1-1-1903

Winter Park scrapbook, 1881-1906: Loring Chase scrapbooks Vol 03, 1903

Loring Augustus Chase

Find similar works at: https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-texts
University of Central Florida Libraries http://library.ucf.edu

Recommended Citation
https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-texts/942

This Manuscript is brought to you for free and open access by the Central Florida Memory at STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Texts of Central Florida by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact lee.dotson@ucf.edu.
Loring A. Chase
Scrap Book

1903-1906

p. 605-679 have mounted clippings
p. 680-905 blank

1903-1906

p. 605-679 have mounted clippings
p. 680-905 blank
8/25/24

[Handwritten note]

FOUND 2 COVERS (OF WHICH THIS IS THE TOP ONE) AND BLANK PAGES 705-905.

THIS COVER ONLY KEPT.
Many photographs from these pages are in the Historical Records of Winter Park. Notice for the pictures are valuable. (I didn’t remove the pictures from these pages.)

Donald S. Smith
A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
ROBERT HUNGERFORD
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LOCATED AT
EATONVILLE, FLA.

ROLLINS COLLEGE.

A number of new scholars have recently registered. Among them are Miss Swett comes to Rollins from the University of Georgia, Mr Reayes from Winter Garden attended the ball game in Sanford. While they were waiting for the train they gave an impromptu concert in the parlors of the Sanford House that was much enjoyed by all who heard it. Some new courses were offered by Miss Longwell, Dr Baker, Prof Dickerson, and Miss Rich. Among the new students is Miss Belk of Columbus, 0, who happens to be spending the winter in town. She has had much experience in this kind of work, as she has been connected with the Industrial Institute in Columbus for a number of years and is at the present time its president. The classes in basket making will be conducted by Mrs Rillion, wife of Prof Ril-

SEEN ORGIAAL SCRAPBOOK
PAGES 466-467 FOR PAPERS
CONCERNING MILITARY SERVICE
OF LORING A. CHASE.
A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
ROBERT HUNGERFORD
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LOCATED AT
EATONVILLE, FLA.
ROBERT HUNGERFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On Feb. 24th, 1899, the women gave the dinner and the men gave the work, and 1 1/2 acres of land were cleared, which was planted in sweet potatoes. This, though simple, was the beginning of the Robert Hungerford Industrial School, one of the dozen or more of the branch schools of Tuskegee Institute.

From the start it has been on the same plans as Tuskegee. The Public school of the town has been run in connection with the Industrial School. The county has given $240 per year which has been the means by which the teachers of the Industrial School have kept a going.

Neither the principal nor the treasurer have received a cent for their services since the beginning of the school.

Two young women have been paid a small sum this past year.

The school now owns 200 acres of good land suitable for farming and building. One blacksmith and wheelwright shop 13x36 feet, one dormitory 40x60 feet, two stories.

The students attend school one half day and work the remainder, while some work all day and attend the night school, which is run without any charges at all.

Cooking, sewing, laundering, and general house work for girls, carpentry, lathing, farming, and general repair work in the blacksmith shop, constitute the trades taught just now.

Maitland, Fla., is our railroad and telegraph station and money order office.

RUSSELL C. CALHOUN, S. E. IVES,
Principal, Treasurer,
EATONVILLE, FLA. ORLANDO, FLA.

TRUSTEES.

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, Orlando, Fla.
S. E. IVES, Orlando, Fla.
REV. R. C. BEDFORD, Beloit, Wis.
REV. CHAS. P. REDFIELD, Winter Park, Fla.
WARREN LOGAN, Tuskegee, Ala.
REV. S. A. WILLIAMS, Ocala, Fla.
MISS NATHALIE LORD, Handcock Point, Me.
MRS. MARY A. THURSTON, St. Paul, Minn.
MRS. CHAS. A. JEWELL, Hartford, Conn.
MISS MARY C. THORNTON, Magnolia, Mass.
REV. JOHN HURSTON, Eatonville, Fla.
S. M. MOSELEY, Eatonville, Fla.
M. R. BRAZELL, Eatonville, Fla.
RUSSELL C. CALHOUN, Eatonville, Fla.
L. A. CHASE, Chicago, Ill.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Boston, December 5, 1893.

The name of Adm. A. Chase, Corporal

of

aged 23, occupation clerk, is borne upon the

Master-roll of Co. 7 of the Third Regt. Mass.

