

member of the Walpole Society he gave freely of his knowledge and his experience to the group of friends who made up that interesting organization. From Yale he received an honorary M.A. in 1929, and from Washington and Lee the degree of LL.D. in 1932.

Mr. Morgan's keen knowledge of early American painters was based upon a wide familiarity with pictures throughout the country's galleries, and especially upon an uncanny ability to distinguish the true from the false. No one could more quickly detect a spurious painting. His interest in this particular subject induced him a few years ago to prepare elaborate notes on forgeries and fakes in American pictures. This compilation, which presumably will never be published, he placed in the custody of the Yale University Art Gallery. His collection of manuscript material relating to Gilbert Stuart he gave to the Frick Art Reference Library. Almost everyone who has written on colonial art during the last twenty years has taken advantage of his help and his advice.

Mr. Morgan married November 10, 1903, Lelia Augusta Myers, daughter of William B. Myers of Richmond, Virginia, who survived him, with a daughter Lelia (Mrs. E. R. Wardwell). At their home "Mill Streams," in Farmington, Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan welcomed their many friends in a setting graced by much of the art in which he was so keenly interested.

C. S. B.

SHEPARD POND

Shepard Pond was a son of Handel and Amelia Pond of Winchester, Massachusetts, where he was born on February 18, 1889. He went to Milton Academy and was graduated at Harvard in 1909 as of the Class of 1910. In the

Fall of 1909 he went with the banking house of Hayden, Stone & Company to learn the investment business, and he remained in their Boston office until the outbreak of the war when he was taken into service with the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps. For a time he was assigned to serve as aide and interpreter to visiting French officers. Fired with a desire to get to France, which he knew well from his travels, he went to the officers' school at Plattsburg, where he was made a captain and whence he was sent to teach musketry at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, farther from France than he had ever been before in his life.

After the war Pond was for a time in the New York offices of Hayden, Stone & Company, but he left them to join his brother, Clarence H. Pond, in the family business, the Ivers & Pond Piano Company, in 1923. Later he served as president and treasurer of the Poole Piano Company of Cambridge.

Mr. Pond always said that he expected numismatics to be the solace of his declining years. He made himself perhaps the American authority on the coins and medals of the French Revolution, and he was deeply interested in early American and Colonial coins. He published a number of monographs in *The Numismatist* and was a member of the board of governors of the American Numismatic Association, of the council of the American Numismatic Society, president of the Boston Numismatic Society, curator of coins of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a member of several foreign numismatic organizations. He was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in October, 1943, because of our interests in his monographs. We quickly learned to rely on him as an authority. The way in which he could identify a medal or a coin from the inaccurate description of a novice always amazed us. We commonly sought his advice and many of us have in the backs of our

minds the uncanceled memorandum, "Thank Shepard Pond." He died very suddenly at the Winchester Hospital on May 28, 1945. His funeral was attended by distinguished numismatists from far and near. He is survived by his wife, the former June Anne Thornton of Boston, and by a daughter, Susan Shepard Pond.

C. K. S.

JOHN MUNRO WOOLSEY

John Munro Woolsey was born at Aiken, South Carolina, on January 3, 1877, a son of William Walton and Katherine Buckingham (Convers) Woolsey. He came from an old Connecticut line which had sent members to Yale, where his father had studied in 1864 before becoming a cotton planter in South Carolina. John spent his boyhood at Aiken and at Englewood, New Jersey, where he attended a private school before being sent to Phillips Andover. Thence he went to Yale where he was a member of the Scroll and Key and president of the University Club. After graduation there he entered the Law School of Columbia University where he took his law degree in 1901, and where he taught equity during the academy year of 1905-06. He was always proud of the fact that he was one of the founders of the Columbia Law Review.

Immediately after graduation from law school Woolsey was admitted to the New York bar and entered the offices of Convers and Kirlin. He remained with this firm, becoming a partner in 1908, until he retired from private practice. In later years the firm did business under the names of Kirlin, Woolsey and Hickox, and Kirlin, Woolsey, Campbell, Hickox, and Keating. He was one of the recognized leaders in the field of admiralty law in America, and during the first

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