

The University of Maine

DigitalCommons@UMaine

General University of Maine Publications

University of Maine Publications

1910

Class of 1875 Reunion Volume

University of Maine Class of 1875

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/univ_publications



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

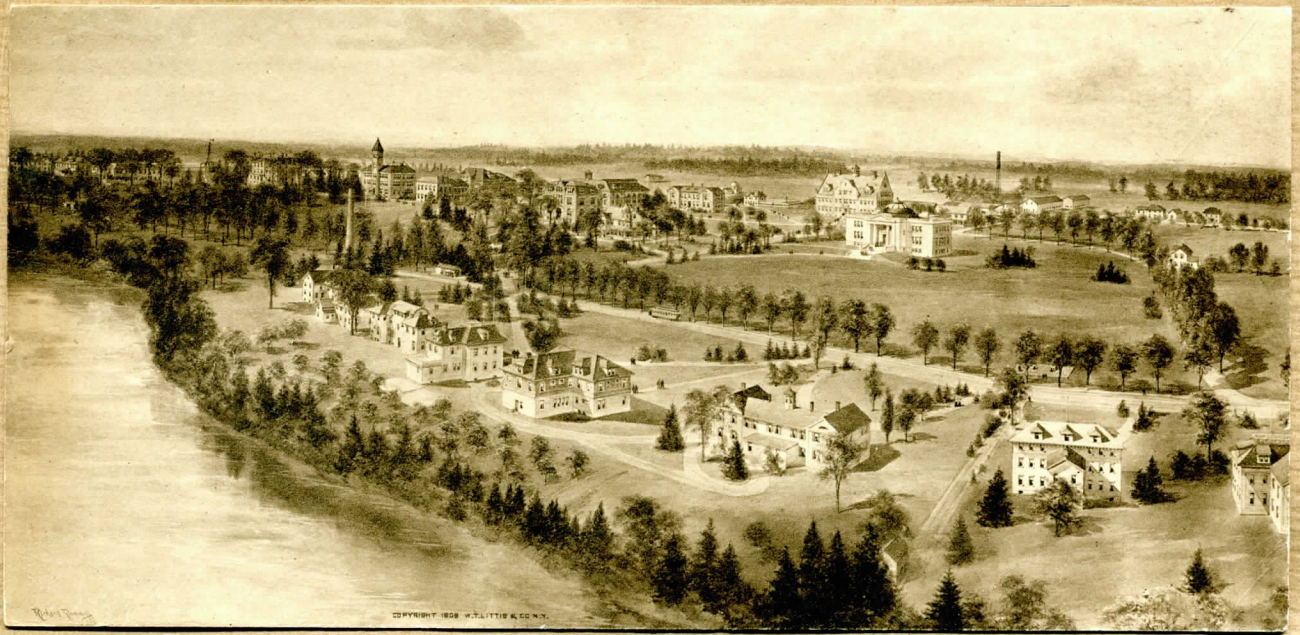
Repository Citation

University of Maine Class of 1875, "Class of 1875 Reunion Volume" (1910). *General University of Maine Publications*. 319.

https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/univ_publications/319

This Monograph is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in General University of Maine Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY



Copyright 1908 W. L. Little & Co. N.Y.

This is to certify that the impressions
of this Class Volume are limited to seventeen
copies, of which this is Copy No. 16.

June 7th 1910.

Louis C. Sutherland

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY COLLECTION



Class no. 1875
Book no. M281
 c2
Accession no. 42,566

The gift of

Class of 1875

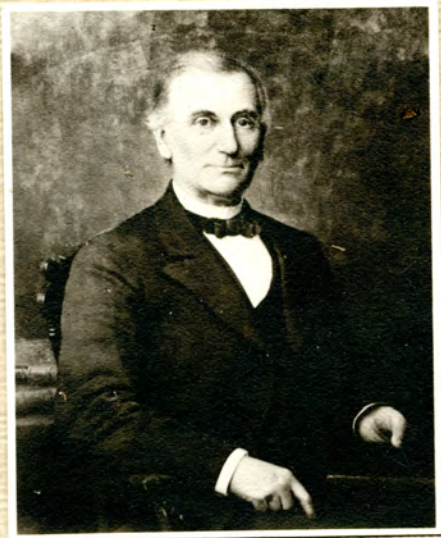
FOREWORD.

The interest which was awakened among the members of the Class of 1875 by reason of the correspondence over the Class Flag in 1907 and on the announcement of the decease of A. M. Goodale, December 1909, led the undersigned to believe that they would be interested on this thirty-fifth anniversary of their graduation to receive a brief summary of the happenings of their fellow classmates since that eventful Commencement day on August 4th, 1875. This idea took root and from it sprang this little volume. If it in part fulfills its mission, its birth will not have been in vain.

Boston, June 1st 1910.

LOUIS C. SOUTHARD.

Mem. The compiler deems it but fitting to here express his obligations to Dr. Jordan for his introductory matter, to Colesworthy, Mayo, the two Mitchells and Hitchings for photographs and for the latter's assistance in arranging for their reproduction, to my secretary, Mary E. Bowden, for valuable suggestions in the make up of the book as well as the many hours of hard work which she and my assistants, Robie L. Mitchell (U. of M. 1907, Law 1910) and Minna B. Williams, have cheerfully and sympathetically spent in its preparation.



THE CLASS OF '75.

In April 1862 the Congress of the United States passed what is known as the Morrill Act which was the initiation of the system of institutions of learning known as the land grant colleges, of which the University of Maine is one. The conditions imposed by the national act required action on the part of the state in the way of erection of buildings, providing funds and organization of faculty of instruction, so that it was the fall of 1868 before the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts opened its doors. As the class of 1875 entered this institution in 1871, one year before the first class graduated, it may properly be called one of the pioneer classes in a new educational venture.

This college was scarcely understood by the public, its equipment was meager, its methods somewhat unformed and nothing short of the possession of a definite purpose could have led the members of this class to face the difficulties and limitations attending these conditions. What the class of '75 found at the college was as follows: Three buildings had been erected, the dormitory, now Oak Hall, with the dining room and stables attached; White Hall, standing on the present site of Wingate Hall and used partly as a dormitory and partly for recitation purposes, and the Chemical Laboratory, now known as Fernald Hall.



There were also two dwelling houses, the old farm house now part of the Mount Vernon House and the house occupied by Acting President Fernald, afterward turned over to the Beta Theta Fraternity.

