

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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IN BEHALF of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society I have the honor to report another year of continued prosperity and usefulness. For the details of the financial condition of the Society and the growth of the Library, I would refer the members to the respective reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which form a part of this report.

Since the last semi-annual meeting, in April, the Society has lost six members by death, as follows: John Nicholas Brown, William C. Endicott, Cyrus Hamlin, Samuel Jennison, John E. Hudson and Charles J. Hoadly. Their memoirs have been assigned to various writers, and will form part of this report.

**John Nicholas Brown** was born 17 December 1861, was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society 28 October 1888, and died 1 May 1900.

It is easier to write of what lay behind Mr. Brown, and of what was ahead of him, than it is to tell about the man himself. Mr. Brown did not like to be talked about; he rarely spoke of himself, and he never knowingly gave others occasion or opportunity for gossiping about him. He had ambitions and opinions, but he longed most for the privilege of living his own life in his own way, quietly, simply, earnestly. Mr. Brown's personality, his characteristics, were to an unusual degree the embodiment of his ancestry; his conscious life was to an equal extent the preparation for what he hoped to do. John Nicholas Brown was the son of John Carter Brown, whose father and grandfather were the two Nicholas Browns to whom Rhode Island

owed, more than to any other individuals, its creditable position in American life a century ago. Business men, engaged in many sorts of dealings, with interests which were respected in every considerable port the world around, Mr. Brown's father and grandfather were men who tried to do their duty by the community in which they lived. Four generations of Browns believed with increasing seriousness that such talents as they possessed were held in trust for the public good. John Nicholas Brown realized what this inheritance meant and he set himself to meet his obligations in full.

Mr. Brown entered the university to which his grandfather had given the family name, with the class of 1885. Before the freshman year was completed, it was decided to take him abroad, and he pursued his studies in Germany for a while. His health, never robust, gave increasing anxiety whenever he applied himself steadily to books, and he was eventually obliged to give up the idea of continuing systematic college work. He had received an old fashioned drilling in the three R's, and a thorough preparation for the college entrance requirements of twenty years ago. For the rest, his education was that of an intelligent, observant, accurate, careful man, who rarely allowed anything which he did not understand to get beyond his reach, and who constantly endeavored to widen the range of his interests and his knowledge by reading and acquaintanceship. He travelled much, visiting many of the less familiar parts of northern and southern Europe, northern Africa, and western America, as far as Alaska. Wherever he went, he found out about the country and the people, their needs and their resources, and his observations were always keen, accurate and suggestive. As soon as he became of age—his father died in 1874—Mr. Brown took his desk in the counting-house of the family firm, and familiarized himself with all the detail and routine of the office. He attended at his



desk regularly during business hours when he was in Providence, and unless called away by special engagements he gave his personal supervision to the items of current business. He insisted upon the most exact and accurate attention to every detail of his affairs, and he scrupulously observed the rules which he laid down for others.

Mr. Brown was first of all a conservative man, cautious and careful. He was brought up not to make mistakes, and so far as I know he made scarcely enough to prove the rule. He recognized the opportunities which his position in the community, his wealth and leisure, gave him; but he realized even better the harm which so often results from ill-considered action, from misapplied energy and means. His generosity, his intense desire to help those who were in real want, were traits best appreciated by those who knew him most intimately. He spent a great deal of time and energy that he could ill afford, in attending to the requirements of those whose suffering or misfortune came to his attention. He desired to do good, and he accomplished more than any one will ever know, but, because of this desire, he was most anxious not to do the wrong thing, to give neither money nor advice that would do more harm than good. He wished to keep clear of the misdirected avenues of charity, which we all know lead posterity to misfortune far greater than any benefits to the living. Mr. Brown had the means wherewith to do much, and his training from boyhood—and few boys have had more careful or more intelligent training—had impressed upon him the importance and the responsibility of his inheritance. It was a responsibility he had no desire to shirk, and he was determined that nothing he might do should lessen or compromise the proud position in the respect of the community which his family had won by good right. He could afford to wait, to find out; and he believed that the wisest economy, the best thing for

all concerned, was not to waste his resources on the undeserving people or causes.

