

vailed that the war would be ended in a few weeks, the regiment was filled before his company was accepted, but the call for 300,000 three years' men came and reënlisting for that term, the company went to Portsmouth and joined the Second regiment, of which he was senior captain at his death.



CAPT. LEONARD DROWN.

In person he was the beau ideal of a soldier—tall, erect, and with a military bearing which would distinguish him in a throng. A strict disciplinarian, of few words, but those were well chosen and to the point, and with eyes that would fairly blaze when aroused.

We need not dwell on the narrative of his service in the regiment. The record of the Second is a matter of history, and while he lived his best efforts were put forth to advance its fame.

With the exception of a brief visit at home in the early winter of 1862, he was with his command, sharing their toils and dangers and fulfilling the predictions of his friends as to his success in the field, and at the battles of Bull Run and Williamsburg establishing his reputation as one of the bravest officers of the regiment.

After the battle of Bull Run, in conversation with a friend, he intimated his chagrin at the defeat and expressed the wish that they might have a fair chance to retrieve the disasters of that day. "A fair field and no favors" was all he asked; a characteristic of the man.

He never realized his wish, for at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he fell before the victory, fighting bravely, and doubtless enraged at heart that a single division should bear the brunt of battle with the whole of Johnston's army, while thousands of comrades were at hand who might have supported them. General Hooker, in his report, says: "History will not be believed when it is told that my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades with arms in their hands. Nevertheless it is true."

Although fighting at fearful odds, it is certain that he showed no signs of fear; if their numbers were small, their valor was equal to the occasion. Charge after charge failed to break their lines, and so in the rage of battle he fell, leaving an honored name and a bright example to American citizens.

His body was sent home, and the citizens vied with each other in honoring his memory. He was buried May 20, 1862, by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, the Governor's Horse Guards doing escort duty, and his remains followed to the grave by the governor and council, city officials, and a vast concourse of citizens.

The sad experience was often repeated but we think no one who was present can forget the solemnity which prevailed all hearts as the first victim of the Secession War was brought home for burial.

## WILLIAM C. SPICER.

William Carpenter Spicer, son of Erastus E. and Sarah L. (Carpenter) Spicer, was born in Royalton, Vt., November 24, 1865, and was educated at the public schools of Waterbury, Vt. At the age of twenty years he went West, and was for one and a half years in the employ of the Capital City Malleable Iron Co., of Albany,



WILLIAM C. SPICER.

N. Y., as salesman for the states of Kansas and Missouri, making Topeka his headquarters. He came to Penacook November 8, 1888, and entered the drug store of J. Irving Hoyt as clerk, and held that position for seven years. In the fall of 1895 he purchased the drug store of C. H. Fowler, located at the north end of Granite block, and known for a generation as the old Rollins

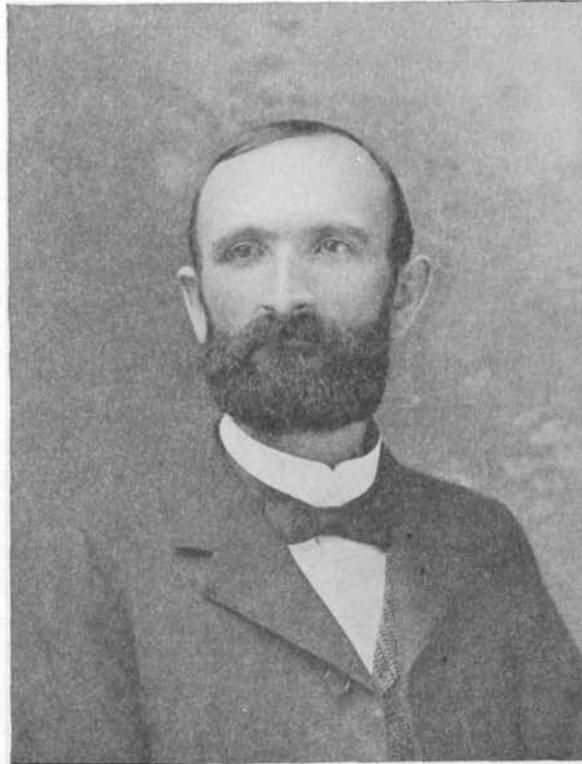
store. This store has been improved by Mr. Spicer in many ways since his purchase. He has put in a \$1,200 soda fountain, modern double deck show-cases, cash register, etc., to bring the establishment "up to date." He now carries one of the largest stocks of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, paints, oils, and varnishes in the state. In politics Mr. Spicer acts with the Republican party, and has served his ward as supervisor. At the organization of the Alexander Sanitarium Mr. Spicer became a large stockholder and director of the corporation. In Masonry he has attained to the 32d degree, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, Mount Horeb commandery, Edward A. Raymond consistory, and Aleppo Temple. Mr. Spicer was married to Millie Laws Henry, in September, 1895, and resides on South Main street at the junction of Pleasant street, having purchased the place of L. W. Everett, and, having repaired and refurnished it, he now has a desirable homestead. The family are attendants of the Baptist church.

## HORACE B. SHERBURNE.

The present postmaster of the village, Horace Bickford Sherburne, was born at Epsom, N. H., October 17, 1862. His parents were Captain James M. and Lucy C. (Bickford) Sherburne. His father died when Horace was five years old, leaving his family a farm and but little money, and as Horace was the oldest son he learned to work for himself and others at an early age. His school days in his native town were supplemented by a limited attendance at the Alton high school. At the age of nineteen he left farm work and became a clerk in a store at Epsom, where he remained until 1886, and then he moved to Penacook where he has since resided. On arrival he entered the store of Foote, Brown & Co., as clerk, retaining that position for six years, until stricken with a severe sickness which confined him to the house for a year or more, and left him with both arms so nearly paralyzed as to incapacitate him for any such work as he was before doing. Notwithstanding this severe affliction Mr. Sherburne took up his new life cheerfully and hopefully, first beginning work again as a book canvasser, at which he was quite successful. In 1895 he was appointed doorkeeper of the New Hampshire senate for two

years, and in April, 1897, he went into partnership with Willis G. Buxton, Esq., in the fire insurance business, succeeding to the interest of the late Isaac K. Gage; the new firm being styled Buxton & Sherburne.

In February, 1899, Mr. Sherburne was installed as postmaster of Penacook. He had at first Miss Hattie Tucker as one of his



HORACE B. SHERBURNE.

assistants, and at the present date has Mrs. Sherburne and his son for assistants. When this post-office was consolidated with the Concord office in June, 1900, Mr. Sherburne was continued as clerk-in-charge of the Penacook branch. Mr. Sherburne is an earnest Republican in politics, and has served his ward as supervisor. In religious belief he is a Freewill Baptist, but as there was no church of that denomination in the village he joined the Methodist church soon after his arrival in the village.

In April, 1884, Mr. Sherburne was married to Miss Eliza J. Holmes of Epsom, and they have one son, Ralph H. Sherburne, now employed as a clerk at the post-office.

## WM. S. KIMBALL.

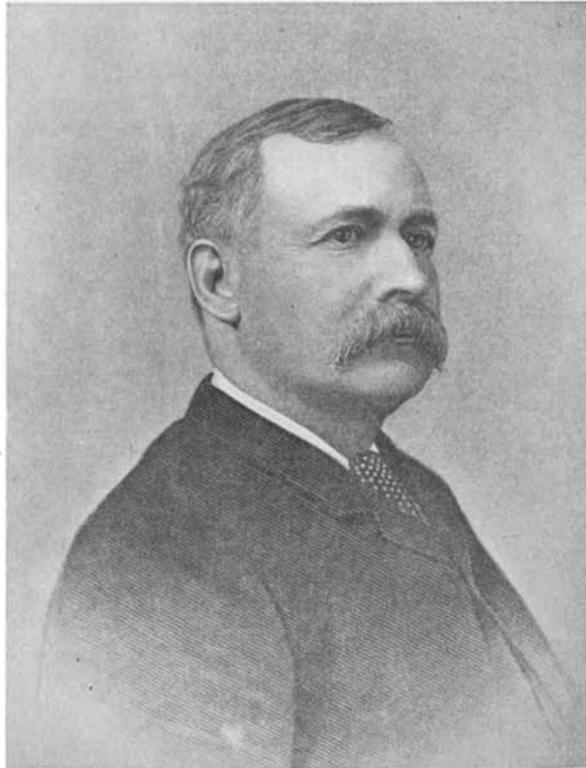
One of the boys born in Penacook, who in later years achieved distinction and became a millionaire, was William Smith Kimball, son of Col. Wm. Moody Kimball and Lucy Jane (Johnson) Kimball, his mother being one of the daughters of Reuben Johnson, the second landlord of the old tavern on the Boscawen side. He was born in the old Plummer house next east of the tavern, and received his early schooling in the little red schoolhouse on Queen street as well remembered by the writer. A few years later his father moved the family to Lawrence, Mass., where William attended the public schools. Later on he attended Prof. Hildreth's academy in Derry, and finally took a course of instruction at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., fitting himself for the profession of mechanical engineer. He then came to Concord and entered the machine shop of the Concord railroad, to learn the machinist's trade under the management of his cousin, Hon. B. A. Kimball.