The campus was in an unfinished condition and where the president's house, the library and agricultural buildings now stand was a rough, rocky pasture with scrubby bushes and many wet, springy places. The faculty and administrative force consisted of six resident professors, two non-resident lecturers, a non-resident military instructor (Jimmie Deane), a steward and a farm superintendent. The total number of students in the upper classes was eighteen, six in each class. The lecture room on the second floor of the Chemical Laboratory was used as a chapel and here all the students assembled at prayers. The faculty, for the faculty attended chapel in those days, was ranged in a dignified row back of the demonstration table. It was at this desk, built in the cause of science, that that good man, President Allen, read to us from the book of books with an impressiveness never to be forgotten. It was here that this lover of his fellow men pleaded with us to remember our responsibilities. Who of us can not hear echoing in the recesses of memory the words "Please young gentlemen" as they fell from his lips. It was on a black-board in this room that one morning Jordan (Leo) and his room mate Spring (the Lamb) and all the others assembled, read this sentence, "And the



'lion' and the 'lamb' shall lie down together in the Spring time on the other side of Jordan." Even Prof. "M. C." from whom the quiet dignity of a professor never departed, could not restrain a broad smile when he read these words. It was here that President Allen suspended his morning petition and deliberately glanced out of the window to discover who was making a disturbance and then continued to intercede for the boys whose guidance he had undertaken. Here, too, that much abused man, Steward Reed, appeared one morning to demand a certain number of pie plates that had disappeared from the pantry under his care. It was out of this room that we marched after prayers with all the punctilious regard for precedence and with all the dignity of bearing, that would pertain to a great university.

At the beginning of the college year in 1871, twenty-four men entered the class of 1875, nearly all of whom took up their abode in Oak Hall, being the first class to occupy this new building when entering. During the freshman year or at its close, eight members dropped out and one went to the class ahead, but this loss was more than met by the addition of ten members who entering either during the freshmen year or at the beginning of the sophomore, so that the second year began with twenty-five members in the class. Five members dropped out before the junior year and of the twenty men who reached the senior year, eighteen received their diplomas at com-



mencement time and one at a later date. The total number of individuals connected with the class during the four years was thirty-four, one came from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire and the remaining thirty-two from Maine, representing twelve counties and twenty-five towns of the latter state.

This class was made up throughout of thoroughbred Yankee boys, practically all of middle class extraction, utterly democratic in their social instincts, mostly of vigorous physique, of average intellectual ability, nearly all acquainted with hard work, economical in their habits and in the main determined to accomplish something worth while in their college course. There was no real handsome man in the class, although some held a different opinion, and but few so-called ladies men. Some scarcely came to be acquainted among Orono's fair sex.

One of the peculiar experiences of this class was its participation in the so-called labor system. It was our privilege during the freshman year to work three hours during five week day afternoons and longer on Saturday if we desired. This recalls to the writer that the first educational (?) work he was set at was cleaning debris out of the basement of Oak Hall. Later he milked cows night and morning and perfected, it is to be supposed, an art with which he had been familiar and had practised for nine previous years.

The zeal with which some members of the class labored



was alarming, but this is explained by the inspiring example of such strenuous workers as John Oak and Frank Scribner, especially when set at the grading of the campus.

After all, this work had its good features, especially for those students, who, without the money thus earned would have been unable to meet college expenses.

During the first two years our courses of study were essentially similar. At the beginning of the junior year each member of the class entered upon the special lines of work which he chose to pursue, whether agricultural, engineering, general science or what not. The choice was as follows: Jordan and Webb had the courage to elect agriculture, Bates, Bumps, Clapp, Coburn, Durham, Hitchings, Mitchell (A. G.), Shaw, Southard and Work chose civil engineering, Mayo, Mitchell (A. E.) and Sewall went to mechanical engineering, while Colesworthy, Goodale, Moore and Rogers elected general science, and on commencement day degrees were conferred in accordance with this grouping, only that Southard received a science degree later because he left college before the close of the senior year. It is doubtful if the morals of those electing engineering were improved by their choice, for the language they used just before Prof. Pike's examinations in Rankine's Civil Engineering and Mechanics was decidedly shocking and in those moments of profanity these embryonic engineers were wont to jeer at the students of agriculture



and science and accuse them of having a "soft snap".

It is fair to say that as a rule the class was a fairly hard-working body of students. Several took high rank, Mayo, more mature than his fellows, leading the class.

Certain members of the class participated in competition in two events, the sophomore prize declamation and the Junior prize essays, honors for speaking going to E. D. Mayo and for writing to C. F. Durham and E. A. Work.

At the early period in the history of the college special days like Ivy Day and Junior Hop had not been originated and Class Day was the only special event of importance in which we participated outside of Commencement exercises. This event followed Commencement Day, being the first of its kind in the history of the college. Those participating were Durham, Historian; Colesworthy, Poet; Shaw, Orator; Jordan, Prophet; Moore, Parting Address. At the close of the exercises we smoked the pipe of peace, shook hands, and since that day some members of the class have never met.

Our average age at graduation was twenty-two, which means that we entered college at the average age of eighteen.

The Commencement Exercises were in the Town Hall and all members of the class participated excepting two or three who were excused. This was followed in the evening by a concert, the writer's most lively remembrance of which being that the proceeds were much less than the expense and



that it took a generous sum to make up the difference.

It is quite customary for the present day students to extend sympathy to the old graduates on account of the meager opportunities of the early college days as compared with the existing equipment. Such sympathy is more or less misplaced. There is nothing in the career and success of the first ten classes to indicate that they have been hampered by the limitations of their college training. Besides, the intimate association of the students with each other and their close contact with their teachers were values that are not so fully realized in the larger institution of today. There are other factors than size in the determination of the efficiency of educational agencies.

With this general outline of the career of the class we may now turn to matters in a more detailed way concerning the class and its members. It is the remembrance of the writer that the class perfected an organization and held an election of officers each year, at least the last two. At the time of graduation Mayo was class president, Hitchings was secretary and Durham treasurer. Few class meetings were held, for athletics and the numerous college events that now demand the attention of students in an organized way had not then come to the front. This should not be taken to mean that '75 did not possess class spirit, for I doubt if the classes of today with their larger activities have as intense class



feeling and loyalty as actuated the small groups of boys that gathered at the college in the seventies and eighties. To be sure, '75 was not entirely harmonious over a class dance, or launching into the theatrical field when the play "Down by the Sea" was rendered, but because we were few in number and closely associated in dormitory life we came to know one another intimately and during the four years of association bonds of affection were welded that will never be broken.

The class color selected was lavender but it is stoutly maintained that the members of the committee who went to Bangor to select the ribbon were suddenly struck with color blindness or drank too much ginger beer, for the color of the ribbon purchased was a royal purple. The class badges were supposedly of lavender ribbon with the class motto "Progress" printed diagonally across them in gold letters.

The writer does not recall that the class initiated many new things,- we were too busy in acquiring a new type of education. Members of the class took a prominent part in establishing the Q. T. V. Society which was really the first fraternity organized at the college. The class also participated in an attempt at student self government and was represented in the student council to which, for a time, questions of government and discipline were referred.

If we were to consider the members of the class in an individual way, much might be written. As to age,



Goodale was the youngest and Mayo the oldest. As to temperament there were nearly, if not quite, as many types as men, but a wise historian does not enter into particulars concerning men that are living.

