

APPENDIX

LIST OF MEETINGS

1. November 15, 1902, at the Harvard Union, Cambridge; present, 30.
Speakers: Prof. Wm. M. Davis on the object, of the Club. Mr. James H. Kidder, On bear hunting in Kadiak and the Alaskan peninsula.
2. January 16, 1903, at the Harvard Union; present, about 40.
Speakers: Mr. Copley Amory, A sketch of the voyages of Sir Alexander McKensie to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. J. Mackintosh Bell, Canadian Indians beyond the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. Dr. T. W. Thorndike, Some observations on the Swampy Cree Indians.
3. February 27, 1903, at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge; a large audience.
Speaker: Commander Robert E. Peary, Field work of the Peary Arctic Club. A reception followed at the Harvard Union.
4. March 27, 1903, at the Harvard Union, Cambridge; present, 46 members and about 30 friends.
Speaker: Mr. A. Hamilton Rice, Across South America by the Napo and Amazons.

(THE HARVARD TRAVELERS CLUB)

THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE CLUB

SINCE ancient times it has been characteristic of our race to desire a knowledge of other lands and peoples beyond our own narrow sky line, to push out in search of undiscovered countries and unfamiliar things, to match skill and courage with unknown dangers, with wild beasts, and with hostile elements, until in our own time there remains scarcely a corner of the round earth unvisited or its inhabitants unknown. And just as the men of Athens gathered on Areopagus, eager to hear the tales of travellers returning from distant lands, so we in our day still meet together to hear or tell "some new thing," or to share the thrill of adventure or discovery with those who fare forth across the face of the earth seeking the inspiration of the unknown or the more lasting prize of an accurate knowledge of our globe and its inhabitants. Such "intelligent travel" forms the basis of modern geographical science, the intimate study of the earth's surface, its plants and its animals, and the relation of these to each other and to ourselves.

It was thus most fitting that thirty years ago, Harvard's eminent geographer, Professor William

hunting bears in Alaska, at that time a comparatively little-travelled region. Those registering at this first meeting included professors at the college, graduates and undergraduates, in all thirty, as follows:—

George H. Burnett	Sinclair Kennedy
Austin Hobart Clark	James H. Kidder
William Morris Davis	Samuel W. Lewis
Roland B. Dixon	Leonard Metcalf
Gordon Donald	John C. Phillips
Delafield Dubois	Frederick Ward Putnam
George H. Field	George Sharp Raymer
Alexis E. Frye	M. Alston Read
William H. Glasgow	A. Lawrence Rotch
James Walter Goldthwait	Rollin S. Salters
George Byron Gordon	Herbert Weir Smyth
Charles L. Harding	Raymond E. Street
Ernest Howe	Fritz B. Talbot
Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr.	Russell Tyson
Harris Kennedy	Robert Walcott

Morris Davis, in association with Copley Amory, Roland B. Dixon, James H. Kidder, and the late Archibald Cary Coolidge, invited Harvard men and others in this vicinity, who might be interested in "promoting intelligent travel and exploration," to meet together on November 15, 1902, in the assembly room of the Harvard Union at Cambridge,

to consider the formation of a Harvard Travellers Club. Thirty men responded to the call. Professor Davis outlined his plans for the organization of the Club, and explained its proposed objects. The idea met with enthusiastic reception. Professor Davis

HARVARD TRAVELLERS CLUB MEDALLISTS

1906

WILLIAM BROOKS CABOT

For Explorations in Labrador

Cabot's remarkable canoe journeys along the coast and up the rivers of eastern Labrador, his meeting with the Indians of the interior, and other incidents of several summers' travel, much of it alone, are set forth in his book, "Northern Labrador."

1907

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON

For Explorations in Central Asia

Huntington made valuable studies of the Lob Nor region of Turkestan, especially with a view to studying the present climatic conditions and reconstructing from the available evidence the conditions of this area as they affected human occupation in former times.

many lots of buyers and directors, and he was appointed by Governor Guild a member of the Commission on Commerce and Industry.

Membership in three yacht clubs shows his interest in boats and boat-racing. He is president of the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association and is probably the most successful skipper in southern waters.

GEORGE LOCKHART ALLEN

Born Dec. 27, 1893, Salem, Mass.
Father's Name George Henry Allen
Mother's Name Corinne Pauls
Married Florence Lucien Robins, Salem, Mass., June 1, 1904.
Children George Lockhart, Jr., Dec. 6, 1925; Florence Lockhart, April 7, 1928.
Business Address Salem, Mass., P. O. Box 312.
Residence Massachusetts by the Sea, Mass.

For several years after graduation Allen was associated with stock brokerage houses in Boston and in Salem.

Becoming interested in the real estate business he gradually devoted more time to it, and now reports "Real Estate, along the New England Coast and in Essex County, Mass., and Trustships" as his chief occupations.

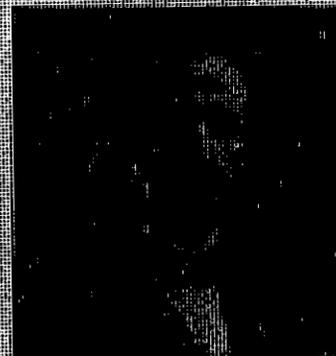
From 1899 to 1901 he was a member of the Common Council of Salem; 1903 to 1904, commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city, and during 1905-1906 chairman of the Republican City Committee. He has also served as selectman in the town of Massachusetts-by-the-Sea, and is a member of the Essex Institute at Salem.

COPLEY AMORY

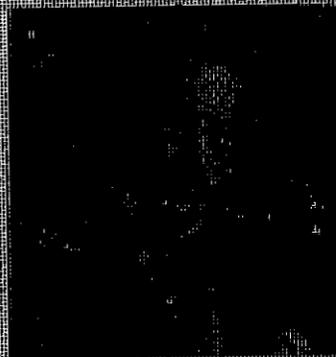
Born Dec. 2, 1895, Boston, Mass.
Father's Name Copley Amory
Mother's Name Katherine Chase
Married Mary Helen Everett, Milton, Mass., Dec. 3, 1919.
Children Copley, Jr., 1921 (A. R., Harvard, '29); Henry Russell, 1922 (Harvard, '28); John Arthur, 1927; Walter, 1929; Thomas G., 1932; Katherine, 1933.
Business Address New York, N. Y.
Residence New York, N. Y.



COPLEY AMORY



COPLEY AMORY



COPLEY AMORY

RECORD OF THE CLASS

For three years after graduation Amory was in the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston. Forced by poor health to give up this business he went to Waipola, N.H., and started the dairy and stock farm which continues to occupy his time.

LARS ANDERSON

Born Aug. 15, 1886, Paris, France.
Father's Name Nikolai Engelbrecht Anderson.
Mother's Name Elizabeth Elgner.
Married Isabel Felt Foster, Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1907.
Business Address 51 Wren Building, Boston, Mass.
Residence (winter) 2115 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.
(summer) "Feld," Southold, Mass.

Anderson has been Secretary of the U.S. Legation and then of the Embassy in London and in Rome. During the Spanish-American War he served as captain and assistant adjutant-general U.S.V.

He was appointed Minister to Belgium by President Taft in 1911, and Ambassador to Japan in 1912.

He says in his last letter: "I am in Washington in the winter, in Brookline in the summer, with trips to Europe in summer and camps at Maricobad. Made a trip to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1904, and on to Alaska, with a camping trip back into the Canadian Rockies from Banff. Accompanied the Secretary of War (Mr. Dickenson) on an official trip to the Philippines, which was made especially enjoyable and valuable because of Governor Forber's friendship and the arrangements made for thoroughly seeing the wonderful islands. Traveled in to the beautiful mountain district of Iloilo to Zamboanga, among the best hunters, Isabela, Ipagao, and Eskingao, and across Mindanao with military escorts, among the Ilocos, Maros, visiting Zamboanga and Jolo, the Sulu Islands. We visited in all the important places and to almost South Sea Islands, and stopped at all the principal ports and came through the beautiful channels. We were deeply impressed

has been watching my children grow up on a small farm in Westchester County, with trips to England about every two years to visit my English relatives.

WAR RECORD: 1915-16, Plattsburg Training Camp; February to June, 1917, second lieutenant, 15th Infantry, New York National Guard; July 7 to October 11, 1918, private, Quartermaster Corps, United States army; October 11 to December 22, 1918, Remount Officers Training School, Camp Shelby, Miss.; captain, Quartermaster Corps, Remount Division, United States army, Remount Depot, Camp Dix, N. J.

MEMBER OF: American Legion; Knickerbocker Club; Down Town Association, Harvard Club of New York; Fairfield and Westchester Hounds, Greenwich, Conn.; Golden's Bridge Hounds, Golden's Bridge, N. Y.

CHARLES BURLINGHAM

BORN: New York, N. Y., June 8, 1884. PARENTS: Charles C. Burlingham, Louisa W. Lawrence.

PREPARED AT: Cutler School, New York, N. Y.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-05. DEGREES: A.B., 1906 (1905); LL.B., 1908.

OCCUPATION: Lawyer.

MARRIED: Cora Weir Carlin, New York, N. Y., April 2, 1929. CHILD: Charles, Jr., Jan. 6, 1930.

ADDRESS: (home) 1220 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; (business) 27 William St., New York, N. Y.

I AM a member of the firm of Burlingham, Veeder, Fearey, Clark & Hupper.

Trustee and treasurer, Kips Bay Boys Club, Inc., New York, N. Y.; director, Legal Aid Society, New York, N. Y.

WAR RECORD: Special assistant to United States attorney, Southern District of New York (1917). Government appeal agent under Selective Service Law and later deputy director of the draft in charge of personnel of the 189 local boards in New York City (1917-18).

MEMBER OF: Harvard Club of New York, University Club, Century Club, Down Town Association and India House (club), New York; Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Sons of the Revolution.

GEORGE HALL BURNETT

BORN: Southboro, Mass., March 13, 1884. PARENTS: Robert Manton Burnett, Margaret Hall.

PREPARED AT: St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-05. DEGREE: A.B., 1906.

OCCUPATION: Manufacturer.

MARRIED: Georgia Mann, Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1915. CHILDREN: Margaret, Jan. 30, 1916; Robert Manton, Feb. 8, 1917.

ADDRESS: (home) Deerfoot Road, Southboro, Mass.; (business) 437 D St., Boston, Mass.

AFTER spending two years in Law School, I went into Joseph Burnett Company, of which I am now treasurer.

I am also an officer in one or two other corporations, and director of the Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.

I was chairman of the advisory committee of the town of Southboro from 1920 to 1930, and am now a selectman in that town.

I am junior warden of St. Mark's Church, Southboro, Mass., and treasurer of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

I was unable to enter the army during the war. I was able to get into the Massachusetts State Guard, of which I was lieutenant, L Company, 13th Regiment, and later on captain and adjutant, 13th Regiment. I also served on the Military Training Corps committee at one time.

It is necessary in my business to travel pretty thoroughly over the United States. For the past ten years, I have spent about three months every year traveling in the United States, so whenever possible, for vacations, I go to Europe, particularly France.

My recreations are largely varied reading; in the summer, tennis.

MEMBER OF: Somerset Club, Boston.

ARTHUR HENRY BURNS

BORN: Worcester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1883. PARENTS: William Henry Burns, Annie Francis Green.

PREPARED AT: Worcester High School, Worcester, Mass.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-06. DEGREE: S.B., 1906.

OCCUPATION: Engineer and production manager.

MARRIED: Josephine Griffin, Ashmont, Mass., June 12, 1912. CHILDREN: Edith Griffin, Oct. 2, 1913; Arthur Henry, Jr., Feb. 21, 1915; Roger Griffin, Sept. 25, 1918 (died Feb. 11, 1922); Richard Francis, Jan. 23, 1921.

ADDRESS: (home) 169 Cottage Place, Ridgewood, N. J.; (business) 230 West 41st St., New York, N. Y.

IHAVE been in engineering ever since graduation. My work has been somewhat diversified, including mining, construction, factory engineering, and the management of the plant of a large newspaper. Newspaper plant operation is very interesting and at times becomes quite strenuous.

I have not been elected to any public office, but have been the president of a local Parent-Teacher Association.

During the war I was resident engineer on the construction of a shipyard producing mine sweepers, and also of a plant making silk for powder

LAURENCE REMICK CLAPP

BORN: Cambridgeport, Mass., Oct. 14, 1881. PARENTS: Austin Phelps, Mary A. (Remick) Clapp.

PREPARED: Boston Latin School, Boston, Mass.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREES: A.B., 1903; M.D. (Boston University), 1908.

MARRIED: Helen Wadsworth Rhone, New York, N. Y., March 23, 1910. CHILDREN: Austin Rhone, Nov. 8, 1910; Rosamond, Oct. 30, 1911 (died Nov. 5, 1911); Stuart Remick, Jan. 28, 1915; Wadsworth, Feb. 19, 1918.

OCCUPATION: Physician and Surgeon.

ADDRESS: Nauru, Central Pacific Ocean, via Australia.

CLAPP is probably the most inaccessible classmate we have. For the last eleven years he has been physician for the British Phosphate Company and port physician on the little island of Nauru, twenty-eight miles south of the Equator, about equi-distant between Australia and Hawaii. The island is about twelve miles in circumference, and its white population numbers about 100. There are many more natives and Chinese. Our information comes, not directly from Clapp, who either has not received our letters or has felt himself so far removed from Harvard that it was not worth while to reply, but from his sister, who lives in Boston.

In June, 1908, he graduated from the Boston University Medical School. During the next year he was resident physician in the State Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He then practiced medicine for four years in Farmington, N. H. From April, 1914, to April, 1917, he was resident physician in the Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne, Australia. It was then that he accepted his position on Nauru.

He has solved the problem of education by sending his children to Australia in the winter for school, and recently has been sending them to California. Although his own health has been somewhat impaired, he has no immediate intention of leaving the island.

AUSTIN HOBART CLARK

BORN: Wellesley, Mass., Dec. 17, 1880. PARENTS: Theodore Minot, Jeannette (French) Clark.

PREPARED: High School, Newton, Mass.; Cutler's School, Newton.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREE: A.B., 1903.

MARRIED: Mary Wendell Upham, Newtonville, Mass., March 6,

1906. CHILDREN: Austin Bryant Jackson, Jan. 4, 1909; Sarah Wendell, Jan. 30, 1911; Hugh Upham, Oct. 25, 1913; Anne Bradstreet, Nov. 28, 1915; Mary Holmes, April 6, 1918.

OCCUPATION: Zoölogist.

ADDRESSES: (*home*) 1818 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C., (*business*) Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

ANY of us who may have had any notions twenty-five years ago that Clark was 'il matto' must express his apologies when he reads Clark's brilliant record of achievement.

"'Il matto,' or the crazy man, is the name of one of the trumps in a popular Italian card game, and the gentleman in question is depicted prancing wildly and waving a butterfly net. At the time we were in college zoölogists with us were looked upon in somewhat the same way. But in spite of this, long before the time I entered Harvard I had formed a very definite idea of what my future activities were to be. At about the age of ten I embarked on a life study of zoölogy, and ever since I have been carrying on along the lines planned in a vague way nearly forty years ago.

"In order really to know the animals one must see them in their native haunts. The summer of 1898 I spent in Europe getting acquainted with European creatures, and the summer of 1899 I spent in the mountains of Tennessee. In 1901 I organized an expedition which passed the summer on Margarita Island, Venezuela, and which resulted in adding much to our knowledge of the fauna and flora of the region. This work in Venezuela led to my election as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (London) in 1904. At the end of the College year in 1903 I left for the West Indies, stopping for two weeks at the biological station which had just been established at Bermuda and then going on to the Lesser Antilles, where I remained for about two years. The climate in the Lesser Antilles is perfect. There being no seasonal change one might think that life would become monotonous. But kindly nature has endowed the region with hurricanes, with energetic volcanoes, and with earthquakes which help to relieve the monotony.

"After publishing the results of my West Indian investigations I joined the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* as acting chief of the scientific staff. On the *Albatross* I spent eight months as a deep sea fisherman, cruising among the Aleutian and Commander Islands, in the Bering Sea, along the

coasts of Kamchatka, among the Kurile Islands, and about the coasts of Japan and the adjacent Asiatic mainland. A few days before we were to sail from San Francisco the great 'fire' of 1906 occurred. In the Bering Sea we were so fortunate as to discover a new island just risen from the water and steaming violently from every crevice in its rocks. In working over the material gathered on this cruise I found it necessary to make a four months' trip to Europe in 1910.

"During the War I was constantly engaged in duties of a highly diversified nature which brought me into contact with all the foreign missions, but particularly with the Italian missions as it happened there were few in Washington available for confidential service who spoke Italian. One of my vacations was spent as a volunteer assistant with draft board No. 40, City of Newton. Since the War I have continued work in various phases of zoölogy, with occasional excursions into quite unrelated fields. One such excursion was in the field of diplomacy. In 1921 I was appointed aid to His Serene Highness the late Prince of Monaco during his visit to Washington, and in that capacity was responsible for planning and carrying out his entire program. By the uninitiated aids are commonly supposed to occupy an enviable position. But the chief function of an aid is that of a shock absorber, and while at all times he must make things as pleasant as possible for everyone, he is mostly occupied in wondering what is going to go wrong next.

"In 1923 I established a series of weekly radio talks which were given in the name of the Smithsonian Institution. This led to the discovery that humanity is divided into two classes, those who are frantic to reach the microphone, and those who have something worth while to say. The latter are divided into two classes, those who can express themselves so that others can understand them, and those who, though filled with wisdom, are incapable of imparting it in intelligible language. Some strenuously object to having their talks edited, others get stage fright. Altogether there is plenty of amusement in engineering a series of radio talks.

"In the early summer of 1924 the Secretary of the Navy called a conference for the discussion of a project for introducing oceanographic work in the Navy. I was appointed to represent the Smithsonian, and was chosen as a member of the Executive Committee. A concrete plan was drawn up, and in support

of it I attended two meetings with the Bureau of the Budget. There the matter ended, at least for the time being. At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the last of December, 1924, in Washington, I was given the job of handling the publicity. It is not easy to find first class material for publicity in the average scientific paper. One day when news was scarce and the press representatives somewhat restive William Jennings Bryan sent in an application for membership accompanied by an unsigned check, which saved the situation.

“If there was any advantage to be gained through radio talks it seemed to me that Harvard and some of the associated institutions about Boston should have an opportunity for getting ‘on the air’ with the assurance of reaching a large audience. Mr. Thornton W. Burgess of Springfield had built up an extraordinarily popular series of weekly talks. We discussed the matter, and he most kindly offered to give up part of his time, and also personally to introduce the speakers. A series of biweekly talks was arranged under the general direction of the Boston Society of Natural History along the same lines as the Smithsonian series in Washington. At the same time Harlow Shapley arranged a series of talks on astronomical subjects over Station WEEL. About half of Shapley’s talks, and some of the others, were rebroadcasted in Washington over WRC under the auspices of the Smithsonian, while in exchange a number of the Smithsonian talks were rebroadcasted over Station WBZ. The manuscripts of the radio talks for which I arrange are in most cases immediately captured and sent, with appropriate illustrations, to some magazine. After publication they are often very widely noticed in the newspapers. Parts of them will sometimes appear in hundreds of papers, and they have been returned to me from the daily press of India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

“In the spring of 1926 I was appointed a member of a committee to direct an investigation of the formation of petroleum at the present time, or rather the deposition of the substances which when fossilized will become, or be transformed into, petroleum. This work, which is under the American Petroleum Institute, is most interesting. In December, 1926, I was again saddled with the duties of ‘news manager’ for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, this time at Philadel-

phia. The chief feature of the meeting, from the publicity viewpoint, was that a distinguished visitor from England who was to deliver a special address had all his slides held up at the New York custom house. They were wrapped in some old shirts, and according to the victim the difficulty was whether they should be classed as glass or textiles. Anyhow, it was wonderful material for the papers.

"In spite of these minor diversions I am still following out the line of work which in the late eighties I determined I should follow. No one embarks on a career in pure science with any expectation of rewards; therefore I was much gratified when on April 12, 1927, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland conferred upon me the Cross as a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog."

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Royal Geographical Society, London, England; numerous scientific societies.

See PUBLICATIONS.

EDWARD NATHANIEL CLARK

BORN: Natick, Mass., Feb. 14, 1880. PARENTS: Edward, Louisa (Barteaux) Clark.

PREPARED: High School, Natick, Mass., Cutler's Preparatory School, Newton, Mass.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREES: S.B., 1903; LL.B., 1906.

UNMARRIED.

OCCUPATION: Lawyer.

ADDRESS: Natick, Mass.

CLARK has consistently refused to write a narrative, and wouldn't be persuaded to make an exception of this important Anniversary. He has been practising law in Natick during the twenty-two years since he graduated from the Law School, with an office in Boston during the earlier part of the period.

GRENVILLE CLARK

BORN: New York, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1882. PARENTS: Louis Crawford, Marian de Forest (Cannon) Clark.

PREPARED: Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREES: A.B., 1903; LL.B., 1906.

MARRIED: Fanny Pickman Dwight, Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1909.

CHILDREN: Eleanor Dwight, Jan. 11, 1915 (died Jan. 5, 1922); Mary Dwight, Dec. 11, 1916; Grenville, Jr., Nov. 20,

Coolidge, Archibald Cary

Feb. 1934

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY CLIPPING SHEET

ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE. Life and Letters. By HAROLD JEFFERSON COOLIDGE and ROBERT HOWARD LORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$4.50.)

Only one Coolidge is popularly known in England—or, for that matter, in the United States—but besides the President there are, and have been, several American men and women who have brought distinction to the name. Conspicuous among them was the subject of this memoir, who died in 1928 at the age of sixty-one. His career never brought him prominently before the general public, but for many years he exercised unobtrusively a powerful influence on the thought and activities of many leaders of opinion and action at home and abroad. In particular, he contributed—perhaps more than any other American—to the promotion of the intelligent study of international affairs.

Archibald Coolidge graduated at Harvard in 1887, and returned to that University in 1893 as a teacher of history. He had spent the intervening years in a manner most unusual for a young American, but admirably adapted to prepare him for his life-work. He had studied at Berlin, Freiburg and Paris, and had served for short periods as acting Secretary to the Legation at St. Petersburg, as private secretary to his uncle (then United States Minister to France) and as Secretary to the Legation at Vienna. While in Russia he mastered the language sufficiently to produce in 1890 a creditable translation into English verse of a classical Russian poem. He also acquired before he died a speaking and reading knowledge of French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and Swedish, and a more than passing acquaintance with Danish, Portuguese, Polish, Czech, Serbian and Bulgarian. He made his first trip round the world at the age of 23, and on leaving St. Petersburg he undertook a difficult Transcaspian journey which was very much in the nature of pioneer exploration. In this respect, as in others, he reminds one of Lord Bryce, even to the detail of his ascent of Ararat, unaccompanied, in 1898.

His first post at Harvard was the minor one of "instructor," but he was soon entrusted with the sole charge of the most important course in the department of history. In 1899 he was raised to the rank of assistant professor, and from 1908 until his death he was

full professor. His main academic service, we are told, lay "in broadening the scope of historical instruction to a degree hitherto scarcely dreamed of at Harvard or any other American university." He expanded it to include the history of countries previously ignored in the curriculum, and also to make full recognition of recent and contemporary history, particularly in the sphere of international relations. He especially emphasized the need of paying ample attention to the history, politics, and problems of Russia, as a country destined to play a role of incalculable importance in the world. It was through him also that Harvard began to offer instruction in subjects relating to the other Slavic nations, the Far East, and Latin America.

Professor Coolidge's academic vocation left him little leisure for writing, but, though his literary output was disappointingly small in quantity, its quality was of a high order. His most important work, "The United States as a World Power," published in 1908, made a great impression on both American and foreign critics. He contributed further to the literature of international questions by editing, from its inception, the quarterly magazine *Foreign Affairs*, which was established in 1922 by the Council on Foreign Relations, and which immediately gained a front rank among specialist publications. *Foreign Affairs* was sometimes attacked as a propagandist organ whose main purpose was to induce America to join the League. This suspicion originated through the editor's difficulty in securing contributors who would state the case for America's keeping out. The foreign contributors were all on the other side, and so were many "internationally minded" Americans. There were, of course, other distinguished Americans who were opposed to joining the League, but, for some reason or other, they were what sportsmen call "gun-shy."

