

THE MARITIME LAW ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

MEMORIALS

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MEMORIAL OF CECIL PARKER STEWART

BY ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN

Mr. Cecil Parker Stewart was born in Lachine, Quebec, on September 9th, 1881. Toward the close of the century, after his education in private schools, he joined his father, Mr. Henry Stewart, who was then a prominent Average Adjuster in New York. Thereafter he entered into partnership with his father and merged Henry Stewart & Son with Frank B. Hall & Co., Inc., of which he became President in 1912. He occupied this position at the time of his death on May 29th, 1945.

During his long and successful career he was associated with many enterprises and was Director of a large number of corporations. But despite these diversified and extensive activities, his greatest and continuing interest was always in maritime affairs, in which he was engaged throughout his life as Average Adjuster, Underwriter, Insurance Broker and Shipowner. Through his death the maritime community is deprived of one of its most discerning minds and forceful personalities. His many friends lament the loss of a man of his character and leadership at a time when these qualities, and the guidance which he gave so generously to his friends and associates, are so greatly needed in the period of reconstruction.

MEMORIAL OF HENRY W. TAFT

Henry W. Taft became a member of our Association in 1899. At a meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of which Mr. Taft was the President from 1923 until 1925, the following minute was adopted:

“Henry W. Taft died August 11, 1945, at the age of eighty-six years. He was born in Cincinnati May 27, 1859. His father, Alphonso Taft, was Secretary of War and Attorney General under Grant and later Minister to Austria and Russia. He was an honor student at Yale, rowed on the crew, played on the football team, and was Commencement orator in the Class of 1880. He studied law at the Cincinnati Law School during the winter of 1880-1881. In 1881 he came to New York City and continued his law studies at the Columbia Law School and in the office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1882. He practiced for about a year and a half in the office of Thomas Thacher and in 1884 opened an office of his own. Later in the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. William T. Page under the firm name of Page & Taft. This continued for several years when he again practiced alone until on January 2, 1899, he became a partner in the firm of Strong & Cadwalader. On January 1, 1914, the firm name was changed to Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. For eighteen years, in the earlier years of his practice, he was counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He was on the School Commission from 1896 to 1900. He was on the Charter Revision Commission in 1901 and from time to time was on other public commissions. From 1905 to 1907 he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in the prosecution of the tobacco and licorice trusts. He was a Trustee of City College from 1903 to 1905, of the New York Public Library from 1908 to 1919, and President of the University Settlement Society from 1917 to 1920. For twenty years he was Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army.

He was the Chairman of the Coalition Campaign Committee which supported Henry F. Curran for Mayor against Hylan in 1921. Among his writings was ‘A Century And a Half at the New York Bar, Being the Annals of a Law Firm and

Sketches of Its Members'. The firm was the Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft of today, which dates back to the partnership of Wells & Strong, formed in 1818. Other books were 'Occasional Papers and Addresses of An American Lawyer', 'Japan and the Far East Conference', 'Law Reform—Papers and Addresses by a Practicing Lawyer', 'An Essay on Conversation', 'Kindred Arts: Conversation and Public Speaking', 'Japan and America', 'Witnesses in Court', 'Opinions: Literary and Otherwise', and 'Legal Miscellanies'. A series of articles which he wrote for the New York Times in support of the League of Nations was recognized as a thorough analysis and persuasive argument. He also contributed to the Times articles on the system of government in Russia, for he was as much against Communism as he was in favor of the League. He was a member of the Committee on Admissions of this Association as far back as 1892 and thereafter served on fifteen other committees and on some of them he served twice. He was President of the New York State Bar Association from 1919 to 1920, of this Association from 1923 to 1925, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association from 1930 to 1932.

In 1883 Mr. Taft married Julia Walbridge Smith, who died on December 9, 1942. Two sons survive, Walbridge S. Taft, a member of this Association, and William Howard Taft, 2nd."

It was appropriate that Mr. Taft should become a member of the Maritime Law Association for as counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company he tried many Admiralty suits in the U. S. District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and argued many appeals in the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company owned a huge and speedy ferry-boat, the *Express*, on which it transported railroad cars between its freight station at Willis Avenue on the Harlem River and the railroads of New Jersey. As the *Express* swept down the East River and around the Battery to Jersey City, she struck terror in the navigators and was a fruitful source of litigation. Mr. Taft enjoyed his excursions in the Admiralty as he humorously pronounced it, and especially his contacts with James J. (Jimmie) Macklin and Peter Carter.