Early in their college career many of the class acquired nicknames but the writer remembers the origin of only a part of them. In the absence of exact information it is hard to understand why Bates was known as "Wackford" for so kindly a man certainly possessed no qualities in common with Dickens' famous character, Mr. Wackford Squeers of "Do-the-boys" Hall, whose hard and cruel nature was never known to secrete a drop of the milk of human kindness. One morning Mr. Perley, instructor in book-keeping, addressed Bumps as "Mr. Bumpus" and this deviation soon led to "Natty Bumpo" later to just "Natty". Clapp was plain "Sam". In the botany class Colesworthy exhibited too much curiosity concerning certain abbreviations following the scientific name of a flower and he became known as "T. Pictum Pursh," which was shortened to "Pictum" and sometimes just "Pic." Goodale was often called "Jim." Hitchings was generally addressed as "Edson." One evening Jordan, who was shortstop on the class nine, stopped a "hot one" when some one shouted "Jordan is the lion" and "Leo" followed as a natural consequence. "Apple Jack" was the result of a visit which a pair of confiding twins made to the farm house for a pail of apples, and the other Mitchell twin



was known as "Allie." The dignified and judicial bearing of Shaw elected him to the title of "Judge." It was not inconsistent to call Southard "Lengthy" for he was the tallest man in his class and perhaps the tallest in college and it is interesting to note that he begat sons of still greater height. Spring, because he roomed with the "Lion" was dubbed "the Lamb." Soule was known as "Sin," a term that many thought was not misplaced, which mistaken idea is evidence of how easily a man may be misjudged, and Webb's sedate and fatherly manner at once suggested the Latin "Pater."

Certain events made a lasting impression on our memories. Probably no man of '75 will ever forget the flower beds we planted under the direction of Prof. "C. H." that, spread out like a miniature cemetery, could be seen from the west windows of Oak Hall, and where, one dark night, the most of us were buried by the sophomores with appropriate inscriptions on our headstones. Such are the ways of wicked sophomores! The peanut drunks, of which Bumps was the head centre, were hilarious events that, because of their loud character, caused many protests on the part of those who did not participate and who wanted to study. One night, when patience ceased to be a virtue, an ink bottle went sailing into Bumps' room through the transom window and, as it gyrated around the room scattering its contents, it caused a panic and also language that blackened the plaster walls. The writer has often



wondered if the real perpetrator of the deed was ever suspected. He knows who it was. There were times when Oak Hall was a wet place. Mr. Soule thought so when in the early morning hours he was returning from a little game and on opening his door a big bucket of water setting on the transom was reversed and came down on his devoted head. At breakfast the next morning he was clad in his "Sunday best" and when asked for a reason he simply tucked his tongue in his cheek and made no reply. It was simply a case of just retribution, for which two members of his class were responsible, one of these being known as a "good boy."

The most important part of the history of '75 is not its record while in college but its work and influence since, the facts concerning which are found in detail in this connection. At the present time the fourteen living members who graduated are distributed among ten states. Three are in Maine, one in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, four in the Middle States, one in the Middle West, one in the South and three on the Pacific Coast. All of these have been doing important and useful work. '75 has furnished no dead timber with which to encumber human society.

Of those who remained in Maine, one is the most noted patent lawyer in the State, who divides his time between his profession, taking honors in golf and reflecting on the abstract principles of socialism; another is a successful



physician and surgeon, and the other serves the state acceptably in an important official capacity. One of the two located elsewhere in New England has been engaged with several of the leading railroads of the country as designer and in positions of control and the other has not only attained high rank in the profession of law but has been twice entrusted with the responsibility of legislating for his state. Of the four in the middle states one has served his alma mater for more than twelve years and is now at the head of a state institution in New York, one is superintendent of a division of one of America's greatest railroads, another is superintendent of the engineering department of one of the best known manufacturing concerns in the United States and the fourth has been at the head of a State institution and is still actively serving the agricultural interests of his state in an important capacity. Minnesota claims one member of the class who is the chief engineer of a company that engages in such heavy construction as elevators, docks and wharves. The single Southern representative made a success in commercial life in a Maine town for several years and then moved to Georgia where he has established between twenty and thirty stores under the firm name of The L. W. Rogers Co. of which he is president and in which he is chief owner. Two of those who migrated to the Pacific Coast are successful lawyers and the other has been chiefly engaged in commercial business and still is.



Those who graduated with the class and have passed out of life should not be forgotten. Before his death Clapp had begun to make an excellent record in public school work into which he entered with enthusiasm with every prospect of continued success. Goodale, whose death occurred but a short time since, achieved a notable success in the business world as Treasurer of the Boston Manufacturing Company, of Waltham, Mass. Work died while a student at West Point and the career of Moore was comparatively brief. As to the life and success of Durham the writer has no knowledge. As a whole the record of '75 is highly creditable and gives little aid to the assertion made by some that the so-called practical type of education is inefficient, and emphasizes the fact that when young men are moved by an earnest purpose they may lay the foundations of success in a small college, even one that is engaged in a struggle for support and recognition.

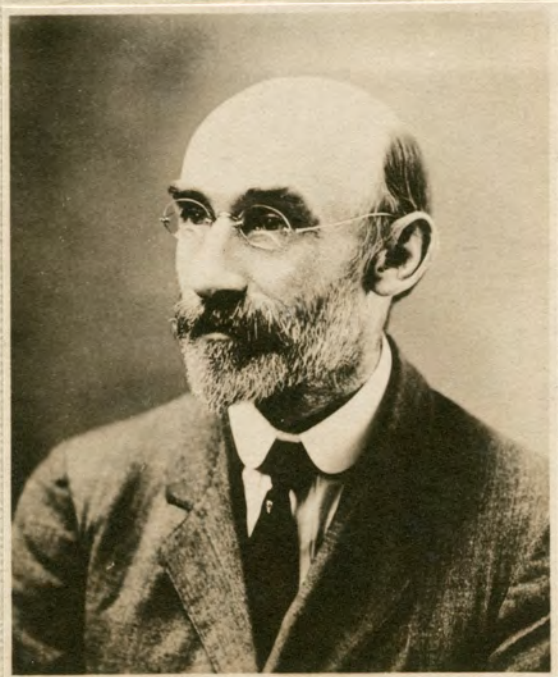
Several members of the class of '75 have been ardent defenders and supporters of their alma mater. The first three alumni associations formed, one in Boston, one in New York and one in Portland all had as their first presidents '75 graduates. As stated, one of the class was connected with the University for more than twelve years and aided in the campaign for the promotion of its interests, both with the public and with the legislature. With us all there certainly has been felt a profound recognition of what we owe



to Maine and to the institution she has nourished, for the service that was rendered to us in providing for our education at public expense.

Geneva, New York, June 1, 1910.

WHITMAN HOWARD JORDAN.



SOLOMON WHEATON BATES.

My first experience after leaving college was as a newspaper reporter. I obtained an assignment the same summer I graduated, to report the Commencement at Bowdoin. I got along swimmingly at first; I described the gathering of old graduates and the beautiful campus; I noted the fact that it was the 50th anniversary of the graduation of Longfellow's Class and such other details; then I ran against a snag. The Rev. Dr. Hill of Portland, a noted Unitarian divine was to preach the baccalureate sermon, and I was to make an abstract of it in long hand.

If you should take Chaucer, Carlisle and Robert Browning and mix them all together, you would get an idea of the profundity of thought and obscurity of language that characterized Dr. Hill's sermon. He was a man of great intellect and an abysmal knowledge of all the hard words of the English language. My training had not been literary; it was supposed to be scientific and technical. The result was an Associated press Report which must have been a corker. My journalistic career ended right then and I became a school teacher in a small country school in Norton, Mass.

