

though he produced several other works, such as "The French War and the Revolution," 1893; "The French Revolution and Religious Reform," 1901; "The Balkans," 1914; "Party Government in the United States," 1914; "The Powers and Aims of Western Democracy," 1919; and "Greater France in Africa," 1924. He received many honors during his long life. From Columbia he received the honorary degree of L.H.D. in 1887, from Rutgers the degree of LL.D. in 1898, and from Princeton the degree of LL.D. in 1903. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and in 1911 President of the American Historical Association. He was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in 1910. In 1922 he attended the annual meeting and read an entertaining paper on "Franklin, the Sage of the Eighteenth Century." Upon his return to his home in Princeton, he wrote a letter in which he said: "I was amply repaid for my visit to Worcester in the opportunity of seeing the wonderful work of the American Antiquarian Society, which stands higher than ever in my esteem." He was a good friend to the Society and always keenly interested in its welfare.

C. S. B.

CHARLES GRENFILL WASHBURN

Charles Grenfill Washburn died May 25, 1928, after a sudden and brief illness in Lenox, where he was attending a Convention of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

He was the eldest of eight children of Charles Francis and Mary Elizabeth (Whiton) Washburn, and was born in Worcester, January 28, 1857. His father and grandfather were manufacturers and early became interested in the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, a wire industry established by his grandfather's brother, Ichabod Washburn, in 1831.

This business, now carried on by the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has always been the largest single industry in Worcester.

It was natural for the son of such ancestors, after his course in the grammar and high schools of Worcester, to enter the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, or as it was then called The Free Institute of Industrial Science, in which his great uncle Ichabod was much interested, and to which he had given the Washburn Shops. He finished his course at the Institute in 1875 and received its "certificate." At that time no degrees were conferred; but later the honorary degree in engineering was given to him. He maintained a lively interest in the Institute during his life and contributed liberally to its endowment. He was a trustee and President of the Board and rarely missed a Commencement, where his remarks in giving out prizes and at the annual banquet greatly endeared him to students, graduates, faculty and friends. On these occasions he had a chance to display his rare gift of combining the light and suggestive with the solid and serious.

He continued his education at Harvard College, where he graduated with the class of 1880. Thus endowed with a scientific and liberal education he came back to Worcester admirably prepared to play an important part in the industrial, political, and cultural life of the community. True to the family tradition, he at once established a small wire industry, which today bears the family name and has expanded to branches in the West and Canada. He soon became connected with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and continued with it until its acquisition by the American Steel & Wire Company.

These business interests did not entirely satisfy his desires and in his spare time he studied Law and was admitted to practice in the Courts of the Commonwealth in 1887. He did not have the time or the

inclination to engage in extensive practice; his attention had been drawn to patent litigation in which his company was engaged and he chose that branch of the law.

Upon the death of his father-in-law, Horatio N. Slater, he became one of the trustees under his will and for many years participated in the conduct of the cotton and woolen mills belonging to the estate.

These responsibilities did not deter him from public service. He served in the House and Senate of the Legislature of Massachusetts, where perhaps his greatest contribution was the revision of the Corporation Laws to bring the organization and management of corporations into conformity with modern needs. This revision, with but little change, remains the law of the Commonwealth after more than twenty-five years' experience.

He was elected to three Congresses of the United States. He enjoyed this service and made many warm friendships with persons prominent in public life, which continued until his death. He was a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention and was for many years a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. As he grew older he devoted more time to promoting the interests of social, philanthropic and educational institutions. He was a Councillor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Trustee of Groton School, a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and of the Club of Odd Volumes, Trustee and President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Chairman of the Art Commission of the St. Wulstan Society, administering the Knowles Art Fund, and President of Worcester Branch of the Red Cross during its war time activities. He was a member of many social and charitable organizations.

Mr. Washburn became a member of this Society in 1908, was made a Councillor in 1911 and served on the Finance Committee since 1912. He was deeply interested in its welfare, constant in his attendance at its meetings; a donor of innumerable books and pamph-

lets. He used to say that it was easier for him to find volumes at the American Antiquarian Society Library than on his own shelves, and that books ought to be placed where they can be of use to all scholars. He was a most generous subscriber to the Society's permanent funds. Soon after his election he established the Charles Francis Washburn Fund of \$5000 and increased this in 1927 by a further gift of \$10,000 and later by a bequest of \$5000. He was always generous in his response to requests for special funds to meet emergencies. In 1925 he was chosen a member of the Committee to increase the Society's Endowment and, next to the President, was the most potent influence in the successful solicitation of \$100,000 in Worcester and so assured to the Society Mr. Wilbur's conditional gift.