One cannot help regretting that America did not make fuller use of Coolidge in the actual administration of her public affairs. Some of his friends attempted in vain to secure his appointment as Secretary of State in the Taft Cabinet, and there can be no doubt that he would have been admirably equipped for such a post. In the few instances when he was offered an opportunity of direct service to the American Government he showed himself fully capable of mastering the problems he had to deal with. The State Department, for instance, made no mistake when it sent him in 1918 on a special

The Times Literary Supplement, Feb. 15, 1934

mission to Stockholm and Archangel. (There are printed here, by the way, several extracts, hitherto unpublished, from confidential reports, sent to Washington by the American Consul at Archangel, which discuss frankly the question of Allied intervention on the Archangel front.) Even more important was his mission to Vienna early in 1919. Formally he was authorized to do no more than report on conditions in Austria and Poland, but he had the courage, when a crisis arose, to step out of his role as a mere observer. Departing from his official instructions, he took prompt and decisive action which saved hundreds, if not thousands, of lives. Again, in 1921, he rendered unique service in connexion

with the American Relief Commission which was feeding the victims of famine in Russia, his particular function being that of acting as liaison officer between the American relief workers and the Soviet authorities—an especially delicate task in view of the fact that the United States had not officially recognized the Soviet Government.

As it was, Coolidge had to exercise his influence, in the main, as a private individual, but that influence was both deep and wide. In addition to his work as a teacher and writer he seems to have been for many years a sort of consultant for Americans who sought guidance on international questions. Nor was it Americans only who were glad to profit by Coolidge's expert knowledge and sane judgment. The authors of this volume are, indeed, guilty of no exaggeration when they say of Archibald Coolidge that "as a traveller, diplomat, editor, writer and professor of history, director of a great university library, public servant, friendly adviser of numberless young men and counsellor of many others holding high official position at home and abroad, he left a significant mark, not only upon the world of scholarship, but upon international public opinion and the settlement of differences between nations."



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Davis, William Morris, 1850-1934. Papers: Guide.

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Descriptive Summary

Repository: Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Harvard University

Location: b

Call No.: MS Am 1345

Creator: Davis, William Morris, 1850-1934.

Title: Papers,

Date(s): 1869-1931.

Quantity: 7 boxes (3.5 linear ft.)

Abstract: Papers of American geographer and geologist William Morris Davis.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information: *53M-183.

Transferred from the Institute of Geographic Exploration; received: 1954.

Historical Note

Davis, an American geographer and geologist, was a world authority on physical geography, a creator of the science of geomorphology, and called the father of physiography. He taught geology at Harvard University (1876-1912), traveled throughout the world, founded the Harvard Travelers Club and the Association of American Geographers, and also contributed to the fields of astronomy and meteorology.

Arrangement

Arranged chronologically.

Scope and Content

Contains geological and geographical notebooks with field notes Davis kept on his scientific expeditions all over the world, especially in the United States and Western Europe; drafts of articles and lectures; and drawings that document his career. Also portraits of Davis and biographical material.

Container List

- Davis, William Morris, 1850-1934.
 - (1) *Notes on Paleontology*, 1869.
 - (2) *Record of voyage on board the "Ella"* 1870.
 - (3) Argentina, 1873.
 - (4) Tennessee Valley, Catskills, 1876.
 - (5) Kentucky and Tennessee, 1876.
 - (6) Mt. Desert, November, 1880.
 - (7) Catskill, 1882.
 - (8) Catskill, 1882.
 - (9) Catskill, Kingston, Mts. Becrafts, and Monadnock, 1883.
 - (10) Boston and vicinity, 1883-1884.
 - (11) Drift Hills in central New York, 1885.
 - (12) Saugerties, N.Y., Hillsboro, N.H., Tarriffvile, Ct., 1886.
 - (13) Summer school project, 1887.
 - (14) New Britain, 1887.
 - (15) Pennsylvania, 1889.
 - (16) "Drift notes", May, 1889.
 - (17) New Jersey and Lake Passaic, 1870.
 - (18) *U.S. Geological survey*, 1890-1892.
 - (19) Belgium and Germany.
 - (20) Furnishings of 11 Wallace St. Cambridge, Wm.M.Davis
 - (21) Albany, 1894.
 - (22) Europe, 1894.
 - (23) Syracuse, 1897; Narragansett, 1901; Westfield, Conn. 1901.
 - (24) Western Excursion, 1897.
 - (25) Europe, 1898-1899.
 - (26) Scotland, Central France, 1898.
 - (27) Central Plateau France, January, 1899.
 - (28) Norway, [1899]
 - (29) Venice - Munich, 1899.
 - (30) France, Amalfi, Brindisi, 1899.
 - (31) Vienna - Steinbruck, 1899.
 - (32) Rome - Venice, 1899.
 - (33) Southern England, 1900.
 - (34) Colorado Canyon, June, 1900.
 - (35) Notes on Brittany, Sept, 1900.
 - (36) Notes on White Mtns., 1900, Pennsylvania, 1901, Springfield, 1901.
 - (37) Notes on Colorado Canyon Trip, July, 1901.
 - (38) Notes on North Carolina, November, 1902.
 - (39) Notes on Nevada Oregon, and Utah, 1902.
 - (40) Same

- (41) Turkistan, 1903.
 - (42) Turkistan, 1903.
 - (43) Colorado, Utah, 1904.
 - (44) Mexico, 1904 - Wales, 1907.
 - (45) South Africa, 1905.
 - (46) South Africa, 1905.
 - (47) Mexican Trip, 1906.
 - (48) Italy, 1908
 - (49) Italy and France, 1908.
 - (50) Colorado, 1910.
 - (51) Switzerland and Italy, 1911.
 - (52) France, England, and Ireland, 1911.
 - (53) *Journal of transcontinental celebration*, [1911-1912]
 - (54) France and Italy, 1912.
 - (55) Montana and Idaho, 1913
 - (56) California, Feb 1925-Mar 1925
 - (57) [Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, Apr, 1925-May, 1926]
 - (58) Arizona, May, 1929-June, 1931.
 - (59) Oroville [n.d.]
 - (60) Western Excursion [n.d.]
- 3 boxes of lectures, essays, drawings, and photographs.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY CLIPPING SHEET

Obituaries

S.B. '69—WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, M.F. '70, S.D. (hon.) (Univ. Cape of Good Hope) '05, Ph.D. (hon.) (Griefswald) '06, Ph.D. (Christiania) '11, S.D. (Univ. Melbourne) '14, Died at Pasadena, Cal., February 5, 1934. He was ill only a short time, and died just a week before his 84th birthday. He was a highly distinguished geologist and geographer. From 1878 to 1912, he served on the teaching staff of Harvard University. From 1878 to 1885, he was an instructor in geology; from 1885 to 1890, Assistant Professor of Physical Geography; from 1890 to 1898, Professor of Physical Geography; and from 1898 to 1912, when he retired with the title *emeritus*, Sturgis-Hooper Professor of Geology. During the 21 years since he resigned his post at Harvard, he had been almost, if not quite, as active as in his earlier life. He spent much of that later period on the Pacific Coast, and divided his time between field work in California and Arizona and academic service at various institutions. In very recent years he had given courses of lectures at the University of Oregon, the California Institute of Technology, and Yale University, and had been visiting Professor of Petrography at Columbia University. He was a *chevalier* of the French Legion of Honor, and had received the Penrose Medal of the American Geological Society, awarded for outstanding service to the advancement of geological science; the National Council of Geography Teachers made to Professor Davis the first award of its certificate of merit for service in teaching geography, and many other honors had been bestowed on him. He was a member of important learned societies in this country and abroad, and had contributed freely to the literature of his field. He was born at Philadelphia, February 12, 1850, the son of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis. In 1879 he married Ellen B. Warner of Springfield, Mass.; she died in 1913, and in 1914 he married Mary M. Wyman of Cambridge; she died in 1923, and in 1928 he married Lucy L. Tennant of Milton, who survives.

Davis, William Morris

Feb 1934

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY CLIPPING SHEET

PROF. W. M. DAVIS DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Was Associated with Harvard
Geology Dept. 36 Years

Word was received in Boston yesterday of the death Monday in Pasadena, Cal., of William Morris Davis, professor of geology, emeritus, of Harvard. He was 83, and resided in Pasadena.

He was associated with Harvard's geology department for more than 36 years. He wrote several text books and was the author of many scientific works, which with his research work gained him world-wide fame. He was honored with many degrees, one of the most notable from Greifswald, the oldest Prussian University, in 1906, when it celebrated its 450th anniversary.

Prof. Davis was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1850, the son of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis. He attended the local schools, and finished his education at the Lawrence scientific school in 1869, taking a master's degree a year later. During the following three years he was located at the Argentine National Observatory, at Cordoba, as an assistant.

In 1875 he was appointed an instructor in the geology department at Harvard and after 15 years he became a professor. In 1898 he received the appointment to the permanent Sturgis-Hooper professorship of Geology, succeeding the late Prof. Josiah D. Whitney. During the absence of the late Dean Wright in 1906-07 he was acting dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences.

He was the first of the Harvard faculty to act as exchange professor with the Sorbonne in 1911. He also served as exchange professor at the University of Berlin. He was retired as professor emeritus in 1912.

In recognition of his researches in natural science, Prof. Davis had been elected to many societies in this country and abroad. Among these were the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the New York Academy

Dies in 84th Year



PROF. WILLIAM M. DAVIS

of Sciences, Harvard Traveler's Club, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers and the Geographical Societies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and New York. He was a foreign member of similar organizations in London, Paris, Geneva, Munich and Philadelphia, geological societies of London and Edinburgh and of the Academies of Science in Christiania and Stockholm, the German Meteorological Society and the French Alpine Club.

The Boston Herald, February 7, 1934

Davis, W M, '69

June 1911

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY CLIPPING SHEET

Professor W. M. Davis, '69, first president of the Harvard Travellers Club, has been recently awarded the club medal for his work as a traveller and geographer. Former recipients of the medal who hold degrees from Harvard are Ellsworth Huntington, A.M. '02, for explorations in Central Asia; Thomas Barbour, '06, for zoölogical explorations in New Guinea; W. C. Farabee, Ph.D. '03, for his ethnological and geographical work in Peru; and William Lord Smith, '86, for extensive travels and shooting expeditions in all parts of the world.

* * *

JUN 23 1911

Harvard Alumni Bulletin,

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WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS

Professor William Morris Davis, who died in Pasadena, California, Feb. 6, at the age of nearly 84, was a physical geographer who made a notable contribution to systematic meteorology forty years ago. He then left this phase of the general subject to his capable assistant, Robert DeCourcy Ward, and became the world's leader in the study and classification of land forms.

Professor Davis was a meteorologist for about ten years, 1884 to 1894. He was active as a founder and member of the New England Meteorological Society. He was a stimulating teacher. He captured the interest of a young student of the classics and trained the man who later became a professor of climatology at Harvard, Robert DeC. Ward. In the course of his meteorological excursion, Professor Davis investigated, with the assistance of others, such local phenomena in the climate of New England as were readily susceptible to the cooperation of a close network of observers. First it was the thunderstorm, then it was the sea-breeze. Both studies are classic. All phases of meteorology received his attention, and to wind up his brief but fruitful connection with the subject he wrote a textbook with the modest title "Elementary Meteorology." Clarity of exposition and of graphic illustration made this book a masterpiece. It is still used as a text in college courses in the United States because no American book since 1894, when this appeared, has covered the field so well.

In recognition of his service to meteorology and his encouragement to the formation of the American Meteorological Society, Professor Davis was elected in 1928 an honorary life member of the Society—the only man to hold this distinction. For a few years he was a member of the Council, giving terse and valuable advice and comment.

Professor Davis pronounced his valedictory at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cambridge at the end of December, 1933, scarcely more than a month before his death, in affirming the "Faith of a Reverent Science." Davis was a philosopher as well as a scientist.

—C. F. B.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY
EXEMPTED FROM
DUST AND COBBLESTONE
JUL 29 1934

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Minute on the Life and Services of
Professor William Morris Davis

The following minute on the life and services of Professor William Morris Davis, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology, *Emeritus*, was placed upon the records of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the meeting of May 15, 1934:—

More than a score of years have passed since William Morris Davis resigned from this body, having carried the full load of teacher and investigator for thirty-five years, a long academic life-time. From 1912 to his death on February 5, 1934, seven days before his eighty-fourth birthday, he added another life-time of productive research, amazing for its scope and vigor. Few emeritus members of this university have such a record of achievement. The resignation of 1912 meant no essential break in the whole fifty-seven years of work, the results of which still, at this moment, continue to spread the fame of Harvard among the scientific circles of the world.

Davis was a pioneer. He found physical geography a chaos of facts and surmises, a pathless forest of unrelated items. Endless details had been described in print by an army of observers, most of whom were innocent of anything like a governing system or philosophy. Man's environment was treated in terms of deadly statistics about heights, depths, lengths, breadths, and the like. A vast literature, composed of such purely empirical, undigested material, had been printed. That literature was informative, but most of it was lawless, dull, and unfit for use in the training of school children, college men, and university professors. Early in his career Davis saw that physical geography could be so treated as to be worthy of a place among the competing standard disciplines, all the way from the grammar school to the college. He ultimately proved that even professors could be taught, and probably this was the chief joy of his life. For, though at first conservatism and vested interests looked with suspicion at the ways made straight by our path-maker, he lived to see much of the Davis system of physiographic instruction and research adopted in colleges, gymnasias, lycées, and universities of every continent. The same system and method of thought have appealed also to the geologists, who have long been using them in writing long, vital chapters of the earth's development, namely, the evolution of landscapes, ancient and modern.

Finally, Davis labored in the new-old field of physical geography with still another purpose. He believed, and rightly believed, that a genetic and therefore scientific treatment of human geography must be based on a sound, systematic understanding of man's physical environment. He believed, and rightly believed, that only on such a foundation could human geography be wisely introduced into college curricula.

Davis thought in moving pictures. With a vivid imagination, rigorously controlled by the facts of outdoor Nature, he drew mental, blackboard, and published pictures of landscapes in the making. He watched landscapes from their geological birth into infancy, ado-

lescence, maturity, or old age, according to their respective stages of development. His tracing of each dramatic sequence was facilitated by his truly remarkable skill in graphically representing the essentials of earth forms at the different stages through millions of years. He showed how any initial structure, newly made in the earth's crust, had to be modified by erosion under a normal climate, or under an arid climate, or under the conditions of a glacial epoch. With extraordinary clarity he deduced these evolutionary stages, and showed how the facts of Nature agreed with the mental deductions. So fruitful is the method that Davis's "erosion cycle" has become the leading principle in physiographic instruction and research throughout the world.

True to the solidity of character that went with his Quaker blood, Davis as a student worked hard, with brilliant results. He won the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Science in 1869. After receiving the second degree of Master of Engineering in 1870, he became assistant in the Astronomical Observatory of Argentina, holding that position until 1873. From 1877 to 1885 he was assistant to Shaler and later an independent instructor at Harvard. He was then appointed Assistant Professor of Physical Geography, becoming full Professor of Physiography in 1890. In 1899 he was appointed Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology, a position held until his resignation from this Faculty in 1912. After his retirement he gave courses of instruction and held seminars in universities of Arizona, California, and Oregon. For the last three years of his life he was Professor of Physiographic Geology at the California Institute of Technology. From 1890 to 1915 he held the title of Assistant Geologist on the United States Geological Survey. For many years he was associate editor of the "American Journal of Science" and of the weekly journal "Science." In 1908-09 he was visiting professor from Harvard at the University of Berlin, and in 1911-12 at the Sorbonne.

Davis's first field work was geological, and his first book, written in coöperation with Shaler, was a handsome volume entitled "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface." His next book, published in 1894, was on Meteorology: a treatment so full and clear that it still remains, after forty years, one of the best texts for college students. Four years later appeared a "Physical Geography," in which he phrased his new physiographic system, primarily for students in the high schools. In 1908 a book containing material for laboratory training in the new science appeared, and was soon followed by a thick volume of essays representing reprints of important technical papers. A systematic discussion of the earth's relief was published at Berlin in 1912, a book bearing the name "Die Erklärende Beschreibung der Landformen." From 1914 to 1928 he was deeply interested in the origin of coral reefs, the problem made classic by Charles Darwin and James Dwight Dana, whose own conclusions were in controversy. The leading result was Davis's volume "The Coral Reef Problem," a notable compilation of the facts known about the thousands of coral reefs in three oceans, and a valiant attempt to support the Darwin-Dana theory of reefs.

In order to bring his colleagues to the new way of looking at the earth's crust and its infinite variety of

forms. Davis used the rapid-fire gun. Hence he published nearly 400 technical papers, in addition to the seven books.

Davis could do much with maps. Two members of this committee well remember the superb advanced courses he used to give on the physiography of Europe and the United States, illustrating profusely with large-scale military and other maps. But there was always steady emphasis on the three dimensions of Nature — on field work. Davis began field work fifty years ago, when he was attached to the Government Survey for the route of the projected Northern Pacific Railway. Then for many years he gathered field experience in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; still later in the Rocky Mountains, in the Great Basin and Plateau Province of the Far West, and along the Pacific Coast. He accompanied the Carnegie Institution Expedition to Turkestan. He made field studies in Europe, especially France; in Australia, South Africa, and the South Seas.

Honors came to Davis, thick and fast. His honorary doctorates were given at Oslo, Greifswald, Melbourne, and Cape Town. For his scientific achievements he was created a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, and was awarded medals of distinction by the American Geographical Society, the Harvard Travellers Club, the Chicago and Philadelphia Geographical Societies, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Swedish and Hungarian Geographical Societies, the University of Paris, and the Geological Society of America. He was long a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was called to the

presidencies of the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers (which he founded), and the Harvard Travellers Club. He was elected correspondent or foreign member of the Academies at Berlin, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Rome, and Paris; and honorary member of the geographical societies of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Greifswald, Frankfurt, Vienna, Budapest, Madrid, and Leningrad. In these ways men of science have shown something of their appreciation of William Morris Davis, who rebuilt the foundations of a science and became its world leader.

REGINALD A. DALY,
CHARLES PALACHE,
GEORGE H. PARKER,

Committee.

OBITUARY

George Byron Roorbach, Professor of Foreign Trade, died in Washington, D.C., on the twenty-third instant, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services were held in Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, on Friday, May 25, at 3 p.m.

A.B. (*Colgate Univ.*) 1903, A.M. (*Univ. of Pennsylvania*) 1914, S.D. hon. (*Colgate Univ.*) 1926. Principal of De Ruyter (N.Y.) High School, 1903-05, Science Master, 1905-08, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N.J.; Instructor in Geography, 1909-15, Assistant Professor of Commercial Geography, 1915-19, University of Pennsylvania; Professor of Foreign Trade, 1919-34, Tutor in the Business School, 1930-31, Harvard University. With the U. S. Shipping Board, 1918-19, U. S. Tariff Commission 1921, Chief of Research Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1921-22, Washington, D.C.

The first three years after graduation I remained in Cambridge as a student in the Graduate School, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1900. A portion of the winter of 1900-01 I studied in Berlin. In 1901 I was appointed Instructor in Anthropology at Harvard, and have continued to teach there ever since, having been made Assistant Professor in 1906 and Professor in 1916.

I am still unmarried. Until 1915 I continued to live in Cambridge, but then moved to Harvard, Mass., where I still continue to enjoy country life, and commute to Cambridge.

For several years I carried on field work during the summer vacations, in Ohio in 1897; British Columbia and Washington, 1898; California, 1899-1905. Apart from these field trips my travels have been Siberia and Mongolia, 1901; Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji 1909; Mexico, 1910; India, Western Tibet, Assam, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Java, China, and Japan, 1912-13. I have also made various camping trips on the Pacific Coast.

In the summer of 1917 I served as rodman on the survey party in charge of H. V. Hubbard, '97, which was engaged in mapping and later in locating the buildings at Camp Devens. In 1918 I served as a member of the House Commission (otherwise known as the "Inquiry") and prepared various reports for their use on Central Asiatic affairs. In December of that year I was appointed Ethnologist to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and sailed with the other members of the Commission and President Wilson on the George Washington. I remained in Paris until the completion of the work assigned to me, and returned home in May, 1919.

PUBLICATION: Wrote and edited the first part of a volume on the Indians, for Census Bureau, 1911; "Mythology of the Peoples of Oceania." (Mythology of All Races.) Vol. ix, *Oceania*. Marshall Jones Company. Papers and monographs.

GOLDTHWAITE MAYNARD HIGGINSON DORR

BORN at Newark, N.J., Oct. 21, 1876. Son of John Van Nostrand and Nancy Maynard (Higginson) Dorr.

SCHOOL: Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1893-97. A.B.; LL.B. 1904 (Columbia).

MARRIED: Virginia Elbert, Sept. 18, 1905, Newberry, N.H.

Roland Burrage Dixon

[originally published in *American Anthropologist*, 47:104-118, 1945]

A. M. TOZZER

Harvard University

A. L. KROEBER

University of California, Berkeley

ROLAND BURRAGE DIXON, son of Louis Seaver Dixon and Ellen R. Burrage, was born in Worcester, November 6, 1875, and died at his home in Harvard, Massachusetts, on December 19, 1934. Prepared at Hopkinson's School, he entered Harvard and was graduated in the class of 1897. Following his graduation he was appointed an Assistant in Anthropology at the Peabody Museum and during the summer was engaged in archaeological field work in Ohio. After receiving the Master's Degree in 1898, he became a member of the famous Jesup North Pacific expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and did ethnological work among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska. It was in 1899 that, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, he spent the first of six seasons among the Indians of California. He soon became the acknowledged authority on the ethnology of this region. He received the Doctor's degree from Harvard in 1900 with a thesis on the language of the Maidu Indians of California.

Following the year of his Doctorate, he spent a winter in research in Germany with a trip through northern Mongolia and Siberia.

In 1901 he became an Instructor in Anthropology at Harvard University, the next year becoming a member of the Faculty. He was an Assistant Professor of Anthropology from 1906 to 1915 and since 1915 was a Professor. In 1904 he became Librarian of the Peabody Museum, in 1909 Secretary, and in 1912 Curator of Ethnology. All of these offices he held at the time of his death. By virtue of his interests in bibliography and cataloguing, he placed the library of the Museum in the first place among all anthropological libraries of the country.

Dixon's ethnological research included work in New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia and Fiji, together with a year spent in the western Himalayas, Assam and Upper Burma, the Malay Peninsula and Java, with a short trip to China and Japan. He also visited the Philippines, Mexico, and Yucatan.

In spite of these extensive travels and his work in California, Dixon was not primarily interested in field research. Filled with love for exactness and urged on by a firm belief in the necessity of the most exhaustive study of source material, he learned Russian and the Scandinavian languages in addition to the more usual French, Italian, and German. Almost literally he knew everything that had been written on the primitive peoples of Asia, Oceania, and of North and South America. He was undoubtedly one of the most erudite ethnographers of all time.

This great mass of anthropological knowledge he gave freely to his students. He was especially successful with those graduate students who worked directly under him. He inspired scholarship. In his judgments of the scientific work of his students and of his colleagues and himself, Dixon exhibited an almost inhuman objectivity. His attitude was one of unsympathetic impartiality, of ruthless condemnation, or of detached approval. These judgments because of their impersonal and principally intellectual character possessed unusual validity.

His first course in Harvard College, given in 1898-99, was on primitive religions. His most noted courses, some of which he had given for over thirty years, covered exhaustively the ethnography of North and South America, Asia, and the entire Oceanic area, including Australia.

