



Suffolk University Class Profiles: a research guide

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Introduction

In 2006, the Moakley Archive completed a research project to find out more about Suffolk University Law School's earliest graduates. This guide includes information about the classes and biographical information about a selection of graduates discovered using sources such as Suffolk University records, U.S. Census records, and other sources such as local newspapers. The classes covered were limited to 1909-1915 because there weren't adequate records for the earliest classes of 1906-1908.

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..... 1

Early Law School Student Profiles

Roland Edward Brown, Suffolk Law School 1909

Roland Edward Brown was born August 26, 1880.¹ His mother, Margaret (b. 1857), was born in Canada, and his father, whose name is unknown, was born in Massachusetts.² The 1900 census indicates that at that time, 19-year-old Roland was living at 178 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Mass., with his 15-year-old brother, Chester (b. 1884), his mother, and his stepfather, William Hamilton (b. 1869 in Canada), who was a carpenter.³ Margaret and William had been married for one year at that point.⁴ The census also indicates that Margaret had given birth to two other children in addition to Roland and Chester, only one of whom was still living.⁵ Also residing with the family were two boarders.⁶

In 1900, Roland E. Brown was serving as an apprentice in the chemical industry.⁷ In 1901, he married a woman named Ethel Blanche.⁸ His son, Alphonso, and daughter, Margaret, were born less than two years apart around 1902 to 1904.⁹ In December of 1906, he began the winter term at Suffolk Law School, enrolling in Torts and Criminal Law classes.¹⁰ In June of 1908, Gleason Archer gave him “the certificate of two years’ study” that enabled him to take the bar examination, even though he was only in his junior year.¹¹ Archer indicates that Brown was “a machinist by trade,” but nonetheless in June, 1908, became Suffolk Law School’s first student to pass the bar exam.¹² He graduated in 1909 as one of five students in the first Suffolk Law School class.¹³

Roland E. Brown’s employment history is somewhat ambiguous. He was an apprentice in the chemical industry, and Gleason Archer writes that he was a machinist, but the 1913 Cambridge Directory lists him as a lawyer.¹⁴ Archer also writes in 1919 that while he did become a lawyer, Brown chose not to enter into active law practice in

¹ World War I Draft Registration Card 2672/3151, September 12, 1918.

² United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Cambridge, Enumeration District 691, Sheet 18.

³ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁸ Roland Edward Brown Marriage Record, 1901, from Massachusetts Vital Records 1841-1910 Database, accessed via the New England Historical Genealogical Society, <http://www.newenglandancestors.org>; United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Cambridge, Enumeration District 55, Sheet 11B; United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Cambridge, Enumeration District 9-34, Sheet 1B. Note: Brown’s wife is listed in the 1920 census as Ethel B. Brown and in the 1930 census as E. Blanche Brown.

⁹ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁰ Archer, Gleason L. *Building a School*, Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, p.51.

¹¹ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p.86. Note: For students entering prior to 1913, the Suffolk Law School program consisted of three years of study, so a student’s junior year was his second or middle year.

¹² Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p.86.

¹³ Suffolk Law School Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

¹⁴ Cambridge Directory, 1913, p. 354.

favor of working for the Barbour Stockwell Company of Cambridge.¹⁵ Brown's profession in the 1920 census is unclear, but the place of employment appears to be Stockwell Co.¹⁶ Both the 1923 Cambridge Directory and the 1923 Boston Register and Business Directory list him as a lawyer, and the 1930 census lists his place of employment as a court.¹⁷ While the time frames are unclear, it is evident that Brown was in fact a lawyer and did in fact work for the Stockwell Company at some point in his life. Beginning in at least 1913 until at least 1930, Brown lived at 10 Centre Street in Cambridge, and in 1923 his law office was located at 40 Court Street in Boston.¹⁸

George Louis Bush, Suffolk Law School 1909

Very little is known about George Louis Bush. He enrolled at Suffolk Law School during the second week of classes in the fall of 1906 and graduated in 1909 as one of five in the school's first graduating class.¹⁹ In his "Sketches from Life" for a 1919 Suffolk Law School pamphlet, Gleason Archer indicates that George L. Bush at some point relocated from the Boston area to Wisconsin to practice law.²⁰ George L. Bush is listed in both the 1928 and 1936 Suffolk Law Alumni Directories, but neither directory lists an address for him.²¹

Carl Collar, Suffolk Law School 1909

Carl Collar was born on June 4, 1885, to William (b. 1865) and Alice Collar (b. 1862).²² He was the oldest of three children in a family of two boys and one girl.²³ By 1900, the family lived on Crescent Avenue, Revere, Massachusetts.²⁴ The household also included a nephew (b. 1878) and a niece (b. 1883).²⁵ All members of the family, including the niece and nephew, were born in Maine.²⁶ In 1900, 14-year-old Carl Collar

¹⁵ Archer, Gleason L., "Sketches from Life" in Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1, 1919, reprinted 1978 by Suffolk University Law School, p. 11.

¹⁶U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁷ Cambridge Directory, 1923, p. 345; *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*, Vol. 87. Boston: Sampson and Murdock Company, 1923, p. 682; U.S Census 1930, Ibid.

¹⁸ Cambridge Directory, 1913, p.354; U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.; U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.; *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*, Ibid, p.682.

¹⁹ Archer, Gleason L. *Building a School*. Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, p. 50; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

²⁰ Archer, Gleason L. "Sketches from Life" in Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1, 1919, reprinted 1978 by Suffolk University Law School, p. 11.

²¹ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 1928, p. 172; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

²² World War I Draft Registration Card 316/A1686, September 12, 1918; United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Revere, Sheet 17A.

²³ U.S census 1900, Ibid.

²⁴ U.S census 1900, Ibid.

²⁵ U.S census 1900, Ibid.

²⁶ U.S census 1900, Ibid.

was attending school while his father was employed as a carpenter and his mother was not employed.²⁷

In 1904, Carl Collar's second cousin, Gleason L. Archer, tried to convince him to attend the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, but Collar instead began working at a Boston steamship company whose office was located on State Street.²⁸ In 1906, at age 21, Collar began studying law under Gleason Archer.²⁹ In January on 1909, Collar, then a senior at the Suffolk School of Law, became the second of Archer's students to pass the Massachusetts Bar Examination.³⁰ He graduated in 1909 as one of five in Suffolk School of Law's first graduating class.³¹

By 1918, Carl Collar was living in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, with his wife, Mary (b. 1889 or 1890), and his young son, Carl, Jr. (b. 1917).³² The Collars evidently spent some time in California, as Carl, Jr. was born there.³³ He was employed as a clerk by the International Mercantile Marine Company located on Broadway in New York City.³⁴ By 1919, he was an accountant for the White State Line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company.³⁵ By 1920, he and his wife and son were living in Rutherford, New Jersey, where they lived until at least 1930.³⁶ He was at that time working as a bookkeeper for a shipping company, presumably the White Star Line, where he continued to work until at least 1928.³⁷ He probably continued to work there until at least 1930, when the census lists his occupation as accountant in the shipping industry, or possibly until at least 1936, when his business address was 1 Broadway, New York City, a probable location of the White Star Line Office.³⁸

George Arthur Douglas, Suffolk Law School 1909

George Arthur Douglas was born in 1884 in Massachusetts.³⁹ His mother, Susan, moved to the United States from Ireland in 1865.⁴⁰ His father (name unknown) was also born in Ireland.⁴¹ George was one of seven children, but by 1910 only he and two of his siblings were living.⁴²

²⁷ U.S census 1900, Ibid.

²⁸ Archer, Gleason L., *Building a School*, Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, pp. 17, 19.

²⁹ Archer, Gleason L., *Building a School*, Ibid., p. 21.

³⁰ Archer, Gleason L., *Building a School*, Ibid., p. 101.

³¹ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936., p. 15.

³² WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.; United States Census 1920, New Jersey, Bergen, Rutherford Borough, Enumeration District 107, Sheet 10A.

³³ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

³⁴ WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.