Mr. Brown had the highest ideals, and an intense antipathy to everything low or mean or petty, to everything that was not good. This explains very much that he did, and much more that he did not do. He dreaded the association of anything unworthy with his name—a name which had been borne by three men, his immediate ancestors, than whom America has hardly produced a more worthy trio, and whose standard he was ambitious to maintain and to elevate so far as he could do it. Mr. Brown insisted that whatever he had to do with should be worthy, should be right. He would not listen patiently to any proposition which suggested saving time or lessening expense if the result was to be something not as good as it might be. This was, perhaps, a characteristic of a young man. Mr. Brown had no desire to anticipate the natural workings of time, to interfere with the normal, due course of events. He had many plans for the future, but he knew the wisdom of biding his time. He was unwilling to do things for the mere sake of doing them, when they did not really need to be done. He wanted to fit himself, first, so that when the time came he could act intelligently, wisely, efficiently, to the best advantage of the world as a whole.

The fruition of Mr. Brown's long preparation came when, in 1897, he married. The well-nigh perfect public library building, which he gave to the city of Providence, was begun in the spring of that year. His son, upon whom now depends the perpetuation of the family name with its traditions of American noble manhood, was born 21 February 1900. The permanent establishment of his private library as a memorial to his father, John Carter Brown, and its consecration to American scholarship, was assured as the next important act of his life. What would have followed, we can only guess. No one who knew the



man can doubt that the future held many things—deeds which would have done a great man's work towards helping the world onward and lifting it upward.

I have not told, as I ought, of Mr. Brown's personal characteristics, his modesty, his justness, his intense, well-balanced religious nature, his loyal pride in his country and his longing to serve his state and nation without sacrifice of personal self-respect. I can only add the expression of my own indebtedness to a splendid man, who was to all who knew him an inspiration and an example of the life best worth living. G. P. W.

**William Crowninshield Endicott**, eldest child of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott, was born in Salem November 19, 1826. He was a lineal descendant from John Endicott, who was sent over from England by the Massachusetts Company, in 1628, as governor of the plantation which the Company purposed to establish here, and who exercised all the functions of that office until the arrival of John Winthrop with the Colony Charter, in 1630. On his mother's side he traced his ancestry back to Casper Crowninshield, of German origin, who came to America in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The subject of this memoir received his early education in his native town, and was fitted for college in the public Latin School of that place. At the age of seventeen he entered Harvard College, and graduated with good rank in the class of 1847; his part at Commencement being a disquisition on "Public Honors in different Ages." He then read law with Nathaniel J. Lord, one of the leaders of the bar in Essex County, and in 1849 entered the senior class in the Law School at Cambridge, but did not take the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1851 he began practice in Salem. Two years later he formed a partnership with Jairus W. Perry, a graduate

of Bowdoin College in the class of 1846, which lasted twenty years, until Mr. Endicott's appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court.

He had already been chosen, in 1852, a member of the Salem Common Council, of which body he became President at a later period. From 1857 to 1864 he was City Solicitor of Salem. As a young man he was a Whig, but when that party was dissolved he joined the Democrats, and in 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate of his new political associates for Congress. He was the candidate of the same party for Attorney-General of Massachusetts in each of the three following years; but the Democrats were in a hopeless minority, and the first opportunity for exhibiting his abilities and his high character in a public station he owed to a Republican governor. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor William B. Washburn one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The appointment was universally recognized at the time as a wise one and a just recognition of the eminent place which Mr. Endicott held at the bar and in the community. He filled the office for ten years with marked success, and wrote many of the most important opinions of the Court. He resigned at the end of 1882, on account of impaired health, and went abroad for rest and travel.

It was while he had a seat on the bench that he made his most important contribution to literature outside of his professional work. This was in September, 1878, on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Salem, when he delivered a profound and carefully studied address on the nature and extent of the powers exercised here by his distinguished ancestor before the transfer of the Company and the Charter to Massachusetts. It was an important and impressive occasion; and no one who had the privilege to be in Salem on that day will forget either the matter or the manner of the masterly discourse which Judge Endicott then read. He



was in the full maturity of his powers, and his dignified presence and the finely modulated tones of his voice added weight to his well considered words. Though he was not an orator like Webster or Choate or Everett or Winthrop, who had each dealt with a similar theme at Plymouth or elsewhere, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims, he rose to all the demands of the opportunity and satisfied them all. Earlier in his life he gave several lectures or occasional addresses; but it is believed that they were not printed.