In the realization of his ideal of a thorough study of the source material of a subject, he sought out all the physical measurements which have ever been published on the peoples of the world. In his book, "The Racial History of Mankind," which resulted from this research, he fitted each people studied into a framework based on a statistical study of three basic anthropometrical measurements. Racial histories have been written by tracing single physical traits throughout the world but this was a pioneer attempt to use a combination of traits, a procedure which has been widely followed since this book was written. Although his special

technique met extensive criticism, he was the first anthropologist to show by scientific data the composite character of the American Indians as being primarily Mongolian but with admixtures which can be affiliated with early white and negroid strains. Recent archaeological investigations have borne out this thesis.

Another of his interests was the study of the migrations of peoples through the diffusions of ideas, based on material objects. His book, "The Building of Cultures," embodies an exhaustive search of similarities in objects, however widely scattered, in order to ascertain the early movements of peoples over the world. His third major work was a collection of the mythology of Oceania. His many contributions to anthropological literature contain articles on linguistics, folk-lore, primitive art, early Polynesian voyages, and religion.

He was a member of several learned societies in the United States, Great Britain, and France.

In 1918 Dixon became a member of the House Commission, called the "Inquiry," and collected reports on the political conditions in Central Asia. In December of the next year he sailed for France with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and remained in Paris until May. Apart from his academic duties, Dixon was essentially an out-of-doors man. With pack train he spent several summers in the inaccessible parts of the Olympics, the Cascades and the Sierras of the Pacific, and he knew every secluded camping site in the White Mountains. In travelling and camping in wild regions with the few friends whom he admitted to this intimacy, he was the most delightful companion imaginable. He was painstakingly skilful in the technique of wilderness living. His dislike for the restrictions of urban life caused him in 1915 to build a house at Harvard, Massachusetts, where, surrounded by his own woods and his gardens, he lived a life of isolation but of contentment.

Dixon was a man of great reserve and of few intimacies. He shrank from personal contacts except upon superficial and conventional bases. Very few persons were admitted to the secret of his personality, although he often showed himself a delightful host and a charming companion. It required continuous and close association with him to break through the surface of his polite and protective geniality. Moreover the rare fissures through his reserve closed almost instantaneously. He adhered with great tenacity to a plan of life and a scheme of scientific research which he had laid out in his

youth. Undeterred by opposition, unbending and rigid in his ideas, he steadfastly maintained his aims and ideals of a scholastic life. His intimate knowledge of ethnography and the rarity and breadth of his interests made him a unique and outstanding figure in American anthropology.¹

A.M.T.

Roland Burrage Dixon occupied a unique place in American anthropology. His professional work was of a type of its own. It may be described as derived from a natural history interest, transmuted to successful adaptation to cultural material. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable, the drive to organize and interpret masses of fact grew with the years. Like every born naturalist, he was an accurate observer. But even more than for his field studies, he won repute as a painstaking, accurate scholar of wide range. Dealing with clearly-grasped problems, many of his contributions are of important bearing on points of theory; but he was not primarily a theoretician. His fundamental approach was geographic-historical; not descriptive ordinarily, except of new data acquired by himself, but in the sense of dealing with special problems—often very knotty ones—of an essentially historical bearing. Questions of the meaning of puzzling and complex distributions against a historical background he attacked with particular ardor and success. In this field his work bears a close spiritual kinship to that of Laufer, whose loss anthropology had to suffer almost simultaneously.

Dixon's knowledge of geography was immense, and concerned with far more than culture distributions. He knew nature and natural environments — some from personal observation in several continents, all from intensive reading. He appears to have published only one strictly geographical paper, in the first year of his authorship. But his interest never waned, and it provided a soil from which his distinctive culture-historical studies drew fertile nourishment. Almost alone among their major contemporaries he and Swanton maintained a sane and constructive interest in tribal and ethnic migrations — a factor of indisputable effect on culture constellations, but unduly neglected by the great majority of us once we had succeeded in grasping the factor of diffusion and other processes operative wholly on the cultural level. Perhaps we shrank from the frankly historical

¹ This was presented on February 12, 1935 as a Minute of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University.

aspect of populational movements. Many of us may have dreaded even more the severe preoccupation with printed documents. Whatever the causes, we have for a generation mainly posed our problems as if this factor could be permanently neglected, except for the static distribution given by a summary language map; and it is to the credit of Dixon's breadth and balance that he always tried to recognize this element in its full but not exaggerated strength. In this matter as in all others he remained uninfluenced by the professional swings and fashions of the day; he planned his work as he did his life and adhered to his course.

His range of production was enormous. He published in the fields of descriptive ethnography, historical ethnology, archaeology, linguistics, folk-lore; and this not as a specialist in one area, but with a master knowledge of Oceania equal to that of America, and a control of all continents. In the highly difficult sphere of the problem of Oceanic-American relations treated with scholarship at once wide and sound, Nordenskiöld was perhaps his only compeer.

The greatest body of Dixon's field work was concerned with the Indians of California. Outstanding here is his "Northern Maidu" of 1905, the first modern and intensive ethnographic monograph on any Californian people. Only second in importance is "The Shasta," two years later. He published about two dozen briefer papers on this area. His California linguistic contributions have been somewhat neglected and probably underestimated of recent years. Dixon was not a trained philologist, nor rigorously grounded in phonetics. His work therefore at times lacked the highest precision of acoustic and structural form. But wherever the ground has been gone over again, it appears that his materials are sound in all essentials of both content and form: he grasped and portrayed the fundamental features correctly.

The California field work ended about 1907, and some five years later Dixon's publications on the region came to an end, except for sporadic papers. His work entered a new phase, resulting in a series of books: "Indian Population" under the Thirteenth Census, 1915; "Oceanic Mythology," 1916; "The Racial History of Man," 1923; "The Building of Cultures," 1928. The first three of these are interpretations of broad surveys; the last deals more directly than any other work of Dixon's with processes and theory. It failed of being a great book because Dixon's natural approach was phenomenological, and he set himself a task

arduous to his temperament when he decided upon an abstract frame and goal. Probably this is why his bibliography shows a lacuna of five years preceding this volume, whereas from 1902 until his death there is no other year without record of publication. At the same time "The Building of Cultures" is marked by discriminating analysis and sound judgment throughout, and at times by discerning insight, as in the distinction made between applicability of the age-area inference formula to different traits and to comparable parts or phases of the same trait—a methodological point here apparently expressed with clarity for the first time. In the frequent passages in which the facts relevant to some complex like the outrigger, blowgun, or alphabet are analyzed, often in detail, and in the testing of particular reconstruction hypotheses against the data, Dixon is in the full swing of his stride.

"The Racial History of Man," though it escaped much heavy attack, has generally been considered Dixon's weakest performance, and was regretted by many of his friends. In spite of later corroboration of particular points, the findings as a whole are a failure because of inadequate method. The objective was sound enough and much needed: to establish a classification and history of human populations in wholly objective racial terms. This is also the purpose of Czekanowski and the Polish school of anthropology. It recognizes that most populations are racially mixed, and that the problem is to segregate them into definable racial units or components. This is obviously an enormous task at which a group can labor for a generation, and in which all possible traits must be given consideration, even though information on them is very irregular in quantity. Dixon however undertook the work single-handed, and set himself a time-limit. He therefore confined himself to three traits on which comparable data were most abundant the world over, and distinguished an x and y counterpart within each, such as brachycephalic and dolichocephalic. The eight resulting combinations he assumed as basic races, computed their proportions in the various populations, and tried to fit the results to various facts of history, geography, and race description. So simple a procedure might have had valuable suggestive results if these had been limited to tentative findings and the pointing out of new problems. But Dixon's reliance on the objectivity of his method induced him to follow it even when it led to fantastic results evidently due to factors which he had omitted from

consideration; and the use of his wide range of knowledge in attempts to prop some of his less probable findings, only made matters worse. He often referred to the work half-jokingly as his magnum opus. Less vastly conceived, more gradually and less rigidly executed, it would probably have been more fruitful and important.

Dixon's finest and richest vein of scholarship he developed in special papers on problems involving geographic, cultural, and historical comparisons. He began to produce these during the book-writing period, but they came more abundantly since. Aspects of American Archaeology, Methods of Firemaking, Words for Tobacco, Archaeological Discoveries in the Philippines, The Sweet Potato in Polynesia, Contacts across the Southern Pacific, Tobacco Chewing, Long Voyages of the Polynesians – mostly in the AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST between 1913 and 1933, and listed in full in the accompanying bibliography-form a unique series in which learning, acumen, and close demonstration are combined to a high degree. With these must be included a series of reviews in the ANTHROPOLOGIST – also cited-into which Dixon put some of the best of his scholarship. It was in the treatment of special topics or problems followed through a wide setting of space and time that his native genius found its most complete expression.

A naturalist translated into a scholar in the field of culture history seems to sum up what Dixon above all was in Anthropology. Along this line he labored on, reserved, courteous, unsparing of himself and unswerved, without immediate disciples. His particular virtues are rare and difficult to communicate: there is obviously no one who can fill his unique place in the ranks of the profession.

A.L.K.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIF.



practised for a year, then closed his offices and went first to Atlantic City and then to Chesham, New Hampshire. In October, 1909, Dolley took the examination for the United States Army Medical Corps, received his commission as First Lieutenant, and was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had charge of the Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratories.

Nothing further was heard from him in any Class Report, but an item in the files of the *Alumni Bulletin* under date of March 22, 1916, discloses that he had been appointed bacteriologist at the Culsion Leper Colony, Culsion Island, Philippine Islands.

✕ GORDON DONALD

BORN: Brookline, Mass., June 17, 1883. PARENTS: William Alexander Donald, Cornelia Perry (Howes) Donald.

PREPARED AT: Volkmann's School, Boston, Mass.

IN COLLEGE: 1900-1904. DEGREE: A.B. 1904.

MARRIED: Alice Garland, Andover, Mass., July 29, 1915. CHILDREN: Gordon, Sept. 4, 1917; Charlotte, May 13, 1920; George Garland, Jan. 8, 1922.

DIED: Boston, Mass., March 24, 1922.

GORDON DONALD was in the wool business. On April 5, 1918, he went to Washington with the rank of Major and served under General Goethals, as Assistant Chief of the Wool Top and Yarn sub-division in charge of purchasing wool for uniforms, blankets, etc. Except for the war interlude, his business connection for many years was as a partner in Hallowell, Jones and Donald, Boston.

Of him Joseph R. Hamlen writes as follows:

"His keenness of mind, his unerring ability to reach the heart of things directly and simply and his incisive manner of stating his facts were qualities which made an indelible impression upon all who knew him. Attractive as these were, it is the loyalty and the strength and depth of his friendship which we so greatly miss and mourn. He was not an easy man to know. A slight tinge of shyness was always apparent at first. The desire for popularity never entered his mind. But it was unquestionably due to the fact that he was unable to give to everyone that he gave all the more to those fortunate friends to whom he gave at all. His business career was a success from the start and, in connection with his work, he derived great enjoyment from

his constant travels in all parts of the world. His letters, on such occasions, to the few of his friends to whom he wrote frequently, were indescribably picturesque and full of interest. He was always a charming host, and a visit to his hospitable home was an inspiration and a delight. A year before his death, at a time when he seemed to be in the full vigor of health, he was stricken with an illness which seemed neither to incapacitate him seriously nor to cause him or his friends undue alarm. However, just as complete recovery seemed assured, he suffered an unexpected relapse, which was closely followed by his death. A rare life thus ended, full of the joy of living, dominated by sympathy and devotion to others, simple and straightforward."

CHARLES ANDREWS DOOLITTLE, JR.

BORN: Utica, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1881. PARENTS: Charles Andrews Doolittle, Mary Adams (Johnson) Doolittle.

PREPARED AT: Utica Academy, Utica, N. Y.

IN COLLEGE: 1900-1903. DEGREES: A.B. 1904; LL.B. 1908.

MARRIED: Elinor Buchanan Shotter, Lenox, Mass., Sept. 25, 1915.

CHILDREN: Elinor, July 25, 1917; Charles (deceased).

OCCUPATION: Lawyer.

ADDRESSES: 311 East 44th St., Savannah, Ga., (winter); York Harbor, Me. (summer).

DOOOLITTLE finished college in three years and was away on leave of absence most of our senior year. In the Law School, he was elected an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. After graduation he started practice with the firm of Hun and Parker at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to partnership in that firm. Because of difficulties with his eye-sight, he had to retire for a while from active practice. Thereafter he was appointed assistant counsel to Governor Dix of the State of New York.

"About 1912," he adds, "I went to New York City and became associated with the firm of Joline, Larkin, and Rathbone. After about five years I became associated with Stetson, Jennings and Russell, but in 1918 had to give up law entirely on account of my health. I then went to Albany to live. I am now living at Savannah in the winter, and at York Harbor in the summer."

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380

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the second the Presby- 908-1912), rst year of athological n Professor e interested published a enic period. t the Penn- ter thirteen ysicians in erved there c problems and scarlet er Hospital was given the Presby- ic last four s, alone or ospital of December 1, the Rocke- k and was f medicine, g, was not I was made n Hospital s and Sur- the almost rying on a ng especial t the same t the Pres- attending onel in the altant and ntry, and, sges front

and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns throughout the summer and autumn until the Armistice.

This time all he will admit is that he is still engaged in the practice of medicine and continuation of research work in New York City at the Presbyterian Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and that he fills the following assignments: associate in medicine, Columbia University, since 1916; assistant professor of clinical medicine, Prebyterian Hospital, from 1926; consulting physician, Nassau Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., from 1924; visiting physician, Orthopedic Hospital.

When the Secretary challenged him to answer a criticism that he was too "visionary," Dan parried with the reply: "Your Boston practitioner friend has voiced the criticism which has been directed at every effort in medicine since man has left any records of his endeavors to understand disease. Vision always precedes proof, and we are now working on the proof."

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Delphic Club, Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard, Knickerbocker, and Coffee House Clubs, New York City; Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht, and Cold Spring Harbor Beach Clubs, Long Island, N. Y.

See PUBLICATIONS.

DELAFIELD DuBOIS

BORN: West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1880.
PARENTS: Cornelius, Katharine (Barkley) DuBois.
PREPARED: Cutler's School, New York, N. Y.
IN COLLEGE: 1899-1904. DEGREE: S.B., 1903 (1904).
MARRIED: Theodora Brenton Eliot McCormick, Yonkers, N. Y., April 27, 1918. CHILDREN: Theodora Delafield, Dec. 26, 1918; Eliot, Jan. 18, 1922.
OCCUPATION: Electrical Engineer.
ADDRESSES: (home) Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.; (business) Care Safety Cable Co., Bayonne, N. J.

TO preserve elocution from electrocution, DuBois has been laying safety cables for a decade. There must have been a leak on the line this year, for "Dibby," whose current of words has flowed unchecked in earlier Reports, ran absolutely dry in this one.

For the Decennial he wrote that he became a member of the testing department of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady

(1st page)
178

soon after graduation, and a year and a half later was transferred to the engineering office where he specialized in the protection of electrical apparatus against lightning. Early in 1911 he became a salesman for the New York office of the company, to cover New York State. While in Schenectady he became a member of the National Guard, Troop B cavalry, and transferred to Troop C of New York City on going there to live. In the spring of 1912 he went with the Crocker-Wheeler Co. as an engineer. In 1920 he wrote:

“ July, 1913, found me in Germany, at Nauheim, rather the worse for wear, having stripped my gears and discombobulated my magneto. I returned to New York in the fall, and during the winter killed a little time as a volunteer worker in the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, working under my cousin, Dr. Eugene F. DuBois, '03. My assignment was to devise a formula to express the skin surface of the human body in terms of simple measurements, such as height and weight. This formula has some egregiously esoteric significance—I am told. I loafed all next summer and in the fall went to the University of Vermont, first as instructor of electrical engineering and later as an assistant professor. Early in 1917, I found that I was once more in shape for real work and so at the end of the half year I abdicated my academic title (though shaking the appellation ‘Prof’ seems impossible), and assumed that of ‘Electrical Research Engineer’ of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co. of Bayonne, N. J. I have my research laboratory and am studying cable insulation, particularly in view of reducing what is called ‘the dielectric loss.’ If I can keep on reducing it at the present rate for a few years longer it will become negative and we will have perpetual motion. A year ago last spring, I married and for a year lived in Westfield, but we escaped last April to Dongan Hills, Staten Island, which at least is out of New Jersey.”

In 1923 he reported that he was still holding the same position. For this Report he contributes statistics only.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Richmond County Country Club; American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

EUGENE FLOYD DuBOIS

BORN: West New Brighton, New York, June 4, 1882. PARENTS: Eugene, Anna Greenleaf (Brooks) DuBois.

I WAS employed by the Merrimack National Bank, Haverhill, Mass., 1905 to 1922, until ill health compelled a severance of those relations. I started as stenographer and worked up to a teller's position.

After partial recuperation from physical disabilities, I obtained out-of-door employment with the park department of the city of Haverhill, Mass., in the spring of 1923, and I am at present employed by them as foreman.

I attend the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Haverhill, Mass.

Loss of one limb precluded any possibility of active war service. However, I served as associate member of the legal advisory board at Haverhill, Mass.

MEMBER OF: Merrimack Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Merrimack Valley Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree, Haverhill, Mass.

✠ CHARLES LEONARD FICKLEN

BORN: Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1884.

PREPARED AT: Memphis University School.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-04.

DIED: Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1911.

FICKLEN entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1901, and joined Tennessee Kappa chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. In 1902 he entered Harvard University and affiliated with Massachusetts Gamma chapter of his fraternity. After leaving college he engaged in the cotton business in his home city for a year or two, and in 1907 became manager of the insurance department of Martin and Raine, bankers, a prominent bank and trust company of Memphis. He took charge of the insurance department of this bank when it was in its infancy, and by his ability and tireless energy made it one of the best paying features of the institution. His loss was a severe one to his business associates.

Ficklen was a member of one of the first families of the South. He was a true type of southern gentleman — manly and courageous with men, courteous and gentle with women. He was a leader in the social life of his city, and was admired and held in high esteem by all.

GEORGE HAYES FIELD

BORN: Buffalo, N. Y., May 25, 1883. PARENTS: George Spencer Field, Margaret Catherine Warren.

PREPARED AT: The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-06. DEGREE: A.B., 1906.

OCCUPATION: Capitalist.

MARRIED: Caroline Elizabeth Cocke, New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1917 (divorced Dec., 1923). CHILDREN: Spencer, July 22, 1918; Philip, March 24, 1920.
ADDRESS: 144 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Field has not been heard from. The statistics above are from the last report.

OLIVER DWIGHT FILLEY

BORN: Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1883. PARENTS: Oliver Brown Filley, Mary McKinley.
PREPARED AT: Private tutor.
YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-06. DEGREE: A.B., 1906.
OCCUPATION: Stock broker.
MARRIED: Mary Pyne, New York, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917. CHILDREN: Mary Grafton, Jan. 24, 1921; Oliver Dwight, Jr., Oct. 31, 1923.
ADDRESS: (home) Bernardsville, N. J.; (business) 49 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

FILLEY has been a partner in the firm of Post & Flagg since 1921. His war record, as detailed in the last report, began with his enlistment in the Royal Flying Corps, British army, in February, 1915; then followed successive promotions to second lieutenant, lieutenant, captain and major; his service in France, where he was twice wounded, and in Canada as officer in command of Camp Borden, Ontario. In October, 1917 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, aviation section, Signal Corps, United States army, and again saw service overseas until his return to the United States in 1919. He was awarded the British Military Cross, and twice mentioned in dispatches.

ELIAS FINBERG

BORN: Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1883. PARENTS: Simon Finberg, Rosa Miriam Birnbaum.
PREPARED AT: Boston Latin School, Boston, Mass.
YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1902-05. DEGREE: A.B., 1906.
MARRIED: Ophelia Hess Tillmann, Dallas, Texas, April 9, 1911. CHILDREN: Franceska Robin, Oct. 8, 1912; Elias, Jr., Dec. 18, 1914.

FINBERG has not been heard from, and his address is unknown. The statistics above are from the last report (1926), when he was listed as a cotton broker.

ROBERT HOYT FINKBINE

BORN: Carroll, Iowa, July 15, 1884. PARENTS: Edward Clarence Finkbine, Adelaide Hoyt.
PREPARED AT: University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
YEARS AT COLLEGE: 1905-06 DEGREES: A.B., 1906; S.B. (University of Iowa), 1905.
ADDRESS: Green Bay Lumber Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Finkbine has not been heard from.

an ounce of prevention from within any institution, in the shape of personal participation, is worth a pound of criticism from without that rarely cures anything. I am myself not a little encouraged by the quality and spirit of much of the leadership that is coming into both pulpit and pew from the generation still younger than our own. I have already seen far more progress in all these matters than most entire generations compass, and have faith to believe that greater and better things yet are ahead — if we can only measure up to our heritage and our opportunity in piping times like these.”

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: University, Harvard, Quadrangle, City, Flossmoore Country, and Commonwealth Clubs, Chicago; Boothbay Harbor Yacht Club, Me.

See PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM HARGADINE GLASGOW

BORN: St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1880. PARENTS: Edward James, Julia (Hargadine) Glasgow.

PREPARED: Stone's School, Boston, Mass.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREE: A.B., 1903.

MARRIED: Yvonne Elizabeth Merrill, Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 11, 1923. CHILD: William Hargadine, Jr., May 18, 1925.

OCCUPATION: Banker.

ADDRESSES: (*home*) 1604 Carr Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; (*business*) Memphis Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn.

GLASGOW'S recreations prey upon each other. He is addicted to reading because Bacon says that it maketh a full man. On the other hand he plays golf to lose weight. If he really insists on a lean and hungry look we offer Tennyson's "who runs may read," or better still suggest that he knock off Bacon and try Lamb, who knows that books refine the appetite. He writes:

“Although I was in the wholesale dry goods business for eleven years after leaving college, with the St. Louis houses of Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co. and later Watson-Glasgow Hosiery Co., most of my business life has been spent in banking. I went to work for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis just after it opened its door in 1914 and have been with it ever since in varying capacities. One winter was spent in Memphis in charge of cotton loans before a branch was opened,

then I was appointed assistant cashier in charge of loans, rediscounts and investments. The winter of 1921 and 1922 was spent in Washington, under a leave of absence, with the War Finance Corporation which had been revived by Act of Congress the previous summer. I had the title there of assistant to the directors and the time was spent in organizing a credit department. On March 1, 1926 I was appointed managing director of the Memphis Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and still hold that position.

"Before the War I occasionally spent a few months in Europe, but since 1914 my jaunts have been confined to vacations in this country and to business trips.

"Since the last Class report, matrimony has rescued me from the drab existence of a bachelor, and a son, born in 1925, helps me to keep young. Middle age, however, is creeping on me; I have had to give up games like squash and to depend on walking and golf, mostly bad golf, to keep a presentable figure. I find relaxation mostly in books with consolation in a phrase from one of Bacon's essays, 'Reading maketh a full man.'"

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: St. Louis Country, Noonday, and Racquet Clubs, St. Louis; Memphis Country Club.

NATHANIEL FRANK GLIDDEN

BORN: Medfield, Mass., Dec. 4, 1879. PARENTS: Nathaniel Frank, Louise Elvira (Hutchins) Glidden.

PREPARED: High School, Medford, Mass.; St. Austin's School, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903.

MARRIED: Florence Tower Cheney, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1903 (divorced Sept., 1925); Mary Tapp Bird, Nov., 1925. CHILDREN: Elizabeth, July 21, 1905; Arthur Leland, Feb. 12, 1907; Nathaniel F., 3d., Oct. 14, 1909; Germain G., Dec. 5, 1913; John H., April 22, 1918.

OCCUPATION: Investment Broker.

ADDRESSES: (*home*) 265 Mountain Rd., Englewood, N. J.; (*business*) 5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

MOST men gamble with her (Fortune), and gain all, and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou leave as unlawful these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou hast chained the wheel of Chance.