³⁵ Archer, Gleason L., "Sketches from Life" in Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1, 1919, reprinted 1978 by Suffolk University Law School, p. 11.

³⁶ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid., United States Census 1930, New Jersey, Bergen Rutherford Borough, Enumeration District 2-218, Sheet 1A.

³⁷ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 1928, p. 173.

³⁸ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid., Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

³⁹ United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1561, Sheet 16B.

⁴⁰ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

⁴¹ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

⁴² U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

In 1906, George A. Douglas enrolled at Suffolk Law School, graduating in 1909 as one of five in the school's first graduating class.⁴³ By 1910, 26-year-old George was living at 14 Grant Street, Boston, Mass., with his 70-year-old widowed mother and 72-year-old aunt, Mary J. Douglas.⁴⁴ He was employed as a lawyer in his own law practice.⁴⁵ Also in 1910, he began teaching at Suffolk Law School and continued to do so until 1934.⁴⁶ Around 1918, he married a 21-year-old woman named Norma who was born in Massachusetts but whose mother and father were born in England and Germany, respectively.⁴⁷ He still had his own law practice, which by at least 1923 was located at 6 Beacon Street, Room 216, Boston, Mass.⁴⁸ He and Norma lived at 1754 Col[onial?] Road in Boston, as did Norma's brother, Herman Hemmem, a druggist who at that time was unemployed.⁴⁹

Around 1921, George A. Douglas' daughter, Audrey, was born, and around 1924, his son, George, was born.⁵⁰ By 1930, the Douglas family was living at 86 Blue Hill Parkway in Milton, Mass.⁵¹ Also residing with them was their 22-year-old servant, a man whose last name was Jones and who had come to the United States from Ireland in 1927.⁵² By 1936, George A. Douglas still had his own law office at 6 Beacon Street in Boston.⁵³

James Francis O'Brien, Suffolk Law School 1909

James Francis O'Brien was born on January 5, 1878, in Fall River, Mass.⁵⁴ His parents, Edward and Mary (Doyle) O'Brien, were born in Ireland and came to the United States as children.⁵⁵ His father was employed as an overseer in the textile mills of Fall

⁴³ Archer, Gleason L. *Building a School*. Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, p.50; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁴⁴ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁴⁵ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁴⁶ Faculty Spreadsheet compiled by Kristen Bourque, Project Assistant for Suffolk University Law School Dean's Office.

⁴⁷ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 287, Sheet 10; United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Milton, Enumeration District 11-62, Sheet 4A.

⁴⁸ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.; *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*, Vol. 87. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1923, p.684.

⁴⁹ U.S Census 1920, Ibid. Note: The street name on the 1920 census appears to be Col Road, but that could be a shortened version of Colonial Road or Columbia Road.

⁵⁰ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

⁵¹ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

⁵² U.S Census 1930, Ibid.

⁵³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁵⁴ Hutt, Frank Walcott, ed., "James F. O'Brien," *A History of Bristol County Massachusetts*, Historical and Biographical Volume III. New York and Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924, p.313.

⁵⁵ Hutt, Frank Walcott, Ibid.

River.⁵⁶ He had at least two sisters and two brothers.⁵⁷ He attended both the Fall River public schools and the parish school of Sacred Heart Church in Fall River.⁵⁸

In 1895, at the age of 17, James F. O'Brien enlisted in the Navy, serving during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection.⁵⁹ When he was honorably discharged from the Navy, he enrolled at Rogers and Allen Business College.⁶⁰ Prior to enrolling at Suffolk Law School in 1906, Gleason Archer writes that O'Brien had tried to enroll at several other law schools, but was turned away.⁶¹ Archer decided to give him a chance, and although O'Brien was almost forced to drop out, he ultimately graduated in 1909 as one of five members of the school's first graduating class.⁶² He was able to finance his education by working at Suffolk Law School as a janitor, in Gleason Archer's office and at a restaurant.⁶³ After passing the bar in 1911, he opened law offices in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.⁶⁴

In April of 1917, James F. O'Brien voluntarily enlisted in the Navy upon the United States' entry into World War I.⁶⁵ He served in a variety of posts, including gunnery instructor, battalion commander and lieutenant, before being honorably discharged in September of 1919.⁶⁶ In 1922, he ran unsuccessfully as a Democratic candidate for Bristol County district attorney.⁶⁷ He served as judge advocate of the Spanish American War Veterans and was a member of many other veterans and fraternal organizations, including the United Spanish War Veterans, American Legion and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.⁶⁸

On July 7, 1923, James F. O'Brien suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered.⁶⁹ He died in 1925 at the age of 47, survived by his wife, Elizabeth V. O'Brien, four daughters and two sons, as well as two sisters, two brothers, and his mother.⁷⁰

Lewis Austin Adams, Suffolk Law School 1910

⁵⁶ Hutt, Frank Walcott, Ibid.

⁵⁷ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, date unknown, 1925.

⁵⁸ Hutt, Frank Walcott, Ibid; Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁵⁹ Hutt, Frank Walcott, Ibid; Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁰ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶¹ Archer, Gleason L., "Sketches from Life" in Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1, 1919, reprinted 1978 by Suffolk University Law School, p.10.

⁶² Archer, Gleason L, Ibid; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁶³ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid.

⁶⁴ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁵ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁶ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁷ Hutt, Frank Walcott, Ibid., Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁸ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁶⁹ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

⁷⁰ Obituary, *Fall River Globe*, Ibid.

Lewis Austin Adams was born on November 12, 1886, in Booth Bay Harbor, Maine to Frank and Elizabeth Adams, both also of Maine.⁷¹ He was the oldest of five children in a family of two sons and three daughters, although at some point prior to 1900 his mother had given birth to a child that by that year was no longer living.⁷² By 1900, the family had moved from Maine to Boston, Mass., where his father was employed as a motorman.⁷³ They lived at 90 Whitfield Street.⁷⁴ At this time, 13-year-old Lewis was attending school.⁷⁵

Around 1907, Lewis A. Adams enrolled at Suffolk Law School, graduating in 1910 as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.⁷⁶ At this time, he was still living with his parents and four siblings, although by 1910 the family had moved to 16 Westville Street in Boston.⁷⁷ In April of 1910 he was working as a glassworker in a shop, but by 1917 he had his own law practice at an office on Tremont Street in Boston.⁷⁸ Also by 1917 he had moved to 306 Washington Street in Boston, presumably with his parents and siblings since the entire family, except his sister, Florence, was living at that address in 1920.⁷⁹ According to his draft registration card, Lewis A. Adams was not able to join the Armed Forces during World War I because his left leg was disabled and he was near-sighted.⁸⁰

By 1920, 33-year-old Lewis A. Adams was still single and living with his parents and four of his siblings at 306 Washington Street, and still had his own law practice.⁸¹

James T. Bergen, Suffolk Law School 1910

⁷¹ World War I Draft Registration Card 1241/70, June 5, 1917; United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1466, Sheet 3. Note: In the 1900 census, Lewis Adams' mother name is unclear, but does not appear to be Elizabeth, although the 1910 and 1920 censuses both list her name as Elizabeth. Also, the 1900 census spells Lewis' name as Louis, but the later censuses spell it as Lewis.

⁷² United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1568, Sheet 8A; U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁷³ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid. Note: It is possible that the family moved to Massachusetts around 1899, since the 1910 census lists all of the children, ranging in age from 23 to 13, as being born in Maine, except 11-year-old Bernice, who is listed as being born in Massachusetts. The 1900 census, however, lists daughter Ella (Eleanor in the 1910 and 1920 censuses, b. 1888), as being born in Massachusetts, and the 1920 census lists daughter Bernice as being born in Maine.

⁷⁴ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁷⁵ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

⁷⁶ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁷⁷ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

⁷⁸ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.; WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.

⁷⁹ WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.; United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District D422, Sheet 16B.

⁸⁰ WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.