Mr. Taft was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time. He held no political office but he rendered long and valuable service to his City and Country.

—C. C. B.

MEMORIAL OF JAMES HENRY LYONS

BY JOHN M. AHERNE

James Henry Lyons, for many years a member of this Association, died at the Seaside Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 24, 1945, at the age of 53.

Mr. Lyons was long a familiar figure in marine insurance circles. At the age of 17 he joined the Marine Department of Insurance Company of North America at the home office in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was Assistant Manager of marine losses. Thus, for a period of 36 years he was actively engaged in the handling of marine losses with the same company. During these years he made many friends; and his work carried him to all parts of this country and to Europe as well. He became a member of this Association in 1935, and took an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. Lyons rarely missed our annual dinner, and his genial wit and seemingly inexhaustible fund of stories were enjoyed by his many friends. During his long experience in the business Mr. Lyons handled a great volume of marine and inland marine losses; and he participated in most of the major marine losses in which his company was interested. This brought him into intimate contact with many members of our Association, and all who dealt with him in such matters grew to respect his wide and sound knowledge of the business.

In the Lambs Club, and in leading amateur theatricals in Philadelphia, Mr. Lyons was a well-known and well-liked personality. Additionally, he was an amateur golfer of considerable repute, having held the Amateur Golf Championship of the State of Pennsylvania for several years.

Mr. Lyons left surviving him his wife, Ann Baker Hooper Lyons, a son, James H. Lyons, Jr., and three daughters.

MEMORIAL OF J. WHITAKER THOMPSON

BY LESLIE C. KRUSEN

J. Whitaker Thompson, retired Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, died on January 7, 1946, at the age of 84. During his long career he performed his duties as a judge with dignity and ability. Because of his modesty and his dislike for show or publicity, his accomplishments have not received the recognition which they merited.

Judge Thompson was born on August 19, 1861, at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, the son of the Reverend Charles I. Thompson and Gertrude Whitaker Thompson. Shortly after his birth his father took a parish in Phoenixville and acquired the Whitaker homestead, known as Mont Clare, from which the present village of Mont Clare acquired its name.

He was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the college class of 1883 and the law class of 1887. He was a member of the Delta Psi undergraduate fraternity. After graduation he practiced law at Santa Cruz, New Mexico, for a short time. Returning to Philadelphia, he formed a law partnership with his cousin, Samuel W. Pennypacker (later Judge and Governor) under the name of Pennypacker and Thompson.

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He held this position until 1912, when he was appointed by President Taft to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He subsequently became President Judge of that Court, and served in that capacity until 1931, when he was appointed to be Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1938.

He was widely interested in civic affairs. He was for some time a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and President of the Board of the Pennhurst State School for Feeble Minded, Spring City, Pennsylvania.

He was married to Anna Pennypacker Williamson in 1889. They had three children, all of whom survive him.

Judge Thompson is affectionately remembered by lawyers who practiced before him as an able and conscientious judge. When he presided at the trial of cases, he never injected himself into the proceedings, yet he followed the testimony carefully; he ruled promptly and firmly on questions of evidence and procedure; and at all times he confined the trial to its issues. Lawyers had confidence in his ability to perceive the real issues of fact and law and to hand down a concise and able opinion. He was always fair and impartial in the conduct of trials and in his treatment of counsel.

He firmly believed in the value of established precedent, particularly in questions involving constitutional rights. Regardless of his personal beliefs, he insisted upon the application of full constitutional rights and privileges in criminal cases and he resisted the growing tendency of Government agencies to be prosecutor, prosecuting witness, and judge in matters under their original jurisdiction.

Judge Thompson never tried to be brilliant. His opinions were concise, rugged, and logical, and were characterized by a common sense application of established legal principles. He was seldom reversed by Appellate Courts, and on some occasions, having been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, he was sustained by the Supreme Court.