After his return from Europe he was, in 1884, the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Governor of Massachusetts; and in the following year he was appointed by President Cleveland Secretary of War, which office he filled for four years. He did not afterward hold any public office. In December, 1859, he was married to Ellen, daughter of George Peabody of Salem, a remote kinsman of the eminent banker and philanthropist of the same name. The issue of this marriage was a daughter, who married the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies of Great Britain, and a son who graduated at Harvard College in 1883. His wife and children survived him.

Mr. Endicott was chosen a member of this Society in April, 1862, and to it he gave the fine portrait of Governor Endicott, which was made the subject of special notice at the annual meeting in October, 1873. He was chosen President of the Peabody Academy of Science, at Salem, in 1863, and held that office nearly to the time of his death. In 1864 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and served on its Executive Committee for two years, 1867-1869. He was an Overseer of Harvard College from 1875 to 1882, and again from 1883 to 1885; and from 1884 to 1895 he was one of the Fellows. In 1882 the College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1891 he was

chosen a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, as the successor of our late associate Judge Devens. He resigned in 1897, on account of ill health and consequent inability to attend the meetings of the Board. It can be no matter of surprise that as he neared, or passed, what seemed to the Psalmist the natural limit of human life there should have been a gradual failure of his overworked mental powers, and that death should come at last as a happy release to one who had well filled his appointed part in life. He died in Boston, of pneumonia, on Sunday, May 6, 1900. Judge Endicott was a man of fine personal appearance, of dignified and courteous manner, who made and kept friends, a sound lawyer, and an upright citizen, inspiring all who came in touch with him in any of the relations of life with entire confidence and with personal esteem. He was a worthy descendant and representative of the New England Puritan, with the harsher features of the Puritan character softened, and his outlook on life broadened, by the changed conditions of a later age.

C. C. S.

**Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., LL.D.**, youngest of the four children of Hannibal and Susan Faulkner Hamlin, was born at Waterford, Maine, January 5, 1811. The Hamlins were of well known Huguenot stock. Cyrus's grandfather Eleazar was a revolutionary soldier who settled in Maine after the war. His cousin Hannibal was Vice-President during Lincoln's first term, and his mother was the daughter of Col. Francis Faulkner of Acton, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution. "There was iron in the blood" of both the Hamlins and Faulkners.

When young Hamlin was a mere lad, his father died, and he was left to a discipline of poverty and hardship on a rough farm, which developed his extraordinary ingenuity, daring and self-reliance. Later he learned the silversmith's trade in Portland, where his religious life



became strongly marked and he was turned towards an education by the influence of Rev. Dr. Payson and the members of his church.

Fitting for college at Bridgton Academy, he was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, the poet Longfellow being one of his teachers. In college he displayed high talent and individuality, striking evidences of which were his bringing hazing students under the process of the civil law, and constructing for Professor Smyth a complete working model of a steam-engine, almost without instruction and with the simplest tools—the first steam-engine built in the State of Maine and still to be seen in the Cleveland Museum at Brunswick.

To prepare for the ministry and foreign missionary service, he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1837. Seeking an opening first in Africa, then in China, he was, after some delay, appointed by the American Board to Turkey. He was married September 3, ordained October 3, and sailed for Constantinople, December 2, 1838.

Then began that remarkable career which made Dr. Hamlin's name almost a household word throughout Armenia and in missionary circles at home and abroad for more than sixty years. He threw himself into the work of education with the utmost force and insight. In 1840 he founded Bebek Seminary for the training of Armenian youth, securing, almost alone, the building, the appliances, the money, and carrying the work forward in the face of the opposition of Turk, Russian, and Jesuit, not to speak of the lukewarmness of his missionary associates.

He translated text-books, imported American tools, obtained concessions, preached the Gospel, labored in the class-room, used his lathe, established industrial training, and to help his poor Armenian students and their families set them to making and selling Yankee rat-traps and sheet-iron stoves and stove-pipe. He finally, without any pre-

vious knowledge or experience of the business, set up a bakery which developed such magnitude and celebrity for its product that in the Crimean War it drove all other contractors off the field and furnished the British forces and hospitals with bread of the finest quality, sometimes producing fourteen thousand loaves a day, so that the name of "Hamlin the Baker" was known throughout Constantinople.