⁸¹ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

James T. Bergen was born around 1884 in Massachusetts to Canadian parents.⁸² His mother, Honora Bergen, was widowed by 1910.⁸³ By 1910, 26-year-old James was living at 97 [Lauriat] Avenue, Boston, Mass., serving as head of a household that included his 60-year-old mother, his 28-year-old brother, Joseph, and his 23-year-old sister, Margaret.⁸⁴ His mother had given birth to seven children, but in 1910 only four of them were living.⁸⁵ By April of 1910, James was employed as a letter carrier for the United States Mail Service.⁸⁶

Later in 1910, presumably after three years of study, James T. Bergen graduated from Suffolk Law School as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.⁸⁷ By 1920, he had moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he lived in an apartment at 27 Palmer Avenue West and was employed as a lawyer.⁸⁸ By this time 38-year-old James had been married for about two years, but his wife did not live with him.⁸⁹ A man named William J. Topley, who was evidently James' business partner, did live with him.⁹⁰

By 1930, James T. Bergen was still employed as a lawyer in Detroit and had bought a house at 10427 American Avenue.⁹¹ At this time, his wife, Mildred, was living with him, as was his 39-year-old sister-in-law, Esperance Lee, and his and Mildred's adopted daughter, Mary, who turned two in the summer of 1930.⁹² By 1936, his law practice was located at 709 Hammond Building in Detroit.⁹³

Ernest Palmer Bradstreet Suffolk Law School 1910

Ernest Palmer Bradstreet was born in 1882 in Massachusetts.⁹⁴ His parents were also born in Massachusetts.⁹⁵ Around 1907, at age 25, he enrolled at Suffolk Law School.⁹⁶ Around 1908, he married a woman named Clara, who was about 23 years old at the time.⁹⁷ One year later, his son, Ernest R. Bradstreet, was born.⁹⁸

⁸² United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1638, Sheet 9B.

⁸³ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁸⁴ U.S Census 1910, Ibid. Note: The street name on the 1910 census is unclear, but appears to be Lauriat Avenue. Currently no street was found in Boston with that name

⁸⁵ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁸⁶ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

⁸⁷ Suffolk Law School Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁸⁸ United States Census 1920, Michigan, Wayne, Detroit, Enumeration District 81, Sheet 8A.

⁸⁹ U.S Census 1920, Ibid.; United States Census 1930, Michigan, Wayne, Detroit, Enumeration District 82-531, Sheet 5B.

⁹⁰ U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

⁹¹ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

⁹² U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

⁹³ Suffolk Law School Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

⁹⁴ United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Essex, Danvers, Enumeration District 119, Sheet 7A.

⁹⁵ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁹⁶ Suffolk Law School Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15. Note: Ernest Bradstreet most likely enrolled in 1907 because at that time the SLS program of studies took 3 years to complete, and he graduated in 1910.

⁹⁷ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

⁹⁸ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

By April of 1910, Ernest P. Bradstreet and his family were renting part of a house at 60 North Putnam Street, Danvers, Mass.⁹⁹ The house was owned by 81-year-old Elijah Bradstreet, who lived there with his wife, 76-year-old Ellen, and daughter, 55-year-old Ella.¹⁰⁰ The relation between Ernest and Elijah is unclear; it is possible that Elijah was Ernest's father, although if that was the case, Elijah and Ellen would have been 53 and 48 years old, respectively, when Ernest was born.¹⁰¹ By this time, Ernest was self-employed as a music teacher.¹⁰²

Later in 1910, Ernest Bradstreet graduated from Suffolk Law School as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.¹⁰³ By 1920, however, at age 37, he was employed at a railroad station working with the telegraph system.¹⁰⁴ He was still renting part of the house on Putnam Street, although ownership of the house had transferred to Ella Bradstreet, most likely following the deaths of Elijah and Ellen.¹⁰⁵ No evidence has been found that he practiced law.

Emanuel Cohen, Suffolk Law School 1910

Emanuel Cohen was born on May 22, 1882 in England.¹⁰⁶ He came to the United States sometime between 1900 and 1907.¹⁰⁷ He enrolled at Suffolk Law School in 1907 and graduated in 1910 as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.¹⁰⁸ He became a naturalized United States citizen in 1911.¹⁰⁹ By 1918, he was living at 29 Beals Street in Brookline, Mass., and had his own law practice located at 294 Washington Street in Boston.¹¹⁰ He was still living at that address in Brookline in 1920, when the census indicates that he was one of two roomers living with the Abrahams family.¹¹¹ At that time he was still practicing law.¹¹²

⁹⁹ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁰¹ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁰² U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁰³ Suffolk Law School Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

¹⁰⁴ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Essex, Danvers, Enumeration District 29, Sheet 3A.

¹⁰⁵ U.S Census 1920, Ibid. Note: The 1920 census lists the street name as Putnam, not North Putnam, but the house number (60) is the same, as is the family that owned it.

¹⁰⁶ World War I Draft Registration Card 1824/143, September 11, 1918; United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Brookline, Enumeration District 165, Sheet 7A.

¹⁰⁷ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid. Note: The year of Cohen's immigration is unclear on the 1920 census record, but it appears to be 190[?], and he must have arrived prior to 1907 since that is when he enrolled at Suffolk Law School. Also, only one 1920 census record was found for an Emanuel Cohen living in Massachusetts, so while it has not been confirmed that this record refers to the Emanuel Cohen who attended Suffolk Law School, that is believed to be the case, since the man listed was a lawyer. Also, the draft registration card and 1920 census have been confirmed as for the same person, since the home addresses are the same.

¹⁰⁸ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁰⁹ U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

¹¹⁰ WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.; *Boston 1918*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1918, p. 1807.

¹¹¹ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

¹¹² U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

In 1928, the Suffolk Law Alumni Directory listed Emanuel Cohen's address as unknown.¹¹³ In 1930, Cohen was living at 87 Fuller Street in Brookline with his two single sisters, Jane (32) and Hilda (28), both of whom came to the United States from England in 1922.¹¹⁴ At that time, he was working as a film salesman.¹¹⁵ The 1936 Suffolk Law Alumni Address lists his address (presumably his work address) as 1397 Beacon Street in Boston.¹¹⁶

Ole Martin Dahl, Suffolk Law School 1910

Ole Martin Dahl was born between 1869 and 1875 in Norway, coming to the United States in 1890.¹¹⁷ In 1905, he answered an advertisement for a law class to be taught by Gleason Archer.¹¹⁸ By this time, he was working as a house painter and decorator, and Gleason Archer visited him at his shop in response to his inquiry about the law class.¹¹⁹ Archer writes that Ole Dahl "had ruddy cheeks and a good natured face, altogether prepossessing except that his English was very faulty," and that Ole was concerned that he was too old (at least 30 years old) to be taught about law.¹²⁰ Despite these concerns, Ole Dahl attended Archer's first law class in October of 1905, and enrolled at Suffolk Law School at its inception in September of 1906.¹²¹ He graduated in 1910 as one of ten in Suffolk Law School's second graduating class.¹²²

By 1920, Ole Dahl was still working as a house painter and was lodging at a house in East Boston, along with eight other lodgers and at least one family.¹²³ By 1917, he had married a woman named Margie (b.1889 or 1890) who was born in Massachusetts

¹¹³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 1928, p. 173.

¹¹⁴ United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Brookline, Enumeration District 11-15, Sheet 9B. Note: As with the 1920 census, only one 1930 census record was found for an Emanuel Cohen living in Massachusetts. Although there is a slight age discrepancy between this record and the 1920 record, the two records are believed to be for the same person, given that they both list Cohen as being born in England and coming to the United States in 1905 (the unclear date of arrival in the 1920 census is probably 1905).

¹¹⁵ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15. Note: 1397 Beacon Street, at least today, is in Brookline, not Boston; Beacon Street extends from Boston into Brookline, but address numbers Boston end at 999. Also, since the type of establishment located at 1397 Beacon Street is unknown, it is possible that it was the location of the film sales business for which Cohen was working in 1930.

¹¹⁷ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, East Boston, Enumeration District 50, Sheet 6B; United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 13, Sheet 16A. Note: There are discrepancies between the ages listed for Ole M. Dahl on the 1920 and 1930 census records, but both records are believed to be those of the same person. The two census records both list the year of arrival in the United States as 1890.

¹¹⁸ Archer, Gleason L. *Building a School*, Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, p.20.

