's goal. Yale, on the contrary, had her men scattered over the field, but in an evidently systematic arrangement. She had two men to keep goal, four more to support them about two paces in advance; then five more, called center fielders, arranged in the form of a crescent in front of these. The rest of the twenty, with the exception of two 'pea-nutters,' who play near the opposite goal and kick over the keepers' heads, were 'rushers,' who follow the ball into any part of the field. The game opened at 2 3/4 by Platt's giving a very long cant. The difference in the system of playing was at once manifest. Columbia got the ball in their midst and forced it toward the opposite goal with such rapidity that it seemed as if they would end the inning at once, but here the better arrangement of Yale proved of advantage. The ball was taken by the goal keeper, kicked to a player on the side, who passed it around the crowd of Columbia men to a center-fielder, and he to another, and so on to the 'pea-nutters,' so that Columbia found the ball down at their goal almost before they could realize that they had lost it. The four goal keepers who had
been left behind sustained the contest until the rushers came back over the length of the field, when the ball was again returned rapidly toward Yale's goal, but with the same result; again Columbia drove it back, but it was returned as before and kicked high over the keepers' heads by Sherman of '74—ending the inning in fifteen minutes. Columbia made a strong fight in the second inning. They covered the field better than in the first, and the ball flew from one point to another for a full hour. At this point the excitement among the four hundred spectators was very great and loud in vent in cheers or laughter, according as some man made a fine play or upset an opponent. Again Yale won, virtually securing the game, as it was evident that not more than one additional inning could be played before dark. The Columbia men went into the third inning with evident fatigue, resulting from their all playing rushers and chasing the ball, whilst the Yale men saved themselves by playing in their positions and kicking into each other's hands. This inning the ball hovered continually about Columbia's goal, but their keepers guarded it so finely as to baffle Yale's efforts to get it through for forty minutes. The game was to be best five out of nine or the greatest number of innings at dark; and as it was past five o'clock, Yale was declared victor. The characteristics of the game, as we observed them, were that Columbia worked and kicked harder than Yale and were faster runners. Yale showed discipline. Her men supported each other, excelled in dodging and were more accurate kickers. Columbia aimed to bump into and knock men over. Yale played to dodge by and get fair kicks. It is difficult to specify among individual players where all did so well, but the playing of Moore and King at goal, Reid at the side and McMahon and Cornell as rushers, deserve mention. All deserve praise on Yale's side. Yet it seems injustice not to speak of the play of Peters, Miller, J. Scudder, Avery, and Irwin, the latter kicking the ball over the goal twice out of the three innings. To the spectators it was the most interesting spectacle we have had for years, although compelled by cold to keep up continual motion. Returned to the city the Columbia men were entertained with a supper at Lockwood's, and left for New York by the late train and boat, we hope, feeling as we do, that in this friendly rivalry the bonds of attachment between Columbia and Yale have been strengthened."

The Yale Index of June, 1873, gives the following names as those of the Yale twenty, after placing at their head that of D. S. Schaff as president, and that of H. D. Bristol as secretary and treasurer of the Yale Foot Ball club; '73—S. L. Boyce, C. S. Hemingway, L. W. Irwin, W. F. McCook, E. S. Miller, J. P. Peters, J. P. Platt, H. A. Strong; '74—H. D. Bristol, J. A. R. Dunning, W. S. Halsted, R. W. Kelley, H. A. Oaks, P. A. Porter, T. T. Sherman, H. M. Scudder, J. L. Scudder; '75—C. H. Avery, W. H. Hotchkiss; S. S. S.—R. D. A. Parrott. But this must not be regarded as a correct list of the twenty who played in the Columbia game, for it does not contain the name of "Shorty" Williams, who certainly took part in that match, the foregoing statement to the contrary of the Record notwithstanding, and Ashley and Boardman recollect that they participated in the game. There is at least one error in the names of the representatives of other classes here given. If any correct list of the players in the Yale-Columbia game exists the secretary has not seen it. A score card in the possession
of Schaff contains the names of the following as the Yale team: '73—Boyce, Hemingway, Irwin, McCook, Miller, Peters, Platt, Schaff, H. A. Strong, S. P. Williams; '74—Bristol, Halsted, Kelley, Oaks, Porter, H. M. Scudder, J. L. Scudder; '75—Avery, A. Hotchkiss; '74, S. S. S.—Parrott. This list, although not absolutely accurate, must be very nearly right.