Volunteer Infantry; enlisted on the 22d day of August, 1862, and mustered into

service of United States on the 12d day of September, 1862,

for 3 years.

Discharged out — on the 13th day of June, 1863.

Adm. A. Chase, Sergeant of Co. 1, was 20 years


The duty for 100 days. Mustered out, November 8, 1864.

Remarks

[Signature]

Adjutant General.
Referring to your letter of the 5th inst., received to-day, in which you request to be furnished with a statement of the military service of Loring A. Chase, formerly of Company G, 44th Regiment Massachusetts, and 5th Massachusetts Regiment, I have the honor to inform you that the records show that Loring A. Chase was enrolled August 29, 1862, at Canton, and mustered into service September 12, 1862, as a private in Company G, 44th Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, to serve nine months; and that he was mustered out of service with the company, as a corporal, June 18, 1863.

The records also show that Loring A. Chase was enrolled July 12, 1864, and mustered into service July 16, 1864, as a private in Captain Cootey's Independent Company, Massachusetts Infantry (100 days' 1864), which subsequently became Company F, 5th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, to serve one hundred days; and that he was mustered out of service with the company, as a sergeant, November 16, 1864, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief, Record and Pension Office.
May 29, 1902

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

COLONEL D. B. DYER, of Augusta, Ga., has the distinction of being the only Republican who has ever been on the staff of a Democratic Governor in Georgia. Colonel Dyer, who is the Eastern representative of the Jarvis-Cooklin Syndicate, and prominent in the street railway and electric company of Augusta, is a Republican of national ability and has now attained the position of state, "the man from Kansas," was made one of his staff. Colonel Dyer owns Chateau le Vert, the home of the famous Madame le Vert, and he has filled it with an almost priceless collection of antebellum furnishings. In his music room is a spinet over a hundred years old, an old Stradivarius, and a music-box wonderfully intoned with gold and mother-of-pearl. His library shows a silver service presented to Madame le Vert by Lafayatte, a huge, beautifully carved loving-cup with the royal coat-of-arms and monogram of the Czar of Russia, presented to Governor Pendleton, of South Carolina, by Alexander, and a wonderful collection of cut-glass decanters and kidy tumblers that were used by Southern planters of ante-bellum times. He has a rare collection of miniatures and jeweled snuff-boxes, each of which could tell a tale of famous belles and court gallants. But Colonel Dyer is best known for his collection of Indian relics, which took the first prize at the world's fair at Chicago, and which is now on exhibition in the public library at Kansas City, is the finest private collection in the world.
Loring A. Chase, Esq.,
Sanitarium,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Comrade:

I am anxious to have all the members of Company G come together at my house, 167 Commonwealth Av., between Dartmouth & Exeter Sts., Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at 6.30 P.M., and hope that nothing will interfere with your being there.

Come in office, shop, or farm clothes. We will give you something to eat at 7 o'clock.

Please reply early; and if you are not able to come, a letter from you will be of much interest.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Oct. 27, 1903.

Loring A. Chase, Esq.,
Sanitarium,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Comrade:

I am anxious to have all the members of Company G come together at my house, 167 Commonwealth Av., between Dartmouth & Exeter Sts., Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at 6:30 P.M., and hope that nothing will interfere with your being there.

Come in office, shop, or farm clothes. We will give you something to eat at 7 o'clock.

Please reply early; and if you are
not able to come, a letter from you will be of much interest.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Nash
# Republican Primary Election

**Friday, March 6th, 1903.**

**6th Ward—Eighteenth Primary District.**

(Comprising Election Precincts 49 and 50.)

**Polling Place, 5113 Lake Ave.**

Polls Open from 12 o’clock noon to 7 o’clock P. M.

---

### John Maynard Hartan

**For Mayor.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegates to City Convention</th>
<th>Alternate Delegates to City Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Kent</td>
<td>E. H. Salisbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David W. Ross</td>
<td>John Conrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John E. Cornell</td>
<td>Theodore Chapman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Linn H. Young

**For Alderman.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegates to Ward Convention</th>
<th>Alternate Delegates to Ward Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George W. Spencer</td>
<td>George B. Kerr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. White</td>
<td>Joseph M. Horine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles H. Bradley</td>
<td>John T. Richards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A. C. Barnes

**For Judge.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegates to Judicial Convention</th>
<th>Alternate Delegates to Judicial Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guy N. Armstrong</td>
<td>David B. Gann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George L. Warner</td>
<td>Loring A. Chase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William T. Underwood</td>
<td>Paul Cornell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert Hungerford Industrial School.

