

published in 1949. From 1935 to 1943 he was employed by Rutgers University Library, working on their New Jersey collection and establishing their imprint catalogue.

Mr. Hutchinson never sought publicity nor expected any honors for his meticulous research. He was, however, much pleased when in 1950 the American Antiquarian Society honored him with a membership which he considered as the equivalent of receiving a doctorate. He was an exceedingly prolific correspondent with the Antiquarian Society, writing us many letters on the biographies of New Jersey printers and the location of early New Jersey imprints. He attended both Boston meetings of the Society following his election, and took much pleasure in the associations formed with other members.

Mr. Hutchinson passed away September 13, 1954, and is survived by Mrs. Hutchinson and their son. Offers have been received for publication of his work on New Jersey printers, which it is hoped can be accomplished. He had nearly completed a series of biographies of Newark printers to the year 1820 which will appear in a forthcoming bibliography of Newark printing.

Much of the above account of Mr. Hutchinson's life has been abridged from a typewritten sketch sent to me by Mr. George C. Rockefeller and is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

C. S. B.

JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS

James Duncan Phillips was born in San Francisco on February 5, 1876, a son of Stephen Henry Phillips, Attorney General of Massachusetts, and his wife, Margaret Duncan of Haverhill. From Salem High School he went to Harvard College where he was active in social affairs and took a second and a third place in the Intercollegiate track meets.

He was graduated A.B., magna cum laude, with honorable mention in history and English, in 1897.

From Cambridge Phillips went to Chicopee, where he put on overalls and began to work a fifty-eight hour week in the cotton mill of the Dwight Manufacturing Company. After five months he was promoted to the designer's job; but because he found mill towns unattractive places in which to live, he quit after a year and returned to Boston, where he entered the editorial department of Houghton Mifflin. In 1905 he became head of the Educational Department, and in this capacity he set up branch offices in Atlanta, Dallas, New York, and San Francisco. He became a director in 1908, treasurer in 1915, vice-president in 1921, and one of the major stockholders at the time of the reorganization of the company. He was also a director of several insurance companies. An excellent financial administrator, he was proud of having successfully carried Houghton Mifflin through what he called "the Roosevelt panic."

On his return from Chicopee, Phillips made his home in Salem, where his chief recreation was the reform movement with the Republican party as his instrument. With the same thoroughness which he showed in everything, he did footwork in the wards, checked at the polls, attended party conventions, and sat on the Common Council of Salem. The better to prepare himself for this kind of service he took courses in the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Phillips' other, and more lasting, hobby was foreign travel. He not only covered the usual routes, but such unusual and difficult ones as the overland trip from Cape Town to Cairo. While abroad he met a like-minded girl, Nannie Jenckes Borden of Fall River, and they were married on March 20, 1907, at Headcorn in Kent, her ancestral home. Back in America they built at Topsfield a country home with a model farm which won prizes for its dairy products.

As Mr. Phillips grew older his interests shifted from politics to education and history. He served as chairman of the governing committee of the Salem Boys' Club, and on the Topsfield town school committee. Almost single-handed he raised up, revived, and rebuilt Dummer Academy. He served as secretary of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and as a member of the editorial board of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. An ardent advocate of military preparedness, he did his best to get the United States into World War I early in the conflict, and in 1915 he trained with the First Plattsburg Regiment with the idea of being a decoy to bring in younger men. He was captain of a machine-gun company in the Massachusetts State Guard and saw considerable service during the Boston police strike. In World War II he was offered the chairmanship of the regional Public Safety Committee.

With the same energy Mr. Phillips engaged in the service of local historical societies, the Essex Institute, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was a willing public speaker, and the bibliography of his printed works includes no less than forty-eight solid articles, the majority of them on Salem and maritime subjects. His two books, *Salem in the Seventeenth Century*, and *Salem in the Eighteenth Century*, are extraordinarily good, even for a man who spent most of his years in a publishing house. As a reviewer he was somewhat savage, believing that this was the best way to drive writers to maintain standards of accuracy as high as his own.

We at the American Antiquarian Society came to know Mr. Phillips through his work as an administrator of historical societies, and through his calls for assistance in research in maritime history. He was elected to membership

in October, 1936, and he read a paper on "The Voyage of the Margaret in 1801; The First Salem Voyage to Japan" at the meeting of October, 1944. Always generous, he established the James Duncan Phillips endowment fund, and with his brother, Mr. Stephen W. Phillips, once entertained the Society at luncheon at the Club of Odd Volumes. Only a few days before his death I publicly took issue with a minor point in one of his speeches on maritime history. He joined battle with the joy, good nature, and reasonableness with which he welcomed such mental exercise. It was a shock to hear that he had died of a heart attack on October 19, 1954. He leaves his wife and brother.

C. K. S.

ISAAC RAND THOMAS

Isaac Rand Thomas was born on October 5, 1864, a son of Arthur Malcolm and Mary Sarah (Sargent) Thomas of Boston. He was educated at Hopkinson's School and Harvard College, where he resigned at the end of Sophomore year because he had inherited a small amount of money and wanted to see the West. In later years he used to complain bitterly of his foolishness in passing up the opportunity to play left end on the Harvard football team.

After two years of travel Thomas returned to Boston where on June 12, 1889, he married Gertrude Stewart Fabyan. He joined the Boston Stock Exchange in 1891, and the next year became a member of the firm of Barnes and Cunningham. The Panic of 1893 drove him out of the stock brokerage business; but two years later he was enticed into becoming a member of the firm of B. H. Dickson and Company, cotton merchants. In 1902 the cotton brokerage firm of George H. McFadden and Brother invited him to set up and manage its new Boston office, and here he remained until his retirement in 1927.

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