

and the next year an article on the tax revolt of 1690 in Plymouth colony. In 1959 Bowen published *Collected Papers*, a compilation in book form of a number of articles and reviews he had written dating back twenty years. His membership in societies reflected his interests very well, as he was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vice president from Rhode Island of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and a Fellow of both the Society of Genealogists of London and the American Society of Genealogists.

At an annual meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts Bowen had a 'little upset' which turned out to be 'only a combination of a big dinner, too much pipe, and the pressure of a boiled shirt on a full stomach' but Bowen took it to be 'Nature's little warning to an old fool to slow up and take it easy. To one who has always prided himself on his ability to do two men's work it comes a little hard to follow the doctor's orders,' for Bowen always said that 'I would rather *wear* out than *rust* out.' On August 9, 1969, and at ninety-one years Richard LeBaron Bowen did wear out. He is survived by a daughter and a son and many in Rhode Island and elsewhere who are indebted to him for his work in the sources of local history.

J. E. M.

#### SYDNEY PHILIP NOE

Sydney Philip Noe, numismatist, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, on April 4, 1885. Starting college late he graduated from Rutgers in 1910 and three years later took his master's there. Ten years later he studied for a year at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. In the meantime he

had served as assistant librarian at the Brunswick Theological Seminary from 1910 to 1915 before joining the American Numismatic Society as librarian. In 1917 he was made secretary of the organization, a post he held while carrying out his duties as librarian.

It was as secretary that he wrote in 1917 to Clarence Brigham concerning Indian peace medals and our Society's file of the numismatics journal. Two years later he was in Worcester where he borrowed a coin from our collections to show to a collector in New York, and soon wrote to say that Brigham had been elected as an associate member of the American Numismatic Society. During the twenties Brigham sent coins to the numismatist in order to help sell them for a friend who 'has borrowed \$200 on them and is in desperate financial straits, with a wife in the hospital and five children on his hands' and Noe was happy to oblige. In the summer of 1932 Brigham sent as a gift to the Society a copy of the diaries of John Hull, and a few years later Robert W.G. Vail sent along 'a little collection of old coins which we found in our coin cabinet.'

For an exhibit of American coins Noe wrote to ask if he might have photostats from the manuscript of the Hull diary to show along with the coins. A few months later Noe came once more to Worcester to examine again the collection of coins at the Society and he and Shipton, who met one another often and on occasion roomed together as secretaries of the American Council of Learned Societies, continued to swap duplicates, discards, and items for exhibitions. At the October meeting in 1945 Noe was elected to membership in this Society but he attended few meetings.

At the April meeting in 1950 Noe delivered a paper on the colonial coinage of Massachusetts drawing upon his three definitive works on the subject, *The Castine Deposit*, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages*, and *The Oak Tree Coinage*, all of which had been published by the American Numismatic

Society. An exhibition of coins from the collection of Chauncey Cushing Nash accompanied the talk.

At eighty-four years Sydney Philip Noe died in St. Peter's Hospital in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on June 4, 1969. He is survived by his wife and a number of colleagues who will remember Noe's contributions to the world and work of scholars.

J. E. M.

### HARRY GALPIN STODDARD

Harry Galpin Stoddard, industrialist and philanthropist, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, on September 13, 1873, the son of a Baptist minister the Rev. Darius Hicks and Emma Azuba (Galpin) Stoddard. After spending his first ten years in small New England towns he moved with the family when his father received a call to serve in Worcester in 1884. Young Stoddard attended the last years of grammar school here and in 1891 graduated from the old Worcester High School. He then took secretarial courses at Becker Business College and hired himself out as an office boy at nine dollars a week to Charles F. Washburn, vice-president of Washburn and Moen, a local wire-making concern then the biggest in the world employing thousands of men. He soon became stenographer and clerk in the firm's order department and later rose to salesman in the electrical wire department. In 1896 he was appointed assistant to the general manager of the works and three years later when the firm merged with other local companies to form the American Steel and Wire Company Stoddard was made second in command moving into the first position in 1902 at twenty-nine when the works manager resigned. In a couple of years and seeking to broaden his horizons he went as president to

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