Records of the Class

uating with high honors. Amid a good deal of acclamation, he travelled as a soloist throughout Europe, and played at the special request of His Royal Highness, Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria. In America he filled engagements in the larger cities before becoming a member of the teaching staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in 1908. A year later he accepted the position of first violinist in the Pittsburgh Orchestra. He was the author of a book, *Poems and Sonnets*, published by David Nutt, London, England, and various unpublished musical compositions. Goldsborough died January 23, 1911, at New York City.

✦ JAMES WALTER GOLDTHWAIT

JAMES WALTER GOLDTHWAIT died at Hanover, New Hampshire, on December 31, 1947. He had been on the Dartmouth faculty for thirty-nine years and was a noted geologist, having participated in several government, state, and Canadian surveys through the years. Since 1917 he had been geologist for the New Hampshire Highway Department.

Goldthwait was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on March 22, 1880, the son of James Wesley and Olive Jane (Parker) Goldthwait. He attended the Lynn Classical High School and was graduated with our Class *magna cum laude*. In 1903 he received an A.M. and three years later a Ph.D. degree, both at Harvard. After serving as assistant in geology at Harvard and at Radcliffe for a short time, he went to Northwestern University, where he taught for four years, as assistant professor of geology. In 1908 he was appointed assistant professor of geology at Dartmouth and three years later was named Hall Professor of Geology, a chair he held at the time of his death.

During the first World War he was a captain in the map room of the Army chief of staff in Washington. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and a member of

Harvard Class of 1902

the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Association of American Geographers. He was the author of several works on geology as well as many reports and papers dealing with extinct shorelines, earth movements, river floods, glacial and physiographic studies in New England and Canada.

Goldthwait married Edith Dannels Richards on June 25, 1906, at Newtonville, Massachusetts. They had two sons, both of whom are geologists: Professor Richard P. Goldthwait of Ohio State University and Professor Lawrence Goldthwait of the University of Maine.

† ROSCOE HARRIS GOODELL

ROSCOE HARRIS GOODELL died on October 15, 1947, at Scottsville, Arkansas. He was born at Oakdale, Massachusetts, on August 23, 1880, the son of Lyman Payson and Emma Dean (Harris) Goodell, and he prepared at the Worcester Academy. After graduating with our Class, he spent short periods with the brokerage houses of Townsend, Anthony & Tyson and F. S. Moseley Company in Boston before opening his own office in 1903 under the name of Goodell & Company. He moved to Los Angeles in 1923 and remained there and carried on his business as financial counselor, specializing in building construction, finance, and mortgage and real estate investment. He retired in January, 1931.

On November 16, 1920, he married Ermina Louise De Verne Shear at New York. She died in May, 1936. They had two sons, Roscoe, Jr., and Stanley Harris, who died in January, 1936. In 1937 Goodell married Martha Alice Noel of White Deer, Texas. She survived him.

† HERBERT AUGUSTINE GOODWIN

HERBERT AUGUSTINE GOODWIN died on October 5, 1945, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was born September 7,

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191 CLASS OF 1894—REPORT VII

EMIL GOLDMARK

Born at New York City, N. Y., April 5, 1874. Son of Leo and Augusta (Born) Goldmark. Prepared at Public Schools and College of the City of New York.

In COLLEGE, 1891-94. DEGREE: A.B. 1894, magna cum laude; A.S. (Col. of the City of New York) 1892.

MARRIED: Maudie Miller at New York, N. Y., June 18, 1901. CHILDREN: Maudie, born May 14, 1903; Ethel, born Dec. 21, 1904; Earl, Jr., born Sept. 26, 1906, died Dec. 22, 1908.

OCCUPATION: Lawyer.

ADDRESS: (Home) 267 West 24th St., New York, N. Y.; (Business) 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AFTER graduation, I studied law at the New York Law School, 1895 to 1906, legal secretary to Hon. David Leveerick, Justice of the Supreme Court; 1906 to 1908, member of the firm of Nathan, Leveerick and Perkins; new member of the firm of Leveerick, Coons, Nathan and Liberman. During the war I was a member of the Legal Advisory Board of New York City.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Harvard Club of New York City, Harmonic Club (President 1910-1914); Bohemians; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York County Lawyer Association; Lawyers' Club; Vice-President Lebanon Hospital, N. Y. City; Trustee of Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of the City of New York; North Shore Country Club.

GEORGE HYSON GOODWIN

Born at New York, P. E. I., Aug. 4, 1870. Son of James and Jane (Marlowe) Goodwin.

In LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, 1891-92, 1901-02. DEGREE: A.S. 1901 and 1902.

OCCUPATION: Director Museum of the Art.

ADDRESS: (Home) 3714 Walnut St., Philadelphia; (Business) 121 and Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1892-93, I was a member of the Class of 1894 in the Lawrence Scientific School; left College to carry out work in Central America for the Peabody Museum, and returned

RECORD OF THE CLASS 191

and completed requirements for the degree of S.B. in 1902, and S.D. in 1907.

After graduation, I spent six years in exploration in Central America, carrying on excavations at the ruins of Copan and other ancient sites. I discovered the ancient civilization of the Usum Valley and made extensive excavations and collections along that river, working under the auspices of Harvard University. I prepared and published reports on the results of these expeditions.

In 1903, accepted an Assistant Curatorship at the University Museum, Philadelphia; in 1904, concluded the Department of Anthropology in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1907, was appointed Curator of the American Section and the Section of General Ethnology; and in 1908, was appointed Director of the University Museum, a position which I still hold. I have organized the Museum on lines illustrating the "History of Mankind" and built up collections and exhibitions on the basis of this plan.

I made two summer trips to Northern Alaska in 1905 and 1907. In 1908-09, I visited Egypt and the Sudan, and have organized expeditions to Egypt and the Sudan, Central America, South America, China, France, Hawaii and Southeastern Alaska. These expeditions have all worked in their several fields under their chosen leaders and under my direction and the results have been embodied in the constructive exhibitions in the Museum and in its publications.

I founded and edited the Museum Journal, and established three series of scientific publications issued by the University Museum embodying the results of researches carried on by members of the Museum staff or the results of expeditions in the field; have supervised and edited these publications.

PUBLICATIONS: See Publications.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: American Philosophical Society, American Anthropological Association, American Association of Museums, Explorer's Club, Harvard Traveler's Club, Franklin Inn Club, League Club.

though I was never molested while in uniform, no German officer dared show himself in public in uniform, due to the hostile feeling of the ex-soldiers and to the Spartacist troubles. While on a commission for the Surgeon General's Office in Leipzig on May 15, 1919, I saw the occupation of that city, which had threatened to go Spartacist (Bolshevik) for some time, by fifty thousand Prussian troops, who arrived there after a victorious combat with the Spartacists in Munich and Southern Germany. Leipzig was at this time strongly Spartacist, but under the iron discipline of the Prussians the movement simmered to nothing. These Prussian troops were equipped to the last detail with tanks, artillery, machine-guns and cavalry. Every public and semi-public building was guarded by a squad of helmeted Prussians and a machine gun was generally handy, under an oil-cloth covering.

Towards the end of June it seemed as though the Germans were not going to sign the peace terms, and the situation of the members of the U. S. Military Mission promised in that event to become serious, as the allied troops were preparing to invade Germany. I received a wire on June 27 to leave at once for the occupied territory, packed up in a few hours and caught the express for Leipzig. The next day the German Government reserved a compartment for me to Cologne via Cassel and I arrived there the night of June 28, to find the English Army of Occupation celebrating the signing of the peace terms. In Cologne I was billeted with the English, and enjoyed life there for a week immensely. Every hotel and public building was occupied by the English Army of Occupation, and all men in uniform could ride free in all trains and trams. All police and railroad officials saluted allied officers punctiliously. From Cologne on July 1 to Paris, where I saw Generals Pershing and Foch review the troops on the 4th of July on the Place de la Concorde. Then to Brest and home once more after a year abroad, sailing on the same transport I came over on, the *Northern Pacific*, the fastest in the service. I was discharged from the service at Camp Dix on Aug. 5, 1919.

CHARLES LEWIS HARDING

Born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 20, 1879. Parents: Edgar Harding and Sara Marston Robinson.

Prepared at Hopkinson's School, Boston, Mass.

Degree: S.B., 1900.

Married: Harriette Appleton Knowles, Cohasset, Mass., June 2, 1902. Children: Charles Lewis Jr., Nov. 16, 1903; Henry Knowles, Dec. 20, 1904; Francis Appleton, March 21, 1908; John Bryard, Oct. 15, 1911.

445
To (last page):

RECORDS OF THE CLASS

329

Occupation: Textile commission agent.

Address: (*home*) Westfield St., Dedham, Mass.; (*business*) 77 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

IN 1900-1901 accompanied by Sam Lewis and Fritz Talbot I took a trip around the world, after which, a year in the sheet steel business in Rhode Island. About the first of 1903 I started learning the textile business in the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and six months later, was employed by Harding, Whitman & Company, into which firm I was admitted as a partner within a few years. This business was a selling agency for various textile mills. Upon its being dissolved in 1909 I joined my classmate Newell W. Tilton to form the firm of Harding, Tilton & Company which has existed without change until the present, the business being that of textile mill selling agents. In connection with the business I have become an officer in several textile mills.

My principal hobby, outside of business and a poor attempt at golf, is yachting, which I enjoy on the New England coast for a few weeks each summer.

Member: Harvard Club, Boston and New York; Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston; Racquet and Tennis Club, New York; Eastern and New York Yacht clubs; The Country Club; Dedham Country and Polo Club.

War Record: The product of our plant was very largely for government work. This work prevented my active participation in the government enrollment.

CLEVELAND HARDON

Born at Boston, Mass., April 14, 1877. Parents: Joseph Bradford Hardon and Alison Cleveland.

Prepared at Hopkinson's School, Boston, Mass.

Address: 51 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

[Cleveland Hardon has been in the investment business in Boston most of the time since leaving college. About 1909 he was a dealer on his own account in stocks of manufacturing companies. In 1914 he was associated with the office of Philip M. Tucker. In 1920 he was in the office of M. H. Wildes & Co. — A. D.]

*HARRY BOYD HARLEY

Born at Lowell, Mass., April 5, 1877. Parents: James Boyd Harley and Mary Elizabeth Lawton.

Until March, 1917, conditions remained about the same with me, though during 1916 I doubled the mill in size. I then resigned my position with the Bay State Cotton Corporation to go with my old friends, Taylor, Armitage and Company, and assumed the management of the American Tire Fabric Company with mills at Newburyport. I have seen the old mill develop its business from \$30,000 a year in 1902 to over \$4,000,000, and now am with a much larger organization. I have been engaged for some months in the manufacture of cotton duck for the War Department. I have had several interesting vacation trips. Have had two hunting trips in the Everglades, and have cruised through the off islands of the Bahamas, along the west coast of Florida round Cape Sable. My wife has kept me company; we have been successful in both hunting and fishing and have enjoyed these expeditions very much.

MEMBER OF Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, Union Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Oakley Country Club.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS JAGGAR, JR.

Born at Philadelphia, 24 January 1871, of Thomas Augustus Jaggar (clergyman) and Anna Louisa Lawrence.

Fitted at Delancey School and with H. H. Brown.

Class Status: Regular.

Degrees: A.B. 1893; A.M. 1894; Ph.D. 1897.

Married (1) Helen Kline at San Francisco, 15 April 1902. Children: Kline, born 29 September 1905.

Eliza Bowns, 2 November 1911.

Married (2) Isabel Peyran Maydwell at Hilo, Hawaii, 17 September 1917.

Now Director of Hawaiian Volcano Observatory at Honolulu.

I have been steadily at work at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory trying to get volcano recording organized, especially about the Pacific. The work has been under Technology and a society of interested business men. Life on an active volcano is not so remote as it sounds, for Kilauea is a place of many tourists and is not at all a sandy peak of jagged rocks. And Honolulu is not far away. We are in fairly close touch with the war; for Hawaii is an army centre and there is an army recreation camp here. In 1914 I went to Sakurajima and other volcanoes in Japan, and in December, 1915, I did some Washington work securing a national park for Hawaii and trying to get

volcano observing placed under the Weather Bureau. Mauna Loa erupted in 1914 and 1916 and kept me busy, and Kilauea was never more active than at this moment. I live in a bungalow among tree-ferns under the cliff-edge close to the crater and the daily work involves attending earthquake and weather instruments, a tramp to the inner lava pit in full view three miles away, and the taking there of photographs and surveys. There is good hope of eventually placing this establishment under the government.

MEMBER OF University Club, Honolulu; Fellow, Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences; Am. Geographical Soc.; Geological Soc. of Am.; Washington Acad. of Sciences.

Albert Cheney Johnson

Born at Glens Falls, New York, 26 September 1871, of Frederick Avery Johnson (banker) and Harriet Elizabeth Locke.
Fitted at Glens Falls Academy.

Class Status: Special, 1889-90.

Married (1) Helen Bugg at New York City, 18 January 1894. (Died February 12, 1913.) Children:

Dorothy Locke, born 12 February 1895.

Two children who died in infancy.

Frederick Avery, 18 March 1908.

Married (2) Helen W. Kelley at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, 24 April 1915.

Died at Staten Island, New York, 25 May 1916.

Albert Cheney Johnson died of pneumonia at Staten Island, May 25, 1916. He was born at Glens Falls, New York, (the home of his family for three generations) on September 26, 1871, the son of Frederick A. Johnson, a banker, and Harriet Locke. He fitted at Glens Falls Academy, and was at Harvard as a special student, 1889-90. On account of his health he was obliged to return to his home, where he was successively in newspaper and insurance work until 1894. He was then agent for various business concerns at New York City, Atlanta, Wilmington, etc., until he became manager of the burglary-insurance department of the Aetna Indemnity Company of New York, where he remained for two years. In 1906 his health again failed and he returned to Glens Falls to recuperate. In 1908 he came to Boston as manager of the burglary-insurance department of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Com-

HARRIS KENNEDY

Born at Amherst, Mass., March 31, 1871. Son of George Galley and Harriet White (Harris) Kennedy. Post-graduate at Hopkins's School, Boston, Mass.

In residence, 1890-94; MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1894-98. DEGREES: A.B. 1894; M.D. 1898.

MEMBER of Francis Blake's Class at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 16, 1904. CAREERS: Gardner, born May 15, 1904; Francis Blake, born June 6, 1906; Madeline Grey, born Oct. 17, 1911; Harriet White, born Feb. 15, 1914; died Feb. 15, 1914.

OCCUPATION: Trustee.

RESIDENCE: 1500 Hill St., Scituate, Mass.

IN the fall of 1894, I entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving degree of M.D. in 1898; was assistant in Physiology at the Harvard Medical School 1898-99.

I have devoted a good deal of time to various activities in the town of Milton. In 1914, and again in 1917, I was elected president of The Milton Education Society. Breeding interested in birds through a neighborhood club in January, 1914. I collected material for an exhibition on the "Conservation of Bird Life." The idea has been copied and amplified by bird clubs all over the country. A published account of the exhibition makes the First Report of the Brush Hill Bird Club which I shall be glad to send any clubmate on request. A good deal of time has been given to public school work, as I have served on the Milton School Committee from 1914-15 as member, secretary, and for the past two years as chairman.

My main activity during the war was in the thrift campaign, food production and food conservation work. In December, 1917, I was asked by the United States Food Administration to set up some sort of library exhibition in the Milton Public Library. These local exhibitions were an immediate effort for greater food production and the elimination of waste. For this exhibition I collected in Washington papers on thrifts and economies, pamphlets on farming and drying, the backyard poultry book, songs and songs, articles on the care and utilization of food

wood-logs, the Day Labor on the farm, pamphlets on the farm, war cooking and food values. In every way possible, the lesson of the necessity and the method of raising and saving and preserving food was driven home, etc. By actually showing all the different grain substitutes, the food stuffs themselves, over a hundred different sorts of canned and dried fruits and vegetables raised in Milton, different kinds of breads, etc. A number of free pamphlets of farming on thrift, Government Agricultural Bulletin of farming on all subjects, preserving, canning, and drying of vegetables and fruits and war-time cook-books and receipts were distributed. A series of lectures was given in connection with the exhibit. Prof. Thomas N. Carter lectured on "War Thrift Conservation of Food and Other Power." To increase the number who heard his message, two thousand copies were printed and distributed. Other lectures were "Back Yard Feeding Flocks," "Conserving Hog Raising," "The Care of our Local Wood-Lots to Help out the Fuel Situation."

As an outcome of this exhibition, which later was loaned to several towns, I spoke in several places to groups connected in this branch of war service.

In 1918-19, as a member of the War Garden Commission of the Milton Public Safety Committee, I aided in supervising the planting of land loaned to individuals to increase towns' local food supply.

I have recently been appointed a member of the committee to visit the Grace Herbaceous.

PUBLICATIONS: See "Publications."

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: University Club, St. Joseph Club, Napier Club, East Avenue Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Harvard Travelers Club, Harvard Club of Boston, Non-member societies of Harvard Club of New York, Member American Association Advancement of Science, National Geographic Society, Biological Society of Washington, D. C., American Geographical Society, and Japan Society of New York.

26 CLASS OF 1924—REPORT VII

HARRIS KENNEDY

Born at Roxbury, Mass., March 31, 1871. Son of George
Gibney and Maria White (Marion) Kennedy. Pre-
sident of Phillips' School, Boston, Mass.
In position: 1892-94; medical science, 1894-98. De-
grees: A.B. 1894; M.D. 1898.
Married to Frances Stabler Evans at Lynn, Mass., Feb.
26, 1904. Children: Gordon, born May 12, 1906;
Francis Stabler, born June 8, 1908; Malcolm Gerry,
born Oct. 17, 1911; Warren Blair, born Feb. 17, 1914;
died Feb. 17, 1924.
Occupation: Physician.
Address: 260 Mt. St., Roxbury, Mass.

IN the fall of 1922, I entered the Harvard Medical School,
receiving degree of M.D. in 1924, was assistant in
Physiology at the Harvard Medical School 1924-26.

I have devoted a good deal of time to various activities
in the town of Milton. In 1914, and again in 1917, I was
elected president of The Milton Education Society. Be-
coming interested in birds through a neighborhood club in
January, 1914, I collected material for an exhibition on the
"Conservation of Bird Life." The idea has been copied
and amplified by bird clubs all over the country. A pub-
lished account of the exhibition makes the First Report of
the South Hill Bird Club which I shall be glad to send any
classmate on request. A great deal of time has been given
to public school work, as I have served on the Milton
School Committee from 1918-24 as member, secretary, and
for the past two years as chairman.

My main activity during the war was in the drive cam-
paign, food production and food conservation work. In
December, 1917, I was asked by the United States Food
Administration to set up some sort of library exhibition in
the Milton Public Library. These local exhibitions were
to illustrate efforts for greater food production and the
conservation of waste. For this exhibition I collected in
Washington papers on shifts and economies, pamphlets
on farming and dairying, the backyard poultry book, eggs
and sheep, articles on the care and utilization of local

REPORT OF THE CLASS 217

products, the Boy Larder on the farm, principles of the
fact was feeding and food values. It was very successful,
the success of the society and the method of doing and
feeding and preserving food was shown, however, by
actually showing all the different grain substitutes, the food
stuff themselves, such as breaded chicken (not of course)
and dried fruits and vegetables raised in Milton, different
kinds of bread, etc. A number of fine specimens of vege-
tables on their Conservation Agricultural Bureau of farm-
ing on all subjects, preserving canning, and curing of veg-
tables and fruits and was very successful and received
were distributed. A lot of letters was given in con-
nection with the exhibit. Prof. Thomas N. Corwin lectured
on "War Time Conservation of Food and Meat Power." To
increase the number who heard his lecture, and three
and copies were printed and distributed. Other lectures
were: "Back Yard Poultry Practice," "Conservation of
Raising," "The Cure of our Local Food Loss in Day on
the Food Situation."

As an outcome of this exhibition, which later was located
in several towns, I spoke in several places to groups as-
sembled in this branch of war service.

In April-23, as a member of the War Garden Committee
of the Milton Public Library Committee, I aided in supervi-
sing the planting of food raised to individuals to in-
crease town's local food supply.

I have recently been appointed a member of the com-
mittee to visit the Gray Herbarium.

Participation: See "Publications."

Clubs and Societies: University Club, St. Joseph's
Club, Nurses Club, East Avenue Society, Boston Society
of Natural History, Harvard Travellers Club, Harvard
Club of Boston, Massachusetts member of Harvard Club
of New York, Middle American Association, Adverse
ment of Science, National Geographic Society, Biological
Society of Washington, D. C., American Geographical So-
ciety, and Japan Society of New York.



SINCLAIR KENNEDY



LEWIS BENEDICT KENT



CHARLES HENRY KENTON

Address: (business) Girls' High School, Boston, Mass.; (home) 20 Quinceberry Street, Boston, Mass.

The year after graduation I spent at college and received the A.M. degree. Then I went out into the country to teach in a very humble position. The next year gave me a better position and the courage (or nerve) to marry, and the following September I was called to Medford, Mass., my old home town, to teach Latin and Greek in my own High School. In Medford my children were born. In 1907 I went to the Classical High School, Worcester, and in 1910 came to the Girls' High School, Boston. In 1911 I was made head of my department, the position which I still hold.

My daughter, Lorena, is a Sophomore in Mount Holyoke, and my son, Frank B., is a Junior in the Boston Latin School, preparing for Harvard. I have not traveled. I am a member of the Highland Club of West Roxbury and the Friday Evening Club of Boston.

SINCLAIR KENNEDY

Born at Roxbury, Mass., March 12, 1875. Son of George Golding and Harriet White (Harris) Kennedy.

SCHOOL: Hopkinson's School, Boston, Mass.

YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1893-97. A.B., LL.B., 1906.

MARRIED: Rae Baldwin, Sept. 29, 1910, Edinburgh, Scotland.

OCCUPATION: Retired.

ADDRESS: Patterson, Putnam County, N.Y.

CLUBS: Harvard Club, New York City, and Union Club, Boston.

Mark Twain said that an autobiography ought to stress what the writer had thought, rather than what he had done. In either case, how can one be brief?

"Bloody Monday Night," in Memorial Hall, some one pointed out to us Freshmen that we would leave the University in its debt, actually in dollars and cents, as well as in less tangible ways, and added: "What you owe the University you must pay to the State." By this time we all have learned that it is impossible to repay the debt owed to the University; and even more so to repay that other and larger debt owed to the group of which we were born inheritors. The most that one can do is to strive to pass on unharmed, improved if possible, the political heritage one has received.

An active and varied life broken by periods of travel and study has been my lot. Three continents of the world were thoroughly studied and weathered coast to coast, respectively, exclusively either inside or outside the United States, a Harvard Law School training and degree, and fifteen years' active participation in the manufacturing business (medicine), which had been in my family for three generations, being set up by the year 1918. Wilderness trips by canoe and sled, in both hemispheres, crossing in a forty-foot schooner in the South Seas, inside observation of life in Oriental countries (including three visits to Japan), and fraternizing with men who shared my interests in all the English-speaking portions of the world, gave me many pleasant experiences, and all went or grew to the will, the training at the Law School directed certain habits of thought; and business life — well, in America one has to leave a business — added its discipline.

Since 1918 interests dating back to college days seem to have taken form as my chief occupation in life — namely, from "The Pan-Anglo: A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations," published 1914, to lectures and pamphlet and magazine articles from. The position our country held as a political and economic group among the other groups of the world, the dangers that threatened it, and the opportunities that lay before it, were the subjects of my study and writing. Particularly was I impressed with the natural relationships and the necessity for co-operation between the United States and the different members of the British Commonwealth. In the "Pan-Anglo" I pointed to Germany and Japan as the then greatest external dangers to our American civilization — an idea not well received in the United States in the spring of 1914.