His restless enterprise led him to undertake the washing, on an immense scale, of the indescribably filthy clothing of the Russian prisoners and sick and wounded soldiers of the British army; and when after elaborate preparations, the Armenian washerwomen, whom he had assembled for the task, were driven off by the stench and vermin, he swiftly constructed washing machines out of beer barrels, and carried the business through to triumphant success. His friend Dr. Bartol asserted that he was master of sixteen professions, but Dr. Hamlin declared that he had left out of the list the one of which he was most proud—that of washerwoman.

With fearless energy he met and vanquished the cholera with a preparation, the formula of which—equal parts of laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb—originally devised by Dr. John Green of Worcester, was given to Mr. Hamlin by his cousin Mr. Foster, and which became widely known as Hamlin's Mixture. He was offered a large sum if he would allow his picture to be put on the wrappers containing this preparation, but he refused.

Nothing daunted him. He was equal alike to an audience with the Sultan, to knocking down and thrashing, single handed, a big Greek fisherman who was abusing his wife, to carrying on negotiations with the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the officials of the British army, or to making a mould and casting a new steam-pipe for his engine—all with his own hands, with



the rudest tools and at imminent risk of his life from the explosion of the molten iron.

In 1859, Mr. Robert of New York took the first steps in the founding what afterwards became the famous Robert College. Dr. Hamlin entered into the scheme with the greatest ardor, and to promote it resigned from the American Board and came to this country in 1861. Great difficulties were encountered. The civil war engaged all thought. Money came in slowly. But the college was at length opened in 1863, in the old Bebek Seminary, though it was not till 1871 that it was in buildings of its own on its present magnificent position overlooking the Bosphorus.

The romantic story of the way in which the opposition of the Turks to granting the site and allowing the erection of buildings was finally, after long years, overcome, was told before this Society by Dr. Hamlin and published in our Proceedings for October, 1889.

Dr. Hamlin remained at the head of this college until 1877, when sharp differences between him and Mr. Robert caused their separation—a most painful episode in Dr. Hamlin's life—and at the age of sixty-six, he was suddenly left in this country without occupation or resources. He was, however, almost immediately chosen Professor of Theology at Bangor Seminary, where he taught for three years; then accepting the Presidency of Middlebury College he continued in that position for five years, finally resigning in 1885.

He then made his home in Lexington, Mass., until his death, occupying his time in occasional preaching and lecturing, in writing and in consultations on missionary affairs, maintaining his vigor and enthusiasm to the last.

In the course of his life Dr. Hamlin was frequently consulted by the authorities in Washington on various diplomatic issues connected with Missions in Turkey, respecting which he was an acknowledged expert. In 1874 his influence, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Fish

and Mr. Evarts, carried through the government the measure, accepted by the Sublime Porte, which gave American citizens the right to own real estate in Turkey; a most important concession, on which, for twenty-five years, have been based all the claims of the United States for damages done to the property of missionaries in Turkey.

Dr. Hamlin was thrice married: first, September 3, 1838, to Henrietta L. Jackson, who died at Rhodes, November 14, 1850; second, May 18, 1852, to Harriet M. Lovell, who died November 6, 1857; third, November 5, 1859, to Mary E. Tenney, who survives him. Of these three marriages eight children are still living.

Dr. Hamlin received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1854; of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1861; and of LL.D. from the University of New York in 1870. He was elected a member of this Society in April, 1883, and in recent years has been a frequent attendant at our meetings, three of his narrative papers read here appearing in our Proceedings.

In 1877 he published an octavo volume entitled "Among the Turks," and in 1893 a similar volume called "My Life and Times," a most interesting and graphic story of personal experiences. He was also a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press, and articles from his pen are still in process of publication in one of our religious journals.

While attending a social gathering in the Second Parish Church in Portland on the 8th of last August, he was suddenly taken ill and died in twenty minutes, in his ninetieth year. The burial was at his home in Lexington.

Dr. Hamlin was a man of tall, spare, wiry frame, with rather a florid complexion, sandy hair and beard, blue eyes and a strong Roman nose. In youth he was very handsome, and he preserved his freshness and erect bearing in extreme age.



He was naturally a high tempered and self-willed man, a rigid Calvinist, pronounced in his convictions and purposes, and to the last degree ingenious, penetrating, resourceful, versatile and energetic in carrying them out. But all this was balanced by consummate good sense, a fine self-control, a rich vein of humor and a most devout and loving heart. His sagacity and aggressiveness and perseverance in what he regarded as a righteous cause were equalled only by his rectitude, unselfishness and superb consecration.