In 1894 Schaff was induced to contribute to the Illinois College Rambler, published at Jacksonville, his recollections of the beginnings of college football, together with his opinion of the game's merits. The article was reprinted in full in the Chicago Sunday Herald of December 30, 1894. That portion of it which was historical in character is here reproduced:

"In order to write about a game so much noised abroad as football, one ought to be thoroughly familiar with the rules that to-day govern the game as played on our football fields. I have not that qualification. Now and then I go out to see a game, and the spirit of it stirs the blood again. But while much of the old game remains, the rules have been radically changed in one or two particulars, and a spectator is hardly in position to fully appreciate their advantages. He must be in the game to do that. The best I can do is to give some reminiscences of the game twenty years ago and to make some general observations from the standpoint of my experience at that time.

"At that time football was in its infancy in Yale college. So far as traditions to the contrary among us went it may have been played on the 'green' and the campus from the time Elihu Yale made his famous donation. The first notice of the game in the Yale periodicals, so far as we knew, and the first constitution of a Yale football organization were as follows. In the Yale Banner of 1872 among the college organizations occurs this notice:

"'FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

"'President — D. S. Schaff, '73.
"'Secretary-treasurer — H. D. Bristol, '74.'

"That was the first Yale football club that we knew anything about in that day.

"As early as 1871, and perhaps as early as 1870, when I entered college as a sophomore, a number of us began playing football. Many in the class of '73 made a great deal out of it as a daily after-dinner sport. We then played on some large, open lots on Elm street, I think, and just in the rear of a young ladies' boarding school. Some of the leading boating and baseball men in the class joined in the sport and were prominent players, such as Boyce, Oaks, Meycr, McCook, Platt and Hemingway.

"The ball used in the early part of this period was the round rubber ball, wound up by a key. In the fall of '71 I sent to a school friend, 'Babes' Smith, of Bath, England, for a Rugby ball. Smith and I had played together in many a game at school near Stuttgart. He sent me an oval ball with leather cover. It came blown-up and incased in a wooden box. To his honor, as a football man, be it said, the ball came as a gift to the football interests of the class. It came with the freight paid in advance, and how it got through the custom-house remained a mystery to me.

"The coming of the new ball had been much talked about, and on its arrival was looked upon as a curiosity. So far as the tradition among us went, this was the
first Rugby ball ever seen on the college grounds. I remember well the man who carried it out to the grounds with me for the first afternoon's play and the expectancy with which its first use excited us. Like some other good things in this world, the Rugby ball met with anything but general favor at first. It was tried, reprobated by some, put aside, but brought out again and kept before the players till it came to be regarded as the best kind of ball for a football field.

"As for the spread of the interest in football beyond the class of '73 at Yale, nothing else can be said except that the interest spread without much effort. A little persistence on the part of a few enthusiasts at first, and it went of itself. Many of us liked to play and we kept at it and others in other classes took it up. In the fall of '72, and perhaps the year before, match games were arranged between several of the classes and between the classes of '73 and the Sheffield Scientific school.

"On November 16, 1872, the first match game was played by the university team. It was with a team from Columbia college. In making the arrangements it was like breaking entirely new ground. The game was played at Hamilton park, New Haven.