I came home from Europe in October of that year soon to see the United States enter the war, on the side of the Allies, as promptly as possible. Then came April, 1917, and all the war drama of the crisis. War occasions separated me from the West — a course ought to be given to-day in every American university — and a few weeks after our entrance into the war, I broke the ice with some few thousand copies of an appeal for the classification of industry into "essential" and "non-essential," with popular and official encouragement of "essentials" only. It was the British program of "conservation

tion of goods and services," and in time, after a hard struggle, was set; — see Chapter 8 (which I wrote) of the "Speaker's Black Book of the Fourth Liberty Loan." When I think of the hard struggle occasioned by the most elementary principles of economics during the war, I remember how great financiers were laughed at young Washington for proposing to stop railroad trains with air!

Retiring from business in 1918 I joined the "League class" — that is, I arranged to have none time for my real work. The passport and income tax checks I described myself as a "publicist" or "writer and lecturer." That is because the singular appellation of "student" might, to all eyes, seem incompatible with my gray hairs.

Let me say a word for the "League class." It meant and will increase in number and power in this country, as America asserts her primacy among the English-speaking nations, the civilization of which dominates the earth — you see! It will average smaller incomes than now and will work far more than it does now. Work it want, as our international responsibilities widen; character and intelligence it must have, if we, as a nation, are to survive. It has been so in Britain, while Britain held the world's handship. It will be so with us, who are seventy-five per cent the same blood, and ninety-nine per cent the same ideas.

Not enough, I am off again — on one of my hobbies!

LEWIS BENEDICT KENT

Born at Cerry, Pa., Oct. 8, 1871. Son of Marshall P. and

Emily Anna (Kuder) Kent.

Remond: Jenkintown High School, N.Y.

Years in College: 1890-95.

Maxima: Florence Aurelia Hawkins, Oct. 17, 1901, Buffalo, N.Y.

Children: Emily Anna, Feb. 24, 1904; Edgar Hawkins, Sept. 1, 1908; Lewis Raymond, Nov. 6, 1914.

Occupation: Special assistant to vice-president, N.E. Tel. & Tel. Co.

Address: (business) 101 Green Street, Boston, Mass.; (home) 87 Green Hill Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Kent writes that there is absolutely nothing of any interest

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ary of the East

Asiatic Society of Boston. For the rest, my interest is absorbed in the war and its outcome.

PUBLICATIONS: Various articles and notes in the *Bulletin* of the Museum of Fine Arts; "Japanese Sword Guards," in *Handicraft*, September, 1912; "The Inscribed Vase of the Dana Collection," in *The Burlington Magazine*, December, 1913; I edited two catalogues published by the Museum.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Arts and Crafts Society, East Asiatic Society, Harvard Musical Association, Harvard Club, and Union Club, Boston; Archaeological Institute of America; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Japan Society and Century Association, New York; Oakley Country Club.

JAMES HATHAWAY KIDDER

BORN at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1869. Son of Edward Hartwell and Mary Lincoln (Hathaway) Kidder. PREPARED for College at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

ATTENDED Harvard: 1888-92; Graduate School, 1892-93.

MARRIED to Mrs. May Clark Avery, daughter of John T. and Ella G. Clark at New York, N. Y., April, 1909.

OCCUPATION: None reported.

ADDRESS: Brookgreen, S. C.

I WAS in the office of F. L. Dabney & Co., stockbrokers, Boston. In 1908 I went to New York to live and entered the stock exchange firm of Francke, Thompson & Robb. In 1910 the firm was changed to Francke & Kidder. Last fall I took over Brookgreen, an old historical plantation, the birthplace of Washington Allston, situated on the Waccamaw River, S. C. It fortunately has an old garden of which I am very fond, and my life is largely passed out of doors, shooting, fishing, and running my fox hounds. I have no children of my own, but am devoted to my stepson, Morris Avery, who goes to Harvard next fall.

LOUIS FRANK KIESEWETTER

BORN at Columbus, O., June 10, 1871. Son of Emil and Frances (Orthofer) Kieseewetter. PREPARED for College at Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

a touch of wanderlust and spent some time in travel in the West Indies and adjacent waters.

I returned to New York in 1921 and was married in February of that year. Now I am in Plainfield once again, and engaged in the automobile business.

*HOWARD VAN HOUTEN LEWIS

Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1877. Parents: John Van Houten Lewis and Amy Larkin Field.

Prepared at Belmont School, Belmont, Mass.

Married: Ruth Hanford Matthews, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1901. Children: John Hanford, July 15, 1902; Mary Matthews, Nov. 21, 1906; Robert Van Houten, Oct. 31, 1908; Benjamin Ehrman, July 18, 1912.

Died Jan. 26, 1922, at Fitchburg, Mass.

HOWARD VAN HOUTEN LEWIS prepared for college at the Belmont School, Belmont. He remained in college for about a year, and then was employed for a number of years by the American Tool Works, Cincinnati, Ohio. After that he was with the Fairbanks Company in New York City, and later with the Allied Machinery Company of America, for which he spent some six months in Paris, France. In 1915 he went to Fitchburg, with the Fitchburg Machine Works, in which he held the positions of vice president, general manager, and secretary until the time of his death, Jan. 26, 1922.

SAMUEL WATTS LEWIS

Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1877. Parents: Charles Winslow Lewis and Emma Watts.

Prepared at Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass.

Degree: A.B., 1900.

Occupation: Notebroker.

Address: (home) 32 Harvard Ave., Brookline, Mass.; (business) 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

SHORTLY after graduation I made a trip around the world with Fritz Talbot and Charlie Harding, preceded by a week with Raynal Bolling at Estes Park, Colo., and another with Ted Howard in California.

I went to work for the Old Colony Trust Co. in 1901, and in 1904 got a job with F. S. Moseley & Co., where I have been since.

My vacations have usually been spent fishing, shooting, or cruising, my only long one — about three months — a delightful cruise to Honolulu on the 97-ton ketch *Ajax* with Herbert H. White '93.

Please copy
the following
pages:

From (1st page):

446 HARVARD COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1900

We left Marblehead in December, 1920, calling at St. George's, Bermuda, Santa Domingo, Kingston and the Canal. Leaving Panama in January we were thirty-one days to Hilo, including a short stop at Cocos Island, where we saw the deserted huts of the then latest treasure-seeking expedition. It is a long run to the Hawaiian Islands—longer than from San Francisco to Yokohama—and a lonesome one. Not a vessel did we see after the first day out from Panama, although we crossed seven different sailing routes. After we picked up the trades we averaged almost two hundred miles a day, and the time passed all too quickly. We saw Kilauea, of course, and on the way home, the Grand Canyon, two wonderful sights.

Member: Harvard Club of Boston; Union Club; Country Club, Brookline.

War Record: Sold Liberty Bonds.

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN

Born at Braunschweig, Germany, April 13, 1880. Parents: Joseph Lichtenstein and Rosa Elkan.

Prepared at Hoboken Academy, Hoboken, N. J.

Degrees: A.B., 1900; A.M., 1901; Ph.D., 1907; Ph.B. (New York University), 1899.

Married: Gemma Elizabeth Baumgarten, Arlington, N. J., Aug. 29, 1906.

Children: Gemma Margaret, Dec. 6, 1907; Maxine Marion, Dec. 7, 1909.

Occupation: Banker.

Address: (*home*) 122 North Sheridan Road, Highland Park, Ill.; (*business*) First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

FROM 1900 until 1902 I was a graduate student in the history department at Harvard, receiving a master's degree in 1901 and passing my general examinations for the doctorate in the spring of 1902. The Ph.D. itself I received in 1907. In the fall of 1902 I became editor of mediæval history on the "New International Encyclopædia" (Dodd, Mead and Company). In the fall of 1903 I returned to Harvard and was given charge of the work connected with the founding of the Hohenzollern Collection of German history, the gift of Professor A. C. Coolidge. In June, 1905, the title of curator of the Hohenzollern Collection was conferred upon me by Harvard, and in the interests of that collection I went to Europe, visiting Germany, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Italy, Holland, and England. In all, I was in Europe about fourteen months. On my return to Cambridge at the end of July, 1906, I was appointed assistant-in-charge of the European history collections in the college library. This position I retained until September, 1908, when I moved to Evanston, Ill., having been appointed librarian of North-

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...In Memory of John C. Phillips



JOHN CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Wenham, died suddenly in the woods while shooting ruffed grouse on Monday, November 14, 1938. His dog had pointed and his gun was cocked when he fell. The following morning his brother George called me and said that John's widow would like me to write a short notice for the *Boston Transcript*. When I reached my office in the Museum, at Cambridge, I called up the Editor's office and found that I had literally but a few minutes in which to put my thoughts on paper and get them to Boston before the forms were closed.

I say this because I felt at the time, and have felt ever since, that this was a most inadequate tribute to a really great man; however, it came spontaneously as the first reaction of a heart-broken friend to the shocking news. I should never have presumed to reprint what I wrote then except that I have been asked by John's brother William to do so. It will be a poor memorial at best, but after all those of us who knew John can never expect to find anything to compare with their own memories.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT
15 NOVEMBER, 1938

Yesterday afternoon my wife and I went to see a picture taken in the Belgian Congo. It was beautifully done but, as I sat, I kept thinking to myself how different from John Phillips's story of his visit to the pygmies. In his story there were no fanfaronade, no hooley, no hardships, no dangers passed and yet I saw one little man tapping his drum who, I feel quite sure, was the same one whose funny little face John and I had often laughed at when thumbing over his albums.

When I came home and unlocked the front door my daughter Mary stood in the hall and her voice cracked as she said to me, "Dr. Phillips died this afternoon in New Hampshire while out gunning with Wayne Colby."

In the best tradition of all our museum people, John travelled widely to collect, or for sport, but never had an adventure. He went to the Blue Nile, to Kenya, to Arabia Petra, to Greenland and Mexico, often to the Northwest and pretty much all over the United States. He never wrote much about his travels. We all wish that he had, for, during his later years, he developed a highly characteristic and extraordinarily charming style which came only after long practice and good hard work, for John was not a natural-born writer. His essays on New England field sports, the story of the woodcock cover and the birch hillsides and swamps where our New England ruffed grouse gather, will live as long as men go gunning in the autumn.

John was eight years older than I am and I have looked up to him ever since I came to Boston as an example to be admired but by no good fortune ever



to be equalled. He was so modest, so selfless and so utterly courageous. I suppose perhaps it was being naturally timid and often a moral coward that I constantly felt—and I think many of John's friends did—that he was made of a finer clay than went into any of our makeups.

New England did one first-rate work when she produced him and I do not believe that any country anywhere has done better. He, of all our generation, stood out as talented and versatile beyond us all. His thorough medical training brought him to the command of a field hospital of a Regular Army division during the World War. I think the only time he ever spoke sharply to me was when I once said "base hospital" instead of "field hospital." His contributions to genetics were timely and significant for he worked in that field when it was still possible to squeeze a lot from a sponge which is now pretty dry. The four stately volumes of his *Natural History of the Ducks* he produced in his stride, preparing them with singularly little effort or talk, though he turned out a better and probably more lasting monograph than any of his colleagues have ever done.

Phillips has gone as he would have gone had he chosen for himself, but he leaves us the shadow of a great name and the benediction of a great friendship and all those in whose hearts he will ever live are the better for his example.

And now the Sun had stretch'd out all the hills,
And now was dropt into the Western bay;
At last he rose, and twitch'd his Mantle blew:
Tomorrow to fresh Woods, and Pastures new.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

John Charles Phillips was born in Boston on the 5th of November, 1876, the son of John Charles and Anna (Tucker) Phillips. He went to Milton Academy and

FISH AND GAME

then graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University with the degree of S. B., in 1899, from the Harvard Medical School in 1904 and became a House Officer at the Boston City Hospital immediately after graduation and served there for two years. He never practised medicine professionally. On January 11, 1908, he married Eleanor Hyde of Bath, Maine, and in due season had four children—John Charles, Madelyn, Eleanor and Arthur. He is also survived by two brothers—William and George Wendell—and by two sisters—Anna and Martha P.—Mrs. Reynal Bolling and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters.

Phillips early developed an interest in travel and exploration which lasted all through his life. How many trips he made to the Canadian Rockies and through the western and northwestern portion of the United States I have no way of telling, but he camped in the Glacier National Park and named many of the prominent geographic features there long before the Park was ever thought of. I know he was in Lower California in 1910.

In 1896 he went with Peary to Greenland. Ten years later he travelled extensively in Japan and Korea with his friend Theodore Lyman. Lyman returned and Phillips went to South China after tiger and finally ended up in Peking. First, however, he met at Shanghai his mother and sisters and Miss Hyde and accompanied them on a trip up the Yangtze River. Miss Hyde had gone there with her friend Martha Phillips to visit William Phillips, who was at that time Secretary of the United States Legation to China. In 1907 he was in Mexico with his friend Thomas Pierce. It was on this trip that he bought and gave to the Peabody Museum the superb collection of prehistoric pottery from Casa Grande in Chihuahua. He was always doing things like this wherever he was or wherever he travelled. In 1908 he and his young wife took a long trip in a Dababieh up the Nile, finally reaching Khartoum. In 1910 he went back to Mexico. In 1912-13 he visited the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, especially the Blue Nile and Dinder River valleys, with Dr. Glover M. Allen, an old friend and the Curator of Mammals in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. In 1914 he went to Mount Sinai, Arabia Petra, and up through Palestine, a long journey by camel, this time with Dr. William Mann. His last extended excursion was in 1923-24 when he travelled far and wide through Kenya, Uganda and the eastern Belgian Congo. On this journey he was accompanied by his wife and his son Jack. On most of these trips he made large and important zoological collections which he gave to Harvard University. Upon these collections many scientific reports were written by several specialists. He gave the Phillips Collection of Heads and Horns, selected specimens representing nearly two hundred and fifty species with a number of world's records, to the Museum in 1929. He also gave the Museum many generous gifts of money to aid in exploration, research, publication, and also frequently purchased important collections to add to its resources, such as the Armstrong collection of Mexican birds.

Phillips held many important positions in several institutions: he was a member of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum in Cambridge since 1931, as his

Father had been from 1881 until his death in 1885; and for several years President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Museum in Salem. He was Research Curator of Birds in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; long a Trustee of the Boston Society of Natural History; Chairman of the Massachusetts Conservation Council, and of innumerable other committees concerned with field sports, conservation, and forestry. His important services in helping to protect wild life throughout the world will be dealt with elsewhere, as well as his excellent work as "American Observer" at several important International Conservation Conferences. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union. He was also for six years President of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association. He was a founder, and for seven years chairman, of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, and was a director of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the time of his death.

Phillips gave to the Trustees of Public Reservations several tracts of land in Boxford, Wenham and Rockport, chosen for wild life refuges and because of their natural beauty. He gave the Bolling grove of Giant Red Woods to the State of California in memory of his brother-in-law Colonel Ray Bolling, the first American officer of high rank to lose his life after America went into the World War.

Phillips joined the Second Harvard Surgical Corps in November 1915, and was commissioned an Honorary

(Continued on Page 11)



FISHING AT NORFOLK

By C. OTTO ZERRAHN

Chairman, Inland Fishing Committee

MARCH 15th will usher in the fifth season of trout fishing in our ponds at Norfolk. Thanks to the vision and hard work of Arthur B. Harlow, our President, and Winslow Crowell, for three years Chairman of the Inland Fishing Committee, a run-out cranberry bog, through which a small brook flowed, was transformed into three beautiful ponds. I doubt if any of us realize the difficulties which were encountered and successfully overcome to give to the members of the Massachusetts Fish & Game Ass'n a place for recreation and fine fishing within less than one hour's drive of Boston. We certainly are most fortunate to be able to enjoy such pleasures at a cost far below their true worth.

It is the intention of your Committee to constantly improve the fishing. Last year about 8,000 large trout were stocked into the three ponds, and only about 4,000 trout were taken out. The remaining 4,000 fish have augmented the large number of trout already in the ponds. At least 2,000 pounds of brook trout will be added in the Phillips and Coolidge Ponds this year.

The large mouth black bass which were put into the Harlow (lower) Pond in 1937 are now 14 or 15 inches in length and this year two bass over 12 inches may be kept as a daily limit. They are to be included in the seasonal limit of 50 fish. These bass should furnish good sport during the hot weather when the trout are very difficult to catch.

The Committee asks the cooperation of the members in registering their catch in the book furnished for that purpose, to state the weight of their catch, and the weight of the largest fish. Scales for weighing the fish will be found on the piazza of the Delano's Cottage. Also indicate the pond where the fish were caught by writing the symbol P for Phillips Pond, C for Coolidge Pond and H for Harlow Pond in the column marked "No. of fish" in the fishing register. This will greatly assist the Committee in their plans for restocking, as well as being interesting for the members themselves.

The replanting of trees to replace the pines destroyed by the hurricane will be undertaken this spring. This will serve to hide some of the scars caused by that catastrophe.

The rainbow trout in the Harlow Pond seem to have done well and there are some large fish among



them. One in particular, which weighed about five pounds when put in, was observed on numerous occasions last year and was hooked several times but never landed. This monster is really something to try for.

Predators have been kept under control, one otter and several mink were trapped this winter and turtle traps will be placed in the three ponds this season. Snapping turtles are particularly destructive to fish and should be killed. The same goes for water snakes and they should also be destroyed.

Suggestions and constructive criticism are always welcomed by your Committee.

In Memory of John C. Phillips

(Continued from Page 3)

Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps and assigned to General Hospital No. 2, B. E. F. On the completion of that service he returned to this country. In September, 1917, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps, in December, 1917, was made a Captain and in May, 1918, as Major he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 33rd Field Hospital of the 4th Regular Army Division. He took part in the Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and afterwards went to Germany with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States in July, 1919.

His active research began about 1909 when he was associated with Professor W. E. Castle, at the Bussey Institution, and collaborated in genetical experimentation. I vividly remember going to Jamaica Plain to watch him operate when he first transplanted the ovary of a black guinea pig into a white guinea pig. The white guinea pig thereafter produced black young and proved again the independence of the germ plasm

(Continued on Page 13)

In the pens of selected breeding birds today are 10 pure imported cock pheasants, caught by Chinese in traps, which are being used to strengthen the hen strain being developed at Norfolk.

So far, the association has spent \$6,000 in these pheasant breeding tests. When the tests are completed, a report will be placed before scientific bodies and read at the famous technical groups of the association's annual meetings.

In Memory of John C. Phillips

(Continued from Page 11)

and the soma. In 1911 and 1914 he collaborated again with Castle in two very important papers published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington on germinal transplantation and on the effects of selection in rats and guinea pigs.

His first ornithological papers appeared in 1901. In 1910 came one recording ten years of observation on the migration of water fowl at Wenham Lake. In 1912 he described a new Puma from Lower California. In this year also appeared his first paper on size inheritance in ducks. He continued for years his work on hybridization and built up an enormous collection of living wild fowl and pheasants which he used in his experiments. His published results of the breeding experiments carried on at his lovely country place at Wenham are among the most important of his many contributions to knowledge.

In 1916 he published a study of the birth rate of Harvard and Yale graduates and at about the same time he began to write concerning conservation of mammals and birds as well as further observations on the waterfowl of Wenham Lake. Then finally in 1922-26 he brought forth the great four-volume *Natural History of the Ducks*, probably the best monograph of its kind which has been done by any American naturalist and one which has been appreciated so that now it is almost impossible to obtain.

In 1928 appeared the *Sportsman's Scrapbook*, to be followed by several other volumes of essays on field sports and camping which combine accurate statements of fact and great charm of expression.

Phillips was proud of his family but never spoke boastfully of his ancestors. His first forebear to graduate from Harvard was Samuel Phillips of the Class of 1650, he was directly descended, great grandson, from John Phillips, first Mayor of Boston; and two of his forebears founded Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academies, and no less than eighty-five bearing the name of Phillips have graduated from Harvard College from then to the present time, not all immediate kin of course, but a great many were direct progenitors.

During the last few years he spent his winters at Seven Oaks Plantation on John's Island, South Carolina. It is interesting to note, moreover, that the first Phillips graduated from Harvard thirty years before the founding of the city of Charleston.

Your Personal Help Wanted

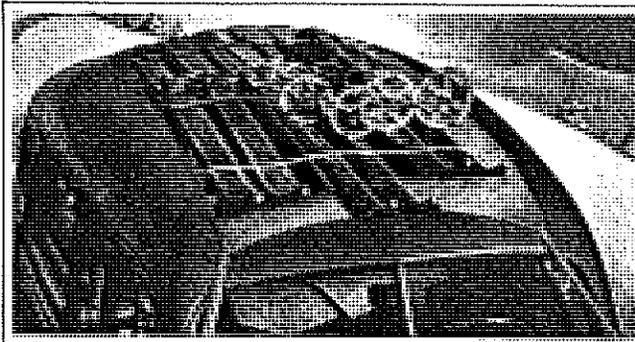
ONE of the most important steps to progress these days is publicity. If you would just drop a card to the Association office or give them a ring on the telephone whenever you have anything of outdoor interest to report, this would give us a greater fund of information to pass along to newspapers.

Such items as fishing, camping or boating trips; how many fish you and your friends caught over the week-end and where (if you care to tell even the general locality that will help; or any other notes on conservation or outdoor doing, in your locality will all be welcome and helpful for use in this bulletin as well as in releases which are now being sent regularly to the papers. It's your Association and your active interest is wanted and needed. Let's hear from all of you.



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**Peabody Museum Director Records - Frederic W.
Putnam (1839-1915), 1870-1923: A Finding Aid**
Peabody Museum Archives

Peabody Museum Director Records - Frederic W. Putnam (1839-1915), 1870-1923: A Finding Aid

Peabody Museum Archives
Harvard University



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Descriptive Summary

Repository: Peabody Museum Archives

Call No.: 38-22, 41-47; unaccessioned.

Location: Archives

Title: Peabody Museum Director Records - Frederic W. Putnam (1839-1915), 1870-1923.

Creator: Frederic Ward Putnam, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology - Curator and Director

Quantity: 4 linear feet (9 boxes) ; c. 12 oversize rolled maps and plans

Administrative Information

Processed by: Sarah R. Demb, January 1999

Acquisition Information: Series II, III and VIII were artificially created sometime after Putnam's death, at the wishes of museum curators who requested that these materials be separate from the rest of Putnam's general correspondence. Materials donated to the PM by F.W. Putnam's daughter, Alice, were accessioned as 38-22 and 47-41. These materials were transferred from the PM accession files to the PM Director Records in the PM Archives in 1997. The rest of the records were transferred to the PM Archives from within the Museum at an unknown date and did not need to be accessioned by the museum registrar.

Access Restrictions: Unrestricted, except for fragile maps and plans

Use Restrictions: Unrestricted, except for fragile maps and plans

Finding Aid: Sarah R. Demb, January 1999; Revised June 19, 2001

Creator Sketch

It is safe to say that the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology would not be what it is today - a premier research facility with outstanding collections - without Frederic Ward Putnam. A multi-faceted and energetic man (see the chronology below for a selected list of

his many and varied appointments), he was appointed the Harvard College Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology in 1885. He retained that post until 1909 and was Professor Emeritus from 1910 until 1914. As Director, he was responsible for a variety of museum functions which included not only administrative duties but field collecting, curation of collections, fund raising, and teaching in the Harvard College Department of Anthropology which he helped to establish in 1897. He served on the Committee of the Department of Anthropology from its inception in the same year through 1908. Putnam also served as a Museum Trustee from 1875 through 1896, and became Honorary Curator/Director upon his retirement in 1909, in which capacity he served until his death in 1915.