After completing his term at Concord he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was married Oct. 7, 1858, to Miss Marion Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Rufus Keeler of Rochester, which city was his home during the remainder of his life. During the war his skill and knowledge were utilized in the navy department, as he served as master mechanic of the naval machine shop at Port Royal, S. C.

On his return from the war he established the firm of W. S. Kimball & Co., tobacco manufacturers. His energy, enterprise, and marked executive ability soon made the establishment one of the most extensive in that line in the United States, while its productions became celebrated all over America and in foreign countries also. Mr. Kimball soon acquired wealth and he built one of the finest homesteads in the whole state, which he embellished with fine paintings, rare books, and works of art. He also placed in his mansion a church organ of great power and brilliancy, having 2,350 pipes, made by the celebrated Roosevelt of New York.

His extensive grounds and floral gardens were famed throughout the country.

In financial circles he held an eminent position. He was an officer in numerous corporations including that of director in the Commercial National bank; president of the city hospital; president of the Post Express Printing company; president of the



WILLIAM S. KIMBALL.

Industrial school; vice-president of the Security Trust company; vice-president of the American Tobacco company, and trustee in the Rochester Savings bank.

In civil affairs he had no aspirations for preferment, and often declined being a candidate for political office. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. Of commanding figure and fine personal presence, generous and public-spirited, he merited and received the respect and esteem of a very wide circle of friends. His first

wife having died he married, second, Miss Laura Page, daughter of David Mitchell of Rochester. By his first wife he had one son, Harold Chandler, and by his second wife a daughter, Cecilia, and a son, Ernest. Mr. Kimball died at Virginia Beach, Va., March 25, 1895.

## BENJAMIN AMES KIMBALL.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. CHARLES R. CORNING.]

The second son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, Benjamin Ames Kimball, was born in Boscawen, August 22, 1833. The house in which his parents were living at the time stood east of what in those days was known as the "Johnson tavern," but which since then for more than a generation has been familiarly known as "Bonney's." After Mr. Kimball, senior's, death, the following year, his widow and her little family moved to the Mill house situated on the highway leading from Concord to Boscawen, being the first house north of the bridge in Penacook on the left as one ascends the hill. A few years later Mrs. Kimball moved to the Deacon Cogswell house on Boscawen Plain opposite the Congregational meeting-house. Here the boy went to the "Gulf school," and at the same time received, along with his elementary learning, vivid impressions of the little world about him. A lively impression of the period was furnished by the famous Harrison and Tyler campaign of 1840, when down the dusty road rumbled a typical log cabin, one day, drawn by eight oxen. Concord was to be the scene of a grand Whig demonstration, whither wended thousands of earnest men from all parts of the state. The magnet of the great meeting, however, was the log cabin that rolled over Boscawen Plain on its way from Franklin to the capital. All the town turned out to see the sight, for, standing in the doorway of the cabin, was no less distinguished a personage than Daniel Webster. The boy of seven years remembered with great distinctness the event of that day. As the people crowded around the float Mr. Webster cordially shook their hands, and made a brief speech. He also invited his friends to take a drink of hard cider, of which there was a plentiful stock in the barrels ranged alongside the cabin walls. Here, too, the boy first caught sight of his friend of later years, George W. Nesmith, who on that occasion was acting as keeper of the spigots.

Another youthful impression was that of the celebrated comet of 1842, whose streamers lighted the earth for a considerable period, and caused an intense excitement throughout the land. Subsequently, while a student at Dartmouth, Mr. Kimball spent many pleasurable hours in figuring out the course of the celestial visitor which he had beheld in his boyhood.

In 1845, John, his elder brother, having settled at Lowell, made a home for Mrs. Kimball and her son. There the youth went to the public schools, and formed an attachment for his teachers which has never weakened. It was in the railroad yard at Lowell that the taste for locomotives and mechanics began manifesting itself, and many were the rides in the engine enjoyed at that time. It was before the days of protecting cabs, consequently the kindly engineer used to strap his youthful assistant to a seat in order to ensure his safety.

In 1847 the family moved to Lawrence, where John Kimball became connected with the Essex company as mill builder, and where Benjamin A., after a brief turn at private tuition, soon found himself at work in the same corporation as a helper. Mr. Kimball looks back on that experience as the occasion that brought to him the first dollars he ever earned.

At last the mother and her sons were to have a permanent home, for in 1849 the family came to Concord. Here Mr. Kimball began earnestly his education, attending the old High school, then kept by Master Mason, and at the same time allowing his innate taste for enginery to have full play. The circumstance that his brother John was master mechanic of the Concord railroad had, perhaps, more or less to do with the young man's experience with locomotives.

After a year in the High school it was determined that Benjamin should be fitted for the Chandler Scientific school, a department of Dartmouth college, then about to be opened at Hanover, therefore he went to Derry, where he entered a preparatory school kept by Professor Hildreth. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Kimball presented himself for admission to the Scientific school, and was duly examined by James W. Patterson, who was at that time a professor in the college.

As the Chandler school had just been organized with Prof. John

C. Woodman at its head, Mr. Kimball and his classmates had the honor of making the first graduating class to receive the new degrees of Bachelor of Science. He was graduated on the 27th of July, 1854, and three days later had entered the Concord railroad service as a machinist and draughtsman.

In this position Mr. Kimball brought into action both study and practice, designing the well-remembered engine "Tahanto," and so proving his abilities that in January, 1858, he succeeded his brother John as master mechanic, a fairly responsible office for a man twenty-five years of age. Within a twelvemonth another promotion came, making him superintendent of the locomotive department. In this position he remained until 1865, when he left the railroad to form a partnership with Theodore H. Ford in the foundry business. This firm continued for many years, or until the decease of Mr. Ford in 1892, when Mr. Kimball retired, but the old firm name still continues in the business connection formed by the sons of the original members, Jerome Ford and Henry A. Kimball. At the present time this business, largely developed and extended, is one of Concord's leading industries. Notwithstanding Mr. Kimball's retirement from the railroad, he never really severed his relations with the corporation, for there always remained certain business connections springing out of old business associations. But circumstances were so as to force Mr. Kimball to the front, and make him a prominent figure in the railroad history of the state. If a man was ever well fitted and trained, both by experience and application, to grapple with the complex questions of modern railway management, such a man was Mr. Kimball. Although he had long been a stockholder in the Concord road, he had never given particular attention to the affairs of the corporation up to the time he succeeded to the vacancy in the board of directors caused by the death of ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns. This was in January, 1879. From that day no man has worked harder or more persistently to promote and conserve the vital interests of the corporation. For fifteen years the domain of the old Concord road was the constant battle ground of foreign and domestic rivalry, and during that period Mr. Kimball bore on his shoulders more, far more, than his share of the burdens. Upon his strength and