He possessed an unusual memory, had great talent for friendship, was a generous hater and an ardent patriot. He was a clever mechanic, a learned scholar, a clear-headed thinker, a vigorous writer, an effective preacher, a skilful diplomatist and a most racy story-teller. In him the universal Yankee was raised to the highest power in an original personality, enriched by varied culture, broadened by wide experience and sanctified by religion. He had in him the stuff of which heroes and the founders of States are made. He was a leader, politician, saint.

D. M.

## DR. HAMLIN'S CHILDREN.

Married Henrietta Loraine Jackson, September 3, 1838. The children of this union were:

1. Henrietta Ann Loraine, born Dec. 5, 1839; married Rev. George Washburn, now D.D., LL.D., President of Robert College, in 1859.
  2. Susan Elizabeth, born May 6, 1842; died in 1858.
  3. Margaret Caroline, born Sept. 10, 1845; married Wm. H. Vail, M.D., May 1, 1872; died April 8, 1887.
  4. Abigail Frances, born November, 1847; married Rev. Charles Anderson, Jr., now Professor in Robert College, in 1873.
  5. Mary Rebecca, born July 29, 1850; died September, 1852.
- Mrs. H. L. [J.] Hamlin died at Rhodes Nov. 14, 1850.
- Dr. Hamlin married for his second wife, May 18, 1852, Miss Harriet Martha Lovell. Two children were born to her:
6. Harriet Clara, born March 3, 1853; married in 1889 Rev. Lucius O. Lee, missionary in Marash, Turkey.
  7. Alfred Dwight Foster, born Sept. 5, 1855, now adjunct professor in Columbia University.

Mrs. H. M. [L.] Hamlin died Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. Hamlin married for his third wife, Nov. 5, 1859, Miss Mary Eliza Tenney, who survives him. Of this mother there were five children, of whom four survive:

8. Mary Ann Robert, born June 8, 1862; in 1896 married to Rev. George E. Ladd, now pastor at Waterbury, Vermont.

9. Emma Catherine, born Feb. 29, 1864; lives at home.

10. William Maltby, born March 4, 1866; died November, 1871.

11. Alice Julia, born Dec. 20, 1868; married in 1897 to Edgar Hinman, now professor in Nebraska State University, Lincoln, Neb.

12. Christopher Robert, born Oct. 11, 1870; now pastor of church at Canton Centre, Conn.

Also, in 1869 a son, Henry Martyn, who only lived a few minutes.

A. D. F. H.

**Samuel Jennison**, who died in Boston, on September 21, 1900, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 30, 1821, the son of our loyal officer, Samuel Jennison—who, for so many years, was Librarian and Treasurer of this Society—and Mary Gould (Ellery) Jennison, a granddaughter of William Ellery the signer. The family will long be distinguished in the annals of Worcester County. From his father he inherited his literary taste, and the care which he gave to every matter which he had in hand. His painstaking industry and accuracy were exhibited in the care of many estates.

He was one of a group of boys who entered Harvard College in the summer of 1835, from Worcester. It is remembered that when the class entered college, he was regarded as the most accomplished classical scholar, and his fondness for language and the studies connected with it never faded. During "a comfortable invalidism" he greatly enjoyed a return to his favorite studies of the Greek and Latin classics, and the best of English literature.

He interested himself heartily in early life in every effort made to improve the musical culture of New England. His sympathy could always be relied upon in anything which related to music, in the history, theory and practice of which he was proficient. He was for