He was a modest and retiring man, and he avoided politics, publicity, and any kind of outward show. For this reason he was not particularly well known outside of the Bar and his immediate circle of friends, but by the same token he was more respected by those who knew him and practiced before him.

In summary, Judge Thompson was an able and conscientious judge, free from bias and political influence. From a lawyer's standpoint, he represented the perfect type of judge—and our courts could use many men like him at the present time. He has left, among the lawyers and friends who knew him, a profound respect for his ability and achievements.

MEMORIAL OF HARRY A. HOLLZER

BY JOHN C. McHose

Harry A. Hollzer, United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, and honorary member of the Maritime Law Association for some years, died in Los Angeles January 14, 1946. His passing marked the close of a life substantially devoted to public service.

Judge Hollzer was born in New York in 1880. He started life as an orphan boy, homeless and penniless. Hard work and sincerity of purpose overcame such handicaps and enabled him to achieve high judicial honors and in doing so, win the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

He obtained his legal education at the University of California and began law practice in San Francisco in 1902. Later he came to Southern California and in 1924 became Judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles County. In 1930 he was elevated to the Federal District Court and served assiduously on this bench for sixteen years until his death.

For two years Judge Hollzer was chairman of the National Conference of Judicial Councils. He contributed a great deal of valuable work in the field of coordinating and carrying out the administrative functions of all courts.

Judge Hollzer tried a number of admiralty cases. Proctors always found him courteous, patient, and attentive. His courtroom was maintained in an atmosphere of quiet dignity. His decisions were made only after careful study of the law and consideration of the facts, which he noted industriously during the course of a trial in "bench books" he maintained during the years.

Judge Hollzer was an extremely hard worker, and many weekends and holidays found him in his chambers. Yet, even when the pressure of court business became extremely heavy, as it did on several occasions during his long period on the bench, he never lost his unfailing courtesy and patience.

Judge Hollzer left his widow and two grown children surviving him. We who knew him will long remember him with respect and affection. May more like Harry Hollzer ascend the bench in years to come.

MEMORIAL OF WILFRED PAGE

BY MARTIN P. DETELS

Wilfred Page was born in San Francisco, February 24, 1880, and died there April 6, 1946. He had been a member of the Maritime Law Association since 1920, and during his whole life was interested in maritime matters. In 1903 he left the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. to go with Johnson & Higgins, Average Adjusters, and for a time was in charge of their Seattle office. In 1906 he returned to San Francisco and after a few years with J. J. Moore & Co., importers, and with H. M. Newhall & Co. as Manager of their Marine Department, he went with Geo. E. Billings Co., Insurance Brokers and Average Adjusters, later becoming a member of the firm. When they dissolved in 1941, he opened his own office as an independent Average Adjuster and continued to practice that profession until his death. He was a full member of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States from 1912.

He was a member of a distinguished California family which for many years has played an important part in shipping and marine insurance. His uncles, Arthur Page and George Page, were shipbrokers, doing business under the name of Page Brothers for almost fifty years. Another uncle, Charles Page, was a member of Page, McCutchen, Harding & Knight, one of the leading admiralty firms in San Francisco, now known as McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths & Greene. His cousin, Charles R. Page, was a member of the U. S. Shipping Board during the first World War and later became President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. Another cousin, Charles R. Page, Jr., is a director of Johnson & Higgins. The understanding and sympathy of his widow, Madeline Page, meant much to Wilfred, particularly during the last few years of his life when his health began to fail.

Yacht racing was his hobby and for many years he sailed the "Q" class sloop "Monsoon" with the San Francisco Yacht Club, which he led as Commodore from 1919 to 1921. When the St. Francis Yacht Club was organized in 1928, he became a charter member and was later made a life member. He was also a member of the Olympic Club.

His integrity and fairness were recognized by all and, with his ability and judgment, placed him at the top of his profession. He earned and held the high regard, respect and confidence of underwriters, brokers and shipowners as well as of his fellow adjusters and yachtsmen. Those whose honor and proud privilege it was to work for him (or rather with him), knew no servility in his service. Afloat or ashore, at the tiller of the "Monsoon" in a race around the Farallones, or amid the mystic mazes of a Statement of General Average and Apportionment of Collision Recovery in a Cross Liability case at his office on California Street, there was no better Skipper to tie to than Wilfred Page, now safely passed through the last Golden Gate to his final Port of Refuge.