On Feb. 24th, 1899, the women gave the dinner and the men gave the work, and 1½ acres of land were cleared, which was planted in sweet potatoes. This, though simple, was the beginning of the Robert Hungerford Industrial School, one of the dozen or more of the branch schools of Tuskegee Institute.

From the start it has been on the same plan as Tuskegee. The Public school of the town has been run in connection with the Industrial School. The county has given $340 per year which has been the means by which the teachers of the Industrial School have kept it going.

Neither the principal nor the treasurer have received a cent for their services since the beginning of the school.

Two young women have been paid a small sum this past year.

The school now owns 200 acres of good land suitable for farming and building. One blacksmith and wheel shop with 15x36 feet, one dormitory 40x60 feet, two stories.

The students attend school one half day and work the remainder, while some work all day and attend the night school, which is run without any charges at all.

Cooking, sawing, laundering, and general house work for girls, carpentry, lathing, farming, and general repair work in the blacksmith shop, constitute the trades taught in the School. The blacksmith shop, constitute the trades taught in the School.

Truck farms on the side of the school,构成 the trades taught in the School.

On Feb. 24th, 1899, the women gave the dinner and the men gave the work, and 1½ acres of land were cleared, which was planted in sweet potatoes. This, though simple, was the beginning of the Robert Hungerford Industrial School, one of the dozen or more of the branch schools of Tuskegee Institute.

From the start it has been on the same plan as Tuskegee. The Public school of the town has been run in connection with the Industrial School. The county has given $340 per year which has been the means by which the teachers of the Industrial School have kept it going.

Neither the principal nor the treasurer have received a cent for their services since the beginning of the school.

Two young women have been paid a small sum this past year.

The school now owns 200 acres of good land suitable for farming and building. One blacksmith and wheel shop with 15x36 feet, one dormitory 40x60 feet, two stories.

The students attend school one half day and work the remainder, while some work all day and attend the night school, which is run without any charges at all.

Cooking, sawing, laundering, and general house work for girls, carpentry, lathing, farming, and general repair work in the blacksmith shop, constitute the trades taught in the School.

Truck farms on the side of the school, constituting the trades taught in the School.
With deep sorrow we announce the death of Albert H. Barber on July 8th, at his residence in this city.

He was in active business in this city for more than 30 years. He founded and developed the Commission Produce business now incorporated under the name of A. H. Barber & Co., of which corporation he was from the beginning the president.

He also engaged, in later years, in the Creamery Supply and Ice Machine business conducted under the name of the A. H. Barber Mfg. Co. In these business connections he was an earnest and industrious leader, forming many friendships and close ties among his associates and employees.

His was a genial, sunny nature, attracting and making friends readily.

We shall ever revere his memory for the integrity, simplicity and nobility of his life.

A. H. Barber & Co.

A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.

Chicago, July 13, 1903.
Realizing that Mr. Webster could not write you as satisfactorily of the Reunion of Co.G at his home as an outsider might describe, I have volunteered to give you (at your request) a description of what was said and done there on the evening of November 11th (Wednesday).

As usual, Co.G was prompt, and 6.30 found us, with one exception, all present or accounted for to the number of 51, and as I came downstairs after a little chat with his wife, I found the fellows all collected around a table in the entry renewing their assurances with cocktails. Soon after we took up our march and entered the Dining Room, where our sight was greeted with a large table completely filling the room, beautifully decorated in the centre with a great bank of Liberty Roses, which were also strewn with freedom all over the table. With the Candelabra, Silver, glass & table-Ware, it presented a very charming sight, and called forth our unstinted praise.

The Dinner was great, and the Menu elaborate, and finely served, as you may imagine. Sparkling Burgundy-Sherry Champagne High-Balls were served ad libitum, while a Mandolin Club in the neighboring room entertained us with delightful patriotic music for nearly two hours.

The writer, at the proper time, made a little address, alluding to the occasion, and spoke of the loyalty of our Host to his old Comrades, and concluded by proposing his health, which was drank with enthusiasm, all standing. Webster then made a neat little speech, and said how anxious he had always been to have his old Comrades at his home, and of the interest taken by his Wife in preparing for the occasion, upon which three cheers were given for Mrs. Webster (who of course was not present). Letters were then read from those who were unable to be there, and telegrams from Corporal Scudder, also Sergeant Young & brother from California. After that, singing was indulged in of the old songs, and incidents recalled in which the Company was prominent, and those that had left us were remembered.