"A football match between colleges was a new thing in New Haven. A large poster had been posted in different parts of the city. A part of the upper portion of one still in my possession reads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YALE</th>
<th>VS.</th>
<th>COLUMBIA,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PICKED TWENTIES</td>
<td></td>
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"The expense was considerable and was covered by the gate receipts. A neat card contained the names of the players on both sides.

"The afternoon was a very cold one, but the game started promptly and was played through without any mishap, complaint of unfairness or serious hurt. There were four judges and two referees, Ludlow Ogden for Columbia and Henry R. Elliott for Yale, now of the New York Evangelist. Three goals were played and Yale won the three, the first in seventy-five (or fifteen minutes), the second in one hour and the third in fifty-five minutes. I follow the marking card on which I kept count at the time. The first figures are indistinct. Among the players on the Columbia side were men from the school of mines, as well as the academic department. One of the Yale team came from the Sheffield Scientific school. Among our men were one of the McCook family, a prominent clergyman of Jersey City and a distinguished Assyriologist and theological professor.

"But for a protracted siege of typhoid fever, which came upon me immediately after this game, the arrangements which were pending with Harvard for a match game would probably have been consummated. Correspondence had also been had with Princeton.

"So far as the tradition went among us at that time, the match game with Columbia was the first football game played by Yale with any other college. Whether it was the first between the larger American colleges I am not able to say. If I am not mistaken a long report was given of the Yale-Columbia game in one or more of the New York dailies.

"The following autumn, November 15, 1874 (?), Princeton and Yale played together at New Haven. Many of the men who played in the first match with Columbia were still in college and played at this game. Two of the players on the Yale side were post-graduates. Football had become a recognized college game.
"For archaeological reasons, at least, it may be of interest to look over the first football rules, which were presented by a committee at a Yale university meeting and adopted. I have the slip from the Yale Record, but have not the exact date. It probably was in the fall of 1872.

"1. The grounds shall be 400 feet long by 250 feet broad.
"2. The goal posts shall be eight paces apart.
"3. The number for a match game shall be twenty to the side.
"4. To a game two or three goals are necessary. To secure a goal the ball must pass between the posts.
"5. No player shall pick up, throw or carry the ball on any part of the field. Any violation of the regulation shall constitute a foul, and the player so offending shall throw the ball perpendicularly into the air from the place where the foul occurred, and the ball shall not be in play until it touches the ground.
"6. When the ball is caught in the air an adversary may strike it from the hands of the player so catching.
"7. When the ball passes the limits the person touching it first shall throw it from a spot six paces from, and at right angles to, the boundary line at the place where it went over, and the ball shall not be in play until it has touched the ground. Further, the player throwing the ball shall not play upon it until it has been played upon. When thrown the players shall be between the ball and their goal.
"8. When the ball passes the limits within six paces of the goal post it shall be carried out by the player first touching it fifteen paces in front of the boundary line and thrown by him into the air under the same conditions as a foul ball. (Rule 5.)
"9. No tripping shall be allowed, nor shall any player use his hands to push or hold an adversary.
"10. The winner of the toss shall have the first kick-off and the choice of goal. The ball shall be placed fifteen paces from the center of the field towards the starter's goal. In canting, the ball must be kicked, not bobbled. No player on the canting side shall be in advance of a line passing through the ball and parallel to base line; nor shall any player on the opposite side come within ten paces of this line.
"11. No player shall wear projecting nails, iron plates or gutta percha on the soles or heels of his shoes.
"12. There shall be two judges, one for each goal, and a referee, to whom all disputed points shall be referred."
ADDRESS LIST.