In 1877 I went to Waterville where I commenced the practice of civil engineering. My first job was building a tomb. It was not a cheerful beginning for an engineering career, but the tomb still stands. I cannot remember any other notable engineering which I performed during my ten

years of civil engineering in central Maine.

In 1886 I went to Portland and commenced business as a solicitor of patents. I subsequently studied law and was fortunate enough to get admitted to the bar of Cumberland County before the requirements became as stringent as they are now; later I was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court.

I am now practising patent law, largely before the Patent Office. Perhaps the most creditable work I have done was the taking out of a series of patents for Dr. F. L. Bartlett of Denver, for the manufacture of pigment from low grade refractory zinc-lead ores theretofore considered worthless. These patents were the basis of a large industry and ultimately went into the hands of the so-called Smelter Trust.

I married May 12th 1891 Mae Pierce Morrow of Washington (Sometime of Bangor, Maine) who died January 10th 1892, so that my married life was brief.

My interests outside of my profession have been divided between music, golf and socialism.

Regarding the first of these fads, I have taken an active part in promoting the great Maine Musical Festival as an officer of the local chorus and as seller of season tickets.

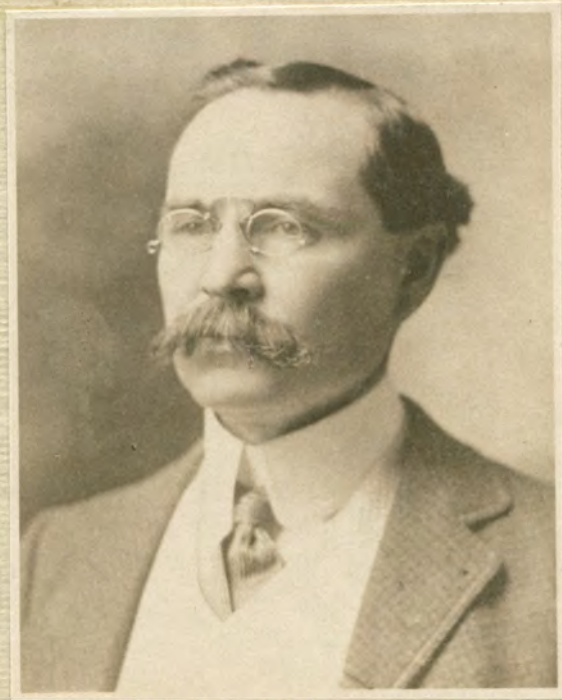
My achievements as a golfer have created for me an undeserved reputation as being an expert in this most difficult of games. There are many people with whom I have a

speaking acquaintance who consider themselves under obligation every time I meet them to remark that "it is lovely weather for golf!" or vice versa. I get a little sore on this point at times. Of the few honors that have come this way I suppose I am most proud of having won the golf championship of the Portland Golf Club in 1903. My name is supposed to blazon on a big silver cup somewhere in the Universe, but I don't know where. It is true that in that great competition most of the good players did not compete for various reasons, but I won it nevertheless. Besides the big cup which I did not get, there are numerous smaller cups that I did get and which furnish a record of my skill as a golfer and fill my cupboard with pewter and silver ware.

As a socialist I have done something as a writer of newspaper articles and I have also delivered a few lectures, but as a public speaker I am not much of a success.

On the whole, I do not consider my career since leaving college as a howling success and scarcely worthy of being recorded. I am sadly handicapped by a reflective cast of mind, called by some people laziness, and I have drunk too deeply perhaps of the philosophy of old Omar, a convenient philosophy for a man with an uneventful career.

"The Worldly Hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes-- or it prospers; and anon,
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty face,
Lighting a little hour or two-- was gone."



WILBUR ALLERD BUMPS (Natty Bumpo) has been a practising physician and surgeon in the town of Dexter, Maine, for nearly thirty years.

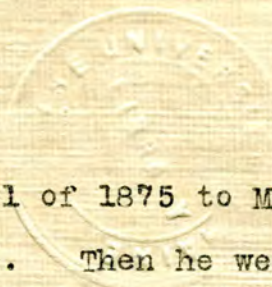
For the first two years after graduating from College, he was principal of the grammar school in Dexter, and was principal of the High School the following year. He began the study of medicine at Bowdoin Medical College in 1878, became a student at the University of New York in 1879 and graduated from the Medical College of the University of New York in 1880. He commenced the practice of medicine in Dexter in 1881 and has ever since resided there.

He has served on the local Board of Health for several years, also on the Board of Education, and was supervisor of the public schools from 1883 to 1886. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Maine Militia in 1886, and promoted to major surgeon in 1889 and in 1892 became acting medical director.

In 1897 the University of Maine conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

On August 31st 1880 he was married at Dover, Maine, to Etta M. Gould, and to them two daughters have been born, Florence Evellyn, June 7th 1881 and Imogene Martha, May 24th 1888.



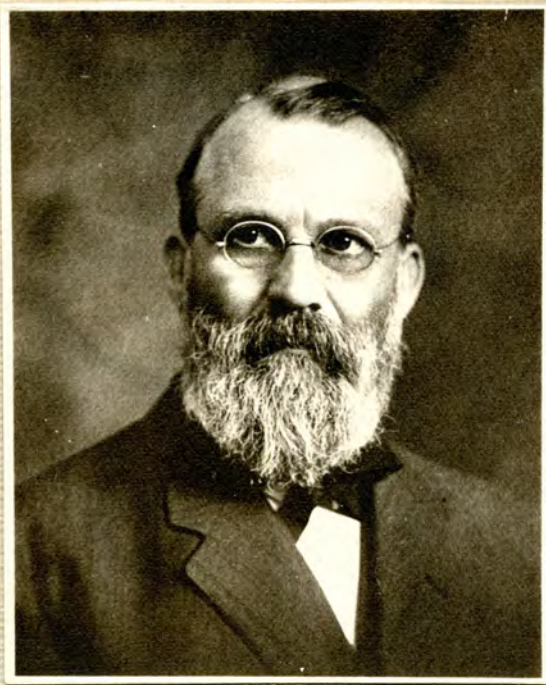


LEWIS FERRIN COBURN--- from the fall of 1875 to May 1877 was principal of schools in Boothbay, Me. Then he went to San Francisco where, failing to get a position as engineer with the So. Pac. R. R. Co., he visited an uncle in Coos County, Oregon, and thence in Sept. to Crescent City, Calif. to see his classmate, C. F. Durham. While there he was offered a school and for three years taught continuously. In June 1880 he married and removed to Placer County where he continued teaching. Durham was then principal of the largest and Coburn of the second largest school in the county. In the fall of 1881 Durham visited Coburn at Dutch Flat, was there taken violently ill and died in a week. While in Boothbay he took up the study of law which he continued until 1883, when he was admitted to the bar and established himself in Jackson, Calif. Here he met with a bad accident, was laid up for a year and then went to Del Norte Co. where he was elected District Atty. for two terms (4 yrs.). In Jan. 1891 he removed to Yreka, Calif., his present home. He has always been active in politics and has held many political offices.