Eleven o'clock was there before we knew it, and we separated, feeling that we had passed one of the most delightful Reunions that we had ever attended, in one of the most beautiful houses that this City can boast of, rejoicing in the success which had come to our dear old friend that enabled him to hold so high a position among his fellow citizens of Boston, and feeling proud that we could call such a man our friend & a Commander of good old Co.G.

Those present.

Dyer. Ellis, C.C. Ellis, G.H.
Yendall. Young, T.H. Bunker.

Dorr.
Holt.
King.
Moore.
Pierce.
Whitney.
Ah, whom have we here?
Forsooth, it is a brave knight.
'Tis Sir Knight Mann, come to do battle with yonder Dragon.
And wherfore?
Because the ships get stuck on the tunnel.

And is he jealous?
No. When they do this it hinders commerce.
Will he vanquish it?
That we do not know.
Do we hope so?
That we do.
The Inauguration of President James

It has been estimated that the recent general adoption of academic costume by American university presidents and professors has contributed much to the size of the gatherings at university functions. No president or professor clothed in his right honorable and distinctive habit, marked with the devices of his academic, will for a moment admit the motive which this suggests; yet it must be obvious, even to the unlearned, that university inaugurations have become more popular since the introduction of scholarly parade and the pageantry of hoods. It is doubtful if the prairies have witnessed a more brilliant academic spectacle than that attending the installation of President James at Northwestern University. The Pacific and the Atlantic coasts were both represented. Canadians were there with their snowy hoods upon their shoulders, and the scarlet gowns of the English university doctors mingled with the more sedate colors of our domestic doctors. In the three days of this festival there was almost continuous marching and counter-marching across the beautiful campus to the lake—all of which gave picturesque background for the more serious and prosaic exercises.

The address of President James was notable in his analysis of the functions of the college trustee and president, and in its defense of the institutions of Christian founding, nurture, and purpose. It was a real contribution to the literature of academic administration. But it was only one of thirty or forty addresses for which the occasion was responsible. President Hyde spoke with his accustomed vigor of the need of co-educating our co-ed university cities. President Wheeler, in the delivery of his oratorical address on the Pacific states, simulated a California ideal. President Smith delivered his inaugural address for the old four years' course with much Latin and more Greek. There was a wide disagreement of doctors.

The interest of the occasion was much heightened by the presence and speech of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, recently nominated by the President to the Supreme Court Bench.
The Inauguration of President James

It has been insinuated that the recent general adoption of academic costume by American university presidents and professors has contributed much to the size of the gatherings at university functions. No president or professor clothed in his right honorable and distinctive habit, marked with the chevrons of his doctorate, will for a moment admit the motive which this suggests; yet it would be obvious, even to the unlearned, that university inaugurations have become more popular since the introduction of scholarly parades and the pageantry of hoods. It is doubtful if the prairies have witnessed a more brilliant academic spes than that attending the installation of President James at Northwestern University. The Pacific and the Atlantic coasts were both represented: Canadians were there with their snowy hoods upon their shoulders; and the scarlet gowns of the English university doctors mingled with the more sedate colors of our domestic doctors. In the three days of this festival there was almost continuous marching and counter-marching across the beautiful campus to the lake— all of which gave picturesque background for the more serious and prosaic exercises.

The address of President James was notable in its analysis of the functions of the college trustee and president, and in its defense of the institutions of Christian founding, nurture, and purpose. It was a real contribution to the literature of academic administration. But it was only one of thirty or forty addresses for which the occasion was responsible. President Hyde spoke with his accustomed vigor of the need of co-ordinating our varied university ideals. President Wheeler, in the idyllic address on the Pacific states, simulated a toiler for the old four years' course with much Latin and more Greek. There was a wide disagreement of doctrine.

The interest of the occasion was much heightened by the presence and speech of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, recently nominated by the President to the Supreme Court Bench.