¹¹⁹ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p.20.

¹²⁰ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p.20. Note: Archer's note that Ole Dahl felt as though he might be too old to take a law class indicates that the 1930 census, from which it can be deduced that Dahl would have been about 35 in 1905, is probably correct, since if the 1920 census is correct, Dahl would have been about 30 in 1905, which is not an uncommon age at which to study law.

¹²¹ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p.20, p.48.

¹²² Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

¹²³ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

but whose parents were Norwegian.¹²⁴ Around 1918 his first son, Fulman, was born, and around 1923, his second son, Earl, was born.¹²⁵ By 1930, at around 60 years old, he owned a home in Boston where he lived with his wife, sons, and also his widowed father-in-law, Ole Haff.¹²⁶ Ole Haff had come to the United States from Norway in 1887 and was working for a contractor (despite being 73 years old).¹²⁷ By this time, Ole Dahl was working as an attorney.¹²⁸ By at least 1923 and until at least 1936, his law office was located at 73 Tremont Street in Boston.¹²⁹

Robert Timothy Healey, Suffolk Law School 1910

Robert Timothy Healey was born September 22, 1883 to Dennis (1850-1902) and Mary Healey (1855-ca. 1919).ⁱ He was the fourth of five children in a family of three boys and two girls.ⁱⁱ By 1900 the family lived at 27 Belmont Street, Somerville, Massachusetts. Robert continued to live there until a few years after his mother's death around 1919.ⁱⁱⁱ Dennis Healey listed his occupation as merchant in the 1900 census, but his death record in 1902 lists him as a machinist.^{iv} Mary A. Healey was born in Ireland and immigrated to the U.S. in 1872 at the age of 27.^v

In 1900, 15 year-old Robert T. Healey was employed as a clerk.^{vi} Gleason Archer indicates that he enrolled in "Archer's Evening Law School" in the spring semester of the 1906-1907 school year.^{vii} While he attended law school in the evenings he was employed as a machinist at an iron foundry.^{viii} He graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1910.^{ix} By 1918 Healey had opened a law office, R. T. Healey, at 6 Beacon Street, Boston.^x

After his mother's death he became the head of the household in Somerville, living with his single siblings Mary (40), Rachel (38) and Arthur (30). By 1922 Healey married and by 1930 was widowed. He left the house in Somerville and bought a house on Sumner Street in Newton, Massachusetts. In 1930 he lived there with his sister Mary and his daughters Mary (7) and Alice (2).^{xi} He maintained his law practice at 6 Beacon Street through at least 1936.^{xii}

Bernard Joseph Killion, Suffolk Law School 1910

Bernard Joseph Killion was born around 1885 in Massachusetts to Irish parents.¹³⁰ He was fourth of at least eight children in a family of three girls and five boys.¹³¹ His three older siblings, Thomas, Mary and Margaret, were all born in Ireland and had come to the United States in 1883.¹³² It is probable that his parents had died by

¹²⁴ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹²⁵ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

¹²⁶ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹²⁷ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹²⁸ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹²⁹ *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*, Vol. 87. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1923; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

¹³⁰ United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1553, Sheet 14B.

¹³¹ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

¹³² U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

1910, because at that point, he and his siblings all lived together, with his sister Margaret as head of the household.¹³³

In 1907, Bernard Killion began attending Suffolk Law School, admitted “on trial” by Gleason Archer because he was not well-educated or “of the intellectual type,” but had “a fervent desire to study law.”¹³⁴ At that time, he was working for an insurance company.¹³⁵

By April of 1910, 25-year-old Bernard Killion was still working at an insurance company.¹³⁶ He was living at 10 Oswald Street in Boston, Mass., along with his seven siblings, Margaret (26), who was head of the household, Thomas (30), Mary (28), Katherine (23), John (21), James (19) and William (15).¹³⁷ All of his siblings were employed at either a shoe factory or a grocery store, except Margaret and William, who were unemployed.¹³⁸ Later in 1910, Killion, having proved himself in the classroom, graduated from Suffolk Law School as one of ten in the school’s second graduating class.¹³⁹ After graduating, he continued to work in the insurance field because he had been promoted, but soon began operating a law office in the evenings.¹⁴⁰

On April 10, 1916, Bernard Killion became the first Suffolk graduate to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court.¹⁴¹ He, along with Charles Toye and Joseph F. O’Connell (a former Massachusetts congressman who was one of the original members of the Suffolk Law School Board of Trustees and later served as its vice president), represented Henry C. Callaghan in his petition for a writ of certiorari to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts.¹⁴² This meant that Callaghan, after having lost in a case in the Superior Court of Massachusetts, petitioned, with the aid of his lawyers, for the case to be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.¹⁴³ The petition was denied.¹⁴⁴

Around 1918, Bernard Killion married Dorothy Agate, who had come to the United States from England in 1891.¹⁴⁵ In 1919, his son, Bernard Jr., was born.¹⁴⁶ By 1920, the family was living at 70 Francis Street in Boston, as were Dorothy’s parents, Adelaide and Harry Agate, both of whom had come to the United States from England in

¹³³ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹³⁴ Archer, Gleason L., “Sketches from Life” in Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1, 1919, reprinted 1978 by Suffolk University Law School, p. 12.

¹³⁵ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p. 12.

¹³⁶ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹³⁷ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹³⁸ U.S Census 1910, Ibid.

¹³⁹ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁴⁰ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p. 12.

¹⁴¹ Archer, Gleason L., Ibid., p. 12; *Henry C. Callaghan, Petitioner, v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 241 U.S. 667 (1916).

¹⁴² *Henry C. Callaghan, Petitioner, v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Ibid.

¹⁴³ “Certiorari,” Tech Law Journal Glossary, <http://www.techlawjournal.com/glossary/legal/certiorari.htm>.

¹⁴⁴ *Henry C. Callaghan, Petitioner, v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Brookline, Enumeration District 11-18, Sheet 12A.

¹⁴⁶ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 369, Sheet 6B.

1910.¹⁴⁷ At this point, Killion was practicing law full-time.¹⁴⁸ From at least 1923 to 1928, his law office was located at 294 Washington Street, Room 505, in Boston.¹⁴⁹

By 1930, Bernard Killion had bought his own home at 41 Naples Road in Brookline, Mass., and had four more children, Harry (9 in 1930), Richard (1) and Barbara (an infant).¹⁵⁰ Dorothy Killion's parents were still living with the family.¹⁵¹ The Killion family was evidently somewhat wealthy, as their home was valued at \$20,000 (their neighbors' homes were valued at \$14,000 and \$15,000), and they had live-in servants, three young women from Ireland named Julia, Kathleen and Barbara.¹⁵² By 1936, Killion's law practice was located at 11 Beacon Street in Boston.¹⁵³

In 1944, Bernard Killion returned to Suffolk University Law School, this time as a member of the Board of Trustees, on which he served as Vice Chairman from 1950 to 1953.¹⁵⁴ Also in 1950, he was appointed a life member of the Board of Trustees.¹⁵⁵

During his tenure on the Board of Trustees, and perhaps beginning sooner, he was a member of the law firm of Killion, Connolly and Williams.¹⁵⁶ After the 1961-1962 academic year, Killion is no longer listed in the SULLS Catalogue as a member of the Board of Trustees, so it is probable that he died in 1961 or 1962.¹⁵⁷

Charles Francis Murphy, Suffolk Law School 1910

Very little is known about Charles Francis Murphy. He enrolled at Suffolk Law School probably in 1907 and graduated in 1910 as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.¹⁵⁸ Because Charles Francis Murphy was such a common name in the Boston area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and there are no Suffolk Law School records on him, it is difficult to positively identify a Charles Francis Murphy from a census record or draft registration card as the one who graduated from Suffolk in 1910. One draft registration card was found for a Charles Francis Murphy who was born January 23, 1877, lived in Boston, and was an attorney.¹⁵⁹ No accompanying census

¹⁴⁷ U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ U.S Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*, Vol. 87. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1923, p. 687; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 1928, p.184.

¹⁵⁰ U.S Census 1930, Ibid.