In addition to his practice, Mr. Coburn is Pres. of the Elk Creek Mining Co. and has always been more or less interested in mines.

Mr. Coburn married Ella C. Anthony, June 26, 1880 and has four children: Emma R., b. June 21, 1883; died Sept. 15, 1904; Lew Ella, b. Mch. 26, 1886; Kate B. b. Oct. 10, 1889, and Herbert A. b. Dec. 2, 1891.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1880
EXHIBIT



CHARLES FRANKLIN COLESWORTHY (T. Pictum Pursh)

Class Poet, is a native of Portland, Maine, and is one of the three members of the Class who went West and remained there, being now located in Pendleton, Oregon, where he conducts a successful business as a dealer in hay, grain and feed.

In September 1875 Mr. Colesworthy left Portland for Carson City, Nevada.

From that time until 1880 he engaged in different pursuits, including work in a lumber mill, and in the engineering department of the V. & T. R. R. Company.

The summer of 1880 Mr. Colesworthy visited Maine, returning in the fall to his former employment in the lumber mill at Carson City, Nevada, where he remained until the spring of 1881 when he left there, traveling by train through Montana, Nevada, California and Oregon, reaching Pendleton (his present residence) in September.

Soon after his arrival he went into the feed business with one A. M. Beeder (a native of the State of Maine) selling out in 1882 to accept a position as foreman of the yard in the material construction department of the O. R. and N. R. R. Company, which position he held until the completion of the road, connecting it with the Oregon Short Line, on Snake River.

During the latter part of this work he resided at Baker City, Oregon.

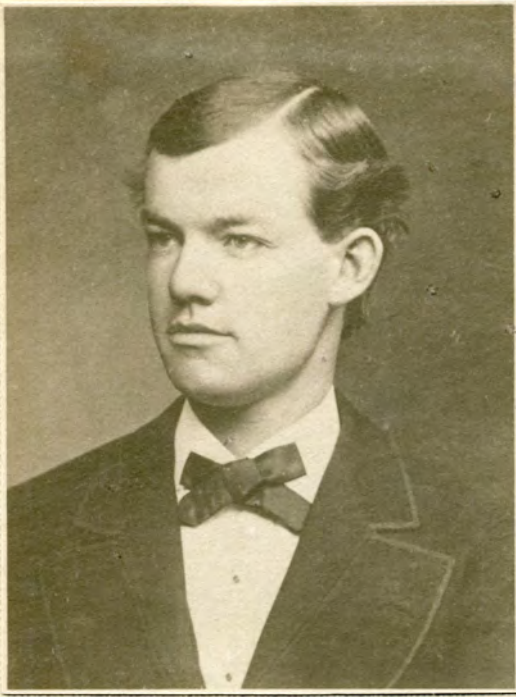
In the spring of 1885 Mr. Colesworthy returned to Pendleton, and went into the feed and livery business with a partner. Their business steadily increased and they added departments for the sale of hay, grain and fuel.

In 1893 Mr. Colesworthy visited the World's Fair at Chicago, extending his trip to several eastern points including Maine.

During the early part of the year 1895 he sold his share of the business to his partner and in the fall of the same year again entered the feed business with a new partner. In 1899 he bought out his partner's interest in the business since which time (as he aptly puts it) "the shingle over the door reads C. F. Colesworthy, Hay, Grain and Feed, 127-129 E. Alta Street."

Mr. Colesworthy was married on December 24th 1893 in Weston, Oregon, to Margaret S. Beacham and they have two children, Joseph Bicknell, born December 4, 1896 and Edith Margaret, born May 4, 1899.

Reference: Rev. G. W. Bicknell, No. 330 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts; S. H. Colesworthy, Pine and Winter Streets, Portland, Maine.



EDSON FORBES HITCHINGS has been a life long natural-
ist and is State Entomologist for the State of Maine.

For a number of years after graduating from col-
lege he was principal of different grammar and high schools
in Maine and Massachusetts, and for four years was in charge
of summer work in Entomology at Lake Quinsigamond, Wor-
cester, Massachusetts.

From 1889 to 1897 he was Professor of Natural Sci-
ence at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport,
Maine and was Professor of Biology at Colby College for a
year and Superintendent of Schools of the City of Waterville
the next year.

He has been State Entomologist since 1905.

In 1889 he received the degree of Master of Sci-
ence from the University of Maine.

He is a member of the leading scientific societies
of this country including the Entomological Society of
Washington, the Maine Ornithological Society, the Associa-
tion of Economic Entomologists, the American Association
for the Advancement of Science, and was a charter member
of the Entomological Society of America.

On June 25th 1876 he was married to Etta Lord at
Orono, Maine, and to them three sons have been born, Frank
Edson (the Class Baby) on May 7, 1877, Le Roy Kimball on
July 30, 1888 and Samuel Lord on July 6, 1892.



WHITMAN HOWARD JORDAN (Leo) is Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

Immediately after graduating he took up his life work of teaching, first as tutor in a private family and then as principal of the Dennysville (Maine) High School.

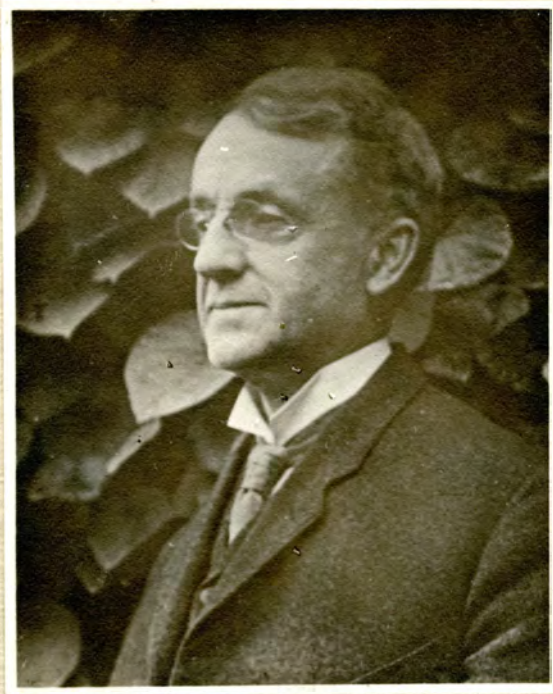
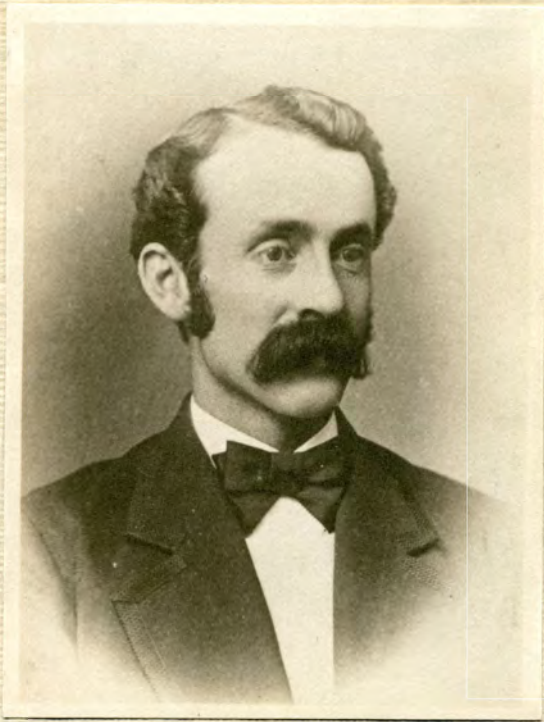
After taking post-graduate work at Cornell University in 1877-8, he was connected with the faculty of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and with that of the University of Maine in 1880. He then became Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry at Pennsylvania State College where he remained until 1885 at which time he went to Orono to become Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and its present high standing is due in a large measure to his efforts. He remained there eleven years.

