

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.

Apparently Mr. Thomas' happiest experience in business was the occasion in January, 1901, when in order to break a corner in the cotton market he drove a special freight train from Lowell to New York at a speed which broke the records for the lines which it followed. Speed and sport were always dear to him. In 1899 he set a world's record by swimming 206 feet underwater in a minute and seventeen seconds. At the shore he kept a catboat which was a famous winner of races, and in Boston he kept fast pacers which he used to race down Beacon Street. Later he drove exotic foreign automobiles, one of which was reputed to have been the fastest in Boston. Twice he took the family to Europe with auto, chauffeur, and maid, and did the round of the races from Dieppe to Kiel, and the first airplane meet at Rheims. When the time came that he felt too old for fast cars, he took to riding after the hounds at the Myopia Hunt Club.

For years Mr. Thomas lived on Commonwealth Avenue (where he once entertained the Society at luncheon), with a summer home at Lawrence Farm in Chestnut Hill and, after 1918, at Monstone Farm in Ipswich. Here he bred Ayrshire cattle with care and great success. After the death of Mrs. Thomas on October 7, 1947, he sold his fine library and moved to Myopia, where he was very happy and beloved by every one of all ages. Two years ago he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Ben: Perley Poore Moseley, at Ipswich, where he died on October 3, 1954, and was buried on his ninetieth birthday. He is survived by his daughter, Elizabeth Whitwell, his son, Arthur Malcolm, and a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Thomas was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in April, 1917, because of his book collecting. He refused to read a paper on his hobby because, he said, he "would be frightened to death." This amused those who watched with horror his riding and racing. Recently he

gave the Society a William Doyle miniature of Isaiah Thomas.  
C. K. S.

### ALFRED MARSTON TOZZER

Professor Tozzler was born at Lynn on July 4, 1877, a son of Samuel Clarence and Caroline Blanchard (Marston) Tozzler. He was educated at Lynn Classical High School and at Harvard University, where he took his B.A. in 1900, M.A. in 1901, and Ph.D. in 1904. From 1901 to 1905 he held the American Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute of America, which enabled him to spend four winters living with and studying the savage Lacandonnes of Mexico and Central America. He won their confidence and was admitted to their religious ceremonies. The results of this investigation appeared as *A Comparative Study of the Mayas and Lacandonnes* (1907). Having spent four years among the savages, he was invited in 1905 to become an instructor in Anthropology at Harvard, where he worked up, over the years, to the John E. Hudson Professorship.

Dr. Tozzler was a great teacher of graduate students, and today his product occupies chairs of Anthropology in universities the world over. Undergraduates who had contact with him sometimes had the uncomfortable feeling that he found their fetishes and superstitions quite as interesting as those of the Lacandonnes. The undergraduates, in turn, used to study him with interest when he seemed to be unaware of the reason why a football hero wanted to cut a laboratory session in order to go to New Haven on a Saturday in November. In part his attitude was tongue-in-cheek for he did keep in touch with youth by serving on the Administrative Board of Harvard College, a task which he really enjoyed. He was also a member of the University Council, a director of the Harvard Alumni Society and of the *Alumni Bulletin*, and a trustee of Radcliffe College. Twice

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