Selected Chronology

- 1839: Born April 16, Salem, MA
- 1856 :
 - Curator in ornithology, Essex Institute, Salem, MA
 - Elected member, Boston Society of Natural History
 - Student, Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, under Louis Agassiz
- 1859-1868 : Curator of Ichthyology, Boston Society of Natural History (part-time)
- 1862-64 : Special Assistant to Louis Agassiz, Lawrence Scientific School, in fishes and reptiles
- 1864 : Curator of Vertebrates, Essex Institute, Essex, MA
- 1867: Co-founder, *American Naturalist*
- 1868 : Director, Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, MA
- 1873 : Elected Permanent Secretary, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
- 1873-74 (summers) : Vertebrate zoology instructor, Anderson school of Natural History, Penikese Island
- 1874 : Assistant, Kentucky Geological Survey (part-time)
- 1875-1908: Curator (Director), Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
- 1876-78 : Assistant in Fish Collection, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (part-time)
- 1876-79 : Chief, Anthropology Collections, Wheeler Survey West of the 100th Meridian, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- 1882-89 : Appointed Massachusetts State Commissioner, Inland Fishes and Game
- 1885-1901 : Peabody Professor of American Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University
- 1887-1896 : Trustee, Peabody Museum, Harvard University
- 1891-94: Chief, Department of Anthropology, World Columbian Exposition, Chicago, IL
- 1897-1908: Committee Member, Anthropology Department, Harvard University
- 1898 : Elected President, AAAS
- 1893-1903 : Co-founder & Curator, Dept. of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY
- 1903-07 :
 - Co-founder, Dept. of Anthropology;
 - Director, Anthropology Museum, University of California at Berkeley
- 1909 : Honorary Curator (retired Director), Peabody Museum, Harvard University
- 1901-15 : Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Anthropology, Harvard University
- 1915 : Died August 14, age 76

Sources:

- PM Director Records - Putnam, Box 7, Biographical Materials.
- PM Collections Department Biographical Card File.
- Dexter, Ralph. "*Frederic Ward Putnam and the Development of Museums of Natural History and Anthropology in the United States.*" *Curator* 9 (2) 1966.
- Dexter, Ralph. "*Some Herpetological Notes and Correspondence of Frederic Ward Putnam.*" *Journal of the Ohio Herpetological Society* 5(3) 1966, pp. 109-114.

Scope and Content Note

These Director Records reflect the wide scope of not only Putnam's individual activities, but the museum collections themselves, the global community in which these activities took place, and the museum's prominent role in establishing American archaeology and anthropology as an academic discipline. Thus, the records contain a mixture of curatorial, administrative and professional subjects, often in the same individual items, or groups of materials.

The records are organized in the following subseries: I. Mounds sites correspondence and reports 1880 - 1923; II. Alice C. Fletcher - Thaw Fellowship correspondence; III. E.H. Thompson Chichen Itza(Mexico) manuscript and correspondence 1891 - 1905; IV. Incoming correspondence and reports 1870 - 1916; V. Professional organizations correspondence and ephemera 188? - 1915; VI. Biographical materials 1884-1915. VII. World Columbian Exposition Records 1890-95; VIII. Erminnie Smith correspondence 1879-1886.

Series I (Mounds Sites correspondence and reports 1880-1923) includes early Putnam correspondence relating to mound groups, excavations, and individual objects located in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Series II (Alice C. Fletcher - Thaw Fellowship correspondence, 1890-1901) includes Putnam's correspondence with Alice C. Fletcher, Mary C. Thaw, and Robert C. Winthrop concerning the fellowship to support Fletcher's work on Native American peoples, and contains several letters from Fletcher to Putnam describing the Nez Perce in Idaho. As well, the series includes a folder of letters relating to a PM library loan request by A. F. Bandelier, which was requested by Fletcher on his behalf through the American Institute of Archaeology.

Series III (E.H. Thompson manuscript and correspondence, 1891-1905). This material is primarily concerned with Thompson's archaeological work in Yucatan for the *Peabody Museum Central America Expedition* and also relates to his position as *American Consul* at Progreso. The series contains Putnam's correspondence with Thompson in the field at Sacred Cenote, Merida, and Yucatan. Also included are some letters to PM trustee Stephen Salisbury, to expedition sponsor Charles Pickering Bowditch and to archaeologist Teobert Maler from Thompson in the field at Chichen Itza and Chen Ku.

Series IV (Incoming correspondence and reports 1870 -1916) includes curatorial material culled from early accession files which contained field notes, artifact inventories and correspondence from 1870 to 1915. Some of the material was culled from early accession files at an unknown date. This material is indexed by correspondent name and subject

heading at the end of the paper finding aid. Some subjects can be found in the additional catalog entries within this electronic document.

Series V (Professional organizations correspondence and ephemera 1887--1915) material concerns Putnam's role in the professionalization of the discipline of anthropology and includes relevant correspondence and meeting invitations and programs.

Series VI (Biographical materials 1884-1915) contains articles, clippings, and biographical sketches about F.W. Putnam as well as some of his obituaries.

Series VII (World Columbian Exposition Records 1890-95) illustrates Putnam's important role in organizing the anthropology exhibit hall of the WCE. These materials were accessioned as 38-22 and 47-41 and contain specimen lists and notes on the objects collected for the exhibit. Some of the lists have been numbered, and these numbers may correspond to the exhibit or case numbers assigned at the WCE. This series also contains the July -September 1891 field notes of Maxwell Riddle concerning his WCE ethnographic work with the Menomonee, Stockbridge, and Chippewa Indians. The lists and field notes were donated to the PM by F.W. Putnam's daughter, Alice and were transferred from the PM accessions files to the PM Archives in 1997.

Series VIII (Erminnie Smith correspondence and ephemera 1879-1886) shows Putnam's positive effect on friends and family as exemplified by Smith's ethnographic field work and her correspondence with Alice Boardman, a friend of the Putnam family. Erminnie Smith was an amateur student of the Iroquois language and folklore. She compiled a dictionary of Iroquois for the Smithsonian. Included are letters from Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Boardman, newspaper clippings, lecture notices, programs and invitations.

Related Collections:

Chichen Itza Expedition Records 1904 - 1947, n.d., PM Archives; Ohio Mounds Accession Files, PM Collections Department; Putnam Papers, Harvard University Archives (HUA) ; Peabody Museum Records, HUA; Putnam Correspondence 1887 - 1914, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Container List

- Peabody Museum Director Records - Frederic W. Putnam (1839-1915), 1870-1923: An Inventory.
- **Series:** I. Mounds Sites Correspondence and Reports 1880 -1923
- Box 1 of 9
 - 1.1 Alabama mounds 1899 - 1905 12 items
 - 1.2 Arkansas mounds 1902-04 16 items
 - 1.3 Aiken group (IL) Nickerson report 1898 1 item
 - 1.4 Davenport, IA copper ax drawing (annotated proof) n.d. 1 item
 - 1.5 Ohio Mounds 1882-89 n.d. 9 items
old accession file 302
 - 1.6 Ohio Mounds - Madisonville Cemetery (Ferris Tract) 1897 - 1913 68 items
 - 1.7 Ohio Mounds - Madisonville Cemetery (Ferris Tract) 1897 - 1923 60 items
 - 1.8 Ohio Mounds - Serpent Mound, OH (funding drive) 1887 22 items

- 1.9 Ohio Mounds - Turner Mounds artifact drawing (Cresson) and section plann.d.2 items
- 1.10 Ohio Mounds - Jacksontown 18953 items
- 1.11 Ohio Mounds - Serpent Mound research18871 item
- 1.12 Ohio Mounds - maps (with letter) n.d.4 items
[old accession file 302]
- 1.13 Ohio Mounds - Serpent Mound Park 1887-88, n.d.9 items
- 1.14 Oregon Mounds 18991 item
- 1.15 Tennessee Mounds 1890-9251 items
- 1.16 Tennessee Mounds 1890-9252 items
- 1.17 OH Mounds - Knowlton's tablet n.d.2 items
old accession file 262
- 1.18 OH Mounds - Turner Mound (Putnam lecture notes)[1894]
- 1.19 OH Mounds - Cincinnati Tablet (mss. & letters)188514 items
- 1.20 OH Mounds - Boston Herald clippings18863 items
- 1.21 OH archaeology - unid. notes on George Harrison lecturen.d.1 items
old x-file #331
- 1.22 NY archaeology -- W. M. Beauchamp essay "Antiquities of Onondaga" with drawings
and letter1880
old x-file #203

- Box 2 of 9

- **Series:** II. Alice C. Fletcher/Thaw Fellowship Correspondence 1890-1901
 - 2.1 Fellowship materials 189039 items
 - 2.2 Bandelier library loan materials 1910-1121 items

- Box 3 of 9

- **Series:** III. E.H. Thompson Manuscript and Correspondence 1891 - 1905
 - 3.1 Manuscript "Maya Myths and Fables," with letter to Putnam 8/15/1897 & photograph of
"wooden basket" n.d. 2 items
 - Correspondence
 - Box 4 of 9
 - 4.1 Thompson to Putnam 1891 2 items
 - 4.2 Thompson to Putnam 1894 2 items
 - 4.3 Thompson to Putnam 1897 1 item
 - 4.4 Thompson - Putnam 1898-99 6 items
 - 4.5 Thompson - Putnam 1900 5 items
 - 4.6 Thompson - Putnam 1901 10 items
 - 4.7 Thompson to Mead1901 1 item
 - 4.8 Thompson-Putnam-Bowditch March-May 1904 16 items
 - 4.9 Thompson-Putnam-Bowditch June-December 1904 13 items
 - 4.10 Thompson-Salisbury-Bowditch1905 7 items
 - 4.11 Thompson to Putnam1905 12 items
 - 4.12 Thompson(?) sketch of dwarf figure, Yucatan n.d. 1 item

- Box 5 of 9

- **Series:** IV. Incoming Correspondence and Reports 1870 - 1916
 - 5.1-39 1870-1916. See correspondent and subject indices in unpublished finding aid. 56
items

- Box 6 of 9
- **Series:** V. Professional Organizations Correspondence and Ephemera 188? - 1915
 - 6.1 American Anthropological Association (AAA)1903 - 1913 18 items
 - 6.2 American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)1901-1908 11 items
 - 6.3 American Ethnological Society 1898-191330 items
 - 6.4 American Folk-Lore Society 1896-191386 items
 - Boston Branch n.d.40 items
 - Cambridge Branch n.d.29 items
 - National 1898-191316 items
 - 6.5 Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) 1899-191516 items
 - Boston Society1900-1915, n.d.28 items
 - National organizationn.d.32 items
 - San Francisco Society 1907, n.d.9 items
 - 6.6 Berlin Congress (Congrès International des Americanistes Berlin) 1890card file of Hemenway Collection artifacts sent for exhibit [in F. Cushing's hand], with published congress program
 - 6.7 Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society 188?-190813 items
 - 6.8 Society of American Indians 1914-153 items
 - 6.9 University of Pennsylvania Department of Archaeology and Paleontology 1900-0513 items
 - 6.10 Carnegie Institute of Washington Executive Committee Recommendation 1913-1415 items
- Box 7 of 9
- **Series:** VI. Biographical Materials 1884 - 1925
 - 7.1 Biographical reprints 1909-1915, n.d.8 items
 - 7.2 Personnel records1909-1915, n.d.14 items
 - 7.3 Invitations and notices 1884-1915, n.d.24 items
 - 7.4 Writings and clippings1897-1925, n.d.54 items
 - 7.5 Louisiana Purchase Exposition award19045 items
 - 7.6 Massachusetts seal research materials1891-9611 items
- Box 8 of 9
- **Series:** VII. World Columbian Exposition Records 1890 - 1895 (WCE)
 - 8.1 Contract between J.W. Skiles & Co. and WCE for Eskimo Village,1893
 - 8.2 List of specimens from Yukon River, Alaska, collected by Cherry,1890-92
 - 8.3 Thomas F. Holgate, notebook, "Notes on observations made among Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte [Ontario],"1891 (made for Boas/WCE)
 - 8.4 Printed documents1893, n.d.
 - Proposal for Chicago [Field] museum August 23, 1893
 - German ethnographic exhibit invitation May 16, 1893
 - International Congress of Anthropologists invitation June 15, 1893
 - Smith, Harlan I. "Archaeology of Saginaw Valley, as illustrated at the WCE," n.d.
 - Request for Anthropology Library for WCE, description of Dept. M " A World's Fair" pp. 608 - 624[1893]
 - 47-41WCE postcards n.d 6 items
 - Unaccessioned correspondence
 - 8.5 Awards won at WCE1894-95

- Manuscript reports from unidentified WCE publication [holograph and typescript]
- 8.6 pp.86- 142. F. Boas. "The Exhibits from the North Pacific Coast" with drawings 22 items
- 8.7 pp.143-158. J. C. Fillmore, "Preliminary report on Kwakiutl songs" and songs (transcribed in notation from Boas' wax cylinder recordings)
- 8.8 pp. 159-193. F. Boas, "Report on section of physical anthropology"
- 8.9 pp. 194-221. J. Jastrow, "Report on the Section of Psychology"
- 8.10 pp. 233-253. G. M. West, "Anthropometric work among school children"
- 8.11-12 pp. 254-354. F. Boas, "Physical anthropology of the North American Indian"
- 8.13 pp. 378-400. G. A. Dorsey, "South American archaeology and ethnology"
- 8.14 pp. 401-459. S. Culin, "Primitive religions, games, and folklore"
- 8.15 pp. 490-497. J. Clerc, "Rapport presente a' Monsieur le President de la Section d'Anthropologie, a'l'Exposition Uniserselle de Chicago"
- 8.16 F. Boas, "Report on Physical anthropology," pp. 9-98 and pp. 21-29
- 8.17 G. M. West, [Anthropometric measurements of Americans, inc. category of "mulattoes"]
- Box 9 of 9
- 38-22 Numbered exhibit lists
 - 9.1 Exhibit geographic index (unnumbered), n.d. 6pp.
 - #68. Collected by Henry Hales, Ridgewood, NJ. "Colorado and New Mexico. Dark Pottery, Red Pottery , White and Black Figured Pottery"
 - #69-71. Collected by Warren K. Moorehead and Lewis W. Gunckel, Directors of the Illustrated American Archaeological Expedition; "Colorado and New Mexico, San Juan Valley." Southern Utah and northern New Mexico, San Juan River Valley 3 pages and cover sheet, 2 copies [1 handwritten]
 - #74-83. "List of Bas-Reliefs, Inscriptions and Statues of the Collection of Desiré Charney" Guatemala, # 1-53.
 - #167-170. WCE anthropometric measurement instructions 1893 2 pages
 - #174. Collected by Dr. Hugh Watt and A. T. Watt of Victoria, B.C. "Tribes of Fraser River Valley." Northern interior of British Columbia
 - #175. Collected by J. E. Adams, Gocko, Montana. "The Flathead Indians." (Salish), Pacific coast of Washington, British Columbia, Idaho & Montana
 - #176. "The Shoshonian Group." Idaho
 - #177-78. Collected by T. L. Bolton. "Bannock Indians of Ross Fork, Idaho." . # 1-12. 12 items
 - #179. From Gold's Free Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico [see also PM accession file 93-1,] 28 items
 - #180. Collected by F. J. Batchelder. Zuni, New Mexico, 22 items
 - #181. Collected by George Shurtleff, Creek Indian Territory, 6 items
 - #181. Muskogee Group. [text]
 - #182. Collected by W. C. Hamilton at Rock Hill, SC. "Catawba," 10 groups of items
 - #183-84. Collected by Frederick Starr in NC. "The Cherokees," 21 items
 - #183. The Cherokees. [text]
 - #185. The Dakotas. [text]
 - #185. Collected by G. A. Karen at Sissetow Agency. "Lower Brull Sioux," 3 items. Collected by F. Cooke. "Sioux at Devil's Lake Reservation, ND." 2 items. Collected by F. Conger Smith. "Santee Sioux Indians, Nebraska," 3 items
 - #203-5. Collected by E. F. Wilson among the Cree Indians of Piapots Reserve (near Regina), Touchwood Hills & Tile Hills, Assinaboine, 31 items.
 - #208-9 H. Kinninton Mead, Tinker Creek, NWT.
 - #210-13. Collected by E. F. Wilson. Saulteaux (Ojibway) Indians at Broken Head

River, Lake Winniepeg, Manitoba, #1-20. Case 1. 2 copies (E.F. Wilson to F.W. Putnam listing objects "210" with "Collection of Indian material sent by Rev. E.F. Wilson to Chicago, Sept. 22, 1891;" Case no. 2 Assiniboine Manufacture, Indian Head, #21-37 and "Assiniboine." Collected by E.F. Wilson at Indian Head, # 1-7. [see also accession file 93-1 for case 3])

- #214. "The Cherokees." [text]
- #214-15. Collected by H. B. Montague at White Earth, Minn. 9 Chippewa items "Collected by H. B. Montague of White Earth, Minnesota on behalf of the Department of Ethnology, Columbia Exposition."
- #216. Collected by Henry W. Ruoff at St. Ignacio Mission, MI., 10 items Collected by M. Riddle at Lac du Flambeau, WI., 1 item
- #217-18. Articles from Garden River, Ontario; Manitowaning, Ontario; Port Arthur, Ontario; Spanish Mills, Ontario; Nepigan, Ontario.
- #219. Collected by M. Riddle at Keshena, WI. Menomonee Indians of Green Bay, WI., 12 items
- #220. "Iroquois" [text] with "The Mohawks." collected by J. G. Holgate. 7 items. With "Mohawks of St. Regis." exhibited by Capt. C.C. Cusick, 1 item
- #225. Collected by G. W. West, Heatherton, Antigonish Co., Nova Scotia. Micmacs of Nova Scotia, 17 items
- #226. Collected by Dr. M. A. McDonald, Sidney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Micmacs of Nova Scotia, 9 items
- #228-240. "D. E. Dyer's Private Collection of Indian Curiosities from different Indian tribes exhibited at World's Columbian Exposition, 1893."
- #253-61. Collected by Lt. Roger Wells, Orinoco River, Venezuela, S.A., 1892, 73 items
- #262-4. Collected by Lt. Roger Wells, Guaivo and Pearoa Indians, Orinoco River, Venezuela, 34 items
- #266-67. Peruvian Costumes II - V.
- #268. Collected by W. E. Safford in Forest Region of Peru.
- #269-270. Purchased by W. E. Safford 6/19/1891 (Peru?)
- #272-5. Collected by W. E. Safford, purchased by Prof. Putnam, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador - Costumes A - J, 263 items. 2 copies
- #276-80. Purchased by Lt. Safford, Bolivia, 118+ items.
- #282 A. Exhibited by D. N. Bertolette. Upper Paraguay River, 15 items.
- #282 B. Exhibited by D. N. Bertolette. Upper Paraguay River, 26 items, with " The Indians of the Paraguay River, from D. N. Bertolette" and "Valley of Upper Paraguay, collected by D. N. Bertolette" 5 copies, 1 handwritten
- #284. R. S. Johnstone. Lagos, West Africa. 10 items.
- #290-1. German Pfalz and German village, # 1-25.
- 9.2 Unnumbered lists [alphabetical by title]
 - "Alaska." Alice Henderson, Minneapolis, MN. Collections from Alaska. with notes on John H. Trabill, Chicago: "Photographs, groups of Indians." Louise Catlin Kinney, NY, NY: "30 pictures of Indian life by Catlin."
 - "Austeller: Berliner Gesellschaft; Giljaken and Golden." 231 items
 - "Catalogue of Collection of S. B. Lingle, Congo River, Africa," 3144 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, IL. [list made Aug. 7, 1893 by Harlan I. Smith]
 - Charles Morison to Franz Boas: list of 14 items from British Columbia March 24, 1893
 - Collected by Fellows S. Knowlton. "Maine. Shell heaps, Knox and Lincoln Counties."
 - Collected by Stephen Bowers, Ventura, CA. "List of specimens" San Nicholas

Island, CA list 144 items. 2 copies (one handwritten) Stephen Bowers to F. W. Putnam re: collection (contains handwritten list) December 6 1890; Stephen Bower to F. W. Putnam - addendum to list (see also accession file 93-1) September 6, 1890

- "Collection of Specimens from Alaska and Siberia for Prof. F.W. Putnam by Sheldon Jackson 1892." (see PM accession file 93-1 #37-8) From Yukon River Valley, Kings Island, Port Clarence, Lchucktchee Tribe, Arctic, Siberia, St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, Cape Serdze, Kamen Siberia.
- "Expenditures on a/c of an Indian Collection purchased by Dr. John McLean of Blood Reserve, Alberta, Canada for Frank Boas, Esq." October 2, 1892, attached: Shipping bill, customs declaration [see accession file 93-1 for list of items]
- F. A. Ober. West Indies. (see also accession file 93-1)
- "Guatemala". 59 items, lists in Spanish and English
- "Gustav Stainsky, Taxidermist" list of animal heads and mammals (see also PM accession file 93-1) April 5 1893
- "Hogan of the Navajo Indians. Exhibitor: State of Colorado." Green Collection. Colorado Cliff Houses Group A-Human remains, 86 items Group B-Pottery, Etc., 70 items Group C-Stone, etc. 108 items Group D-34 items Group E-Sandals, matting, etc., 147 items Group F-Wood, Wooden Implements, 146 items Group G-Bone Implements, 103 items Group H-Textile Fabrics, 171 items Group I-Ornaments, etc., 17 items Group J-Seeds, 18 items Group K-Vessels made of the rinds of pumpkin, squash, gourds, etc., 13 items Group L-Miscellaneous, 89 items
- "Log Cabin of Pioneer Times, constructed and arranged under the direction of Emma Patton, Assistant in the Department. Exhibitor: Department of Ethnology, F.W. Putnam, Chief. "
- "Ruins of Yucatan". Exhibitor: Department of Ethnology, F.W. Putnam, Chief. Reproductions from molds taken by E. H. Thompson, Asst. in the Department, 6 items.
- "Salamanca Indians." [text]
- "Salamanca Indians, Port Simon, Costa Rica. Lt. George Scriven, Collector." 41 items.
- "Six cases of Archaeological specimens from the Delaware Valley, collected by Ernest Volk" with description of contents of cases.
- Field Notes
- 9.3 Maxwell Riddle, Ravenna, Ohio. Assistant in the Department of Ethnology of Columbian Exposition. July - September 1891. "Menomonee, Stockbridge and Chippewa Indians."
- **Series:** VIII. Erminnie Smith Correspondence & Ephemera
- 9.4 Correspondence
 - June 19, 1938. William Fenton to Alfred Tozzer re: return of letters of Erminnie Smith to Alice Boardman re: Iroquois field work
 - 1879E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal news
 - October 1879 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal news
 - September 12, 1880 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman (Cattaraugus Reservation) re: work with Onondagas, time at reservation, work this winter on Tuscarora grammar and dictionary, translated Parable of Sower into Tuscarora, Alice Fletcher proposed visit, ka-tci-tei-sta-kwast
 - December 25, 1880E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal news, mentions "Ethnological Boss," writing to F. W. Putnam

- June 4, 1881 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, Horatia Hale - discovery of manuscripts in Mohawk language
- June 18, 1882 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, Indian assistant, working on dictionary, to Mohawks in July
- January 22, 1883 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, brought home from Canada 1661 manuscript French-Mohawk dictionary, translating synonyms to Tuscarora, Mr. Lorell assisting
- May 5, 1883 E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal news
- July 21, 1883 S. H. Smith to Alice Boardman re: Mrs. Smith with Indians, personal
- March 14, 1886 E [ugene]. A Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal news
- June 8, [1886?] to Alice Boardman re: Mrs. Smith's death
- June 1886 Eugene [A.] Smith to Alice Boardman re: death notice Hasbrouck to Alice Boardman re: Mrs. Smith's death June 20 1886
- July 13, 1886 ?to Alice Boardman re: Mrs. Smith's funeral
- August 6, [1886] Eugene [A.] Smith to Alice Boardman re: plans for house etc. after mother's death
- May 19, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: visit to Boston, going to Rochester to "get at Folklore of Iroquois Indians up near my red home"
- July 4, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- September 7, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman (Caughnawage, Quebec) re: personal, remarks about area "Ethnological clover patch", Mohawk Books, etc., to "Two Mountains", St. Regis, Hamilton
- September 28, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- December, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman (Tuscarora Reservation) re: staying with Seneca princess, also went to Onondaga Reservation, Cattaraugus
- June 23, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman (Tuscarora Reservation) re: personal, Indian language
- September 28, n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, work on dictionary,
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, Alice Putnam Easter Sunday
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: Prof. Hyatt lecture at Cooper Union
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: programs, n.d.
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: personal, thank you for visit, rocks
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman (Tuscarora Reservation) re: work with Indians, wants Alice Putnam to visit, collecting, adopted into Bear Clan, skull for Peabody Museum and/or Putnam
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: Smithsonian work on grammar
- n.d. E. A. Smith to Alice Boardman re: thinking of going to Onondaga Co., NY and gathering Indian myths
- n.d. Committee on Publication to [illegible] re: publication of volume of essays from Daughters of the Aesthetic meetings
- **Series:** 9.5 Newspaper clippings
 - 1880 "Aesthetic. Saturday Afternoon Entertainment at Lafayette." - E. A. Smith's address on summer residence with Indians and adoption into tribe of Tuscaroras
 - February 10, 12 1886 "Aesthetic Reception"
 - n.d. "Literary Receptions and Musicals,"
 - n.d. "The Iroquois Indians. Mrs. Smith's lecture - Music and literature,"
 - June 7 1886 "Erminnie A. Smith"-obituary

