

international significance of this memorial so outweighs its original import that we have almost to stop and remind ourselves that this monument is first of all a personal memorial.

"In regard to George Vaughan we know comparatively little, but the few facts that have been preserved are very definite. We know he was a son of New Hampshire, born at Portsmouth in 1676; that he was a college man, graduated from Harvard in 1696; that he entered at once upon a business career; that some years later he was sent to England as an envoy from his native province; that he returned just in time to take part in the Port Royal expedition, in which he was commended by his leader, General Nicholson, for "courage and diligence;" that while abroad he won such favor with persons of influence that five years after the expedition he was appointed by the King, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire; that he held this office for two years; and lastly that he died in his forty-ninth year one of the most influential and respected citizens of his province.

"So much is a matter of record, but the record ends just when our curiosity has become aroused as to the personal character of the man who led this varied and successful career. But, if we are willing to accept in the place of positive knowledge, that degree of high probability with which science often has to be content, we may be able to fill in the outlines of the picture. To this end I shall invoke the two great principles of causation and heredity. Under the principle of causation we are warranted in referring like results to like causes. We have generally used the principle of heredity as a telescope, either to look forward into the future and determine what the character of a man's descendents will be, or, if a man has attained distinction, to look back and find in his ancestry the qualities that became prominent in him. But we may make a third use of this great doctrine. It is also scientific to reverse the telescope and make the near distant. If