

He was then admitted to the bar, and entered the law office of Hopkins, Bacon and Smith, which firm later became the well known Worcester firm of Smith, Gage and Dresser. Of a strongly legal mind, he progressed rapidly in his profession, specializing in law relating to business and industries. Because of his profound knowledge in this branch of the law, he was chosen general counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. In later life he became much interested in legislation regarding labor and industrial matters, and was a delegate from Worcester to the Constitutional Convention of 1917. He was the author of many articles on economic questions in periodicals and in 1902 published a book entitled "The Employers' Liability Act."

Mr. Dresser was prominently associated with the leading organizations of Worcester, being a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, Memorial Hospital and Worcester Art Museum. He was a member of many clubs in Worcester and Boston and was influential in all important civic movements. He was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in October 1909 and was of frequent assistance to the Society in administrative matters. He married August 10, 1904 Josephine Rose Lincoln, daughter of Waldo Lincoln. He was survived by his wife and four children.

C. S. B.

GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL

Granville Stanley Hall was born at Ashfield, Mass., February 1, 1846, the son of Granville Bascom and Abigail (Beals) Hall, and died, April 24, 1924, at Worcester. He was ninth in descent from John Hall who came from England to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, and from Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower, and through his mother was descended from

John Alden, also of the Mayflower. His early life was passed on his father's farm and, at the age of seventeen, he entered Williams College where he was graduated in 1867, sufficiently high in his class to become a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Intending to enter the ministry he attended Union Theological Seminary for a year at the end of which time, though not licensed or ordained, he preached for nine weeks at Coudersport, Penn. Finding that philosophy had a greater interest for him than theology, on the advice of Henry Ward Beecher and with the assistance of Henry W. Sage, he went to Germany where he remained three years at Berlin attending lectures on theology, psychology and allied subjects. Returning to America in 1871, he became for a year and a half a tutor in a private family in New York, after which he accepted a professorship in modern languages at Antioch College, where he remained until 1876, when he resigned, intending to renew his studies in Germany, but delayed his departure for a year by becoming a lecturer on English at Harvard, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. He then went to Germany where he passed three years in Leipzig and Berlin, studying psychology, physiology and education. While in Berlin he married in September 1879, his first wife, Miss Cornelia M. Fisher, a Boston lady whom he first knew while at Antioch College. On his return to the United States he delivered a course of lectures on education in Boston under the auspices of Harvard University, and was appointed lecturer on Contemporary German Philosophy at Cambridge. After delivering a course of lectures at Johns Hopkins University he was appointed in 1882 Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at that institution, which position he held until called in May 1888, to the presidency of Clark University. In the interval previous to the opening of the new university in 1889, Mr. Hall passed a year in Europe studying foreign educational institutions.

Clark University was established, with the approval of Jonas G. Clark, its founder, as a graduate school with five departments, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and psychology, and with a force of teachers then unsurpassed in the country in their respective fields, but with an uncertain income largely dependent upon annual contributions by its founder. It struggled under difficult circumstances for four years, when Mr. Clark, owing to an unfortunate disagreement between founder, president and faculty, withheld further financial aid. Many of the faculty were induced by offers of higher salaries to resign and for the following eight years the University continued its existence under most adverse conditions, the courage and constancy of Mr. Hall alone saving it from absolute disaster. With the death of Mr. Clark in 1900, whose will gave to the University the bulk of his estate, which, though less than expected, was sufficient to save the institution from extinction, Mr. Hall, partially relieved from the strain under which he had been laboring so long, was able to devote himself more completely to his favorite studies, and under him the University took a high rank in its chosen fields. He was a persistent student and a prolific writer. Previous to assuming the presidency of Clark he published four books only, but after 1900 he brought out nine important works. In 1889 he founded the "American Journal of Psychology"; in 1893 "The Pedagogical Seminary"; in 1915 "The Journal of Religious Psychology"; and in 1917 "The Journal of Applied Psychology," of all of which he was editor and to all a constant contributor; besides furnishing many articles to other publications. In 1920 Mr. Hall resigned as President of the University and thereafter devoted his whole time to writing and research. His first wife died in 1890 and he married Miss Florence Smith, who survives him as does a son by his first wife.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from University of Michigan, 1888, from Williams, 1889,

and from Johns Hopkins, 1902. He was fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and member of the American Psychological Association, American Philosophical Society, National Academy of Science and Massachusetts Historical Society. He was elected to this Society in October, 1888, and was a member of the Council from 1891 to 1921 when he declined longer service. He contributed the following papers to the Society's Proceedings: in October, 1890, "Boy Life in a Massachusetts Country Town, Thirty Years Ago"; in April, 1894, "American College Text Books and Teaching in Logic"; in October, 1898, "Induction into Adolescence"; and in October, 1900, "Student Customs."

W. L.

LAWRENCE PARK

Lawrence Park died at his home in Groton, Mass., September 28, 1924, after a long illness. He was sixth in descent from William Park, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1756. He was the only child of John Gray and Elizabeth Bigelow (Lawrence) Park and was born December 16, 1873 at Worcester, where his father was at that time Superintendent of the State Hospital. He was educated in private schools in Worcester and entered Harvard College in 1892, where he remained four years but did not complete his course. After passing a year in study in the School of Drawing and Painting of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he became a draftsman in the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, of Boston, where he remained until 1901, when he formed a partnership as architect with Robert R. Kendall, under the firm name of Park & Kendall. This partnership was dissolved in 1910, and thereafter he continued alone in the practice of his profession. But its business side did not interest him and after

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