Since 1896 he has been in Geneva, New York, in the position above mentioned.

In 1879 the University of Maine conferred upon him the degree of M. S., and in 1896 that of Sc. D., and in 1907 the Michigan Agricultural College honored him with the degree of LL. D.

His writings include station bulletins and reports, and "The Feeding of Animals," MacMillan. He has also made numerous addresses before agricultural bodies, colleges, &c.

March 3, 1880 Mr. Jordan was married to Emma Louise Wilson at Orono, Maine.



EDWARD DOLIVER MAYO, Class President, is chief engineer of the Barnett & Record Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

The winter of 1875-6 he taught school at Bar Harbor, Me. The spring of 1876 he went to Minneapolis, working at drawing a short time, and then for two years teaching in Clearwater, Minn. In 1878 he was draftsman in the Washburn "C" Mill and then worked for several years for Green, Cross & Co., flour mill builders. For a year and a half he was in business with a partner, dealing in flour mill machinery and supplies. He was also with the George T. Smith Co., the O. A. Pray Mfg. Co., and in 1887 went to Leavenworth, Kan. as Secretary to the Great Western Mfg. Co. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Willford & Northway Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, and in 1889 that of the Barnett & Record Co., being its chief engineer for the past eight years. As such he has to do with the design and construction of some of the largest grain elevators in the country and has obtained two patents on a grain spout which is used in nearly all modern elevators in Canada and the United States, and is known as the "Mayo Spout."

July 8, 1879, he married Sarah Elizabeth Mayo at Orono. Of this union there is one daughter, Emma, b. Apr. 25, 1880. Mrs. Mayo died Feb. 2, 1887. On May 22, 1888 Mr. Mayo married Minerva Elizabeth Hunt and they had two children, Helen Louise, b. April 22, 1889 and William Doliver, b. Mch. 13, 1894. Mrs. Mayo died July 10, 1897.



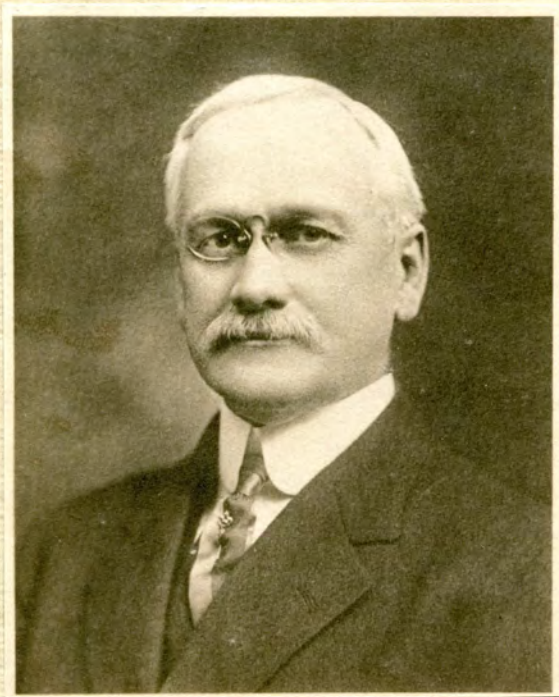
ALBERT ELIPHALET MITCHELL (Mitchell 1st or "Applejack")
was born at Madison, Maine, February 3d, 1855.

In 1876 entered service Baldwin Locomotive works;
Jan. 27, 1877, Penn. R. R. in the Altoona shops; June 1, 1879
testing department same road; Feb. 1, 1880 assistant engineer
of signals, July 1, 1881 designer hoisting machinery Yale &
Towne Mfg. Co., Aug. 1, 1882 with N. Y. & N. E. R. R., from Oct.
31, 1882 to Jan. 31, 1884 being mechanical engineer; then
mechanical engineer for the French Furnace Co., Cleveland;
same position for two years with Arctic Ice Co., six months
in mechanical department N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.; from June 1,
1887 engineer of signals for two years and engineer of tests for
one year; June 1, 1890 mechanical engineer Chicago & Erie R. R.;
April 1, 1892 to Oct. 10, 1901 superintendent of the mechanical
department same road, then assistant mechanical superintendent
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; Sept. 1, 1902 to April 24,
1904 mechanical superintendent North Pacific R. R. and until
June 1906 same position with Lehigh Valley R. R., July 1, 1906
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. appraising rolling stock; June 1, 1907
manager purchases and supplies; June 1, 1908 took up present
position of Vice President of Wyckoff Pipe and Creosoting Co.,
New York City.

Mr. Mitchell designed thousands of locomotives, freight,
passenger and dining cars, and in 1900 he was U. S. Government
Juror in the Railway and Transportation Class at Paris Exposition.

He is a member Mayflower Society, Sons of Revolution, Cleveland Society of Engineers, Society for Testing Materials, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has served as executive member American Railway Master Mechanics Asso. and Master Car Builders Asso., and at one time was President of the N. Y. R. R. Club; Mr. Mitchell was one of the founders of Passaic Collegiate School, Passaic, N. J., and Chairman of Board of Trustees for over seven years.

March 17, 1884, married Nellie Vernon Knapp. One daughter was born to them, Hazel Vernon, b. Feb. 16, 1887. Jan. 1907 Mrs. Mitchell died. Feb. 4, 1908 Mr. Mitchell married Eliza Anna Wyckoff.



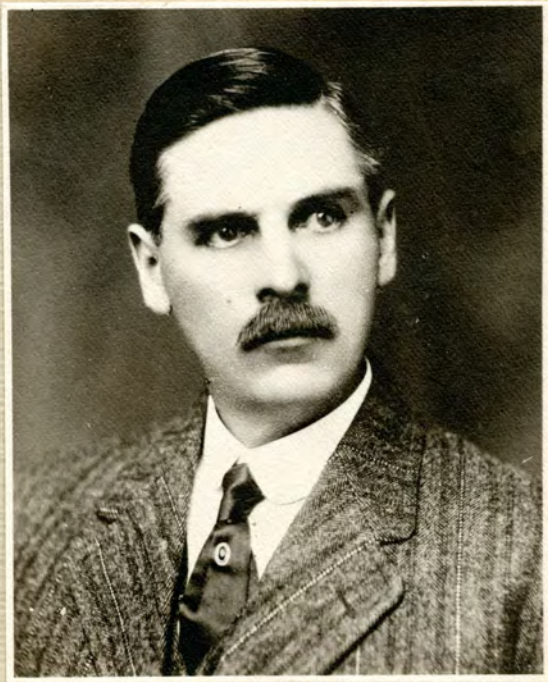
ALLEN GILMORE MITCHELL (Mitchell 2nd or "Allie") was born in Madison, Maine, February 3rd 1855.