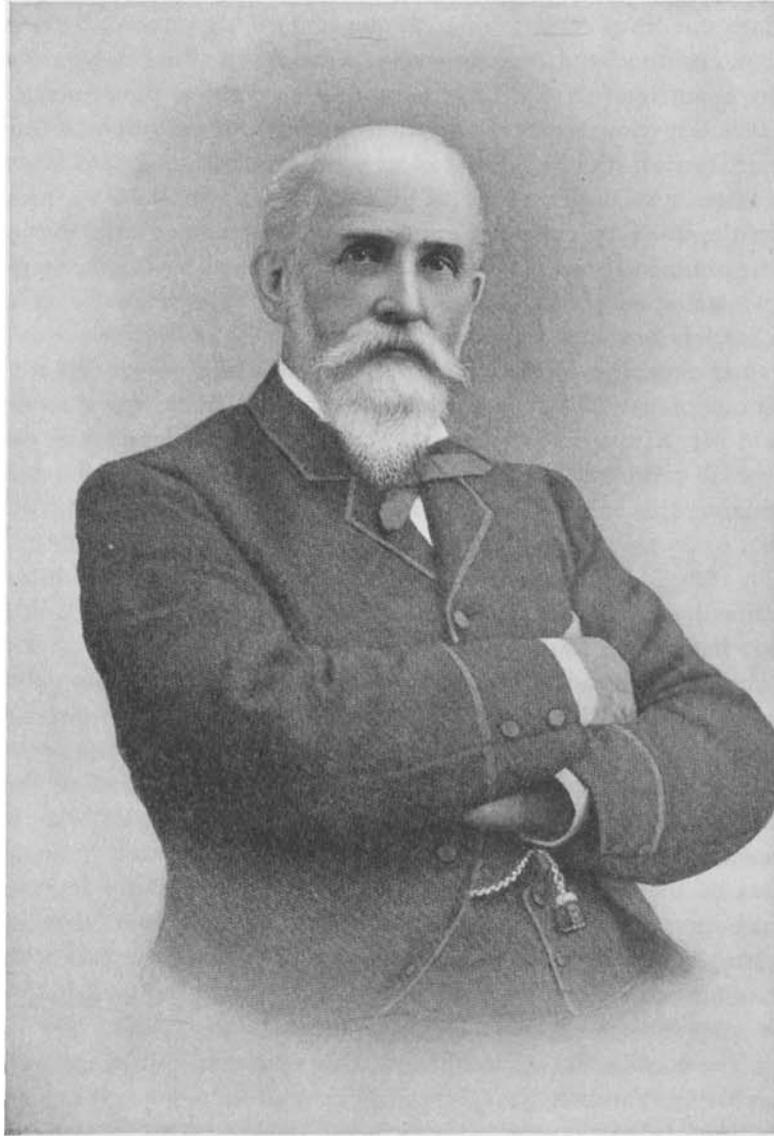
judgment has centred the policy of the great company with its varied and important interests, and it is well known that, had his advice been heeded, the Concord road would be to-day the parent railroad corporation of New Hampshire. To relate the records and the business diplomacy of the decade and a half would furnish a chapter of state history at once interesting and important.

But the affairs pertaining to railroads, absorbing as they have proved to be, have not marked the limits of Mr. Kimball's business energies. In banking he has long been interested and to it he has devoted a large part of his time. From 1874 to 1877 he was president of the Concord Savings bank, an institution whose unfortunate history is well remembered in Merrimack county, and in the work of reëstablishing its standing, Mr. Kimball came near sacrificing his health. As it was his physician ordered him to Europe for absolute rest, and he spent a year abroad with his wife and son, returning home with mind and body refreshed and restored. At the organizing of the Mechanicks National bank Mr. Kimball became a director and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Josiah Minot in 1891.

However, it would be a long narrative to enumerate Mr. Kimball's trusteeships and directorships in New Hampshire railroads, banks, and industrial companies, but it may be justly said that in the number and extent of his trusts, he is exceeded by no citizen in the state.

In the concerns of Concord, he takes deep interest and his advice and aid are often sought. When the project of introducing water from Lake Penacook was first discussed, he manifested an interest that led to his appointment as one of the water commissioners, an office which he held several years, serving meanwhile as chairman of the board and continuing until the system was an assured success.

Naturally enough the characteristics that have brought success in a business point of view could hardly remain dormant amid the grave public questions of the time, therefore Mr. Kimball has long been a prominent figure in politics. From his youth he has never swerved in his support of the party that declared for freedom and national integrity; he has remained a staunch adherent to the poli-



*B. A. Kimball*

cies of the Republican party, yet his party rewards have been singularly modest. One term in the legislature, 1870, twice a member of constitutional conventions, 1876 and 1889, and one term as state councilor (1887-1889), comprise his political preferments.

This last named office, held during the administration of Governor Currier, brought duties of an agreeable nature, appealing to his tastes and business habits. His term was marked by more than the ordinary councilor routine inasmuch as the time proved to be of unusual civic importance. As chairman having in charge the installation of the Webster statue and the ceremonies at its dedication he found free scope for the exercise of his social qualities and executive abilities, for the occasion, it will be remembered, was one of national reputation. Governor Currier again recognized Mr. Kimball's fitness for such duties by appointing him delegate to represent New Hampshire at the centennial commemoration of the constitutional convention of 1787 held at Philadelphia.

In 1880 Mr. Kimball attended the famous Chicago Republican National convention as alternate of William E. Chandler, and in 1892 he went to Minneapolis as a delegate at large.

Perhaps the most conspicuous and the most enduring public service rendered by Mr. Kimball has been his work on the state library building. Although but one of a commission composed of men peculiarly gifted and qualified, his thorough, lifelong experience in practical building together with a keen sense of architectural beauty and propriety attracted to him more than his share of the undertaking, a burden, however, cheerfully accepted and borne. Aside from this work, Mr. Kimball has certainly accomplished other appreciated works in the construction of the beautiful railway station, and in the planning and establishing of the splendid system of company shops at the south end.

There is still another work somewhat of a semi-public nature in which Mr. Kimball has given and is continuing to give a full measure of devotion for to him it is essentially a work of love and pride. Under the terms of Abiel Chandler's will, the management of the scientific school founded by him at Hanover was conferred on two visitors and it was further arranged that in case of a vacancy occurring the remaining visitor had the power to nomi-

nate his associate. In accordance with this provision the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Charles F. Choate of Boston was immediately filled by Jeremiah Smith, the remaining visitor by the nomination of Mr. Kimball. This took place in 1893. Within a twelvemonth, however, a vacancy occurred in the membership of the college trustees by the decease of ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott, whereupon the board at once elected Mr. Kimball to succeed him. It so happened that this trusteeship was almost coincident with the accession of the Rev. William J. Tucker to the presidency of Dartmouth. It all took place just at the time when the affairs of the college assumed a new energy and direction, and it is not overstating the truth to say that the conjunction of Dr. Tucker and Mr. Kimball at the time and in the existing circumstances was of inestimable value to Dartmouth. In a word it was the beginning of the new Dartmouth. Dr. Tucker's clear vision revealed the great necessities of the college, while his strong mind began to form liberal and comprehensive plans for its improvement and growth.

It was a labor of vast undertakings, inasmuch as the proposed plans involved not only the augmentation and expansion of the curriculum but the erection, practically, of the physical or material forces incident to the college changes. Assigned to the committees on finance and buildings and improvements, Mr. Kimball entered at once on his appointed task. From that moment Dr. Tucker has had a stout and helpful supporter in Mr. Kimball, one that has stood ready at all times to do his utmost in the splendid work of college transformation. How vast and comprehensive the material changes have been can only be realized by one who knew Dartmouth as it was prior to Dr. Tucker's coming to Hanover. To that person the changes and improvements, the architectural progress described in the rows of stately buildings and in building promises yet to be carried out, suggests resources little suspected a decade ago. The great work of progressive construction is proceeding systematically, not to pause until the campus of ancient Dartmouth is flanked with college structures beautiful and inviting and in all respects befitting the new college.

There is one part of new Dartmouth particularly associated with Mr. Kimball's name, and that is the modern and comprehen-

sive central plant for heating the widely separated buildings belonging to the college. Over the problems involved in the undertaking Mr. Kimball brought to bear the experiences of a lifetime, measuring successive steps with the greatest care, and working out in the end one of the completest and most successful systems of the central heating plant anywhere to be found.

In another matter Mr. Kimball has worked with Dr. Tucker to bring about a result of transcendent importance to the college, a result having to do with the relations subsisting between the college itself and the Chandler Scientific school. When that school was organized it was recognized as a separate and independent department of the college having its own foundation and its own officials. In course of time, however, an increasing inconsistency of purpose was manifested in the school which finally led to an exhaustive study of the conditions by the two visitors, Mr. Kimball and Judge John Hopkins, who set forth their views in a report which became the basis upon which a reorganization was soon effected. This departure from the old methods has been productive of great good to the Chandler department and to the college as well, for by it a double plant has been averted and a duplication of studies has been avoided. What, in days gone by, was distinctly known as the Chandler school has now become a regular college department with scientific courses parallel with the other courses, and with all the students classified together under one faculty. In a word, the Chandler school has become merged in Dartmouth college. In his active participation in the creation of modern Dartmouth Mr. Kimball has achieved a reputation for usefulness and thoroughness of endeavor which will always keep his name prominent among the names of those who have given their best to the service of their alma mater.