Notable Guests on the Porch of the Lunt Library

Reviewing Stand at University Hall—President James and Mrs. James in the Foreground
CHARLES SCHREYVOGEL, whose painting, "My Bunkie," made him famous overnight, has just returned from the West, where he has been since early summer making sketches and gathering other material, in the shape of Indian curios, for more pictures. He has added several paintings to the spirited series of trooper and Indian paintings by which he is known already, "Going for Re-enforcements," decidedly one of the most dashing subjects from his brush, stands on his easel, where it has just received the finishing touches. Indians are attacking a stockade seen on a distant hill. Evidently the little band of defenders is sorely pressed, for two troopers are making a desperate dash for re-enforcements. Some of the redskins are in hot pursuit, but an intervening strip of water has enabled the cavalrymen to gain slightly on their pursuers.

This artist is so accustomed to working in the open, in the West, that when he returns to his home in Hoboken he sets up his easel on the roof. There he is out-doors with the Palisades, so suggestive of much in the West, for a background. At first his neighbors wondered what was going on above. Now when they hear footsteps on the roof they say, "Oh, that's 'My Bunkie,'" and don't take the trouble to poke their heads up the skylight.

But there were many when Mr. Schreyvogel, having finished the last sketch for Re-enforcements, painted downstairs, large lamp burned. He says, a vision of daylight never gave just the yell he wanted.

To secure correct action of his horse generous provisions sometimes photographed limb or even a diet to insure accuracy, however, does he a matter at, if you impress in anatomy or physiology. He artist—and the of the Western frontier, lifelike action in modelling them is then painting from models as if from.

Another Schreyvogel, lately finished "Even Chances," vividly a hand-counter between an Indian brave, he. Indeed, it represents deeper. For the the saber and arrows the civilization advancing, while I brandishing his is the type that is gone. In fact, the a happy faculty of in his titles the interpretation of his
November 27, 1903

Dear Loring:

I enclose your semi-annual check, drawn on Chicago. I presume this is better for you than a New York check.

Glad that you are doing well, apparently. I only judge by your handwriting. You say so little about yourself that we are all the time wondering what your real physical condition is.

All hands dined with us yesterday, including Ned and Jennie and all the children, Mr. Kovey, Bell and Jessie and Mary and William.

We are all very well, and with us is Very sincerely yours,

Frank

Loring A. Chase, Esq.,
Hyde Park Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.
Experience of One of the Early Editors of the Evening Journal

Quincy P. Upton, the musical critic and editorial writer of long standing on the Chicago Tribune, got his first practical experience on the commercial and local editor at the Journal before the outbreak of the war. To a representative of this paper he told his earlier experiences thus:

"I went on the Journal in the spring of 1861. Previously I had been connected with a paper called the Native Citizen, owned by General Burner, who was afterward in the Confederate service and still later became Governor of Kentucky. That was in the Know-Nothing days, and the paper—Democracy was its intellectual manager—was a Know-Nothing organ. That job lasted only a few months, for when the Know-Nothing party went out the Citizen went too.

"One day I saw an advertisement in the Journal: 'Wanted—A Commercial Editor.' I applied for the place and Charles L. Wilson gave me the job at once. This was shortly after 'Dick' Wilson had died. Dick had been a brilliant paragraphist; he had something of the dash of George W. Prentice of the Louisville Journal. At that time he was widely known as a brilliant paragraphist; he had something of the dash of George W. Prentice of the Louisville Journal. At the time when I entered on my duties at the Journal, there was no one on the paper except Charles L. Wilson, B. P. Taylor and myself. I had been employed as commercial editor, but I soon found that I was also city editor, local reporter, financial, commercial, telegraph news editor and everything else by turns. I had to work from early morning to late evening and get less than $200 a year."

"As I said, there were only two besides myself to write the whole Journal, continued Mr. Upton. "Charles L. Wilson never did much work on the paper, and B. P. Taylor never did anything except in his peculiar way—poetry and a column of ornamental-sentimental paragraphs that he ran under the head of 'Chips.' Mr. Wilson soon found that the work was too much for two of us, and accordingly entered into negotiations with Andrew Sherman of the Syracuse Journal, and he came to Chicago and took charge of the editorial and news work shortly afterward. Sherman was really chief editor of the paper from the first, Charles Wilson never doing much writing. The excellent editorial work that you will find in spots all through the period leading up to the war and subsequently, may be credited to Andrew Sherman's pen. He was always working."

"Henry Smith had been city editor, or local force, or whatever you may call it—one man did all the local reporting and editing—and had left to become city editor of the Tribune, or the Press and Tribune as it was then called. So I succeeded him in