nearly fifty years a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. In his preface to the History of the Society Mr. Charles C. Perkins says: "The Society first employed Dr. Luther Farnham as its historian, and then appointed Mr. Samuel Jennison in his place. This gentleman, who undertook the task as a labor of love, worked at it from 1873 to 1878 in the rare moments of leisure which he could snatch from the duties of his profession, and accumulated a great mass of material, consisting of extracts from printed books, letters from early members of the Society, newspaper cuttings, etc. He intended, as he states in a commenced introductory chapter, 'to cover the whole field of musical history in Boston, as, for instance, the rise and fall of various singing and other musical associations; the introduction of music into the schools; the erection of the Music Hall and its organ; the establishment of educational institutions and conventions, and musical journals; the growth of musical criticism, the advent of Italian opera "troupes" and of German orchestras, the visits of foreign musicians, the *débuts* and careers of our own vocalists who have achieved distinction, the progress of the manufacture of instruments, and in short everything worthy of note connected with the advance of the art among us.' With so vast a scheme and very limited time at his disposal, it is not surprising that Mr. Jennison finally decided to abandon his cherished project; but instead of turning the key on his treasures, as one actuated by selfish motives would have done, he, when asking to be relieved from the work which he felt obliged to relinquish, generously offered to place his papers in the hands of whoever might be appointed in his place without any restriction as to their use. All that his successor can do in recording so liberal a proceeding is thus publicly to acknowledge his indebtedness for much valuable matter, which he might, through want of observation, research, or opportunity, have otherwise failed to secure."



John E. Hudson-



After leaving college he studied law—and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar November 13, 1846. Two years later, December 5, 1848, he married Miss Mary Lincoln Thaxter, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

It is interesting to note that he held forty-five commissions,—one from each of the United States, giving him power to act as one of their magistrates in Boston in authenticating documents which might come before the courts. Such official trusts show the character of the man who is made the representative of distant states.

We owe to Mr. Jennison's father the recovery of John Hull's diary, which forms the most interesting contemporary authority we have of colonial life before the day of Sewall, John Hull's son-in-law. Mr. Jennison, the son, presented to us another trophy of his father's success in working the Ridgway shaft, and we owe to him Thomas Lechford's Note-Book, 1638–1641, published under Judge Dwight Foster's supervision some years ago. He has made many other valuable additions to our collections.

On October 24, 1884, he was elected a member of this Society.

E. E. H.

**John Elbridge Hudson**, of Boston, President of The American Bell Telephone Company, was born in Lynn, August 3, 1839; he was married August 23, 1871, to Miss Eunice W. Healey, daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire; and he died, without issue, in Beverly, October 1, 1900.

Mr. Hudson was a son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson. He was a descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Hudson (of the family of Henry Hudson, the navigator), who came from England about 1630, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and on the maternal side he was a descendant of early New England

families. His maternal great-grandfather was the Reverend Samuel Hilliard, a pioneer in Universalism, and a soldier of the Revolution, serving at Bunker Hill and at the battle of Bennington; and his mother's maternal grandparents were the Rev. Dr. Hall, orthodox minister of the town of Sutton for sixty years, and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hall, daughter of Dr. John and Rebecca (Bulkley) Prescott, of Concord.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Hudson's emigrant ancestor, Thomas Hudson, acquired the land in Saugus on which was found the iron ore that led to the establishment on his property of the first iron works in this country; and also that the very first iron casting, made in 1642, remained in the possession of his descendants until 1892, when Mr. Hudson presented it to the city of Lynn.

Mr. Hudson's early education was acquired in the Lynn public schools, and he fitted himself for college. Entering Harvard, he was graduated in the class of 1862, valedictorian, *summa cum laude*. As a student, he was especially proficient in Greek, the best Greek scholar in his class; and before he received his degree he was assured a Greek tutorship in the college, upon the recommendation of Professor William W. Goodwin. This selection of an undergraduate for a tutorship is perhaps unique in the history of Harvard College. Mr. Hudson held his tutorship for three years, and with such success that he was urged to continue and follow the profession of a classical scholar. But he was drawn more directly to the law, and accordingly entered the Harvard Law School. His studies there finished with his graduation in 1865; he further read in the Boston law office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, and on October 25, 1866, was duly admitted to the Suffolk bar. He continued with Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, acting as clerk of the firm and as an assistant in its legal work, largely devoted to corporation matters, till February, 1870, when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Shat-



tuck, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Chandler, Thayer & Hudson. Four years later the name was changed to Chandler, Ware & Hudson, Mr. Thayer withdrawing, having been made Royall Professor of the Harvard Law School, and Darwin E. Ware taking his place; and it so remained till 1878, when the firm was dissolved. For two years thereafter, Mr. Hudson continued in general practice alone.