Immediately after graduation he was employed for a few months as rodman on the Somerset (Maine) Railroad, and then opened an office in his home town as civil engineer.

In March 1880 he was employed as a rodman by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has remained with the same Company to this time, with the exception of two years, February 1882 to February 1884, when he was assistant to the chief engineer of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He has constantly filled more and more responsible positions with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has risen from rodman to transitman, to assistant supervisor and supervisor, division engineer, and since 1901 has occupied the position of Superintendent of the Monongahela Division with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

On October 3rd 1889 Mr. Mitchell married Louise Baird, daughter of Thomas H. and Maria Louise Baird, at Monongahela City Pennsylvania. Two daughters were born to them while residing in that city, Maria Louise, August 25th 1890 and Clara Josephine, August 10th 1895. Mr. Mitchell resides at No. 6007 Walnut Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

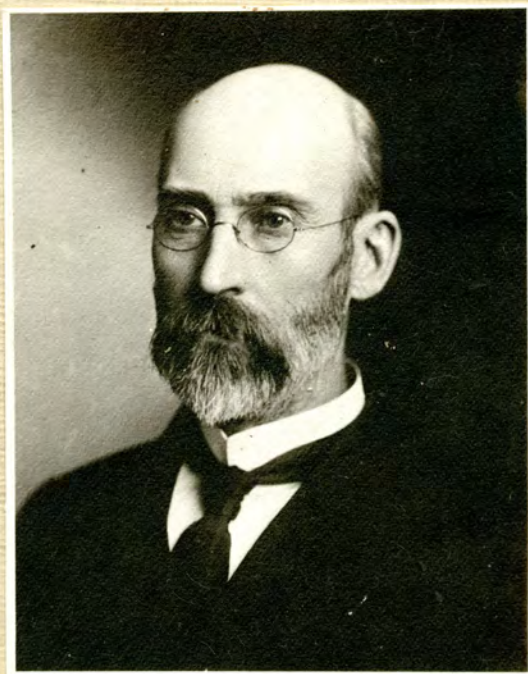
In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He has never been an aspirant for public posts or political positions.



LUTHER WOODMAN ROGERS, after teaching school at East Dover, Maine, the next winter after graduation, and working on a farm in Stillwater for a year, started in business in Stillwater in 1878 by opening a general merchandise store. He has constantly been successful in business and at the present time is President of the L. W. Rogers Company, wholesale grocers, a corporation operating a chain of thirty stores, including a wholesale warehouse.

In 1879 he opened the Waterville Tea and Coffee Store at Waterville, Maine and remained there until 1891. On January 28th of that year he married Annie Farrington Drummond at Waterville. He closed out business at Waterville, went South and opened the Atlanta Tea and Coffee Store in March 1892. Six years thereafter he began opening other stores under the name of L. W. Rogers until twenty-two had been opened, when in March 1908, the firm of L. W. Rogers Company was incorporated with Mr. Rogers as its President and practically sole owner.

Mr. Rogers is living at No. 350 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Since residing in Atlanta, two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Martha Lillian on July 1, 1892 and Harold Ormie on February 13, 1894. In the summer of 1908 Mr. Rogers and his family travelled very extensively in Europe. With the exception of that year, he has spent his summers in the State of Maine.



MINOTT WHEELWRIGHT SEWALL is consulting engineer for the Babcock and Wilcox Company, No. 85 Liberty Street, New York City.

Mr. Sewall began his work as an engineer in the shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and then became draftsman for the Edgemoor Iron Company, Hilles & Jones, and later for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. While engaged with this latter company he became superintendent of building construction. After leaving this company he was assistant engineer of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company, and was in charge of experimental work and design, and construction and operation of guns on the U. S. S. "Vesuvius." He then became die engineer in charge of designs for winding machinery for the Broadway Cable Road of New York.

Since 1891 he has been with the Babcock and Wilcox Company, having been superintendent of the engineering department for over ten years.

Mr. Sewall served on the Board of Health of Roselle, New Jersey, for several years, and is a member of the American Society of Engineers.

On October 11, 1881 at Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Sewall was married to Susanne Hyman.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, being Clerk of Sessions of local church.



GEORGE MOORE SHAW (Cap) was born in Cherryfield, Maine, January 8th 1854.

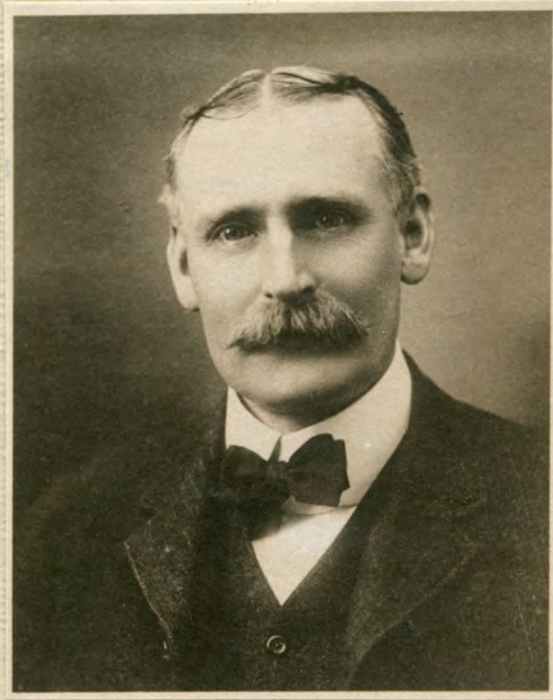
After graduating with the degree of C. E., he was employed in engineering work on two proposed railroads running out of Augusta.

The summer of 1876 in company with his classmate S. H. Clapp (now deceased) he went to California with the intention of practising his profession. Not finding a promising opening, he took and successfully passed the State Teachers' examination and soon after secured a school in northern Yuba County. He continued teaching in that and adjoining counties until 1880 when he received the appointment of County Clerk of the County of Butte with headquarters at Oroville. He filled this position until the summer of 1884.

Having previously studied law in the office of Hon. P. O. Hundley, in 1882 Mr. Shaw was admitted to the bar of the State of California.

The latter part of 1884 he moved to Oakland where he has ever since resided and practiced law. About fifteen years ago he formed a co-partnership with Mr. James A. Johnson which still exists under the name of Johnson and Shaw.

June 6, 1883 Mr. Shaw married Ida Estelle Porter. Two sons have been born to them, James Porter, May 8, 1884, and George Moore, December 31, 1885. The elder son has entered his father's office.