Mr. Kimball has reached that stage in life when a certain amount of leisure is desirable. His Concord residence, one of the most beautiful and well arranged in the state, contains many works of art, comprising particularly choice paintings collected during journeys to Europe. For many summers Mr. Kimball and his family lived at his cottage at Straw's Point, but in the late eighties he happened to go on Locke's Hill, so called, in Gilford, a bold and impressive promontory rising over Winnepesaukee,

and was straightway fascinated and attracted by the superb location. The consequence was that he bought the promontory and erected thereon a substantial summer residence. There he finds relief from the worries of the day in the magnificent landscape of scenery unsurpassed, of lake, and distant mountain peaks.

In the affairs of the New Hampshire Historical society his interest is marked, and from 1894 to 1897 he filled the chair as president.

Mr. Kimball and his family are attendants at the South Congregational church. In the affairs of this society Mr. Kimball bears a prominent part, and he has been one of the generous contributors.

On the 19th of January, 1861, Mr. Kimball and Miss Myra Tilton Elliott, daughter of Ira and Rhoda Ames Elliott of Sanbornton Bridge, were married at the home of Miss Elliott's step-father, Labon Morrill, in Canterbury.

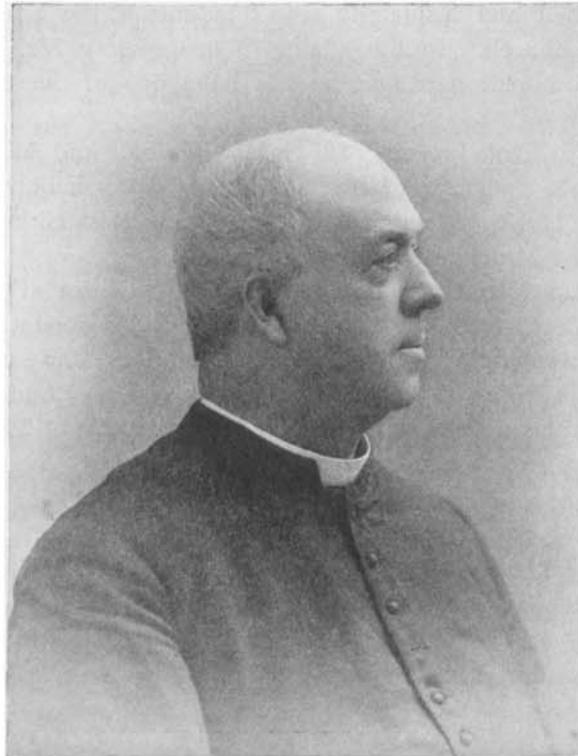
Henry Ames Kimball, their only child, was born at Concord on the 19th of October, 1864. He received his education in private schools and from the instruction of tutors, studying subsequently in Europe and completing his course at London, England, where the degree of "Fellow of the Society of Literature, Science, and Art" was conferred upon him.

#### FATHER BARRY.

The Very Reverend John E. Barry, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Hampshire, was born and educated in Maine, and came to Concord in October, 1865, shortly after his ordination as a priest. His mission at Concord included Penacook, and he continued in charge of the Penacook congregation until 1880. At the date of beginning his labors in the village, he found the Catholic congregation worshipping in the Pantheon hall, and in less than two years they had by his advice purchased a church building and fitted it up for their services.

Under Father Barry's fostering care the Catholic church had a wonderful growth in numbers and in faith. He established a Sunday-school which was attended by every Catholic child in the village, a record probably unequalled by any other denomination in the village. This school maintained a well-selected library of wholesome reading, and was used freely by the members.

Perhaps his most notable work in connection with this congregation was his establishment of the Catholic Total Abstinence society, in January, 1872, to which nearly every person in his congregation belonged for several years while Father Barry was in charge. This was truly a great benefit to the village, and the effect of that movement is still apparent.



VERY REV. JOHN E. BARRY.

For thirty-five years Father Barry was a large factor in the religious life of the city of Concord. His own church he wonderfully upbuilt and strengthened, and of Catholicism in New Hampshire he was a main pillar. Yet he never antagonized men of other creeds, and never engaged in religious controversy with other denominations. Father Barry's character was so pure and noble that he was respected and loved by the whole community. To

meet Father Barry was a pleasure and inspiration, and his greeting was a benediction. His tragic death on November 14, 1900, at New York city, was a terrible shock to the people of Concord, and the sorrow and grief were shared by every one. In every pulpit in the city his death was referred to on the following Sunday, and fitting eulogies pronounced in many of the churches. The universal feeling of loss expressed by citizens of all ages and conditions could not have been inspired by any but a truly good, kind, and wise man.

“ His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that  
Nature might stand up and say to all the world, ‘ This was a man ’ ”

## CEPHAS H. FOWLER.

Cephas Hallock Fowler, son of Staunton Prentiss and Jane Ann (Hallock) Fowler, was born August 26, 1842, at Webster, N. H. He attended the town schools at Webster, and later on completed his schooling at the Elmwood Institute at Boscawen.

On attaining his majority he came to Penacook and was first employed in the grocery store of Horace Abbott, remaining there until the death of Mr. Abbott in 1865. He next formed a partnership with Hale Chadwick and carried on the dry goods business for one year. In 1866 Mr. Fowler went into partnership with the late J. S. Rollins, in the drug store at the corner of Main and East Canal streets, continuing with him until 1875, when he purchased Mr. Rollins's interest in the business, and conducted the business alone until 1895, when he sold out to W. C. Spicer, making a term of nearly thirty years' work in the same store. Mr. Fowler then moved to Bristol, N. H., where in company with Mr. Weymouth he engaged in business in a country store. He remained at Bristol about three years, and then returned to Penacook and purchased the drug store in Exchange block, where he is still in business.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Fowler was married to Clara H., daughter of the late J. S. Rollins, and by her has two sons, Clarence R., born April 1, 1883, and Wyman H., born February 3, 1885, both being now students at the Concord high school.

Mr. Fowler has a fine residence on the corner of Merrimac and Cross streets, which was built by his father-in-law, J. S.

Rollins. In 1890 Mr. Fowler built a substantial cottage at Union Bluff, York Beach, Me., which is occupied by his family during the summer months.

The family are Congregationalists, and Mr. Fowler is a Repub-



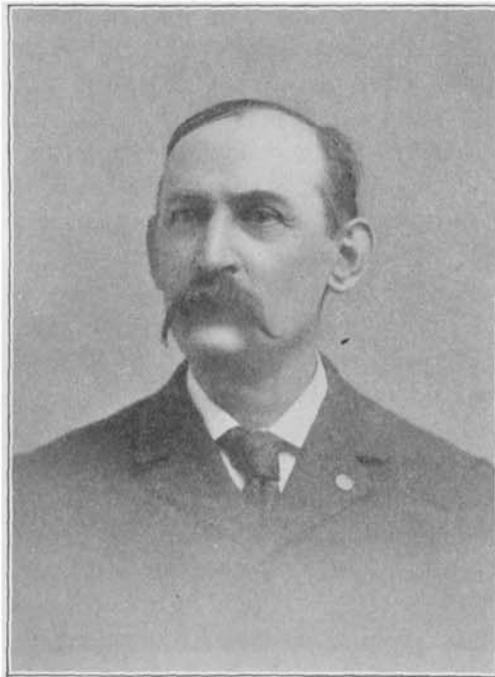
CEPHAS H. FOWLER.

lican in politics. He has served his ward as a member of the city council. He has been a member of Horace Chase lodge of Free Masons for many years.

SERGT. SAMUEL N. BROWN.

