

hedges, charming grounds, and conservatories, and other appendages, is by his courtesy called the "Public Garden of Portsmouth."

HALE, WILLIAM SAMUEL, Manufacturer, Keene, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, May 17, 1854, son of Samuel Whitney and Emelia M. (Hay)



WM. S. HALE.

Hale. His grandparents were Joseph Fitch and Nancy Sanders Hay of Dublin, and Samuel and Salome Whitney Hale of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The family has long been prominent in New Hampshire, and his father was honored with an election as Governor of the state. William S. Hale was educated in the High School at Keene, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he fitted for Yale. He was graduated from college in the class of 1881. In the following year Mr. Hale began his business career as a manufacturer and has carried on a successful business ever since. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hale married October 10, 1883, Emma Wheeler Frost. They have four children: Margaret, Samuel Whitney, Josephine and Rufus Frost Hale.

PARSONS, WILLIAM M., a veteran Physician of Manchester, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, December 30, 1826, son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons. Of the nine children of the fam-

ily, six became teachers, one a lawyer, and two physicians. Josiah Parsons, the father, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. In the paternal line, Doctor Parsons's descent is traced from Joseph Parsons, born in England, who emigrated to this country, July, 1726, settling in Northampton, Massachusetts. In the maternal line, he is descended from General Joseph Badger, who served in the Revolution. Doctor Parsons attended the common schools of Gilmanton, and the Academy in that town. He began the study of medicine with Doctor Nahum Wight, with whom he remained for three years, at the same time taking courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He also attended the Vermont Medical College, from which he was graduated in June, 1851. He began practice with his brother, Doctor Joseph B. Parsons, with whom he remained until 1855. Subsequently, after practicing in Barrington for nine years and Antrim for fifteen, Doctor William Parsons removed to Manchester in April, 1873, and there he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profes-



W. M. PARSONS.

sion. He was appointed in 1881 Chairman of the Committee for the extermination of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, a disease prevalent at that time, and his efforts were remarkably successful. He was made Assistant Surgeon in the First Regi-

ment New Hampshire National Guards, in 1883, and in 1884 was promoted to Surgeon. He was a member of the state Legislature from Barrington in 1872-73. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Honor, and an Elk. He married in November, 1882, Marion J., only daughter of the Hon. John and Dorothea (Jones) Hosley. He has one child: Martha C., born April 30, 1884. In his nearly one-half century of practice, Doctor Parsons has gained a reputation as one of the most successful physicians and surgeons of the state; and he has been a preceptor for a very large number of students, who subsequently have attained success in their profession.

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PILLSBURY, PARKER, one of the heroes of New England's famous "Abolition Trinity" (Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury) and its last survivor, who for nearly half a century, in perils and hardships, devoted himself heart and soul to pleading the cause of the oppressed, denouncing iniquitous, superstitious, bigoted laws and practices, and demanding the removal of the yoke that held the colored race in cruel bondage, was born in Hamilton, Essex county, Massachusetts, September 22, 1809. He was the son of Deacon Oliver and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury, and the eldest of a family of eleven children. His father, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, son of Parker, first, and Sarah (Dickinson) Pillsbury, was of the sixth generation in descent from William Pillsbury, who married Deborah Crosby in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641, and afterward settled in Newbury, the line being as follows: William's son Moses, his grandson, Moses, Jr., and his great-grandson, Moses third, who married Mary Parker, and was the father of Parker Pillsbury first. Oliver Pillsbury, when four years old, was taken by his parents to West Boscawen, now Webster, New Hampshire, where he grew to manhood. At nineteen years of age he returned to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and subsequently completed his schooling at Dummer Academy. Here he made the acquaintance of his future wife, Anna Smith, daughter of Philemon Smith. They were married December 8, 1808, and settled in Hamilton, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade until 1814. The hard times caused by the war with England then led him to remove to a farm in Henniker, New Hampshire, to buy which he incurred a debt of \$1,500.00. With the conclusion

of peace the price of farm produce fell, and to free himself from this burden, cost many years of severe toil. He was public spirited and religious, a Deacon in the church, earnestly interested in temperance, and in the abolition of slavery, and was ever ready to lend a hand to local benevolent enterprises. Oliver Pillsbury died in 1857. His wife, a most estimable woman of strong character, survived him about twelve years, retaining her faculties to a marked degree at the advanced age of ninety-four. Eight of their eleven children survived the parents, namely: Parker, Josiah W., (father of Albert E., Ex-Attorney General of Massachusetts) Gilbert, Oliver, Jr., Eliza A., Harriet, Mary S., and Moses D. Parker Pillsbury, the Radical and the Reformer, obtained such education in his boyhood as was afforded by the district schools of Henniker, but always had to help in the work of the home farm. When about twenty years old, he was employed in driving an express wagon from Lynn, Massachusetts, to Boston. Subsequently he returned to Henniker, and devoted himself to farming. Becoming zealously religious, he was urged to prepare himself for the ministry. Acting upon this advice, he pursued a course of study at Gilmanston, New Hampshire, and at the Andover Theological Seminary. "In less than four years from the reaper and the plough" he was licensed to preach by the Suffolk Association of Boston, and was settled over the Congregational "Meeting-house" Society for a year, 1839-40, at Loudon, New Hampshire. But as the Christian Church was at that time "the bulwark of American slavery," as William Lloyd Garrison truly said, it could not and would not tolerate Parker Pillsbury. In the pulpit he was deeply sincere, earnest, and scathing in his denunciation of that "sum of all villainies," human slavery. Inasmuch as his whole moral nature had been roused against that institution, by the fearful outrages which were being perpetrated upon the abolitionists, he abandoned the Christian ministry, and espoused the anti-slavery cause in 1840 as a working apostle. His first lecture on the subject of slavery was given in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. After leaving the ministry, his first anti-slavery work in New Hampshire was to conduct the "Herald of Freedom" for a time in the absence of the editor, Nathaniel P. Rogers. Then as he says, he entered "the lecture field with the full resolve to see the overthrow of the Southern slave system or perish in the conflict." There he stood with Garrison, Phillips, Rogers, Foster, Higginson,