MEMORIAL OF SAMUEL MANDELBAUM

BY JOHN C. KNOX

Samuel Mandelbaum died November 20, 1946. He was born in a small Galician town in Poland in the year 1884. At an early age, his parents brought him to the United States. The family settled on the lower East Side of New York City, and took their place among other immigrants who had previously come to America in a search for freedom and opportunity.

In his boyhood days, young Mandelbaum was sent to the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, the first Yeshivah in America. He there became imbued with the orthodoxy of the ancient Hebrew faith. To this he adhered—faithfully and devotedly—throughout his life. Judge Mandelbaum's secular education was acquired in this city's public schools, and the law school of New York University, from which he graduated in 1912. The following year, that institution gave him the degree of Master of Laws.

Upon completion of his education, and shortly after beginning his professional career, the late Judge took an active interest in politics. Having the capacity to make and keep friends, and being sincerely interested in the needs of the area in which he lived, he became in 1922, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth Assembly District of New York County, for a seat in the lower House at Albany. That candidacy being successful, Judge Mandelbaum continued as an assemblyman until the end of 1932. In the fall of that year, he was elected to the State Senate, and held the post until he was appointed a judge of the United States District Court for Southern New York in 1936.

During Judge Mandelbaum's career as a legislator, he sponsored many bills that were designed to improve living conditions in the poorer sections of New York. He was also active in supporting the liberal legislative programs of Governors Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman, each of whom was his intimate friend.

Mandelbaum, like Roosevelt, was physically handicapped. As a result, there was a strong bond of sympathy and understanding between them. Each, apparently, admired the courage, determination and will power of the other; and each of them, in spite of his infirmities, achieved political preferment of a high order.

On June 22, 1936, President Roosevelt appointed Senator Mandelbaum to his Federal judgeship, and he ascended the bench on July 9, 1936. From that date until the day of his death, he was a faithful, diligent and upright jurist, and had the respect and confidence of the bar, as well as that of his colleagues.

The members of the Court on which Judge Mandelbaum served held him in high esteem. Having a kind and considerate disposition, he was at all times courteous, companionable and modest. His sense of justice was keen, his patriotism intense. He believed firmly in America and in the things for which America stands. In the discharge of his judicial work, he was industrious and diligent. Notwithstanding his physical disabilities, and the suffering that attended them—and this at times was great—he willingly accepted difficult assignments and bore their burdens cheerfully and without complaint. So far as his judicial work is concerned, it may truthfully be said that it will long survive.

MEMORIAL OF ADRIAN JOSEPH CAILLOUET

BY JAS. HY. BRUNS

Adrian Joseph Caillouet, one of the two Judges of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and a member of this Association, died on December 19, 1946, in Chambers, in New Orleans, where he had made his home since his appointment on the Bench in 1940. Judge Caillouet was born in Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, on February 19, 1883, and had originally made his home and practiced law there and later in 1913 moved to Houma, in the adjacent Parish of Terrebonne, and there made his home and practiced law until he ascended the Federal Bench.

Judge Caillouet came from a family who were devout members of the Catholic Church. He was first educated at Catholic schools in Thibodaux and then attended and was graduated from St. Mary's College in Kentucky and received therefrom his B.A. and M.A. degrees. Thereafter, he studied and practiced law in the office of Howell & Caillouet, of Thibodaux.

The Judge came to the law naturally, as he was a son of Judge L. P. Caillouet, of Thibodaux, Louisiana, who presided over the state District and Appellate Courts for many years and practiced law there both before and after he served on the Bench. While Judge Caillouet had practiced law with his father and Judge Howell in Thibodaux before he moved to Houma, since 1932, in Houma, he practiced alone. Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, who recommended his appointment as Judge of the Eastern District of Louisiana to the Attorney General and to the President of the United States, had his law office in Houma next to Judge Caillouet's. While Senator Ellender and Judge Caillouet were never partners in the practice of law, yet they were associated together intimately, both personally and professionally, from that time on.