LOUIS CARVER SOUTHARD (Lengthy) born at portland, Me., Apr. 1st, 1854. Grad. Dorchester (Mass.) High Sch. 1872 and entered Soph. Class M. S. C., now U. of M. Financial reasons obliged him to leave before the close of his senior year (his B. S. degree was given later for work done) and from that time until Oct. 1877 he taught school in Norton, Mass., studied law with Hon. Clarence Hale, Portland, Me. (now U. S. Dist. Judge) and one year at B. U. Law School. Admitted to bar of Me. and Mass. in 1877. U.S. Courts, 1887, U. S. Supreme Court, 1889. In 1892 he received from his alma mater the degree of M. S. and in 1904 that of LL. D. Moved to North Easton, Oct. 1877. Editor Easton Journal 1877-80. Member Ho. Reps. Mass., 1887. Senate 1895-6. Member Rep. State Com. 1889-95. State Delegate U. S. Centennial convention, Phila., 1887. Alternate Del. at large (Mass.) Nat. Rep. Conv. St. Louis, 1896. Member Massachusetts, Suffolk and American Bar Associations. 32 Mason, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge. Pres. Am. Invalid Aid Soc. Member Nat. Asso. for Study & Prevention of Tuberculosis, and other societies and clubs. Lecturer at the U. of M. Law School since 1897. Contributor to various publications. Married June 1, 1881 to Nellie Copeland, Easton, Mass. They have three sons, Louis Keith, b. June 29, 1882; Frederick Dean, July 9, 1883; Lawrence, Feb. 20, 1892. Residence since 1906, Brookline. Unitarian.



WESLEY WEBB (Pater) was born at Montville, Maine, June 3rd 1851.

After graduating with the degree of B. S., he took up farming which work he continued until January 1883 when he went to Newark, Delaware, to become Professor of Agriculture in Delaware College. He resigned this position in 1885 to start a weekly paper devoted to the agricultural interests of Delaware and vicinity, the "Delaware Farm and Home."

From 1892 to 1896 he was President of the (Delaware) State College for Colored Students at Dover, Delaware. From 1896 to 1901 he was State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries and in 1901 when the State Board of Agriculture was established, he was elected Corresponding Secretary and Executive Officer and as such is Director of Farmers' Institutes. In 1886 Mr. Webb organized the Peninsula Horticultural Society, having been its Secretary since that time.

In 1884 the University of Maine conferred the degree of M. S. upon him.

October 1876 at Thorndike, Maine, Mr. Webb was married to Mary Blethen Webb. Two sons were born to them, both of whom are living, Carlisle Allen, b. March 1st 1878 and George Samuel, b. November 25th 1880. Mrs. Webb died May 1882. January 1887 Mr. Webb married Mary A. Crouch. They have one son, Henry Crouch, b. May 12, 1888, a member of the Class of 1910. Yale University.



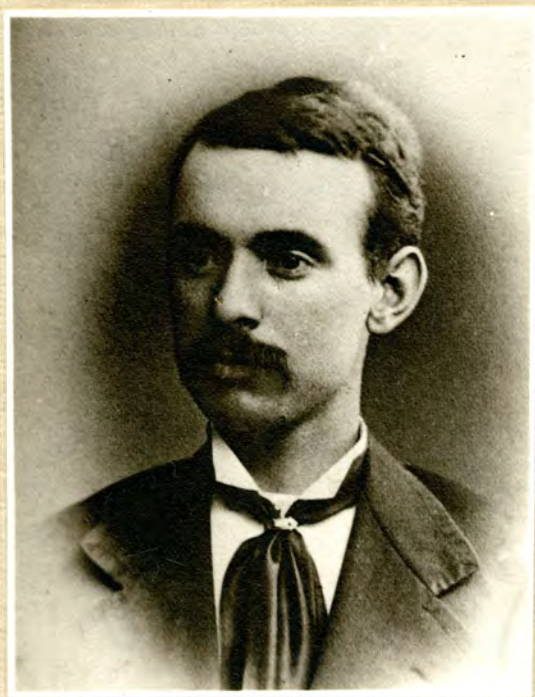
FREELAND JONES --- Am permanently at the present address (Bangor, Maine). My wife is married and has three boys, men grown.

You ask for a connected narrative of my life, travels, jobs, honors, degrees, writings, public posts, &c.

That is easy, have never been troubled with any of the above. My life has been just one d---- thing after another.

It was Mr. Jones' wish that nothing but the above should appear.

L. C. S.



SIDNEY SMITH SOULE ("Sin") was obliged to leave before the completion of his course, much to the regret of his classmates, with whom he was very popular.

After leaving college he took up his residence in South Freeport, Maine, and engaged in the business of farming, an occupation which he has followed ever since.

September 5, 1876, at Brunswick, Maine, he married Helen Thorne. They have had five children, all of whom were born at South Freeport, as follows:

Theresa H., b. June 6, 1877; Louise B., b. May 11, 1879; Marion, b. July 14, 1881; Malcolm M., b. June 3, 1883; and Marjorie, b. April 3, 1885.

The only death in the family has been that of Louise B. who died August 29, 1900.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

with names of those to whom communications
may be sent if the individual
is lost sight of.

- BATES, SOLOMON WHEATON, First National Bank Bldg., Portland, Me.
Horatio D. Bates, Waterville, Me.
Louis C. Southard, 601 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
- BUMPS, WILBUR ALLERD, Dexter, Maine.
S. M. Leighton, Dexter, Maine.
F. D. Dearth, Esq., Dexter, Maine.
- COBURN, LEWIS FERRIN, 212 Miner Street, Yreka, Calif.
I. L. Eddy, Yreka, Calif.
F. E. Wadsworth, Pres. Siskiyou County Bank, Yreka, Calif.
- COLESWORTHY, CHARLES FRANKLIN, 127 E. Alta St., Pendleton, Oregon.
Rev. G. W. Ricknell, 330 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.
S. H. Colesworthy, Pine & Winter Sts., Pendleton, Oregon.
- HITCHINGS, EDSON FORBES, State Entomologist, Waterville, Maine.
- JORDAN, WHITMAN HOWARD, Geneva, New York.
Rev. F. A. Wilson, Andover, Mass.
Dr. C. D. Woods, Orono, Maine.
- MAYO, EDWARD DOLIVER, 2808 South Fremont Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
William D. Mayo, Minneapolis, Minn.
John A. Casey, Bangor, Maine.
- MITCHELL, ALBERT ELIPHALET, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.
R. M. Dickson, Pres. The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.,
New York City.
A. G. Mitchell, Supt. Pennsylvania R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- MITCHELL, ALLEN GILMORE, 6007 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. A. Malloy, Master Mechanic, 3000 Sarah St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. Tucker, Train Master, 3000 Sarah St., Pittsburgh.
- ROGERS, LUTHER WOODMAN, 27-29 Garnett St., Atlanta, Ga.
R. J. Hudson & S. W. Allen, 27 Garnett St., Atlanta, Ga.
- SEWALL, MINOTT WHEELWRIGHT, 85 Liberty St., New York City.
Babcock & Wilcox Co., 85 Liberty St., New York City.
- SHAW, GEORGE MOORE, 913 Union Savings Bank Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
J. P. Shaw, 290 29th St., Oakland, Calif.
James A. Johnson, Oakland, Calif.

SOUTHARD, LOUIS CARVER, 601 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Edward Peirce, Trustee Est. Joseph B. Thomas, 10 Broad St.,
Boston, Mass.
E. Frank Baker, Pres. International Purchasing Co.,
141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

WEBB, WESLEY, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

Non-Graduates.

JONES, FREELAND, Bangor, Maine.

SOULE, SIDNEY SMITH, South Freeport, Maine.