GRADUATES.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Philip H. Adee, 45 Pine street, New York city.
Prof. Eben Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C.
The Rev. Arthur H. Allen, Troy, N. Y.
Frank D. Allen, Equitable building, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Leonard B. Almy, Norwich, Conn.
Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, N. Y. University school of law, Washington square, New York city.
Prof. William Beebe, 262 Bradley street, New Haven, Conn.
Joseph H. Bennett, 84 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.
George F. Bentley, 150 Nassau street, New York city.
Charles E. Bigelow, Post office box 500, New York city.
Albert B. Boardman, 35 Wall street, New York city.
S. Leonard Boyce, Room 6, 33 Montauk block, Chicago, Ill.
Edward A. Bradford, Times editorial rooms, New York city.
Dr. Algernon T. Bristow, 234 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William O. Buck, Bucksport, Me.
The Rev. Norman H. Burnham, Suffield, Conn.
Leslie Carter, Room 804, 135 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.
Salter S. Clark, Westfield, N. J.
James A. Clemmer, Boulder, Col.
Atwood Collins, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. Robert W. Conant, Jefferson high school, Chicago, Ill.
William D. Crocker, Williamsport, Pa.
Rensselaer W. Daniels, Lockport, N. Y.
Daniel Davenport, Bridgeport, Conn.
Jeremiah Day, Catskill, N. Y.
The Rev. Herbert McK. Denslow, Mancie, Ind.
Samuel T. Dutton, Teachers college, New York city.
Samuel J. Elder, Pemberton building, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Edward E. Gaylord, 518 Herkimer street, Pasadena, Cal.
The Rev. John C. Goddard, Salisbury, Conn.
Joseph W. Gott, Goshen, Orange co., N. Y.
Gardiner Greene, Norwich, Conn.
James Hayward, 803 Fullerton building, St. Louis, Mo.
John O. Head, 141 Broadway, New York city.
Charles S. Hemingway, Holyoke, Mass.
Prof. William A. Houghton, Brunswick, Me.
Charles L. Hubbard, Sandusky, O.

Joseph C. Hubbard, Office auditor of disbursements, Grand Central station, New York city.

Dwight W. Huntington, 64 Johnston building, Cincinnati, O.

Lewis W. Irwin, 519 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

Edward R. J ohnes, 50 Broadway, New York city.

Walter St. J. Jones, Third National Bank building, Cincinnati, O.

Isaac N. Judson, 3124 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Reuben Knox, Plainfield, N. J.

The Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, Pasadena, Cal.

Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine street, New York city.

Charles Lehmer, Wiggins block, Cincinnati, O.

Eugene H. Lewis, 44 Broad street, New York city.

Hart Lyman, Tribune office, New York city.


The Hon. Albert W. McIntire, Everett, Wash.

Philander J. Mailory, Towanda, Pa.

Schuyler Merritt, Stamford, Conn.


Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines, 1a.

John B. Mills, Bristol, R. I., or 31 West 21st street, New York city.

Dr. S. Carrington Minor, 850 East 165th street, New York city.

Arthur B. Morrill, New Haven, Conn.

Plato Mountjoy, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Joseph P. Ord, University club, New York city.

The Rev. Frank Palmer, Norwich, Conn.

Frederick S. Parker, 52 Broadway, New York city.

John T. Perry, Albany Savings bank, Albany, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, 225 West 99th street, New York city.

J. Murrell Poston, 969 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Judge Samuel O. Prentice, Hartford, Conn.

Andrew J. Reynolds, Ouray, Col.


James A. Robson, Canandaigua, N. Y.

The Hon. Charles A. Russell, Killingly, Conn.

Holmes E. Sadler, Sedan, Kan.

Prof. David S. Schaff, Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, O.


Frederick J. Shepard, 17 Pearl place, Buffalo, N. Y., or Buffalo Public library.

The Rev. James W. Smith, Post office box 164, Kinderhook, N. Y.


Frank E. Sprague, 7 South Fifth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Seth T. Stewart, 640 Madison avenue, New York city.

William C. Stewart, 267 Fifth avenue, New York city.

The Hon. Henry A. Strong, Cohoes, N. Y.

Ullman Strong, 65 West 45th street, New York city.

Dr. Everett M. Swift.

Prof. Frank B. Tarbell, 5730 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Charles H. Thomas, Covington, Ky.