¹⁵¹ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹⁵² U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

¹⁵³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁵⁴ Suffolk University Law School Catalogue, 1944, p. 7; Suffolk University Law School Catalogues, 1946-1955, various pages. Note: Suffolk Law School became Suffolk University Law School when the University was chartered in 1937. Dates of Killion's membership on the Board of Trustees were also taken from the Microsoft Excel Trustees Spreadsheet created by Susan F. Archdeacon in the Suffolk University Law School Dean's Office.

¹⁵⁵ Suffolk University Law School Catalogue, 1950, p. 7.

¹⁵⁶ Suffolk University Law School Catalogues, 1946-1962, various pages.

¹⁵⁷ Suffolk University Law School Catalogues, 1960-1967, various pages.

¹⁵⁸ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁵⁹ World War I Draft Registration Card 2156/2296, September 12, 1918.

record was found. Charles Francis Murphy is listed in both the 1928 and 1936 Suffolk Law Alumni Directories, but neither directory lists an address for him.¹⁶⁰

Harry H. Naylor, Suffolk Law School 1910

Harry H. Naylor enrolled at Suffolk Law School presumably in 1907 and graduated in 1910 as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.¹⁶¹ By 1918, he had a law practice at 53 State Street, Room 426, Boston, Mass., where it was located until at least 1936.¹⁶² By 1924, he was also a registered Justice of the Peace and was living in Brookline, Mass.¹⁶³ By 1944, he was still living in Brookline, and his address was listed in the Brookline Directory as 25 Thatcher Street.¹⁶⁴

Edwin LeRoy Weiscopef, Suffolk Law School 1910

Edwin LeRoy Weiscopef was born in 1884 in Massachusetts to Augustus and Fannie Weiscopef.¹⁶⁵ He attended Suffolk Law School, graduating in 1910 as one of ten in the school's second graduating class.¹⁶⁶ In 1910, 26-year-old Edwin lived at 4 Enfield Street in Boston, Mass., with his father (48), mother (48), younger brother (14), younger sister (12) and single aunt (55).¹⁶⁷ The family also employed a maid named Lizzie (45).¹⁶⁸ At this time, Edwin was working as a salesman in his father's china shop.¹⁶⁹

By 1920, Edwin Weiscopef had married a woman named Minnie, whose parents were German, and had two young daughters, Louise (4 ½ in 1920) and Jeanne (2 ½ in 1920).¹⁷⁰ The family was living at 3 Dwight Street Extension, Brookline, Mass.¹⁷¹ In 1920, Edwin was still working as a salesman, although the industry he was employed in is unclear.¹⁷² By at least 1924, he was selling hotel and restaurant supplies from a business, presumably his own, located at 5 Knapp Street in Boston.¹⁷³ Also by 1924, he

¹⁶⁰ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 1928, p. 190; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁶¹ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁶² *Boston 1918*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1918, p. 1812; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁶³ *The Boston Directory for the Year Commencing August 1, 1924*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1924, pp. 109 and 937.

¹⁶⁴ *Brookline City Directory*. 1944, p. 451.

¹⁶⁵ United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1603, Sheet 15B.

Note: Both the 1910 and 1920 censuses list Edwin Weiscopef's father's birthplace as New Hampshire, but the 1910 census lists his mother's birthplace as Michigan and the 1920 census lists it as Illinois.

¹⁶⁶ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁶⁷ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid. Note: Enfield Street is located in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood of Boston.

¹⁶⁹ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Brookline, Enumeration District 162, Sheet 1B.

¹⁷¹ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁷² U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

¹⁷³ *The Boston Directory for the Year Commencing August 1, 1924*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1924, p. 1462.

and his family had moved to 18 Denton Terrace in the Roslindale neighborhood of Boston.¹⁷⁴ He operated his hotel and restaurant supply business until at least 1936.¹⁷⁵ While no evidence has been found that Edwin Weiscopf practiced law, he is listed in the 1924 Boston Directory as both a Justice of the Peace and a Notary Public.¹⁷⁶

Thaddeus Alexander Kitchener, Suffolk Law School 1913

Thaddeus Alexander Kitchener, class of 1913, is believed to be the first black graduate of Suffolk Law School.¹⁷⁷ He was born March 3, 1884 in Kingston, Jamaica to Robert Kitchener and Evelina Brown.¹⁷⁸ He graduated from Wolmers High School in Jamaica.¹⁷⁹ He was a resident of 93 Kendall Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts by March 12, 1908, when he married Mary E. Smith of Annapolis, Maryland.¹⁸⁰ In 1909 he applied for admission to Suffolk Law School and was accepted by Gleason L. Archer on August 8.¹⁸¹ At the time of his admittance to Suffolk, Mr. Kitchener was employed as a janitor at Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston.¹⁸²

Mr. Kitchener graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1913.¹⁸³ His World War I Draft Registration card indicates that he continued to be employed as a janitor at Simmons College as late as 1918 and lived at 38 Seattle Street in Boston.¹⁸⁴

Louis E. Pasco, Suffolk Law School 1914

Louis E. Pasco was born on February 17, 1878, in Baltimore, Maryland.¹⁸⁵ His father, whose name is unknown, was from Mexico, and his mother, Elizabeth (b. 1856),

¹⁷⁴ *The Boston Directory...1924*, Ibid, p. 1271.

¹⁷⁵ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

¹⁷⁶ *The Boston Directory...1924*, Ibid., pp. 110 and 1505.

¹⁷⁷ Marriage Record vol. 581, page 55, Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910, from original records held by the Massachusetts Archives. Online database: *NewEnglandAncestors.org*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2004. World War I Draft Registration Card 4041/A4647, September 12, 1918. Note: Kitchener is listed as “colored” in his marriage record and as “negro” on his World War I Draft Registration card.

¹⁷⁸ Marriage Record, *ibid*. Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, July 5, 1909, SLS Registrations 1908-1913, application number 36. Note: His Suffolk admission application gives his birth date as March 3, 1884.

¹⁷⁹ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, *Ibid*.

¹⁸⁰ Marriage Record, *Ibid*.

¹⁸¹ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, *Ibid*.

¹⁸² Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, *Ibid*.

¹⁸³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

¹⁸⁴ WWI Draft Registration Card, *Ibid*.

¹⁸⁵ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, September 26, 1910, Suffolk Law School Registrations 1908-1913, Application 27.

was born in Virginia.¹⁸⁶ He had two step-siblings.¹⁸⁷ He attended grammar and high school in Baltimore, but left school without graduating at the age of 14 to go to work.¹⁸⁸ He attended evening high school for six years at some point prior to 1910.¹⁸⁹

By 1900, 22-year-old Louis Pasco was living at 7 Walnut Street in Brookline, Mass., with his mother, stepfather, James Matthews (b. 1858), grandmother, Eliza Diggs (his mother's mother, b. 1835), step-sister, Consuela (b. 1886), and step-brother, James (b. 1897).¹⁹⁰ At this time, he was working at a bank.¹⁹¹ In 1901, he married a woman from South Carolina named Bertha.¹⁹² In 1910, he lived at 2 Vila Street in Boston, Mass., with his wife and four children, Elizabeth (7), Bertha (6), Alice (4) and Louis (an infant).¹⁹³ He was still working at a bank, specifically the National Shawmut Bank on Water Street in Boston, as a statement clerk.¹⁹⁴

In September of 1910, Louis Pasco applied and was accepted to Suffolk Law School.¹⁹⁵ Pasco, whose mother was black and father was Mexican, graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1914 as one of the first graduates of both African and Hispanic descent.¹⁹⁶ After graduating from law school, Pasco continued to work as a clerk at the National Shawmut Bank until at least 1918.¹⁹⁷

In 1920, 42-year-old Louis Pasco and his family were still living on Vila Street in Boston.¹⁹⁸ By this time he had a fifth child, a son named Wendell who was born probably in 1917.¹⁹⁹ At this time Pasco was still employed as a bank clerk, probably at the National Shawmut Bank, although the 1920 census does not list a specific bank.²⁰⁰ No evidence has been found that he practiced law.