Samuel Newton Brown, son of John Sullivan and Sophia C. (Drown) Brown, was born at Penacook, in the house now owned by Mrs. Polly R. Mann, on July 17, 1844. He attended the village schools until he was fifteen years old, and then entered the New London Literary and Scientific institution, from which he graduated in 1862. Instead of taking a contemplated college course, he enlisted October 10, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Co. D,

Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with that regiment in the terrible Port Hudson campaign, returning to Concord with the regiment and being mustered out August 20, 1863. After remaining at home one year he reënlisted September 9, 1864, in Co. B, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, that being the regiment in which his older brother William was serving as major. On November 1, 1864, he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, in which position he served until the regiment was mustered out, June 10, 1865, at the close of the war.



SAMUEL N. BROWN.

After the war Mr. Brown was engaged for several years with his father in the management of the Penacook mill, where he obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacture of cotton cloth.

Some years later, about 1885, Mr. Brown was engaged to take charge of a cotton mill at Memphis, Tenn. On the retirement of his father in 1889, Mr. Brown was appointed agent of the Penacook mill, which he managed for two years.

Previous to 1889 Mr. Brown spent a year or two in traveling for a Boston firm, selling machinery. In 1892 Mr. Brown was elected register of deeds for Merrimack county and has held the office continuously to the present date. He has also served as moderator at the ward meetings for the past eight years.

Mr. Brown is a prominent member of Horace Chase lodge, and occupied the master's chair in 1871 and 1872.

In politics he has affiliated with the Republicans since attaining his majority. He was one of the original members of the Union club, in which he has served as secretary.

Mr. Brown was one of the original members of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R., having been mustered in on May 12, 1875. He was the first adjutant of the post and has served as such officer many years and is still at that place. He has been commander of that post; a member of the council of administration; assistant adjutant-general, department of New Hampshire; delegate from New Hampshire to the national encampment; and in 1895 was a member of the national council of administration, and one of its executive committee.

On December 3, 1867, Mr. Brown was married to Lucy P. Kilburn, and by her has one daughter, Alice Frances, who resides with her parents at the homestead on Elm street.

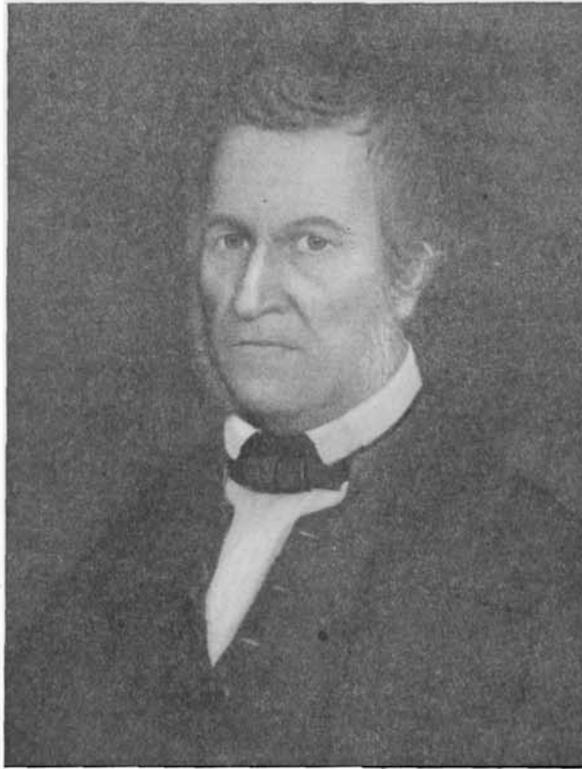
#### REUBEN JOHNSON.

[CONTRIBUTED BY MISS LUCY K. GAGE.]

Reuben Johnson, son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Abbott) Johnson, was born in Concord, N. H., January 12, 1789, and was one of a family of twelve children. In 1811 he married Judith Hall, daughter of Capt. John Chandler, and lived at West Concord for a time, where he carried on the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business. In 1818 he moved to Penacook and succeeded his father-in-law, Captain Chandler, as landlord of the hotel which is now known as the Penacook House, owned and managed at the present time by Hannibal Bonney.

In 1843 Mrs. Johnson died, and his health failing soon afterwards, he left the hotel and moved into what is now the second house south of the hotel, living there for a time, and finally moving into the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Isaac K. Gage.

There he died March 16, 1852, aged about 63 years and 2 months, and was buried in River View cemetery at Boscawen Plain beside his wife. Mr. Johnson was fond of music and purchased the first piano brought into the village; his youngest daughter, Mary, was an excellent player on that instrument, and the same piano is still at the Gage homestead. In 1836 Mr. Johnson built the store



REUBEN JOHNSON.

which stands nearly opposite the Penacook House, and is now occupied by Sanborn Brothers. For a time his son, Luther G. Johnson, and his son-in-law, Isaac K. Gage, carried on business there under the firm name of Johnson & Gage; and it was at this store where the Fisherville post-office was first located, Mr. Luther G. Johnson being the first postmaster. The land on which the

Congregational church now stands was given by Reuben Johnson to the Christian denomination, and the church was built and occupied by that denomination for several years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born eleven children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being Lucy J., who married William Moody Kimball, and died in Minnesota, April 19, 1899; Luther G., who married Cornelia E. Morrill of Canterbury, died August 12, 1897; Clarissa, who married John C. Smith of Salisbury, died October 1, 1893; Susan G., who married Isaac K. Gage; John C., who married Anna C. Tilton of Sanbornton, died in January, 1899; Charlotte, who married S. D. Hubbard, died February 9, 1852; and Mary N., who married William B. Cogswell, died July 28, 1877.

COL. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

William Palmer Chandler, son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, and grandson of John Chandler, the first landlord of the old tavern, was born in the house next east of the old tavern, on October 27, 1820. His early schooling was at the town schools, and later he attended the academies at Salisbury, New London, and Pembroke, fitting himself for the profession of civil engineer. While a young man he moved to Illinois, settling in Danville, where he began his work as civil engineer. While there he was the first to begin the development of the coal mines, which have later become very extensive. In July, 1861, he entered the service of the United States as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in March, 1862, took command of the regiment, continuing in that position until the regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1864. He took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was with General Sherman in the notable march "from Atlanta to the sea." Colonel Chandler was a notable officer whose services were known and appreciated by the men of his command, which is shown by the fact that he received a valuable sword bearing this inscription: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. W. P. Chandler by the enlisted men of the 35th Regt., Ills. Infantry, April, 1863. Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary

Ridge, Rockyface, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochee River, and Atlanta." In the following year he received a second sword inscribed as follows: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Chandler by the Soldiers' Friend Society of Danville, Ills., August, 1864, in acknowledgment of distinguished services." This last sword is now in possession of Colonel Chandler's nephew



COL. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

and namesake, William P. Chandler of Penacook. Colonel Chandler was taken prisoner twice during the war. During President Grant's administration Colonel Chandler was appointed surveyor-general of Idaho territory, and resided in Boise City while holding that office. His last years were spent at Danville, Ill., where he died June 13, 1898.

Before going West Mr. Chandler married Sarah E. Kimball of

Orange, N. H. He was a member of the West Concord Congregational church, and after removal to the West he served as elder of the Presbyterian church at Danville, Ill. Colonel Chandler was a man of good abilities, of unblemished character, and a worthy and patriotic successor of a long line of military ancestors, who for five generations before him were officers in the militia or in the regular army.

#### THE BROWN FAMILY.

According to tradition, the Browns of Penacook are descendants of Peter Brown, who came from England in the *Mayflower*, land-



DEA. DAVID BROWN.



DEA. HENRY H. BROWN.

ing at Plymouth, Mass., December 22, 1620. The oldest of the family that came to Penacook was Dea. David Brown, son of John, born in 1745, and grandson of William, born about 1700; both of these ancestors resided at Seekonk, Mass. William had eleven children, and John had thirteen.

Dea. David Brown, born in 1779, married Eunice Hill Hayes, and had a family of ten children. He came to Penacook in 1845, and occupied the house now owned by John H. Moore; being a mason by trade, he did some work on the walls of the Penacook mill, which was built in 1846, though he was then sixty-two years old. He died July 18, 1847.

The second generation in Penacook is represented by Dea. Henry H. Brown, oldest son of Dea. David, born June 17, 1805, and died in September, 1873. See biographical notes for further information.



D. ARTHUR BROWN.



HENRY A. BROWN.



ROBERT A. BROWN.