Thomas P. Vaille, 176 Washington street, Boston, Mass.


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Gustavus H. Wald, 514 Main street, Cincinnati, O.
Judge Frederick C. Webster, Missoula, Mont.
Dr. William E. Wheelock, Morristown, N. J.
William H. Whittaker, 23 Wiggins block, Cincinnati, O.
Frederick S. Wicks, 13 Syracuse Savings Bank building, Syracuse, N. Y.
Schuyler P. Williams, Post office box 305, Bridgeport, Conn.
Frank H. Wright, Care Butler, Notman, Joline & Myndersee, 54 Wall street, New York city.

NON-GRADUATES.
(SO FAR AS VERIFIED.)

Dr. Boucnotes C. Atterbury, 911 Stockton street, San Francisco, Cal.
Dr. William E. Beardsley, 101 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
George B. Browne, 96 Eric County Bank building, Buffalo, N. Y.
George V. Bushnell, 349 West Twelfth street, New York city.
Aaron B. Chapman, 215 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Frank T. Charles, 107 Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Augustus G. Cobb, Room 37, 111 Broadway, New York city.
Dr. George W. Duryee, Ninevah, Broome co., N. Y.
Wilbur W. Flagg, Salt Lake, Utah.
George L. Fox, New Haven, Conn.
Charles R. Grubb, Burlington, N. J.
Frank T. Hale, 203 Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Wallace K. Harrison, 1600 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
David D. Hoag, Kansas City, Kan.
William E. Kelley, 901 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
Everton J. Latimer, 214 Seneca street, Cleveland, O.
Thomas E. F. Norman, Register office, New Haven, Conn.
Prof. West Patterson, Meharry medical college, Nashville, Tenn.
James P. Platt, Meriden, Conn.
Edwin N. Robbins, 26 County courthouse, New York city.
Prof. Charles J. H. Ropes, Bangor, Me.
Charles E. Rounds, Foskett & Bishop co., New Haven, Conn.
The Hon. Lewis Sperry, Hartford, Conn.
Augustus H. Tennis, 34 Union square, East, New York city.
Dr. Edgar R. Troxell, Pittston, Luzerne co., Pa.
Charles H. Walker, 164 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. John T. Wheeler, Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y.
James M. Winters, 1435 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hamilton M. Wright, Bay City, Mich.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 32. P. H. Adee should have been credited with a first colloquy at Commencement. For "Westchester Kennel club" read "Westminster Kennel club."
Page 36. For "1620" read "1640."
Page 37. For "Hilliard, Hyde & Dickeran" read "Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson."
Page 38. In 1894 F. D. Allen delivered the address on Forefathers day before the Baptist Social union of Boston.
Page 46. For "Medina" read "Media."
Page 60. For "Georgina Gertrude Bonner" read "Georgina Gertrude Bonner."
Page 94. A son, Samuel James, was born to Elder at Winchester August 3, 1901.
Page 113. Huntington's second and third children, John Caldwell and Dwight Williams, were born in Cincinnati July 11, 1894, and June 16, 1896, respectively. A daughter, Clara Louise, was born at Ligonier, Pa., June 29, 1901.
Page 124. Dr. George Latimer McCook (b. New Lisbon, O., Aug. 2, 1825, d. Pittsburg 1874) was the son of Dr. George McCook (b. Delaware 1796, d. New Lisbon June 17, 1873) both being graduates of Jefferson college in Pennsylvania and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. Fourteen of the sons of Dr. George McCook and of his two brothers, Daniel and John, attained high military rank during the civil war, and acquired the name of the "Fighting McCooks." Mrs. George L. McCook (d. Pittsburg Sept. 30, 1879) was the daughter of Peter Fisher, a large merchant and farmer of Columbiana county, O., whose family came from Holland and originally spelled their name Vischer.
Page 125. A daughter, Margaret M., was born to McCook November 5, 1894, and a son, George L., September 4, 1896.