Harry Ernest Burroughs, Suffolk Law School 1915

¹⁸⁶ United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Brookline, Enumeration District 1023, Sheet 16. Note: The 1900 and 1910 censuses lists Pasco's father's place of birth as Mexico, but the 1920 census lists it as Maryland.

¹⁸⁷ U.S Census 1900, Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

¹⁹⁰ U.S Census 1900, Ibid.

¹⁹¹ U.S Census 1900, Ibid.

¹⁹² United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1539, Sheet 3B.

¹⁹³ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.; Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.; World War I Draft Registration Card 1189/1349, September 12, 1918.

¹⁹⁵ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 16. Note: The 1900 census lists Pasco as black, the 1910 census lists him as mulatto, and the 1920 census lists him as white.

¹⁹⁷ WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 369, Sheet 11A.

¹⁹⁹ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

²⁰⁰ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

Harry Ernest Burroughs was born on April 15, 1890, in Volenia, Russia.²⁰¹ He came to the United States in 1903 and began working as a newsboy in Boston.²⁰² In 1911, around age 21, he enrolled at Suffolk Law School, graduating four years later in 1915.²⁰³ He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1913.²⁰⁴ By 1917, he was living at 722

Commonwealth Avenue and had his own law practice.²⁰⁵ He served in World War I, then returned to his law practice.²⁰⁶ By at least 1923, his office was located at 18 Tremont Street, where it remained until at least 1936.²⁰⁷ In the 1924 Boston business directory, he is listed as a Justice of the Peace.²⁰⁸

In 1927, Harry Burroughs established the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation to give newsboys between the ages of 12 and 17 the opportunity to learn, socialize and develop leadership and other skills.²⁰⁹ The Foundation also provided college scholarships.²¹⁰ A newsboy himself as an adolescent, Burroughs felt compelled to provide “wholesome adult guidance” to young boys who often had to provide for themselves their families by working in the adult world, thus missing out on some of their childhood.²¹¹

In 1935, Burroughs, by then a very successful lawyer, bought a summer camp in Poland, Maine, called Camp Maqua and devoted it to his Newsboys Foundation.²¹² The camp opened in 1936 under the new name of “The Agassiz Village of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation” after Alexander Agassiz, the son of naturalist Louis Agassiz and father of Maximilian Agassiz, who financed the camp.²¹³ The camp was open to Burroughs Newsboys Foundation members, as well as “any other boy age 6-17 who was part of a trade group.”²¹⁴ In only its fifth summer, in 1940, Agassiz Village housed one thousand campers.²¹⁵ Though it has experienced some changes, the camp still operates

²⁰¹ World War I Draft Registration Card 1494/567, January 5, 1917.

²⁰² United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 5, Sheet 21B; “Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall,” Suffolk University Press Release, September 27, 2005, <http://www.suffolk.edu/opa/news/nathanmiller.html>. Note: The 1920 census indicates that Burroughs came to the U.S. in 1903, but his obituary says that he came in 1904.

²⁰³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 16. Note: Burroughs’ admissions application is missing from the 1908-1913 Law School Registrations volume.

²⁰⁴ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

²⁰⁵ WWI Draft Card, Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Obituary, *New York Times*, December 19, 1946, p. 29.

²⁰⁷ *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1923, p. 683; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 16.

²⁰⁸ *The Boston Directory for the Year Commencing August 1, 1924*. Boston: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1924, p. 107.

²⁰⁹ Obituary, Ibid.; “Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall,” Ibid.

²¹⁰ Obituary, Ibid.

²¹¹ Obituary, Ibid.

²¹² “Year by Year History of Agassiz Village.” *Welcome to Agassiz Village*, <http://www.agassizvillage.org/h/history.asp>.

²¹³ “Year by Year History of Agassiz Village,” Ibid.

²¹⁴ “Year by Year History of Agassiz Village,” Ibid.

²¹⁵ “Big Newsboy Camp Hails Benefactors,” *New York Times*, August 24, 1940, p. 11.

today as Agassiz Village, Founded by Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Burroughs, and caters to both boys and girls of diverse backgrounds.²¹⁶

In Boston, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation was located at 10 Somerset Street, which is now the site a Suffolk University dormitory.²¹⁷ This dormitory, which opened in the fall of 2005, was dedicated as the Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall, named after the founder of Nathan R. Miller Properties, Ltd. of Boston²¹⁸ In addition to being a prominent Boston real estate developer and donating \$2 million to Suffolk University, Nathan Miller is also a former Burroughs Newsboy and was one of the first Agassiz

Village campers.²¹⁹ The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation is commemorated by an exhibit in the lobby of the Miller Residence Hall.²²⁰

In addition to running the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation and Agassiz Village, Harry Burroughs was also an author. His book *Boys in Men's Shoes* was published in 1944 and is both an account of his life and a social commentary on child workers.²²¹ Burroughs efforts to improve the chances of success for young working boys did not go unrecognized by his alma mater; Suffolk University granted him an honorary degree of Doctor of Human Letters sometime between 1937 and 1946.²²²

In December of 1946, Harry Burroughs died at the age of 56.²²³ At that time, he was living in Brookline, Mass.²²⁴ He was survived by his wife, Hannah, two sons, Harry E. Jr. and Warren H., and a daughter, Jean.²²⁵ Warren Burroughs is currently the Honorary Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Agassiz Village.²²⁶ The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation lasted only five more years after Burroughs death, closing in 1951.²²⁷

Thomas Vreeland Jones, Suffolk Law School 1915

Thomas Vreeland Jones was born May 7, 1874, to Nichols (b. around 1853) and Harriet Jones (b. around 1855) in Paterson, New Jersey.²²⁸ He was the second of five

²¹⁶ "Year by Year History of Agassiz Village," Ibid.

²¹⁷ "Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall," Ibid.

²¹⁸ "Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall," Ibid.

²¹⁹ "Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall," Ibid.

²²⁰ "Suffolk University to Dedicate Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall," Ibid.

²²¹ Van Vechten, C.C., Review of *Boy's in Men's Shoes: A World of Working Children* by Harry Burroughs, from *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 50, No. 6, May 1945, p. 562, accessed via JSTOR online database, <http://www.jstor.org>

²²² Obituary, Ibid. Note: It has been assumed that Burroughs received the honorary degree between 1937 and 1946 because Suffolk University was not incorporated until 1937, and Burroughs died in 1946.

²²³ Obituary, Ibid.

²²⁴ Obituary, Ibid.

²²⁵ Obituary, Ibid.

²²⁶ "Year by Year History of Agassiz Village," Ibid.

²²⁷ "Year by Year History of Agassiz Village," Ibid.

²²⁸ World War I Draft Registration Card 2503/1646, September 12, 1918; United States Census 1880, New Jersey, Passaic, Paterson, Enumeration District 154, Sheet 6; Suffolk School of Law Application for

children in a family of three boys and two girls.²²⁹ By 1880 the family lived at 75 Bridge Street in Paterson.²³⁰ In 1880, Nichols Jones was employed as a coachman, while Harriet Jones was a homemaker.²³¹

Prior to the age of 15, Thomas V. Jones attended grammar school in Paterson.²³² On June 3, 1896, he married a woman named Caroline (b. 1874 or 1985), who was also from New Jersey, and the two then moved to Cambridge, Mass.²³³ He got a job as a superintendent of the Second Society of Universalists office building at 28 School Street, Boston, Mass.²³⁴ On March 29, 1897, his son, John Wesley Jones, was born, and on November 3, 1905, his daughter, Lois Mailou Jones, was born.²³⁵ By 1910, he was still working at the Second Society of Universalists office building (where he also lived with his family) as superintendent.²³⁶ His wife worked from home as a milliner.²³⁷

At some point, Thomas V. Jones attended the Y.M.C.A. preparatory school in Boston, leaving the school at age 35.²³⁸ In September of 1911, he enrolled in the evening division at Suffolk School of Law.²³⁹ He received his degree in 1915.²⁴⁰ His daughter indicates that he entered the real estate field after graduating, but she also indicates that he was a superintendent for thirty years (until the late 1920s), so it is possible that he worked in real estate, possibly real estate law, on the side.²⁴¹ His draft registration card from 1918 lists his occupation as janitor for the Second Society of Universalists.²⁴²

Admission, September 29, 1911, SLS Registrations 1908-1913, no application number. Note: Jones' draft registration card lists his date of birth as May 7, 1874, but a biography written by his daughter, Lois Mailou Jones Pierre-Noel, for a Thomas Vreeland Jones Scholarship fund pamphlet lists it as April 7, 1874.