During the year 1880 Mr. Hudson became general counsel of The American Bell Telephone Company, formed in that year, and devoted himself exclusively to its interests. In the early stages of the development of the company he displayed exceptional administrative ability, and his advice was much relied on by the executive department. Moreover, by reason of the fact that he was then engaged in establishing the intricate contracts between the parent company and its licensees, which are for all time to govern their common interests throughout the country, he was steadily fitting himself most admirably for the great work of administering these contracts, which later devolved upon him.

In 1885 he was appointed general manager of the company; in 1887 he was elected vice-president, while still holding the position of manager and general counsel; the same year he was made president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for long distance service; and in 1889 he was elected president of The American Bell Telephone Company, from which time until his death he was at the head of its immense business. During his direction of affairs as manager and president, the total miles of telephone wire increased from 101,592 in 1885 to 1,016,777 in 1899; and the number of exchange connections from 272,478,705 in 1885 to 1,666,000,000 in 1899. Moreover, during this period, there was conceived and developed a system of long distance service which brought more than half of the population of the United

States within the limits of telephonic speech. These statistics emphasize the broad statement that the growth of Mr. Hudson's business capacity not only kept pace with but even kept in advance of the ever increasing needs of the companies under his control.

At a special meeting of the Directors of The American Bell Telephone Company, held the day after Mr. Hudson's death, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our late President, John E. Hudson, therefore—

“*Resolved*: that we hereby desire to give expression to our deep sense of the great loss which the Company has sustained by this sad event.

“*Resolved*: that we take this occasion to testify to the high esteem and personal regard in which Mr. Hudson was held by those interested in the management of this Corporation. Becoming associated with its affairs, first, in 1880 as its general counsel, afterwards acting as general manager and then as President, he displayed exceptional legal ability and business knowledge, grasping quickly and firmly the scope and value of the large and widely extended interests of this growing Corporation, gaining the respect and confidence of its directors and licensees, as well as of the public, and contributing in large measure to its remarkable success.”

During the last year of his life, Mr. Hudson was a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon the announcement of his death, the Corporation recorded their grateful appreciation of the active interest in the welfare of the Institute displayed by him during his brief service as a member of the Board; and of the benefits by him conferred upon the Institute during the many years of his service as President of The American Bell Telephone Company, when he was ever ready to act most liberally in accordance with his belief that a corporation engaged in the application of the results of scientific research to commercial use is under a perpetual obligation to promote the growth of technical schools.

Mr. Hudson was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, April 25, 1894. Although his busi-



ness engagements did not permit him, from time to time, to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Society, he was always in full sympathy with its work; and he took a very keen interest in its statute meeting held at Boston, April 25, 1900.

Mr. Hudson was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he was Vice-President; the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the Bostonian Society; the Bar Association of the City of Boston; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the Virginia Historical Society; and also of the Boston Art, the St. Botolph, the Union, the Algonquin, the Exchange, the University and other social clubs.

Mr. Hudson was a fine exemplar of the scholar in business. His proficiency in Greek has already been mentioned. During his legal life he contributed somewhat to the law reviews; and in 1879 he edited, jointly with George Fred Williams, the tenth volume of the United States Digest. The analysis of the law, first made in this volume, has been followed in a large number of digests and indexes in general use throughout the United States, and is the basis of the classification adopted for the Century Edition of the American Digest.

But to comprehend fully Mr. Hudson's scholarly tastes and attainments one must follow him to his beautiful home library where, in the delightful companionship of his second self, he made himself familiar with much of the best thought that has been expressed in literature, science and art.

It is appropriate that this memoir should close with the following extract from remarks made by the Reverend James DeNormandie, the officiating clergyman at the funeral of Mr. Hudson, held in Beverly, October 3, 1900.

"Life meant to him something more than abundance of things; it meant also a well-stored mind, a genial spirit, a ready sympathy, an earnest purpose, a friendly companionship and a pure love.

"Rich in experience, wise in counsel, calm in judgment, varied in culture, gifted in conversation, tender of heart, we part to-day with a rare and noble soul.

"Here was one who stood for the higher things, and who at once lifted us up to them. His early years carried him back to those associations, companionships, inheritances which make the finest type of our New England character. These were in his very fibre and these he always held to, deepened and enriched. He loved the best literature, and the whole realm of knowledge, even to its latest researches and revelations, was to him of the intensest interest."