- June 1886 "Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith's funeral"
- June 1886 "The Final Tribute Paid. Distinguished People Attend the Funeral of Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith."
- **Series:** Notices
 - n.d. "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition." Women's Commission
 - August 24, 1885 "Women in Science. A poem read at the reception given to Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith at Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge's, Detroit "
 - n.d. "To a Lizard in Amber: In the Interesting Cabinet of Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith of Jersey City" by W. A. Croffut
- **Series:** Programs
 - Aesthetic [Society]
 - November 3 1883
 - November 1 1879
 - December 6 1879
 - January 3 1880
 - January 8 1881
 - March 19 1881
 - December 10 1881
 - February 9, n.d.
 - February 10 1883
 - April 28 1883
 - December 1 1883
 - January 19, n.d.
 - December 29, n.d.
 - Invitations
 - March 1 1881 "Alchemy and Chemistry"
 - May 18 1880 "Das Grune Gewolbe" Lecture Course "The Iroquois Indians"
 - n.d. Familiar Scientific Conversations
 - December 12 1882 NY Academy of Science. "Language, Beliefs and superstitions of the Iroquois Indians (illustrated with early and remarkable manuscripts, dictionaries, etc.) Mrs. Erminnie Smith.
 - February 17, n.d. "Pleasant Reminiscences of a Busy Summer."
 - January 4, n.d. Society for Improvement in Science
 - May 27, n.d. Universal Peace Union
 - Calling Card
 - n.d. Mr. Isaac E. Hasbrouck,
- **Oversize Materials**
 - **Series:** World Columbian Exposition Maps & Plans 1893, n.d. (rolled)
 - 4 plans of first floor of the anthropology building, showing different arrangement of space 2 white, 2 blueprints
 - plan of anthropology building 5 items
 - plan (on linen), "WCE: Installation of Exhibits, No. 4," Manufacturer & liberal arts building, G. B. Post Architects, NY1 plan; also sketch & blueprints of same drawing
 - plan (on linen), "Dept. of Ethnology, Plan of Gallery," first floor plan, scale 1/16" = 1'1 plan
 - plan, "Detail of First Floor of Geographic Regions for Ethnographic Exhibits"1 plan

Additional Catalog Entries

Adams, Charles Francis 1862-1943
Agassiz, Louis 1807-1873
Ambrosetti, Juan Bautista
American Museum of Natural History
Bandelier, Adolf Francis Alphonse 1840-1914
Beauchamp, William Martin 1830-1925
Becker, George Ferdinand 1847-1919
Blake, Clarence John 1844-1919
Boas, Franz 1858-1942
Boston Herald
Bowditch, Charles Pickering 1842-1921
Bowers, Stephen 1832-1907
Brimmer, Martin 1829-1896
Brinton, Daniel Garrison 1837-1899
Capitan, Louis
Charnay, Desire
Converse, Harriet Maxwell 1836-1903
Culin, Stewart 1858 - 1929
Dewey, Lyster Hoxie 1865-1944
Dieseldorff, Erwin Paul 1868-1940
Dixon, Roland Burrage 1875-1934
Dolbear, Amos Emerson 1837-1910
Dorsey, George A. 1868-1931
Doughty, Francis Worcester (d. 1917)
Eliot, Charles William 1834-1926
Farabee, William Curtis 1865-1925
Fillmore, John Comfort 1843-1898
Fletcher, Alice C. 1838-1923
Frazer, Persifor 1844-1909
Gates, William R.
Gordon, George Byron 1870-1927
Greg, Robert Philips 1826-1906
Gunckel, Lewis Winters
Hales, Henry
Hardy, Manly
Harmon, Judson 1846-1927
Harrison, Benjamin 1833-1901
Hays, I. Minis (Isaac Minis) 1847-1925
Hooten, Earnest Albert 1887-1954
Hovey, Edmund O. (Edmund Otis) 1801-1877
Jackson, Sheldon 1834-1909
Jastrow, Dr. Joseph 1863-1944
Jewett, John Brown
Kalbach, Louis Alvin b. 1866
Kinnicutt, Leonard P. (Leonard Parker) 1854-1911
Lemly, Henry Rowan 1851-1925
Lowell, Abott Lawrence 1856-1943
Lowell, Francis Cabot 1855-1911
Lumholtz, Carl 1851-1922
Maler, Teobert
Mead, Frances Harvey 1847 - 1915?

Metz, Charles L.
Merwin, Raymond Edwin 1881-1928
Moorehead, Warren King
Morison, Charles Bruce 1862-1920
Nickerson, William Baker
Niven, William
Ober, Frederick A. (Frederick Albion) 1849-1913
Parsons, William Barclay 1859-1932
Putnam, Frederic Ward 1839-1915
Ruoff, Henry W. (Henry Woldmar) 1865-1935
Russell, Frank 1868-1903
Safford, W. E. 1859-1926
Salisbury, Stephen, 1835-1905
Sargent, Charles Sprague, 1841-1927
Shurtleff, George Augustus Charles 1819-1902
Smith, Harlan Ingesoll 1872-1940
Smith, Erminnie Adele Platt 1836-1886
Spiller, Gustav
Starr, Frederick 1858-1933
Thaw, Mary Copley
Thompson, Edward Herbert 1860-1935
Tillman, [Colonel] S.E. (Samuel Escue) 1848-1942
Tozzer, Alfred M. (Alfred Marston) 1877-1954
Ward, D.J.H.
West, Gerald Montgomery
Willoughby, Charles Clark 1857-1943
Winthrop, Robert C. (Robert Charles) 1809-1894
Yarrow, [Dr.] H. C. (Harry Crecy) 1849-1929
Young, Charles A. (Charles Augustus) 1834-1908

Additional Catalog Entries

Alabama Archaeological Society
Algonquin Indians
American Anthropological Society
American Antiquarian Society
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Ethnological Society
American Folklore Society
American Geographical Society
American Museum of Natural History
American Numismatic and Archaeological Society
American Ornithologists Union
American Philosophical Society
Anthropological Society of Washington
Archaeological Institute of America
Archaeology - Alaska
Aztec Indians
British Honduras
Caves - California
Canoe and canoe making

Carnegie Institute of Washington
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation - New York
Cenote of Sacrifice - Chichen Itza - Mexico
Century Association New York
Cherokee Indians
Colombia
Colorado
Converse, Harriet Maxwell
Costa Rica - Antiquities
Cree Indians - Material Culture
Damariscotta, ME
Delaware
Delaware River Valley - Antiquities
Design - Exhibitions
Dogs - Evolution
Donegal Co - Ireland - Antiquities
Eugenics
Fairfield, IA
Fort Ancient - OH
Great Miami River Ohio
Guatemala - Antiquities
Haynes, Henry Williamson 1831-1912
Hewett, Edgar L. (Edgar Lee) 1865-194
Honduras
Hooten, Earnest Albert 1887-1954
Hrdlicka, Ales 1869-1943
Hyde Exploring Expedition
Inuit
Iroquois Indians
Iroquois Indians - Costumes
Iroquois Indians - Material culture
Iroquois Indians -Masks
Jacksontown, OH
Jade
Kansas - Antiquities
Kitchen-middens - Maine
Labrador (Nfld.)--Antiquities
Laufer, Berthold, 1874-1934
Long Island NY - Antiquities
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 1807-1882 - Homes and haunts- Massachusetts--
Cambridge
Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904
Madisonville Site - OH
Massachusetts Indian Association Cambridge Branch
Massachusetts--Seal
Matthews, Washington, 1842-1905
Maya Architecture
Maya Mythology
Merriam, John C. (John Campbell), 1869-1945
Mexico - Antiquities
Mississippi - Antiquities

Mohawk Indians
Mohawk Language
Mounds - Alabama
Mounds - Arkansas
Mounds - Illinois
Mounds - Iowa
Mounds - Mississippi
Mounds - Ohio
Mounds - Oregon
Mounds - Tennessee
Mounds - Texas
Museums - Collection Management
National Parks and Reserves
National University of La Plata
Nevada - Antiquities
New Jersey -Antiquities
New Mexico -Antiquities
New York Academy of Sciences
New York -Antiquities
Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society
Ojibway Indians
Onandaga Co - NY
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
Permagiud, ME
Peru - Antiquities
Phillips Academy. Dept. of Archaeology
Plymouth, MA
Puberty - United States
Putnam, Frederic Ward 1839-1915
Pyramids - Mexico - San Juan Teotihuacan
Quebec - Caughnawage
Queensland, Australia
Reisner, George Andrew, 1867-1942
Seneca Indians
Shell - Engraving
Sioux Indians
Smith, Erminnie Adele Platt
Smithsonian Institution
Societa romana di antropologia
Societe d'anthropologie de Paris
Society of American Indians
Tarr, Ralph S. (Ralph Stockman), 1864-1912
Tennessee - Antiquities - Bristol
Tennessee - Antiquities - Riceville
Thayer, Sophia Bradford Ripley
Tikal Site (Guatemala)
Tuskarora Indians
Uhle, Max, 1856-1944
Universal Races Congress
University of Pennsylvania
Washington Academy of Sciences

Wheatland, Henry
Winthrop, MA - Maps
World's Columbian Exposition 1893 Chicago, IL

HARVARD CLASS OF 1899

JOHN CHARLES PHILLIPS

Born Boston, Nov. 5, 1876.
Parents John Charles Phillips, Anna Tucker.
School Milton Academy, Milton.
In College 1895-99, S.B., 1899; M.D., 1904.
Married Eleanor Hayden Hyde, Boston, Jan. 11, 1908. *Children:* John Charles, Jr., Dec. 24, 1908; Madelyn, Aug. 16, 1912; Eleanor Aug. 21, 1914; Arthur Hyde, June 5, 1920.
Occupation Naturalist.
Address Wenham.

Kenya Colony, Africa, December 31, 1923.

HAVING this day missed a chance at the largest, darkest and handsomest lion in all East Africa I feel that my whole life has been a most dismal affair, hence any pessimism that may follow should be allowed for. I write this while in camp with my wife and oldest boy, after over a month's safari; a long-standing dream that has actually come true. Slush-bound, strenuous New England seems very far away, and time stands still while we wander about in one of the world's last great zoological parks.

Really the only important work I have accomplished these last twenty-five years is in acquiring a family and helping to bring them up; I say helping, for every father knows how utterly at sea he would be without a proper mate to guide his own duller sympathies and defective instincts and to create a home. Yes, and I might add, in these curious times, one who is willing to stay in the home, once it is created. And so in everything that pertains to the environment of a husband and father I have been ridiculously fortunate, far beyond deserts.

As I followed no definite career, but pursued elusive hobbies, I can afford at forty-seven to pose as something of a philosopher, who, though he views the world from too detached an angle, has yet kept something of his independence. Educated as a physician I spent two years as a house surgeon in the Boston City Hospital, and then gave up medicine altogether. Some use, however, was made of this training during the World War, so that I have never regretted the experience.

Like other weak-minded but amiable persons I have delighted in keeping live things, mostly waterfowl, at our place in Wenham. When the mendelian craze struck zoologists I carried on there a good deal of experimental work with pheasants and ducks, as well as some related work at the Bussey Institution of Harvard. The collections in the Agassiz Museum have held my interest, and from time to time I have been able to add to them, especially

RECORDS OF THE CLASS

with the birds and mammals. These interests, with excursions into the wild, or the near wild, so numerous that I forbear to enumerate them, have occupied a good deal too much of my time. One relapse into the rôle of a tobacco farmer comprised my first and last appearance in the business world. I hope and pray that my offspring will inherit from some remote ancestor what in my case was obviously omitted. Politics and civic responsibilities I have certainly shunned, being about as well fitted for them as an ant-bear!

During the war I was away from home for about two and a half years all told, and since that time I have been busy working on "A Natural History of the Ducks," material for which I have been collecting for a long time.

My hobbies are still juvenile, travel by canoe or pack train, shooting and fishing, in other words, life out of doors, in a search for bits of unimpaired nature, even close to home. A fine piece of woodland or even a single perfect tree seems to me now far more satisfying than the finest mountain scenery. Games of all kinds I always hated, and never did well; mild, middle-aged double tennis being the only artificial exercise that tempts me at present. Walking, paddling and poling I never get enough of, and love it as much as I ever did. Horseback locomotion? Yes, when there is no other way of getting about, and a motor car as the last and worst of modern evils.

I usually fill this space in my passport by writing the word "naturalist," although often in doubt as to whether I ought to do so. I class myself as an amateur only but one at least with an intense love for all natural objects, who wanders about (when he can) "admirin' how the world was made" — wondering, too, what the completely man-made world will look like; hoping that a few lost regions can still be saved, unimproved and unimpaired. I hold down a rather unofficial position as associate curator of birds in the Agassiz Museum.

I am a member of Tavern Club, Boston; Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Boone and Crockett Club; American Ornithologists Union; American Society of Naturalists; and various societies whose general objects are conservation, sportsmanship, the natural sciences, the furtherance of animal experimentation (as opposed to anti-vivisection activities) and the restriction of immigration into the United States.

At this distance I cannot give exact references to articles which I have written for periodicals. They comprise various papers on genetics and hybridizing experiments with birds and mammals

HARVARD CLASS OF 1899

published alone and with others in Carnegie Institute Publications, *Science*, the *Journal of Experimental Zoology* and the *Journal of Genetics*. Papers on ornithology, mostly in the *Auk* and the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*; a few general in the *Harvard Graduates Magazine* and in sportsmans' journals. Out of a contemplated four volume work on "A Natural History of the Ducks" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Vol. I (1922) and Vol. II (1923) have already appeared.

War Service. Commissioned temporary honorary lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps, Harvard Surgical Unit, November, 1915; assigned to General Hospital No. 22, British Expeditionary Forces; duty completed April, 1916; commissioned first lieutenant Medical Corps September 20, 1917; detailed to Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; assigned to 28th Field Hospital, 4th Sanitary Train, 4th Division, October 24; promoted captain December 31; sailed for France May 26, 1918; designated officer in command 33d Field Hospital, 4th Sanitary Train, September 3; promoted major October 2; with Army of Occupation, Germany; returned to United States July 12, 1919; discharged July 22, 1919. Engagements: Marne-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Auxiliary Service. Agricultural preparedness, locally in Essex County.

GREENLEAF WHITTIER PICKARD

Born Portland, Me., Feb. 14, 1877.
Parents Samuel Thomas Pickard, Elizabeth Hussey Whittier.
School Westbrook Seminary, Westbrook, Me.
In College 1895-96.
Married Miriam Watson Oliver, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 8, 1902 (died Dec. 17, 1912); Helen Liston, Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 27, 1914. *Children:* Helen Liston, 1915; Elizabeth Whittier, 1917; Geraldine, 1919; and Greenleaf Whittier, 1921.
Occupation Consulting Electrical Engineer.
Address (home) 59 Dalton Road, Newton Centre; (business) 76 Atherton St., Jamaica Plain.

AFTER leaving college I spent 1898-99 at Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, in research work on radio communication, finally working from Blue Hill to Memorial Hall Tower. 1900 was spent with the American Mining and Metal Extraction Company (later the Huff Electrostatic Separator Company) in the development of an electrical process of ore concentration. In 1901 I returned to radio communication, as engineer of one of the earliest American radio companies. In 1902 I joined the

"On October 19, 1904. I married Minnie Virginia Timberlake, daughter of the late William S. Timberlake, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in St. Paul.

"I have one child, John Hyde Preston, born in New York City, on October 20, 1906.

"While in Seattle I was for a considerable time a Regent of the University of Washington, for several years Secretary of the Harvard Club of Seattle, and I am a member of the Washington Society of the Sons of the Revolution."

His address is 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GEORGE SHARP RAYMER.

Born at New York, October 13, 1855. He graduated at the Columbia School of Mines with the degree of Engineer of Mines.

"Engineer of Mines is my profession. Assistant Professor of Mining at Harvard University is my occupation.

"Lots of 'work,' no 'sport,' no 'travels,' no 'family affairs,' no 'interest.'"

He was married in 1886.

His address is 51 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

*EDWARD PRESCOTT REED.

Born at Stow, Mass., October 12, 1854. Died at Asheville, N. C., August 3, 1882.

See Secretary's Report II, page 67.

EDWARD OSGOOD RICHARDS.

Born at New York, January 18, 1857. He was with our Class till early in the Senior year. In 1903 he received the degree of A. B. as of our Class.

He is engaged in business in N
He was married in 1896.

HERBERT HOWARD

Born at Charlestown, Mass.,
business in Boston. He has wo
home club, but in Class B.

He was married in 1895, and
His address is Woburn Street

*WARREN MERTON

Born at East Taunton, Mass
Lynn, Mass., July 27, 1896.
- See Secretary's Report IV, pa

ALFRED HARRIS

Born at Le Claire, Iowa, Febr
for a year in an office in Wyan
the Bar at Olathe, Kansas, Nov

"My time is still chiefly occu
of the affairs of the Southwest
operating an electric railroad wit
connecting a number of towns
and in southwestern Missouri.

and General Manager of the co
"My son, Robert H. Roger
aged seventeen years, nine mon
by enlargement of the heart, su
(at his tender age) in training fo
there another member of the
can realize what this loss means
ful to be able to add that my w
and a daughter of twelve are st
His address is Joplin, Mo.

MOTTE ALSTON READ

Born at Augusta, Georgia, 20 June 1872, of William Melvin Read (merchant) and Jennie Alston.
 Fitted at Germantown Academy.
 Class Status: Special Scientific, 1889-93.
 Degree: S.B. 1902 as of 1898.
 Now in private research at Washington, District of Columbia.

From American Men of Science:

Read, Motte Alston, Care Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, Houston, Texas. Paleontology, Physiography. Augusta, Georgia, June 20, '72. B.S., Harvard, '93; Munich, '97-99, '00-01. Instr. geol., Harvard, '01-03; physiog. Mass. Inst. Tech., and Radcliffe, '02-03. Field asst. surface geol., U. S. Geol. Survey, '90-92. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Gastropods of the volcanic tuff of Seisser Alp, Tyrol, Triassic.—Paleontology of the Amphibia and Reptilia; geographical distribution of life and lands, past and present; eugenics.

WILLIAM MAXWELL REED

Born at Bath, Maine, 12 January 1871, of Edwin Reed (ship builder) and Emily Putnam Fellows.
 Fitted at Browne and Nichols.
 Class Status: Left Junior year.
 Married Jannetta Gordon Studdiford at Montclair, New Jersey, 15 April 1913.
 Now manager American Wringer Co., at Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

After occupying various positions in corporations, such as Treasurer and General Manager of the Ames Flow Company, Assistant Business Director of the United States Cartridge Company, Treasurer of Gray and Davis, Incorporated, and at present Manager of the plant of the American Wringer Company, I have become an enthusiastic advocate for the introduction of democracy in industry, as illustrated by the form of management adopted by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Framingham, Mass. I believe it is the duty of the educated class to lead the opposing forces of capital and labor into an arrangement that will produce cooperation instead of revolution. I am convinced that the gradual introduction of democracy in industry is the solution. During 1916 I drilled with a volunteer company associated with Company E, Framingham, Mass., of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry.

HARRISON

Born at Cle
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 Class Statu
 Degree: A. J
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Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. Papers: Guide.
(bMS Am 1271-1271.5)
Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Harvard
University

bMS Am 1271-1271.5

Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. Papers: Guide.

Houghton Library, Harvard College Library



Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138

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Descriptive Summary

Repository: Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Harvard University

Location: b

Call No.: MS Am 1271

Call No.: MS Am 1271.1

Call No.: MS Am 1271.2

Call No.: MS Am 1271.3

Call No.: MS Am 1271.4

Call No.: MS Am 1271.5

Creator: Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912.

Title: Papers,

Date(s): 1876?-1912.

Quantity: 6 boxes, 4v. (4 linear ft.)

Abstract: Notes and correspondence of American meteorologist Abbott Lawrence Rotch.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information: *42M-402-420,*42M-422-430.

Gift in Memory of Prof. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch; received: 1942.

Historical Note

Rotch, a meteorologist, founded and was director of Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, Mass. He took the earliest American measurements of cloud height and velocities. In 1906, Rotch became the first professor of meteorology at Harvard. In cooperation with Teisserenc de Bort, he sent an expedition to explore the atmosphere above the tropical ocean, 1905-1906; ascended Mont Blanc six times, reaching the summit thrice; and ballooned above Paris in 1889.

Organization

Organized into the following series:

- I. bMS Am 1271: Graduate and undergraduate notes
- II. MS Am 1271.1: Lanza's Strength of materials
- III. MS Am 1271.2: Lanza's Third year mechanics
- IV. MS Am 1271.3: Mechanical Engineering notes
- V. MS Am 1271.4: MIT thesis
- VI. bMS Am 1271.5: Miscellaneous papers

Scope and Content

Includes mostly Rotch's notes, 1879-1884, from various classes and laboratories taken as an undergraduate at M.I.T. and from Harvard graduate courses in natural history, 1884; as well as seven volumes of research notebooks, 1877-1885, recording information about trains and train trips. Also professional correspondence, 1895-1912, with colleagues, European and American book dealers, and organizations, such as the Carnegie Foundation. Some of the correspondence, with related reports and notes, is about the Atlantic expedition. Other material includes manuscripts and notes about ballooning and Benjamin Franklin; manuscripts of lectures on ballooning and of the book, *Conquest of the Air* (1909); and notes, 1898-1900, on sunspot observations and kites.