²²⁹ U.S Census 1880, Ibid.

²³⁰ U.S. Census 1880, Ibid.

²³¹ U.S Census 1880, Ibid.

²³² Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid. Note: Jones indicates that he attended grammar school in both Paterson, NJ, and Boston, MA, but he didn't move to Massachusetts until after he was married in 1896, so it is unclear to what school he is referring.

²³³ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, "Thomas Vreeland Jones," from the Thomas Vreeland Jones Scholarship Fund pamphlet, Suffolk University, n.d.; United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 1350, Sheet 1B

²³⁴ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid.

²³⁵ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid.

²³⁶ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid., Note: The terms superintendent and janitor were probably used interchangeably because Lois Mailou Jones Pierre-Noel describes her father as superintendent, but the 1910 census and Thomas V. Jones' WWI draft registration list his occupation as janitor.

²³⁷ U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

²³⁸ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid. Note: It is unclear why he was attending the school so late in his life.

²³⁹ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.16.

²⁴¹ ²⁴¹ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid

²⁴² Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid., WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.



Suffolk University Class Profiles: a research guide

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Thomas V. Jones died on December 7, 1934.²⁴³ Several decades after his death, his family, friends and the Black American Law Students Association at Suffolk University Law School established the Thomas Vreeland Jones Scholarship Fund at Suffolk Law to provide financial assistant to minority law students.²⁴⁴

²⁴³ Pierre-Noel, Lois Mailou Jones, Ibid.

²⁴⁴ Thomas Vreeland Jones Scholarship Fund pamphlet, Suffolk University, n.d.,

Shichiro Hayashi, Suffolk Law School 1922

Shichiro Hayashi was born on August 5, in either 1877 or 1879, in Mibu, Japan.²⁴⁵ He attended grammar school, then went on to high school in Utsunomiya, about sixty miles from Tokyo, Japan.²⁴⁶ He left school at age 20 with hopes of going abroad.²⁴⁷ At one point he studied law in [Yoimon], Japan.²⁴⁸

By September of 1918, Shichiro Hayashi was living at 26 Arlington Street, Cambridge, Mass., and was employed as a cook.²⁴⁹ On September 12, 1918, he applied and was accepted to Suffolk Law School.²⁵⁰ He graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1922.²⁵¹ By 1936, he was still living at 26 Arlington Street in Cambridge.²⁵²

By 1942, Shichiro Hayashi had moved to New York City, where he was living on East 71st Street with his wife, Christine.²⁵³ At this time, he was unemployed, probably retired.²⁵⁴ He eventually moved to Cherokee and/or Gracie, New York.²⁵⁵ He died in New York in September of 1968.²⁵⁶

Thomas Joseph Lane, Suffolk Law School 1925

Thomas Joseph Lane was born on July 6, 1898, in Lawrence, Mass., to Patrick and Mary Lane, both of Ireland.²⁵⁷ By 1900, he was second youngest in a family of three sons and one daughter.²⁵⁸ His mother had given birth to seven children, but he and his brothers, Patrick and John, and his sister, Nellie, were the only ones still living at this time.²⁵⁹ Patrick Lane was employed as a teamster.²⁶⁰ The family lived at 92 Abbott Street in Cambridge.²⁶¹

²⁴⁵ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, September 12, 1918, SLS Registrations 1918-1919, no application number; Shichiro Hayashi, Social Security Death Record, September 1968, accessed via <http://www.familysearch.org>; World War II Draft Registration Card 1385, 1942. Note: Shichiro Hayashi wrote on his SLS admission application that he was born in 1879, but his Social Security death record and his WWII draft card indicates that he was born in 1877.

²⁴⁶ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁴⁸ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁵⁰ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁵¹ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 23.

²⁵² Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 23.

²⁵³ World War II Draft Registration Card 1283, 1942.

²⁵⁴ WWII Draft Card, Ibid.

²⁵⁵ Social Security Death Record, Ibid.

²⁵⁶ Shichiro Hayashi, Social Security Death Record, Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, September 19, 1921, SLS Registrations 1921-1922, no application number; United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Essex, Lawrence, Enumeration District 353, Sheet 4.

²⁵⁸ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

²⁵⁹ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

²⁶⁰ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

²⁶¹ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

Thomas J. Lane attended Packard Grammar School in Lawrence and graduated from Lawrence High School in 1916.²⁶² By 1918, he was employed as a retail clerk on Essex Street in Lawrence.²⁶³ He continued working as a retail clerk until at least 1921, when he applied and was accepted to Suffolk Law School.²⁶⁴ He graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1925.²⁶⁵

Soon after graduating from Suffolk Law School, Thomas J. Lane began a private law practice in Lawrence, and in 1927, he was elected as a Democrat to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.²⁶⁶ By 1930, he was still living at 92 Abbott Street in Lawrence, but now he was living with just his father and his brother, Thomas (both his mother and Thomas's wife had died by that year).²⁶⁷ Sometime after 1930, he married a woman named Jane (maiden name Murphy).²⁶⁸ He served in the state House of Representatives until 1937, and then served in the state Senate from 1939 to 1941.²⁶⁹ He was elected to the United States Congress in 1941 in a special election after the death Congressman Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn.²⁷⁰ He was re-elected to the next ten Congresses, but was not re-elected to the Eighty-eighth Congress of 1962.²⁷¹ In 1956, he was indicted for failing to pay taxes and served four months in Danbury Prison in Connecticut.²⁷²

After losing re-election to Congress, Thomas J. Lane continued to practice law and served on the Massachusetts Governor's Council from 1965 to 1976.²⁷³ He was active in the American Legion and an ardent supporter of veterans' rights and benefits.²⁷⁴ He died on June 14, 1994, in Lawrence and is buried at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in North Andover, Mass.²⁷⁵

Joseph David Paté, Sr., Suffolk Law School 1927

Biography written by: Catherine M. Pate (granddaughter)

Born: September 1, 1900 – Died: June 14, 1981

“Joe” was born in Somerville, Massachusetts. He graduated from Boston College High School in 1917 where he was a member of the debating society. He then went on to Boston College and graduated in 1921 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and honorable

²⁶² Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁶³ World War I Draft Registration Card 464/1458, September 12, 1918.

²⁶⁴ Suffolk School of Law Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.29.

²⁶⁶ Thomas J. Lane Biography, Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress, <http://bioguide.congress.gov>; Obituary, *Boston Globe*, June 16, 1994, p.16.

²⁶⁷ United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Essex, Lawrence, Enumeration District 5-130, Sheet 25A.

²⁶⁸ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

²⁷⁰ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

²⁷¹ Thomas J. Lane Biography, Ibid.

²⁷² Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

²⁷³ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

²⁷⁴ Obituary, *Boston Herald*, June 16, 1994, p.76.

²⁷⁵ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, Ibid.

mentions in Astronomy and Geology. He studied law at Suffolk Law School, received his degree in 1927, and passed the bar on his first try.

All through his high school and college days he was involved in the theater, either as an actor, producer, or manager. He worked as a councilor and drama coach in the summer at Granite Lake Boys camp in NH. He went on to manage a theater in the Boston area.

He was a member of temporary reserves in the Coast Guard, and played trombone in the Army band entertaining troops during World War I.

He practiced law during the Great Depression, but not many people could afford a lawyer. He sold telephone advertising for a while to make ends meet. In the 1930s, he had two five and dime stores, one in Orient Heights, and one in Teele Square called the *Paty Needle Company*. He ran a side wholesale business importing sewing needles from Germany (which was started by his father, Bernard A. Paty) until events of World War II ended trade with Germany and the business collapsed. Starting in the early 1940s, he worked 27 years for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Later, he was a real-estate developer in Maine.