F. B.

**Charles Jeremy Hoadly, LL.D.**, son of William Henry Hoadley and Harriet Louisa Hillyer, was born August 1st, 1828, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there October 19th, 1900. He was descended from William Hoadly, an early settler of Guilford, probably a kinsman of John Hoadly of the same town, who returned to England and became the grandfather of Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, and John Hoadly, archbishop of Armagh. The mother of Dr. Hoadly,—who returned to the ancestral spelling of his name,—was the daughter of Colonel Andrew Hillyer, a colonial soldier, and Lucy Tudor, whose father, Dr. Elihu Tudor, was the surgeon's mate with General Wolfe when he fell, and whose mother was Lucretia Brewster, a descendant of the Plymouth elder.

In his youth Dr. Hoadly manifested a passion for books. He was prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School of Hartford, entered Trinity College in 1847 and was graduated as the valedictorian of the class of 1851. It was then his intention to practise law, and while engaged in the office of Henry Barnard, LL.D., then superintendent



of public instruction, he began his studies with Welch and Shipman, the latter now circuit judge of the United States. His education thus gave him a large acquaintance with legal authorities, and he was admitted to the bar in 1855, though he never practised. In 1854 he was appointed librarian of Trinity College. This position, however, he soon surrendered, for in April, 1855, the State claimed him as custodian of its library, which had begun to assume some importance.

As librarian of the state of Connecticut for forty-five years Dr. Hoadly did his greatest public service. Two years before his death he tendered his resignation on account of impaired eyesight, but the state authorities refused to accept it. This action testifies to the honor in which he was held by lawyers, legislators and historians, many of whom sought him as he sat at his desk in the library hall, and received valuable information which this scholar had stored in his tenacious and accurate memory. The state library owes its extent and quality to his fostering care. He was also custodian of the state archives. Among them he had made extensive researches which greatly augmented his knowledge of Connecticut history. It will always be regretted that he did not publish the full results of his studies. The work he did, however, is of lasting value. In the publication of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut" he followed Dr. Trumbull's three volumes with the remaining twelve of the series. He also issued the "New Haven Colonial Records" in two volumes, and the same number of a series on the "Records of the State of Connecticut," leaving a third nearly ready for the printer. He was one of the commissioners who prepared Vols. V. and VI. of the "Special Laws of Connecticut." In 1856 he edited Goodwin's "Genealogical Notes" and in 1895 Bulkeley's "Will and Doom," in the third volume of the Connecticut Historical Society Collections. His published papers are:—"Silas Deane" (*Pennsylvania*

*Magazine of History*, 1877); "Some Early Post-mortem Examinations in New England," read before the State Medical Society in 1892; "A Case of Witchcraft in Hartford" (*Connecticut Magazine*, 1899); "The Hiding of the Charter" (Acorn Club, 1900); "Holidays in Connecticut"; "The Public Seal of Connecticut"; and "Town Representation in the General Assembly," the last three printed in the Connecticut Register. His connection with Christ Church, of which he had been a vestryman since 1862 and parish clerk from 1864 to 1879, led him to prepare for its Semi-Centennial in 1879 the "Annals of the Episcopal Church in Hartford to the Year 1829." This was printed in 1880 and reprinted in Russell's history of the parish in 1895.

In 1854 Dr. Hoadly received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, in course, and the same degree, *honoris causa*, was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1879. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Trinity College in 1889. In this institution he was deeply interested, being a generous contributor to its library, a trustee since 1865 and secretary of the corporation for two periods, 1865-1876, and 1888-1896. He became a member of the Connecticut Historical Society November 7, 1854, was its corresponding secretary from 1863 to 1889 and its president from May 22, 1894, to his death. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a corresponding member of many state historical societies. The American Antiquarian Society elected him to its membership October 21, 1891.

At his death Dr. Hoadly was honored by the state which he had served, by the citizens of Hartford and his fellow communicants who gathered at his funeral in Christ Church and by a large circle of intimate friends who attended his burial in Cedar Hill Cemetery. He never married, and the treasures of this diligent antiquary and accomplished



historian are left to the disposition of his brother Mr. George E. Hoadly, of Hartford. An excellent portrait of our associate is preserved in the hall of the Connecticut Historical Society.

W. D. L.

For the Council,

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

[The foregoing memorials were written by George P. Winship, Charles C. Smith, Daniel Merriman (with note by Alfred D. F. Hamlin), Edward E. Hale, Francis Blake and William DeLoss Love.]

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