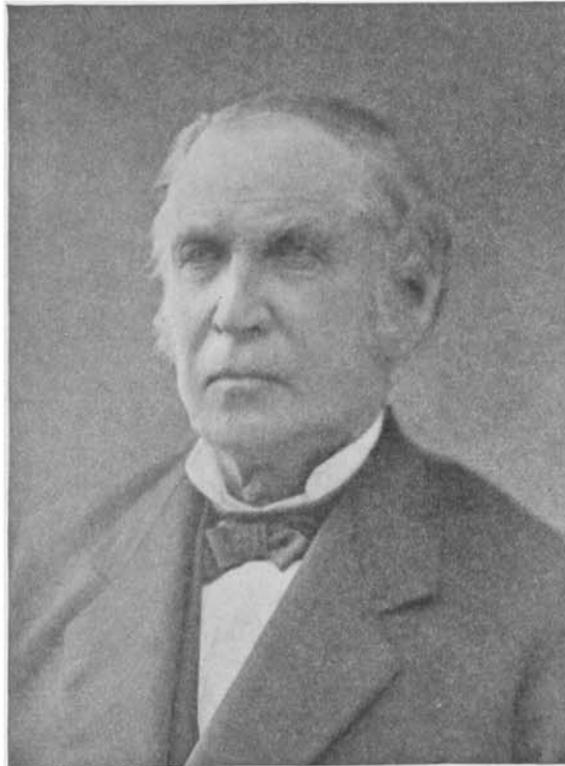
The third generation is represented by D. Arthur Brown, second son of Dea. Henry H., born May 14, 1839, now treasurer of the Concord Axle Co.

The fourth generation is represented by Henry Arthur Brown, born February 7, 1868, only son of D. Arthur, now employed as assistant superintendent of the Concord Axle Co.

And the fifth generation is represented by Robert Arthur Brown, born August 9, 1895, only son of Henry Arthur Brown.

ABIAL R. CHANDLER.

Abial Rolfe Chandler, oldest son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, was born at Penacook, on the Boscawen side of the



ABIAL R. CHANDLER.

river, Aug. 25, 1805, and received his education in the town schools and at Boscawen academy. He was a farmer by occupation, and early developed a talent for public business and affairs; school matters received much of his care, and in 1848 he was chairman of the committee that built the new brick schoolhouse.

In town affairs he was a leading citizen, serving on the board of selectmen in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1848, 1849. He was also chosen as representative to the New Hampshire legislature in the years 1843, 1844, and 1849. He married Eliza J. Morrison of Boscawen. In 1852 he gave up his interests in Penacook and moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he entered the employ of the Essex company, taking charge of their locks and canals. After being away nearly fifteen years Mr. Chandler had not ceased to feel an interest in his native place, and when the Fisherville Library Association was formed he sent a contribution of one hundred dollars for the purchase of books.

## D. ARTHUR BROWN.

David Arthur Brown, second son of Henry H. and Mary Ann (Daggett) Brown, was born at Attleboro, Mass., May 14, 1839. On the paternal side he is a descendant, in the eighth or ninth generation, from Peter Brown, who came from England in the *Mayflower*, and landed at Plymouth, December 22, 1620. On the maternal side he is a descendant, in the ninth generation, from John Doggett or Daggett, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. The history of the family in England and Ireland goes back to John Doget, a taverner, born in London in 1240. The family came to Penacook in 1843 where Mr. Brown has resided to the present date. He first attended school on Queen street on the Boscawen side, and later at the schoolhouse on Rolfe street, and in the white schoolhouse, where the present brick schoolhouse stands. In 1854 he entered the New London Literary and Scientific institution, remaining there about two years. He next went to Concord as an apprentice in the piano factory of Liscom, Dearborn & Co., but as the opportunity for learning the trade was not encouraging he remained but one year, then returned home and after one year more at New London was employed in the repair department of the Penacook mill until 1861. He enlisted on August 9, 1861, for three years, in the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service on the 26th of the same month, as a first-class musician, and in November, 1861, was commissioned by the governor of New Hampshire as second band leader. He went

with the Third regiment, first to the rendezvous of the Sherman expedition on Long Island, N. Y., from which place the regiment was ordered in haste, September 14, to the defense of Washington, where they went into camp east of the capitol, near the Congressional cemetery. While there he twice saw President Lincoln, and also saw General Winfield Scott, who was about retiring from command of the army. President Lincoln visited the regiment at dress parade September 19. The next movement of the regiment was to Annapolis, Md., on October 4, where they remained until October 21, then embarked on the steamer *Atlantic* and sailed to Hampton Roads, the rendezvous of the vessels of the Sherman expedition. Leaving Hampton October 29, the expedition, consisting of over one hundred vessels, sailed for Port Royal, S. C., arriving at the entrance of the harbor November 4 and landing on the island of Hilton Head, November 9, going into camp in a large cotton field. The regiment remained on Hilton Head without any engagement with the enemy until April 4, 1862, but on March 7 a part of the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson made a reconnoissance up the Savannah river to Elba island and to Bluffton-on-the-Main, on which occasion Mr. Brown volunteered to carry a musket in the ranks, and was absent from camp five days. From Hilton Head the regiment moved to Edisto island, thence across Johns island to James island, where on June 16, the regiment had their first serious engagement at the battle of Secessionville. The regiment went into the fight with 26 officers and 597 men, of whom 104 were killed and wounded. Mr. Brown with other band men was on the battle-field removing the wounded men on stretchers, and afterward serving in the hospital taking care of the wounded men, which was the most trying experience of his whole army life. The regiment returned to Hilton Head island in July, and the band was discharged by order of the war department, being mustered out of service August 31, 1862. Shortly after his return from the army Mr. Brown fitted up a repair shop at the Contoocook mill, and took charge of the repairs for that corporation. In the spring of 1864 he went into business in the firm of A. B. Winn & Co., taking the L. & A. H. Drown machine shop, and doing a general machine jobbing business, also manufacturing a few wagon axles. One

year later, after the death of A. B. Winn, the style of the firm was changed to D. Arthur Brown & Co., and Mr. Brown, as manager, devoted his attention largely to building up a business in the manufacture of Concord wagon axles. By manufacturing superior goods, and by judicious advertising, Mr. Brown soon began to build up the business; and from supplying the local market soon extended the sales to the cities of New England, and with additions to the buildings, machinery, and men employed, was enabled to open up a trade with the larger cities of the middle West—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland, and elsewhere.

Mr. Brown also gave early attention to the trade of the Pacific coast, in which locality he has maintained an increasing trade to the present time. In 1880 a corporation was formed called the Concord Axle Co., of which Mr. Brown has been treasurer and general manager from that date. The process of manufacture of wagon and carriage axles has been completely changed two or three times under Mr. Brown's direction, so that the goods might be produced more rapidly and at less cost. This business has been maintained in spite of sharp competition of the factories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere; and though Mr. Brown was the first to advertise and sell Concord axles, now all the factories in the country manufacture Concord axles, at competing prices. As early as 1870 Mr. Brown designed a trademark to designate all axles manufactured at these works, which has been so well known throughout the country that three other large factories have pirated the trademark of the genuine Concord axles. The Concord Axle Works of to-day are complete in all departments, with the best machinery and most approved processes of manufacture, having a production of eight hundred tons of axles per year, which are marketed nearly all over the world. This company has a branch office in San Francisco, a special selling agent in Australia, and is sending axles to England, South America, Cuba, South Africa, and elsewhere. The Concord Axle Co. gives employment to about eighty hands, and distributes some \$45,000 per year in wages, so that it has grown to be quite an important factor in the life of the village, and as this has been brought about largely by the efforts of Mr. Brown, he may, perhaps, feel that his life-work has been helpful to the community. In early life

Mr. Brown joined the Baptist church, and has continued his membership to the present date; he began singing in the choir while a boy, and was a member for some twenty years. He was one of the original members of the Sunday-school, and is still a regular attendant, having been a teacher of a class of men for many years. He served a long term as clerk of the society, and is now a trustee of the church and chairman of the music committee. Mr. Brown was a charter member and first junior vice commander of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R., and has been a working member of that organization, serving in various positions, and for the last few years as quartermaster. He has been a representative to the department encampment for many years; an aide on the staff of the national commander-in-chief during three administrations; also twice appointed a member of the national council of administration.

Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the Third Regiment Veteran association; raised the funds for building their house at The Weirs, N. H., and superintended its construction, and served as secretary and treasurer of the organization since 1885. From 1858 to 1878 Mr. Brown was much interested in band music; chosen leader of the Fisherville Cornet band in 1858, he continued with that organization until he entered the army in 1861; served in the Third Regiment band as second leader; and after his return from the army assisted in organizing Brown's band, of which he was leader and manager until the dissolution in 1878. This band, which was for several years the finest military band in the state, accompanied the Amoskeag Veterans to the Centennial fair at Philadelphia in 1876, also went to the Bennington (Vt.) centennial with the governor and legislature, and furnished music for many notable events.

Mr. Brown is a member of the New Hampshire club of Boston; of the New England Iron and Hardware association of Boston; the National Carriage Builders' association; also of several local interests.

Mr. Brown was made a Mason in 1861, taking the degrees in Horace Chase lodge at Penacook, and later on became a member of Trinity chapter and Mt. Horeb commandery of Knights Templar; in the latter body he has held the position of bugler for many years.



RESIDENCE OF D. ARTHUR BROWN.

On December 23, 1864, Mr. Brown was married to Susan Malvina Follansbee, by whom he has one son, Henry Arthur Brown, born February 8, 1868, now employed as assistant superintendent at the Concord Axle Works, and residing with his parents at the homestead on Elm street.

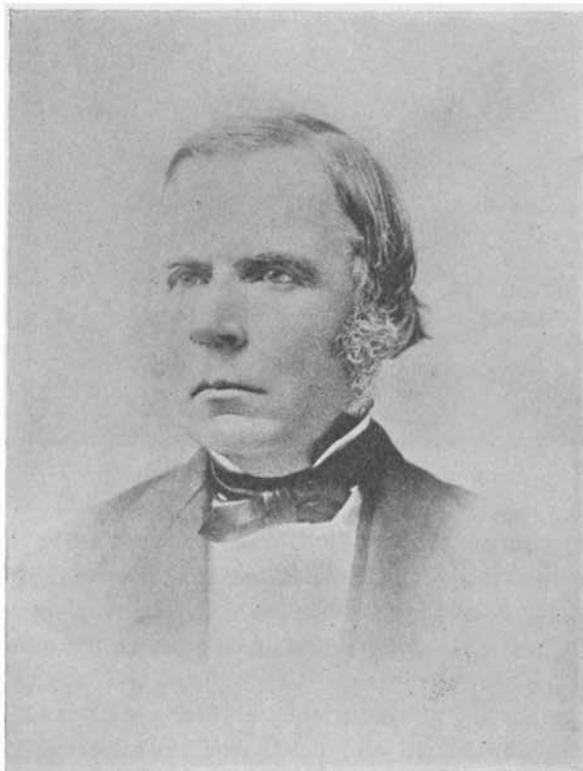
In December, 1889, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown took possession of the house, and celebrated the silver wedding anniversary in a very pleasant manner.

## NATHAN CHANDLER.

Nathan Chandler, who resided for the larger part of his life in the house now occupied by E. L. Davis, was the second son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, and was born on the Boscawen side of Penacook, June 12, 1812. He was a descendant, in the ninth generation, from William and Annis Chandler who came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. He was

educated in the town schools of Boscawen and Concord, also at the Boscawen academy.

His occupation was farming during his whole life, and though not considered a very rich man, he was a successful farmer and brought up a family of children in good circumstances. He was married Dec. 8, 1840, to Louisa Webster Ferrin, and by her had



NATHAN CHANDLER.

four children—Edward Webster, born Dec. 11, 1841, who resides at Minonk, Ill.; Sarah B., born June 15, 1843, married James L. Gerrish of Webster; Frederick G., born Dec. 31, 1845, married Mary S. Abbott of West Concord, and resides on the homestead farm, and William P., born Nov. 30, 1849, married Alice Boyce of Penacook, and resides at No. 20 Winter street, Penacook.

Mr. Chandler was a lifelong member of the Congregational

church, honored and respected by the whole community for his consistent Christian life and good citizenship. When Concord was first divided into city wards Mr. Chandler was chosen assessor for Ward One, in recognition of his sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Chandler also represented the ward in the New Hampshire legislature for the years 1852, 1874, and 1875. His death occurred on June 21, 1884.

## HENRY F. BALCH.

One of the village boys who early took Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, go West," and has attained eminence in his profession was Henry Francis Balch, son of Daniel Shaw and Dorothy M. (Whittier) Balch. He was born at Bradford, Vt., on June 17, 1838. His father brought the family to Penacook in 1849, he being engaged as contractor in building the Northern Railroad. He built a fine residence on North Main street. Henry F. was the second son in a family of six children—two daughters and four sons. He attended the town schools on the Boscaawen side, and, later on, the high school of his uncle, Daniel B. Whittier. In his youth he was noted for his love of fine horses and his skilful management of them, notwithstanding the fact that he was nearly killed by a horse in his father's stable when only about twelve years old.

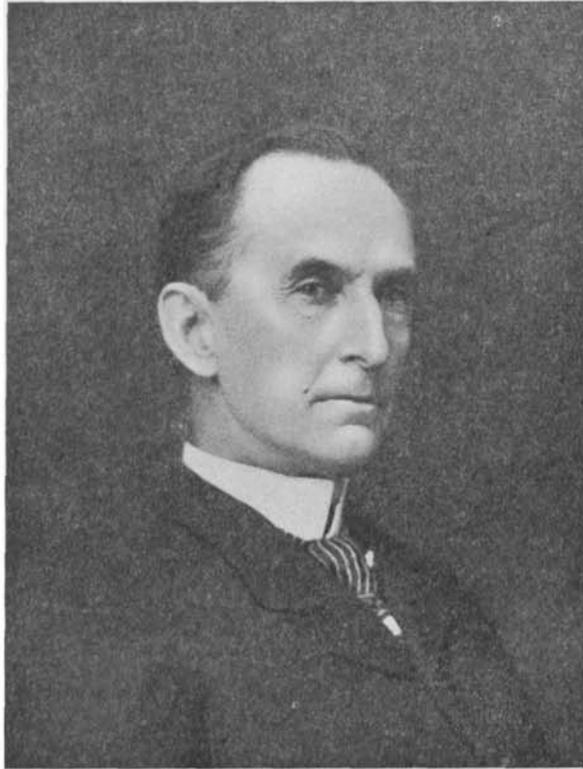
In 1855 the family moved West, to St. Anthony Falls, now Minneapolis, where they have since resided. Desiring further schooling than was obtainable at his new home, Mr. Balch returned East in 1857, and spent a couple of years at the New London Literary and Scientific institution, and while there first met the young lady who later became his wife, Miss Evelyn Kendrick of Claremont, N. H., to whom he was married June 13, 1861, at Claremont, and soon took his bride to his Western home.

They have three daughters—Alice, who married J. H. Hamilton, and has two daughters and two sons; Mary Evelyn, who married James Kenney, and has two sons; and Agnes Louise, who married Aurie L. Evans, but has no children.

Mr. Balch's homestead is pleasantly situated on Second avenue south, and his children are near by.

On settling at Minneapolis, Mr. Balch was first connected with

the lumber trade, then the leading business of that section. Beginning as bookkeeper, he soon rose to the position of manager, and shortly afterwards became a partner in the business, in which he continued until 1870. Since that date Mr. Balch has followed the business of general railroad contractor, and has built hundreds of miles of railroad in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa,



HENRY F. BALCH.

Missouri, Dakota, and Washington. Also in Canada Mr. Balch built a railroad from Ottawa across the St. Lawrence river to Maori, N. Y. He has also built wharves at various harbors on the Great Lakes. In all these great enterprises Mr. Balch has been abundantly successful, and has accumulated an ample fortune. In his later years Mr. Balch has taken much interest in steam

yachts, and had one built to suit his own taste, which proved to be the finest boat (with one exception) on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Balch has not sought political preferment, and has not joined the Masonic or other secret societies.

His religious affiliations are with the Baptist denomination, his wife and two daughters being members of the First Baptist church.

Mr. Balch is a member of the Minneapolis club, also of the Chicago Athletic club, and has a very extensive acquaintance in business circles throughout the Northwest, where he is universally esteemed for his unblemished character, as well as for his strict business integrity.

DAVID DELOS SMITH, D. D. S., M. D.