He was a frequent contributor to the Proceedings, and twice presented the Report of the Council, in April, 1922, and April, 1925 which included his tribute to Henry Cabot Lodge. In 1917 he presented a collection of Letters of Thomas Boylston Adams to William Smith Shaw 1799-1823, and read a paper about them. But his most important contribution was the Historical address which he delivered on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Society in 1912, a scholarly production and worthy of that memorable occasion. A month before his death, he presented at the April meeting a paper entitled "Who Was the Author of the Declaration of Independence?"

Mr. Washburn had a taste for authorship. He wrote easily and well, and has published many articles of biographical and economic interest. His life of "Theodore Roosevelt," reprinted 1919 from "The Harvard Graduates' Magazine," is an account of that brilliant and fascinating career by an intimate personal friend. They were classmates at Harvard and an enduring friendship, despite occasional political differences, was only ended by death. This biography was followed by "Theodore Roosevelt, the

Logic of his Career," 1916, and by "Roosevelt and the 1912 Campaign," 1926. The last biographical work, which Mr. Washburn fortunately finished shortly before his death, was the "Life of John Wingate Weeks," 1928.

As early as 1887 Mr. Washburn began to write upon the industrial history of Worcester. In that year he contributed to a History of Worcester County a chapter on Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries. In 1917 he published "Industrial Worcester," an exhaustive account of the origin and rise of every industry which has flourished in Worcester. His Commencement address, June 1906, at The Worcester Polytechnic Institute was an able treatise on "Technical Education in Relation to Industrial Development."

Among his other published works are "Address on Government Control of Corporations and Combinations of Capital," 1911; "History of a Statute," the "Sherman Anti-trust Act," 1908, 1909; "Address Upon Our Relations with the Philippines, 1926"; "Catholic Church Claims in the Philippine Islands," 1908.

He delivered many occasional addresses; at the Memorial Service in Worcester, 1919, following Theodore Roosevelt's death; at the Unveiling of a tablet to mark the house where Roosevelt lived in Cambridge, 1923; and at the Sesquicentennial celebration of the Mecklenburg Convention at Charlotte, North Carolina, in May, 1925. These articles, with many other published addresses, show the wide range of Mr. Washburn's interests, and established his reputation as a writer and thinker.

He was genial, companionable and hospitable. His observations on men and affairs were always stimulating. It is needless to say that he was never idle. He did not indulge very much in the recreations and diversions which allure most men; but he enjoyed good conversation and a social call or a friendly walk. In speech and movement he was deliberate and dignified. He exemplified the best Puritan traits, belief in law and

order, reverence for the unseen, spiritual and eternal, and respect for those who achieve greatly, think deeply and live nobly. But he was not austere or bigoted. He would probably be termed a conservative, but his conservatism consisted in a purpose to maintain and preserve the best of the traditions and customs of the fathers and to pass them on unimpaired to the children. He was a firm friend of his college, but was skeptical of the attempt to include business success in the curriculum of a liberal education. He was loyal to his church, but liberal in his views. He lived above creed or sect. No matter where he might be, Sunday found him wherever a few met for worship in the Master's name.

He was steadfast in his friendships; probably no man in Worcester of his generation had a wider acquaintance among men prominent in public life, and among his intimate friends he could count at least three Presidents, two Chief Justices, Senators, Representatives, Ambassadors and Cabinet Officers.

He was devoted to his family; his domestic life as husband, father, son and brother was ideal. Upon the death of his father, he quietly and naturally became the head of the family and to the end of his life dispensed a fatherly generosity; not did he confine his good works to his kin. He responded to every good cause and enjoyed all well doing.

He was a man of opinions and these he was willing to express fully and forcibly whenever the proper occasion arose. He did not always expect agreement on the part of others and although of a quick and decisive temperament, he was ever master of himself and never yielded to any impulse to rebuke or scold. No matter what the provocation, he was calm and always the gentleman. He was never animated by a mean thought or did a mean act. This Society will miss his kindly advice, helpful suggestion and cheerful presence and the administrators of the Society's affairs sincerely mourn his death.

T. H. G.

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