Joe enjoyed painting and developed a special style that involved painting with oils on wood panels. His favorite subjects were ships and scenes he imagined from American colonial days.

In 1926, Joe married Mary Beatrice White, (teacher, 1917 graduate of Lesley Normal School, now Lesley University), and during the great economic Depression and after, ably and lovingly supported his wife and five children.

From information in the family archives and from memories of his son, J. David Paté, Jr.

Harry Hom Dow Suffolk Law School 1929

Harry Hom Dow was born on March 13, 1904, in Hudson, Mass., to Hom Soon and Alice Dow, both Chinese immigrants.²⁷⁶ He was the oldest of six children in a family of three sons and three daughters.²⁷⁷ After Harry was born, he and his parents relocated from Hudson to Boston, where Hom Soon Dow opened a laundry business, the H.S. Dow Laundry Company, that became quite successful.²⁷⁸ Harry attended the Dwight Grammar School, presumably in Boston, for eight years.²⁷⁹

In 1916, Hom Soon Dow passed away, leaving management of the laundry, which had begun to suffer in the face of rising competition, to his wife.²⁸⁰ Although Harry was still in school at the time, he helped his mother, who had no business experience, take over the laundry, move it to a new location (70 West Dedham Street in Boston) and make

²⁷⁶ Suffolk Law School Application for Admission, September 9, 1925, Suffolk Law School Registrations 1925-1926, A-L, no application number; "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," [Boston Globe], October 6, 1929. Note: It is believed, but has not been confirmed, that the article about Harry Dow's mother and the family's laundry business appeared in the *Boston Globe*; it could have appeared in another local paper.

²⁷⁷ United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 171, Sheet [?]A.

²⁷⁸ "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," Ibid.

²⁷⁹ SLS Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁸⁰ "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," Ibid.

it thrive.²⁸¹ He worked at the laundry for several years, then began working in the insurance business, all while still in school.²⁸² He took one course (mechanical drawing) during the summer of 1918 at Lincoln Preparatory School, formerly Northeastern Preparatory School, on Huntington Avenue in Boston, then attended Boston English High School from September of 1918 to March of 1921.²⁸³

By 1920, 15-year-old Harry Dow, his mother, and his siblings, Nellie (14), Howard (12), Nettie (8), Hamilton (6) and Nora (4), were living at 371 Shawmut Avenue in Boston.²⁸⁴ A 1929 newspaper article about the H.S. Dow Laundry Company states that Harry continued to work in the insurance business after leaving high school, but by 1925, he had returned to his family's laundry.²⁸⁵

In 1925, Harry Dow enrolled at Suffolk Law School.²⁸⁶ On his admission application, he listed as one of his references Joseph F. O'Connell, a Boston lawyer and former United States congressman who served as on the Suffolk Law School Board of Trustees from its inception and as its Vice President from 1919 to 1936.²⁸⁷ By this time, Harry had moved to another house on Shawmut Avenue, number 385, with his mother and three of his siblings.²⁸⁸ He began working for the United States Immigration and Naturalization Services in 1928.²⁸⁹ He graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1929 and that same year became the first Chinese American to be admitted to the bar in Massachusetts.²⁹⁰ By 1930, he was still living at 385 Shawmut Avenue.²⁹¹ The 1930 census states that he was a lawyer at that time, probably for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services.²⁹² Also, the 1936 Suffolk Law Alumni Directory lists his address as 124 West 72nd Street, New York City, but it is unclear whether this was a home or business address.²⁹³ Nonetheless, by 1948, Harry Dow had a private law practice, dealing specifically with immigration law, with offices in Boston and New York City.²⁹⁴

²⁸¹ "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," Ibid.

²⁸² "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," Ibid.

²⁸³ SLS Application for Admission, Ibid, Appendices, Transcripts from Lincoln Preparatory School and Boston English High School.

²⁸⁴ U.S. Census 1920, Ibid.

²⁸⁵ "Chinese Mother Wins Big Battle," Ibid.; SLS Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁸⁶ SLS Application for Admission, Ibid.

²⁸⁷ SLS Application for Admission, Ibid.; "O'Connell, Joseph Francis," from the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=O000026>. Note: Various Suffolk Law School catalogues and directories were consulted to determine O'Connell's years of service on the SLS Board of Trustees.

²⁸⁸ SLS Application for Admission, Ibid.; United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston, Enumeration District 13-198, Sheet 1A.

²⁸⁹ Obituary, *Boston Globe*, January 24, 1985.

²⁹⁰ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 43; Obituary, Ibid.

²⁹¹ U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.

²⁹² U.S. Census 1930, Ibid.; Obituary, Ibid.; Dow, Frederick H. "Harry H. Dow, Esq." Harry H. Dow Memorial Legal Assistance Fund Nineteenth Year Annual Report: 2003-2004, p. 8.

²⁹³ Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, Ibid.

²⁹⁴ Obituary, Ibid.; Dow, Frederick H., Ibid.



Suffolk University Class Profiles: a research guide

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Harry Dow retired in 1963 and spent the next twenty years doing volunteer work in Boston, serving as a legal adviser for many organizations that were dedicated to serving the city's less privileged citizens.²⁹⁵ He was particularly concerned with issues facing Boston's Chinatown neighborhood and his home neighborhood of the South End.²⁹⁶ He served on the boards of many organizations, including Boston Legal Services, the South End Health Center, South End Neighborhood Action Program, Inc. and Central Boston Elder Services, Inc. and advised groups including the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association.²⁹⁷

Harry Dow also served in World War II as a captain in the Army Intelligence Corps and in the Korean War.²⁹⁸

Harry Dow died in January of 1985 after being hit by a truck on Boylston Street in Boston.²⁹⁹ He was survived by his second wife, Rita (Lee), four sons, Frederick H., Alexander H., Roderick H. and William H., one daughter, Mu Ying Dow, and six grandchildren.³⁰⁰ William and Mu Ying Dow are children by his first marriage.³⁰¹

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ⁱ World War I Draft Registration Card 3347/1164, September 20, 1918; United States Census 1900, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Somerville, Enumeration District 950, Sheet 140A; United States Census 1910, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Somerville, Enumeration District 1010, Sheet 178A. Note: The 1900 census appears to erroneously reports his birth year as 1874.

ⁱⁱ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Census 1900, Ibid; U.S. Census 1910, Ibid. United States Census 1920, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Somerville, Enumeration District 440, Sheet 18B; United States Census 1930, Massachusetts, Middlesex, Newton, Enumeration District 9-388, Sheet 1B.

^{iv} U.S. Census 1900, Ibid. Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910 From original records held by the Massachusetts Archives. Online database: *NewEnglandAncestors.org*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2004. Note: Dennis Healey is reported as born in Massachusetts in the 1900 and 1910 censuses, but his death record and the 1920 and 1930 censuses list the Healey children's father as born in Ireland (1920) and Irish Free State (1930).

^v U.S. Census 1900, Ibid. Note: Healey's World War I Draft Registration Card lists her name as Mary M. Healey.

^{vi} U.S. Census 1900, Ibid.

^{vii} Archer, Gleason L. *Building a School*. Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1919, p. 52.

^{viii} U.S. Census 1910, Ibid.

^{ix} Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

^x WWI Draft Registration Card, Ibid.; *The Boston Register and Business Directory: 1923*. Boston, MA: Sampson & Murdock Company, 1923, p. 686; Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p.15.

^{xi} U.S. Census 1930, Ibid. Note: The Newton house's value is listed as \$8,000 in the 1930 Census.

^{xii} Suffolk Law Alumni Directory, 30th Anniversary, 1936, p. 15.

²⁹⁵ Obituary, Ibid.

²⁹⁶ Obituary, Ibid.

²⁹⁷ Obituary, Ibid.

²⁹⁸ Obituary, Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Obituary, Ibid.

³⁰⁰ Obituary, Ibid.

³⁰¹ Obituary, Ibid.