Container List

- **Series:** I. bMS Am 1271: Graduate and undergraduate notes
 - (1) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Ms. notebooks of class notes in various courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.] [Boston, 1882-1884]. 8v.
*42M-402
 - (2) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Ms. notebook containing mathematical tables and notes, copied from various sources, 1876?]. 3v.
*42M-416
 - (3) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. *Railroad speeds*. [Boston, 1879-1885]. 6v.
Notes recorded by Rotch regarding train trips which he took, noting scheduled time, actual time, m. p. h., the type of engine and cars, etc.
*42M-420
 - (4) Massachusetts institute of technology. Notes on Prof. [Charles Robert] Cross' 19 lectures on Descriptive astronomy. Boston, [1882]. 1v.
Ms. class notes taken by Abbott Lawrence Rotch.
*42M-417
 - (5) Massachusetts institute of technology. Notes on Prof. [William Parsons] Atkinson's course of English ... [Boston], 1881-1882. 1v.
Ms. class notes taken by Rotch as an undergraduate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
*42M-418
 - (6) Massachusetts institute of technology. Notes on Prof. [William Ripley] Nichol's lectures on chemistry. [Boston, 1880-1881]. 1v.
Ms. class notes taken by Rotch as an undergraduate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
*42M-419

- (7) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. My shop work (carpentry) at Mass. Inst. of Technology, 1879-1880.
Manuscript notebook.
*42M-408
- (8) Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Johnson's integral calculus & lectures by Prof. [John D.] Runkle. Boston, 1882. 1v.
Ms. class notes taken by Abbott Lawrence Rotch.
*42M-413.
- (9) Massachusetts institute of technology. [*Notes on physics.*] [Boston, 1881]. 3v.
Hectographed notes serving as class text.
*42M-403
- (10) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. *Laboratory notes*. [Boston, 1880-1881]. 3v.
*42M-409
- (11) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Notebook containing notes of sun-spot observations and of kites.] 1v.
[Boston, etc., 1898-1900].
*42M-415
- (12) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. Notes on practical mechanics at water works. Berlin, 1879. 1v.
Ms. illustrated with drawings and diagrams.
*42M-410
- (13) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. *Physical laboratory work*. Boston, 1882-1883. 1v.
Ms. notes and records of laboratory experiments.
*42M-412
- (14) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. *Speed of trains in Europe*. 1877-1878. 1v.
A notebook of ms. notes and clippings.
*42M-411
- (15) Davis, William Morris, 1850-1934. *N[atural] H[istory] I* (2d part) with Mr. Davis, H. U. [Cambridge, Mass.], 1885. 1v.
Ms. notes taken by Abbott Lawrence Rotch as a graduate student at Harvard University.
*42M-414
- **Series: II. MS Am 1271.1: Lanza's Strength of materials**
 - Lanza, Gaetano, 1848-1928. *Strength of materials ...* [Boston, 188-]. 1v.
Hectographed text for course taken by Rotch at MIT.
*42M-404.
- **Series: III. MS Am 1271.2: Lanza's Third year mechanics**
 - Lanza, Gaetano, 1848-1928. *Third year mechanics ...* [Boston, 188-]. 1v.
Hectographed text for course instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
*42M-405
- **Series: IV. MS Am 1271.3: Mechanical Engineering notes**
 - Massachusetts institute of technology. M[echanical] E[ngineering] notes. 4th year. [Boston, 1883-1884]. 1v.
Hectographed notes serving as class text.
*42M-406.
- MS Am 1271.4

- **Series:** V. MS Am 1271.4: MIT thesis
 - Baldwin, Henry Furlong. *An application of the steam-engine indicator to a locomotive. A thesis, by Henry Furlong Baldwin and Abbott Lawrence Rotch ...* [Boston], 1884. 1v. A.L.s (J. C. Hoadley) to [Abbott Lawrence] Rotch; Boston, 13 Feb 1886. [1]p. Inserted in front.
*42M-407
- bMS Am 1271.5
- **Series:** VI. bMS Am 1271.5: Miscellaneous papers
 - (1) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Manuscripts of published lectures. 1895-1905]. 1 box.
*42M-422
 - (2) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [*Conquest of the air (1909)*: author's manuscript and illustrations]. 1 box.
*42M-423
 - (3) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Miscellaneous ms. notes. ca.1900-1912]. 1 folder.
*42M-424
 - (4) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Correspondence with bookdealers. 1899-1911]. 1 folder.
*42M-425
 - (5) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Lecture mss. and notes. 1899-1910]. 1 folder.
*42M-426
 - (6) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Drafts of letters to correspondents. 1895-1906]. 1 folder
*42M-427
 - (7) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. Mss. and notes relating to Franklin and ballooning. 1907. 2 folders.
*42M-428
 - (8) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. [Correspondence received by Abbott Lawrence Rotch. 1896-1912]. 34 folders.
*42M-429.

Includes Correspondence with:

 - Abbe, Cleveland, 1838-1916. 3 letters 1902-1903.
 - Bentley, Wilson Alwyn, 1865-. 3 letters 1899.
 - Benton, Jay B. 1 letter 1911.
 - Berson, Arthur, 1859-. 3 letters 1902-1904.
 - Brigham, Clarence Saunders, 1877-. 2 letters 1912.
 - Carnegie Institution. 14 letters 1902-1906.
 - Chanute, Octave, 1832-1910. 1 letter 1909.
 - Clayton, Henry Helm, 1861-. 1 letter 1905.
 - Congrès International de L'Alpinisme. 2 letters 1900.
 - Conway, William Martin, baron, 1856-1937. 1 letter 18 Apr [].
 - Curtis, Henry P. 1 letter 1911.
 - Davis, William Morris, 1850-1934. 2 letters 1903.
 - Fay, Charles Ernest, 1846-. 1902. 1 letter.
 - Gilman, D. G. 1 letter 25 Oct [].
 - Hays, J. M. 1 letter 1911.
 - Hergesell, Hugo, 1859-. 1 letter 1905.

- Hildebrandsson, W. W. 4 letters 1901-1902.
- Jeffries, Benjamin Joy, 1833-1915. 4 letters 1898-1911.
- Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St.Louis, 1904. 3 letters 1904.
- Matthews, Albert, 1860-. 6 letters 1908-1911.
- Mitchell, Silas Weir, 1829-1914. 1 letter 1905.
- Moffat, Yard & Company. 16 letters 1908-1911.
- Nichols, Charles Lemuel, 1851-1929. 2 letters 1911-1912.
- Schmidt, Dr. A. von. 1 letter 1910.
- Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate, 1841-1906. 1 letter 1902.
- Wellman, Walter, 1858-. 3 letters 1910.
- Whympers, Edward, 1840-1911. 2 letters 1896.
- Winship, George Parker, 1871-1952. 1 letter 1910.
- (9) Rotch, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-1912. Expedition to the tropical Atlantic, 1905 (MS notes, reports, correspondence, etc.). 1 folder.
*42M-430

And his widow, in transmitting the above to the Secretary, adds: "His life was beautiful. Surely Heaven is richer for his presence."

PAUL SHOREY.

Born at Davenport, Iowa, August 3, 1857, not May, as stated in Reports II and III. He studied law at Chicago for two years, was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and practised for one year in Chicago. He then studied in Europe for three years. Is Professor of Greek at the University of Chicago.

He was married in 1895.

***JAMES FULTON SLADE.**

Born at Boston, February 8, 1857. Died at New York, August 10, 1888.

See Secretary's Report III, page 108.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH.

Born at Wilmington, Del., August 8, 1857. Was at the University of Leipzig until 1881, then at the University of Göttingen until 1883, where he returned in 1884 and received the degree of Ph. D.

"In 1901 I was called to Harvard upon the retirement of Professor Goodwin, and in the following year was elected to the Eliot Professorship of Greek Literature, which had been held by him for over forty years. It is an interesting circumstance that of the four previous occupants of this professorship, Popkin, Everett, Felton, and Goodwin, the three last-named have, like myself, been graduates of the University of Göttingen.

"In the winter of 1902 the Class celebrated Parker's election as Attorney-General of Massachusetts and my return

to Harvard, by a dinner in Boston, at which I greatly enjoyed Parker's eloquence.

"I have been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1904-05 was President of the American Philological Association. I was a delegate to the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in 1904, and delivered an address on 'Greek and the Psychology of the Greeks.' Otherwise there is nothing of note to record except, perhaps, that, apart from my regular college duties, I had a hand in the presentation of the 'Agamemnon' in the Stadium in June, 1906. I expect to spend 1907-08 in Europe on a 'sabbatical' leave of absence.

"My fourth child, Eirene Weir Smyth, was born October 3, 1901."

He was married in 1887.

He is living at 91 Walker Street, Cambridge.

EDWARD EPPES SPARHAWK.

Born at Boston, December 6, 1852. He taught school at Newton, then became assistant in the Dudley Street Evening School, Boston, and read law during the day.

"Occupation: customs service.

"Was a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science for several years, and have been a member of the Citizens' Alliance of Boston for some two or three years past."

His address is Custom House, Boston.

***ALFRED WARNER SPENCER.**

Born at Dorchester, Mass., October 27, 1855. Died at Boston, April 21, 1887.

See Secretary's Report III, page 113.

tion which earlier Reports indicate that he had held since 1911. Prior to that he was in the department store business with Strauss Bros. & Co., dry goods merchants, and later the Williams & Rodgers Co., both of Cleveland. In 1920 he wrote, "About twice a year I have occasion to visit Boston on business, and always make it a point to drop over to Cambridge, and have always been happy to note that although I have seen a lot of 'nineteen more,' 1903 is still the best companee." The Harvard Alumni office reports that last autumn he sent them a request to take his name off the Alumni Directory list, as he was no longer interested in Harvard so long as President Lowell was its president, which probably accounts for his failure to reply to our communications.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: In 1920 he was a member of the Harvard, Excelsior, and Oakwood Clubs, of Cleveland.

RAYMOND EUGENE STREIT

BORN: Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1880. PARENTS: Lewis Albert, Mary Elizabeth Streit.

PREPARED: Brooklyn Polytechnic School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN COLLEGE: 1899-1903. DEGREE: S.B., 1903.

MARRIED: Margaret Linton Hotchkiss, Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1906. CHILDREN: Margaret Linton, March 2, 1907; William Hotchkiss, Nov. 18, 1909.

OCCUPATION: Stock broker.

ADDRESSES: (*home*) New Canaan, Conn.; (*business*) c/o H. T. Carey & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ALTHOUGH Streit says that he is in a rut, he seems to have carefully avoided its offspring, the ditch. He left College after our senior midyears, traveled in Europe for three months for pleasure, and when he returned home he resumed travel again, in America this time, and on business for a floor manufacturing concern. At the end of a short period he entered the real estate business in Buffalo, where he remained for two years, and then entered the stock brokerage business with the same firm that he has been with continuously.

"I still call myself a broker," he writes, "senior member of the firm of H. T. Carey & Co. I am also a commuter, with a daily three-hour commute. However, the trip has been well worth while as it brought me back each night and week-end to real farm country, with skating and skiing in the winter, trout fish-

ing in the spring, golf and swimming in the summer, and woodcock and grouse in the fall.

"Yes, I fought the Huns. I went to Plattsburg in August, 1916, and after some further work got a Captain's Commission in the Quartermaster Corps in the U. S. A. Reserves. Was called to active service on Aug. 18, 1917, and armed with an automatic and a Sam Brown belt, started in the New York zone on the Hoboken docks, packing equipment for the boys. I discarded belt and revolver the first day and took up a pair of shears and a hammer. In the early winter of 1918 I went with the rest of the outfit to Governors Island, where they had built fifty large warehouses. I worked there all day and all night until my superior officer saw fit to place me in full charge. As 70% of all supplies other than ordnance for the army abroad went through our hands, similar to others in the game I had more than I could conveniently handle. In January, 1919, back I came to the delightful old rut just as if there never had been a Hun, and continued basking in its comforts for five years when all of a sudden one November day the east side odors of the subway, or something else unpleasant, poked me for a knock-out and I found myself with a breakdown on my hands. During its course I played a lot and worked none.

"For a man well pleased with his family, home, cook, dogs and farm cream, I seem to be continually packing duffle bags. Every winter I take a week for ducks in Virginia, and nearly every fall my wife and I have spent a month in Quebec or New Brunswick either at the Laurentian Club or camping under canvas in the interior of New Brunswick, where we have had excellent fishing, deer, moose and partridge hunting. I still love the chase but the desire for killing is fast disappearing, so I'm trying the movie camera. So far with indifferent success. However, I've learned enough to pay my humble respects to those who have been able to corabine camera, light and beasts all at the same time. One winter we went to California via the Canal, another we spent on a ranch in New Mexico, and one summer was spent on a pack trip in Wyoming. At the time of writing I am still in my pleasant New Canaan rut, most contented like, but planning a motor trip through Morocco for the winter. It sounds alluring with all comforts amid a country and people unchanged for thousands of years.

"My record would not be complete without a word of my

wife, son, and daughter, who have shared my fun in the woods and golf courses, and who know as much about both as I do for all my Harvard education. My daughter is a junior at Smith College and my son is at Exeter Academy hoping to enter Harvard in the class of '33."

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Harvard Club of New York City; Country Club of New Canaan; Woodway Country Club, Springdale, Conn.; Weeburn Country and Tokeneke Clubs, Darien, Conn.; Marshepaug Forest Club, Litchfield, Conn.; Laurentian Club; P. Q., Canada.

PAUL FOSTER STROUT

BORN: East Machias, Me., Aug. 1, 1882. PARENTS: Jesse Bartlett, Susan Wallace (Brown) Strout.

PREPARED: Phillips Exeter Academy.

IN COLLEGE: 1900-1903. DEGREES: A.B., 1903; A.M., 1904.

ADDRESS: Unknown.

HAS not been heard from since 1904. The Secretary traced him to an address in Florida this winter, from which mail was not returned. Were he not a degree holder, he is one we would gladly drop from the Class list.

RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART

BORN: Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 28, 1880. PARENTS: William Whitewright, Jeanette (Ruthven) Stuart.

PREPARED: Lansing College and Rugby School, England.

IN COLLEGE: 1900-1903. DEGREES: A.B., 1903; M.A. (Oxford).

UNMARRIED.

OCCUPATION: Independent.

ADDRESS: c/o The Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, England.

WHETHER or not Stuart is a descendant of the Bonnie Prince, he is at least an ardent Scot, chief of Clan Ruthven, and desires us to pay no heed to the accident of his being born in Heidelberg. He also directs our untutored intellects toward the fact that Great Britain and England are not one and the same. In fact his whole letter demonstrates his fitness to be the head of the New York branch of "The Anglo-American School of Polite Unlearning," created with such whimsical imagination in the *Atlantic Monthly* by Samuel McCord Crothers, the object of which was to make both Britons and Americans unlearn everything they had ever learned about

652 HARVARD COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1900

Married: Alice Mabel James, Boston, Mass., April 27, 1901. **Children:** Donald Danforth, May 13, 1902; Gifford Harvey, July 21, 1904.

Occupation: Contractor.

Address: (*home*) 63 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y.; (*business*) Flatiron Building, 949 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AFTER leaving college I associated myself with the building construction industry and in 1902 entered the employ of the George A. Fuller Company, with whom I have been continually excepting for a brief period. My capacity has carried me through the various departments of the company up to branch office manager and New York manager, which position I now hold.

During the twenty-three years with the company I have represented them in permanent locations such as St. Louis, Baltimore, Chattanooga, Chicago, and New York, and have operated for them throughout the larger part of the United States and Canada.

Member: Golden Rule Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

War Record: I served throughout the Spanish-American War in '98, but at the time of the World War I was detailed to civilian war work which our company was constructing and this to my regret prevented my enlistment in the Engineer Corps when I was called to Washington.

JOSEPH HASKELL ALLEN SYMONDS

Born at Turners Falls, Mass., Aug. 24, 1874.

Prepared at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Degrees: A.B., 1900; LL.B., 1904.

[Joseph Haskell Allen Symonds received his degree with the Class of 1900, but prefers to be associated with 1901. See 1901 Reports.]

FRITZ BRADLEY TALBOT

Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1878. **Parents:** George Newell Talbot and Florence Holt Dyer.

Prepared at Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass.

Degrees: A.B., 1900; M.D., 1905.

Married: Beatrice Wight Bill, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 26, 1908. **Children:** Nathan Bill, Nov. 27, 1910; Ruth, June 27, 1916; Beatrice, July 10, 1920.

Occupation: Physician.

Address: (*home*) 100 Cottage Farm Road, Brookline, Mass.; (*business*) 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

HAVE practiced medicine since I finished my hospital training, caring exclusively for children. Have spent most of my time not devoted to clinical practice at the Massachusetts General Hos-

pital, where I am still in charge of the children's department. I am clinical professor of pediatrics, Harvard Medical School. The interest incidental to caring for babies and children still is the predominating feature of my life, and I am still searching for the truth in fields that are still under the veil of the unknown. Our laboratories are always trying to get a peep over the hill to see what is on the other side. Sometimes, with a little success. However, we do not feel that we have done much more than add a little to the sum of human knowledge and attained considerable satisfaction ourselves. The criticism of this sort of life is our isolation from our classmates whom I should like to see more of. I can still have as much fun as the other fellow when out of the harness.

Have written: Many articles on metabolism and disease in childhood in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* and *American Journal of Diseases of Children* (of which I am an editor); publications 201, 233, 302 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (of which I was a collaborator till 1919) with F. G. Benedict, its director; Morse and Talbot, "Diseases of Nutrition and Infant Feeding," Macmillan Co., 1915, second edition, 1920. (I am continually surprised at the above, considering the poor marks I received in English while at college.)

Member: Brookline Country Club; St. Botolph, Harvard and Union clubs, Boston; Harvard Club of New York; American Pediatric Society; American Society Clinical Investigation; American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society; New England Pediatric Society.

War Record: The work which I took part in was all in connection with "Child Welfare," and I served as a member of the Committee for the Conservation of Child Life of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, the child welfare committee of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense (Washington), and as consultant (on child welfare) to the United States Public Health Service. In 1919 I had the good fortune to be appointed with Drs. Holt and Hamill to be sent to France by the American Red Cross as representatives on child welfare at the International Conference held at Cannes, France, April 1, 1919, by the Committee of Red Cross societies (consisting of the Red Cross societies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States). This meeting was held to formulate and to propose to the Red Cross societies of the world an extended program of Red Cross activities in the interest of humanity. It has now found a permanent home in Geneva and bears the name of the League of Red Cross Societies.



ADDRESS: (*home*) Chancery St., near Greenway, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.; (*business*) 207 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: University Club, Bar Association, Reform League of Baltimore; Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland, Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution, Maryland Historical Society, Harvard Club of Maryland; Maryland State Bar Association, Civic Service Reform Association of Maryland.

RUSSELL TYSON

BORN at Shanghai, China, Dec. 1, 1867. Son of George and Sarah Howland (Anthony) Tyson. PREPARED at Noble's School, Boston, Mass.

IN COLLEGE, 1886-90. DEGREE: A. B. 1890.

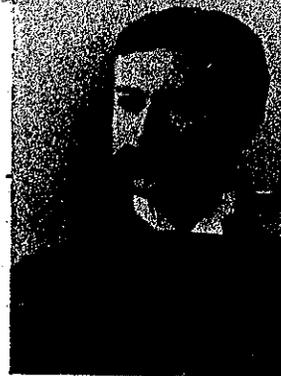
MARRIED to Sarah Merry Bradley at Brattleboro, Vt., June 17, 1891.

OCCUPATION: Real Estate Manager and Broker.

FOR two years after graduating I was in business with Luce & Manning, Wool Commissioners. Then for one year I was with Bradley & Storer, Real Estate Dealers. I came to Chicago in September, 1893, and went into the office of Aldis, Aldis & Northcote, Real Estate Dealers. In 1900 I was made a partner in this firm with Mr. J. D. Bradley and the firm name was changed to Aldis & Co. I also formed the firm of Bradley & Tyson with Mr. R. M. Bradley of Boston, and from 1900 to 1912 I spent half of my time in Boston and half in Chicago. Since 1912 my headquarters have been in the Chicago office although I am still a partner in the firm of Bradley & Tyson in Boston and make frequent visits to the office there.

ADDRESS: (*home*) 20 East Goethe St., Chicago, Ill.; (*business*) 247 Monadnock Blk., Chicago, Ill.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Chicago Club, University Club of Chicago, City Club, Harvard Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Up-Town Club, of Chicago; Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.; Harvard Club; Union Club, Boston; Harvard Club, University Club; New York; Triton Club of Quebec.



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RECORDS OF THE CLASS

ROBERT WALCOTT

Born at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 17, 1874. Son of Henry Pickering Walcott and Charlotte Elizabeth Richards. Prepared at Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.

In College: 1891-1895. Degrees: A.B., 1895; LL.B., 1899.

Married to Mary Tuckerman Richardson at Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1907. Children: Mary, Oct. 2, 1908; Robert Richards, Jan. 24, 1910; John Cotton, Feb. 24, 1912; Maurice Richardson, Nov. 4, 1915.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Address: (*home*) 152 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.; (*business*) 910 Barristers Hall, Boston, Mass.

THE year after graduation Walcott spent in traveling in the East with Ned Holmes. On his return he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1899. Since then he has practiced law in Boston. In 1906 he was appointed special justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, which is widely known through the pioneer work of Judge Charles Almy, '72.

His other activities have been limited to local politics and charities. He is a trustee of the Cambridge Hospital, the Cambridge Home for Aged People, the Prospect Union, the Social Union and the Cambridge Savings Bank in Cambridge. Until his marriage in 1907 he spent all his vacations in travel. In 1899 he did some climbing in the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps with Samuel Thorne, Jr., Harvard LL.B., 1899. In 1905 Roland Gray and he paddled a canoe from Nancy to Coblenz on the Moselle. In 1904 he accompanied William B. Cabot in his first exploration of the Assawaban River in Labrador, following the Indian trail nearly to the Ungava Bay waters of the George River and Indian House Lake, which Leonidas Hubbard died in attempting to reach by less direct route from Hamilton Inlet the year before. In 1906, with Rodman Peabody and Samuel Cabot he made the first ascent of Mount Mummery in the Canadian Rockies, described in *Appalachia* for June 1907.

Apart from his service as judge the most interesting experience of his career was the six months in 1917, and in 1918 he sat in the Constitutional Convention, "to which the

voters of Cambridge were so kind as to elect me," he says, "as the one republican of the three district delegates in a field of eleven candidates that included two Harvard professors. My grandfather sat in that of 1853, his father-in-law in that of 1833, and his grandfather in the Convention that accepted the Federal Constitution, and I was glad to carry on the tradition. Lincoln Bryant and Billy Youngman were also district delegates, making the representation of our class one per cent of its total membership.

"Every amendment to the Constitution recommended by the Convention was adopted by a wide margin, with the exception of the Initiative and Referendum, which was as closely contested in the popular vote as it had been in the Convention, where it was carried by the combination of democrats and so-called progressive republicans, the Ninety-five delegation all voting contra. The only other closely contested amendment was that providing for compulsory voting. Of the amendments passed, those providing for biennial elections, for a state budget, permitting the veto of items by the Governor and the return of bills by the Governor with recommendation for amendment, are much needed improvements in our government.

"I was especially interested in the amendment recommended, after long discussion, by the committee upon the Bill of Rights, on which I served, prohibiting the grant of public money to aid private educational, charitable or religious institutions, commonly known as 'the Non-Sectarian Amendment,' and intended to end religious disputes and A. P. A. agitation, and was treasurer of the Campaign Committee which it was thought desirable to organize when the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston unexpectedly to his constituents decided to oppose it.

"An amendment argued by me to do away with the necessity of the administration of the Thirty-third Degree by the police, was to end the immunity of one accused of a crime from being called as a witness against himself. Although this was supported by leading lawyers and professors of law, it was opposed by the District Attorney of Suffolk County and the Boss of Ward 8 and was defeated.

"An amendment authorizing regulation of billboard

advertising and another authorizing the districting of buildings in cities and towns according to their use and construction had my hearty support. The present legislature is enacting legislation on my initiative to make operative both amendments, and bring Massachusetts in line with our more advanced states.

"Prevented by physician's advice on account of chronic eczema from attending the Plattsburg Training Camps, I have been always an enthusiastic admirer of their instigator and organizer, General Leonard Wood, because of his magnificent work in Cuba and in the Philippines, and am now doing what I can to forward his nomination for President under general orders from Major Murchie as chairman of the local Cambridge committee. The opportunity to name a President does not come to Massachusetts every year!"

Brooks Walker

Born at Cambridge, Mass., July 21, 1874. Son of Marcellus Walker and Laura Jane Brooks. Prepared at Cambridge Latin School, Cambridge, Mass.
In College: 1891-1895. Degree: A.B., 1895.
Died: April 11, 1908, at Mexico City, Mexico.

BROOKS WALKER died at the city of Mexico, April 11, 1908, from tuberculosis. The son of Marcellus and Laura Jane (Brooks) Walker, he was born at Cambridge July 21, 1874. He prepared for college at the Cambridge Latin School. In college he took courses chiefly in the departments of history and philosophy. After graduation he was for a year in the shoe manufacturing business and then studied for two years in the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the Bar in February 1899, he practiced law in Boston until 1902. Since that time he had been engaged in mining and railroad work in Mexico. The above record of bare facts gives little idea of the personal attractiveness of Brooks Walker during the period when his college classmates remember him. Light-hearted, enthusiastic, of genial disposition and charming manners, he was a delightful companion. He had an exceedingly good mind and stood high in those courses which interested him, and in which he made