Although born in central New York, Dr. Smith is essentially a New Englander. His grandparents on both sides, Smith—Lake, each with families, emigrated from Connecticut about 1816 to the foot-hills of the Catskills, in Green county, N. Y., where P. M. Smith and Grace Lake married in 1824. To them were born eight children, six boys and two girls, the seventh child being the subject of this sketch. In 1848, when in his ninth year, his parents returned to New England and settled in Fisherville, now Penacook, N. H. At that time the manufacturing interests of the place were largely controlled by Messrs. H. H. and J. S. Brown, and the little village under their practical business management and Christian influence was prosperous and the inhabitants generally contented. The principals were marked examples of integrity, industry, and morality; frowning upon evil and encouraging the good.

That unseemly monstrosity, the liquor traffic, then as now the curse and blight of home and its inmates,—the wife, the mother, the children,—was discouraged and perhaps under as much restraint as in other places in the state of like character.

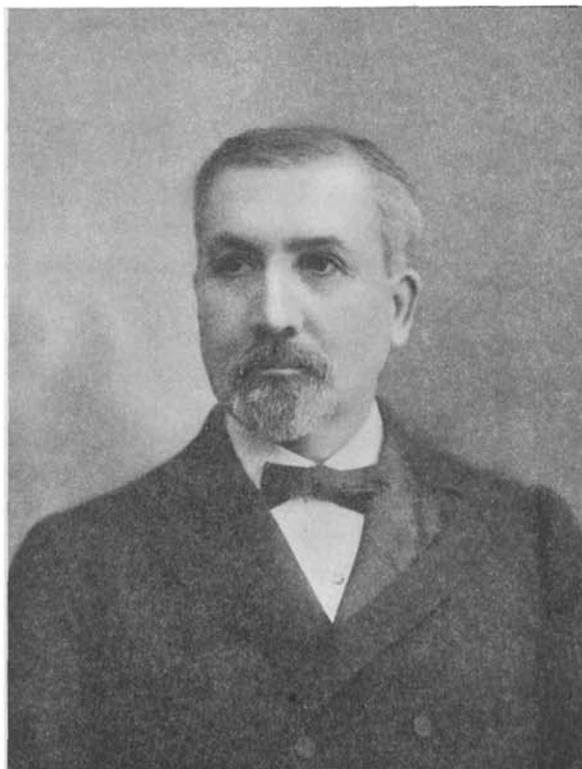
When about nine and a half years of age, at his own solicitation, David was put at work in one of the mills, where he remained, with short and irregular intervals in the public schools, until past fourteen years of age. Although this important and formative period of boyhood life was passed amidst adverse influences, a

native industry and the guiding hand of a true, earnest Christian mother; the good example of such men as Rev. Edmund Worth—one of earth's noblemen,—Henry H. Brown, John S. Brown, William H. Allen, and a few others, kept him from many temptations and pointed to the possibilities of a higher life and better things. It was Juvenal who said, "The man's character is made at seven; what he then is, he will always be." This seems hardly applicable to the present case, for a sudden awakening, as to a new life, came when he had passed his fourteenth year; an awakening which seemed markedly to influence, if not wholly to shape, his after career. Struggles with the old life and its trend of poverty were by no means ended at that time, but there came desires for better things; longings for an education; visions of possibilities; and best of all, there came an inspiration to effort. Then followed the breaking away from the dominion of the mill and its associations. In the autumn of 1854, Stephen Bean of Warner, N. H.—a most exemplary man and an excellent teacher—opened a school at what was then known as Smith's Corner, Salisbury, to which young Smith, backward and deficient in all studies, with many misgivings and fears, gained admission.

There, through obedience and application, he sought to reclaim something of the past. Gaining the good will of the teacher and the respect of classmates he began, in mathematics and declamation,—special features of the school, to take rank with others of his age. That term of school set the seal on the old life and opened the way to a new one. Although he returned to the mill in the winter it was but to meet necessities; plans were soon laid for attending a spring term under the same teacher, at Newbury, N. H.

At the close of this second term a clerkship in a general country store offered and was accepted, but it required only two or three months to demonstrate his entire want of adaptation for mercantile life; and this he never again attempted. In the autumn of that year he made his way to Ulster county, N. Y., into a new and sparsely settled region of the Catskills, where he began teaching in a small district school, "boarding around" much of the time with families living in small, uncomfortable log houses. Here, amidst most primitive conditions, he gained valuable experience, estab-

lished his health, and in spite of his youth and deficiencies, continued with the school to the close of the term. Returning in the spring to Fisherville, he worked through the summer, and in the autumn began with greater confidence and increased earnestness a term of school at Boscawen academy, a school of higher grade and more permanent than any hitherto attended; a school estab-



DAVID D. SMITH.

lished and taught by Professor and Mrs. Jonathan Tenney. Mr. Tenney was a man of exceptional qualifications as a teacher, a most exemplary man, and much respected and loved by his pupils. Dr. Smith will ever cherish the memory of the two good men, Stephen Bean and Jonathan Tenney, and gratefully acknowledges the salutary and potent influence of their example and teachings on all his after life.

Although still greatly handicapped from lack of means, his way from this time was less difficult. District schools opened to him for winter teaching, and manual labor—once it was the farm—afforded occupation and some remuneration for the few weeks in summer between spring and fall terms of school. It has seemed essential to introduce somewhat at length these details as they had to do with the life in Fisherville and as bringing more clearly into view some of the helps, and the character-forming influences, as well as the obstacles and discouragements which entered into the shaping of a life.

Through what may be termed a natural inclination, and for reasons which it is immaterial to mention here, there had been from boyhood in the mind of young Smith a rather dreamy desire and purpose, to engage in dentistry as a life-work. When twenty years of age this desire took more definite shape; obstacles were thrust aside, and an engagement made with a dentist of Cambridge, Mass., where he began study, caring for the office, and doing such work in the laboratory as he could, being compensated with board.

Although able here to obtain but the bare rudiments of dentistry, he seemed in this work to be fitting more surely into his true niche in life.

The dentistry of that time was very far removed from the profession of the present day; then there were no fixed requirements for entering upon practice, and but two so-called dental colleges in the country, with possibly forty students in them; to-day there are over sixty colleges, several of which are well equipped for teaching, and over four thousand students. Dr. Smith remained in Cambridge less than a year when he returned to Fisherville and opened an office for himself. Here he succeeded in extracting a few teeth, and in making for friends, and a most charitable and kindly disposed public, a few sets of teeth. Two operations in Fisherville he remembers with a degree of pleasure; one was making the first set of teeth on the vulcanite base ever worn in New Hampshire; the other was the successful replanting of a tooth extracted by mistake; although it has since become comparatively common, at that time he had never heard of the operation. When the Sixteenth Regiment, N. H. Volunteers, was formed, in 1862,

he enlisted, and was appointed commissary sergeant. He served the term of enlistment, principally on detail duty in and about New Orleans, returning to Concord to be mustered out with the regiment.

Immediately following that he commenced the practice of dentistry in Webster, Mass. His Cambridge experience, the little practice in Fisherville, the army and school life, and his studies all contributed to a better preparation for what was to be his profession. Two years of practice at Webster, although esteemed successful by others, was sufficient to convince him that there were attainments of which he, as yet, knew little or nothing; so, closing out his office and house here in the autumn of 1866 he repaired to Philadelphia, and entered the Philadelphia Dental College as a student of dentistry.

In 1867 he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., and the same year was elected a member of the Faculty and made professor of Mechanical Dentistry. From this may be said to date his professional career. To gain recognition and standing as the confrère of men with a national reputation, in the city recognized as the center of medical and dental education; a city so bound by conservatism that family ties and family name, often before deeds and worth, furnish a passport to society; to gain reputation and professional standing amidst such environment, and that with a plebeian name, was by no means easy of acquisition.

In 1876, when in full dental practice and retaining the professorship in the dental college, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, and after a two years' course, in 1878, graduated from the latter institution with the degree of M. D.

In 1880 he accepted the chair of Operative Dentistry and was made dean of the faculty of the Philadelphia Dental College. These new duties in addition to his practice proving too arduous, he resigned the deanship, and in 1882, after serving in the faculty for fourteen years, withdrew all connection with college work, and has since devoted himself entirely to the interests of his private practice. Throughout his professional career, in college teaching, in dental societies, in his writings, and in his private practice he has consistently and persistently sought to advance the interests of the dental profession, having given to it new methods of prac-