Judge Caillouet was a thorough student of the law from the very beginning and continued to be a painstaking practitioner and prepared his cases, both the facts and law, with care and research. He brought to the Bench the same earnest endeavor to reach the pith and salient points of the case before him.

Judge Caillouet had a deep respect for the Courts and for the preservation of the integrity and importance thereof if our theory of "a government of laws" were to be maintained. He presided

over his Court formally and insisted that the Bar, the Court officials and the public coming into and before it as litigants, witnesses, jurors or defendants, should conduct themselves with respect and dignity toward the Bench. This we think was in consonance with his deep respect for the Courts as guardians of law and order, and arose as well naturally from his training and continued active and devout service in the Catholic religion, which resulted in his respect for those in authority.

The Judge had specialized in the Civil Law, upon which the Louisiana Civil Code is based, and when he came to the Federal Bench and took part in Admiralty and Maritime practice for the first time, he was extremely interested in the similarity of some of the Admiralty doctrines and practices to those of the Louisiana Civil Law, many of which having sprung from the same regions and roots. It was while he was initiating himself into the Admiralty practice that we realized, while the Judge was formal and exacting in presiding over his Court, yet as to those branches of the law with which he was not familiar he was willing always to entertain full argument and to discuss informally and freely in Chambers with counsel the questions of practice involved, in order to approach them in a studious endeavor to give due consideration to the views of such specialized practitioners thereof at the Bar with respect to the necessarily new doctrines and practice of such specialties as Admiralty.

While we have heard many members of the Federal Bar express themselves of the opinion that Judge Caillouet presided over his Court too strictly and dealt with both lawyers and laymen too firmly, yet we have never heard anyone question his integrity, his honesty of purpose and his desire to do justice, and these, after all, are the most important qualities of a good and impartial Judge. He remained to the end a conscientious Judge and a diligent student of the law, and if he had known, which he did not because he died almost immediately from a heart attack, that his judicial service was to be cut so short, he certainly would have regretted his inability to continue to serve the ends of justice.

MEMORIAL OF T. CATESBY JONES

BY D. ROGER ENGLAR

T. Catesby Jones, a member of this Association for many years, died on December 21, 1946. Mr. Jones was born at Petersburg, Virginia, on December 6, 1880, the son of Walter Nelson and Ada (Vaughan) Jones. He was graduated from Hampden-Sydney College in 1899. He received his master's degree from Princeton University in 1900 and his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1902.

Mr. Jones was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1902 and practiced in Norfolk until 1911, in which year he came to New York and became associated with the firm of Harrington, Bigham & Englar. In 1915 he became a partner in that firm and continued as a member of that firm and its successor firm, Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, until his death.

During his career at the Admiralty Bar Mr. Jones had taken part in important cases in most of the circuits, as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States, and he had an unusually wide acquaintance among admiralty practitioners throughout the United States. He represented this Association at the conferences of the Comité Maritime International at Amsterdam in 1927 and at Antwerp in 1930. As a result of these conferences and his visits to Europe on other occasions, he had formed many warm friendships with leading lawyers in England and on the Continent.

To the members of this Association it is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Jones' professional attainments, which are well known to bench and bar and are largely a matter of record. The purpose of this Memorial is rather to make a permanent record of those qualities of mind and heart which do not appear in the law reports and which may be forgotten when his contemporaries have passed away. Catesby Jones was notable for that old world courtesy which distinguishes those who are commonly referred to as gentlemen of the old school. He was unfailingly kind and considerate, particularly toward the old and the weak.

He was a Trustee of Seamen's House of New York City, Hampden-Sydney College, and Kenyon College, to all of which he devoted a great deal of time and effort. He was deeply interested in modern art and was an early supporter of the Museum of Modern Art in

New York City. He was himself a collector of modern French paintings and sculpture and he also had an exceptional appreciation of the best in music and literature. He was a life Trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, Virginia, and was a member of The Century Association and The Grolier Club, both of New York City.

Mr. Jones came of a distinguished Virginia family. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and The Jamestowne Society.

During the latter years of his life he was in poor health and only those who knew him intimately can appreciate the gallant fight which he made under this very severe handicap. In his death the Admiralty Bar has lost a kindly and cultured personality as well as a lawyer of exceptional ability.

MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER KENNEDY

BY HENRY N. LONGLEY

Alexander Kennedy was born in Scotland on September 29, 1879. After practicing as a Certified Public Accountant in Scotland, he moved to Canada where he engaged in the business of life insurance. In 1918 he came to the United States and from that date to the time of his death—a span of about 30 years—he was engaged in marine insurance, being connected with Insurance Company of North America, first at New York and Chicago and thereafter in the Home Office in Philadelphia. His work was primarily with marine cargo claims and he was widely known in the marine field for his vigorous, upright character. He became a member of the Maritime Law Association on September 5, 1946.

After a comparatively short illness, he died in Philadelphia on February 25, 1947. His many friends in marine circles will ever recall his sterling character and warm friendship.

MEMORIAL OF ALBERT TROWBRIDGE GOULD

BY CHARLES S. BOLSTER

Albert Trowbridge Gould was born at Thomaston, Maine, on January 9, 1885. He died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 1, 1947, survived by his widow, Emilie Creighton Gould, a daughter, May Gould (Mrs. Gibbs W.) Sherrill, a son, Albert Palmer Gould, and six grandchildren.

During his youth he had spent many pleasant hours along the waterfront near Thomaston; he had worked in shipyards and on vessels—staunch little lime coasters and larger craft. He had early determined either to follow the sea or to follow in the footsteps of his father, one of the leading lawyers of Knox County. Both of these ambitions were happily satisfied by a decision to engage in the study and practice of admiralty law.

After graduating from Phillips-Andover Academy, he entered Harvard College. At the end of his freshman year he transferred to Bowdoin College, graduating in 1908 *summa cum laude* and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Then from Harvard Law School he received his LL.B. in 1911, and commenced practice with Burlingham's firm in New York. In 1913 he moved to Boston and became associated with the firm of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham, became a partner in 1916, and continued as a member of that and the succeeding firms of Burnham, Bingham, Gould & Murphy; Burnham, Bingham, Pillsbury, Dana & Gould; and Bingham, Dana & Gould.

He enjoyed a varied and successful admiralty practice. Although his clients comprised chiefly vessel operators and marine underwriters, he was never too busy to give his time and advice to some troubled individual of modest means. Simply as "Al Gould" he was affectionately known up and down the Atlantic seacoast, not only to lawyers but to mariners of every station in life. He will, perhaps, be best remembered by his many friends for his unflinching spirit of kindly fairness in his dealings with others. Few persons ever tried to take advantage of Albert Gould because they sensed from the start that he would never try to take advantage of them.

Gould did not confine his interests to admiralty law but generously devoted a large share of his time to other concerns. He was

actively interested in the maritime affairs of Boston, serving from 1926 until his death as a member of the Governing Board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and as chairman of that body from 1933 to 1940. He was a member and former president of the Propeller Club of Boston, and an honorary member of the venerable Boston Marine Society. He was deeply and actively interested in Dr. Grenfell's work with the Labrador fishermen and in the sub-arctic explorations of Donald MacMillan and Captain Bob Bartlett.

Albert's greatest delight was sailing, and when on vacation he could usually be found cruising along the Maine coast. He was a member and former Rear Commodore of the Cruising Club of America and a member of the Boston Yacht Club; and his boat was often at a rendezvous of one or the other of these organizations. He was a delightful shipmate, with a rare ability to radiate good fellowship and an inexhaustible fund of wonderful anecdotes, usually dealing with the inhabitants of the coast of Maine.

His life is epitomized in the citation awarded to him by Bowdoin in June, 1946, when that college which he had served so well, both as Overseer from 1933 to 1943 and as Trustee from 1943 until his death, conferred on him its honorary I.L.D. degree. This ran in part:

"Albert Trowbridge Gould, of the Class of 1908, son of a Maine seacoast town, who has become one of the leading admiralty lawyers of the country, lover of the sea and loyal friend of men who have gone down to the sea in ships, friend and disciple of Sir Wilfred Grenfell and an important factor in the work of the Grenfell Association, and of many other good causes for those who live near or by the sea; serving his college today with rare ability at much self-sacrifice; lawyer who practices his profession with integrity and the highest sense of honor . . ."