ter of Alfred Oliver Campbell, of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, a hardware merchant and investment broker, and had three daughters: Phyllis, who married Lucian Thompson Zell II; Jeanne, who married David Frederick First; and Dorothy, who married Leslie Elliot Freeman, Jr. Arbuckle died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1954.

AYER, Harriet Hubbard (Mrs. Herbert C. Ayer), manufacturer and writer, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1849, daughter of Henry George and Juliet Elvira (Smith) Hubbard. Her first paternal American ancestor was George Hubbard, who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled in Concord, Mass., later moving to Middletown, Conn. From George and his wife, Mary Bishop, the descent was through John and Mary (Merriam) Hubbard, John and Mary (Wright) Hubbard, Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Hubbard, Isaac and Hannah (Goodrich) Hubbard, George and Thankful (Hatch) Hubbard, and Ahira and Serena (Tucker) Hubbard, the grandparents of Harriet Hubbard Ayer. Her

father was a court clerk and landowner. After attending Sacred Heart Academy in Chicago, she was married at the age of sixteen, and for some years thereafter devoted herself to the affairs of her household and to caring for her second child, who was delicate. On the day of the historic Chicago fire in October, 1871, Harriet Hubbard Ayer was home alone with her children and household help. As the fire progressed nearer her home she made things ready to flee to the home of her father-in-law, John V. Ayer, an iron manufacturer. Her husband arrived before she left and they were forced to travel through dense smoke and falling embers to reach safety, her second child, however, succumbing to the effects of the smoke. Because of the mental depression that afflicted Mrs. Ayer after this tragedy, her mother urged her to go to Paris with her for a year, and with the small remaining daughter they made the trip. While there Mrs. Ayer learned French and became interested in the latest modes in clothing and other refinements, and this fostered in her an independence from her confined life in Chicago and aided her in later pursuits. At the end of the year she returned to her native city and her husband. There she filled her home with objects purchased in Paris and entertained on a scale more lavish than was generally seen in Chicago, and she also appeared in amateur theatricals. Subsequently Mrs. Ayer made additional trips to France and also visited Italy. After the birth of her third child in 1877, her father-in-law built a mansion-like home for her in Chicago and she furnished it in the height of fashion with decorations procured in Europe. When Oscar Wilde made a lecture tour of this country, he stated that Mrs. Ayer's home was the most beautifully decorated in the West. In the years following her marriage Mrs. Ayer had become a notably beautiful woman, admired wherever she went. Her restlessness and urge to be active creatively grew continually more acute as years passed after the death of her second child and as her relations with her husband became less harmonious. In the summer of 1882 she took her daughters to Block Island, R.I., and arranged for her elder daughter to enter a New York city school. When she returned to Chicago she found her husband in a worried state over affairs of the family iron business, which had suffered a labor strike during the summer. In December of that year, after a violent quarrel with her husband, she left Chicago with her younger daughter and went to New York city, where she rented an apartment. Shortly thereafter, she received word from Chicago that her home had been sold to raise money for her husband's collapsing business and in February, 1883, the business was lost, thus necessitating her looking for employment to help support herself. She was hired by Sypher & Co., an antique furniture firm in New York city, which expected that she would attract her wealthy friends as clientele. She was immediately successful as a saleswoman and soon it was suggested that she sell from her own home, as many wealthy customers did not care to make selections in a shop. This meant that Mrs. Ayer could move from her small apartment into a larger and more fashionable one, and the move would enable her to earn enough money to send her elder daughter abroad to study music. Shortly thereafter, she was visited by James M. Seymour, a wealthy New York businessman, who commissioned her to decorate and furnish a yacht he was having built. She then went to England and on her return decorated the yacht as a duplicate of that of the Prince of Wales, who became Edward VII. At that time she had the word of Seymour that he would give her financial backing if she wished to pursue some worthwhile business endeavor. On her next trip to Paris she prevailed upon a chemist, whom she had known from previous trips, to make up some jars of skin cream which had originally been devised by the chemist's grandfather for Madame Julie Recamier. When the income from her decorating became insufficient to educate two daughters in Europe, Mrs. Ayer in 1886 decided to manufacture the skin cream she had brought from Paris. With Seymour's backing, the company was launched as the Recamier Manufacturing Co., and the products given her own name with the Hubbard coat-of-arms as the trademark. She continued her decorating service as well as acting as president of the company. For her new business she began writing her own advertising and discovered an effective appeal by telling how Recamier was acknowledged the most beautiful woman in France for forty years. Within six months her cream was selling in America and Europe, and in England the Princess of Wales endorsed her product. Soon she added balm, freckle and mouth lotions, soap, and powder. Although using her name on a product was considered outside

social propriety in that period, her products began bringing in a great deal of money, and she continued her advertising campaign by securing the testimonials of various well-known singers, actresses and society women. In 1888 her elder daughter married the son of Seymour, and it soon became evident to Harriet Hubbard Ayer that, because of personal involvements, a plot was in action to discredit her and seize her business. On returning from a trip to Europe she found that her business papers were gone from her apartment and deduced that Seymour had taken them. So in May, 1889, she brought about a court action and charged him with conspiring against her and of trying to rob her of her interest in Recamier preparations. The case was highly publicized and was decided in her favor, after which she again became president of her company. Then in July, 1889, supposedly through the efforts of Seymour, Mrs. Ayer was sued by a French woman and charged with having taken the beauty cream formula from her and erroneously having advertised it as that used by Recamier. Another court case ensued which gave the verdict to Mrs. Ayer, but a list of slanderous implications had maligned her and were made known to the public, although they were proven false. By this time her former husband had been brought into the proceedings and worked against her. By 1893 Mrs. Ayer's finances were low because of the court cases and her physical and spiritual health were impaired. She felt that she could trust no one because of the testimony against her by those she had considered friends. On February 9, suffering from indecision and illness, she was taken by carriage from her home to what was then an insane asylum in Bronxville, N.Y. Her former husband had signed the order and on the trip she thought she was merely out driving. The newspapers did not print the story until three weeks later and the charges against her in the second court case were attributed as the reason for her incarceration. She was detained in the institution for a year under the most squalid conditions and wearing the same clothing that she had worn into it. Through the quiet investigation of persons who had befriended her, she was released on Apr. 8, 1894. The damage to her reputation had in turn damaged her cosmetics firm and she was unable to reclaim the business. She then lived with a sister until her health was improved and, deciding once again to fulfill her own imaginative pursuits, began lecturing on "Fourteen Months in A Madhouse." She first appeared at the Central Music Hall, Chicago, Apr. 15, 1896, and although she again was doing an unprecedented thing, she captivated her audience with her story. Her lectures contributed to the revision of New York state laws governing the treatment and rights of the insane. In 1897 she went to the New York World and applied for work on the newspaper, convincing the editor that she could write on matters that interested women. She was employed and wrote the first beauty column for a newspaper. Her column was successful and this led her to investigate the conditions of working girls and suffrage matters. She came to receive 20,000 letters a year from women and before long was writing for the Evening World, as well as the Sunday World, doing interviews and feature stories in addition to her regular column. She continued that work until the close of her life. She was the author of "Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Book of Health and Beauty" (1902). She was a member of the Professional Women's League and the Sandringham and the Writer's clubs of London, England. Her religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Reading was her chief recreation. She was married in Chicago, June, 1865, to Herbert Copeland Ayer (mentioned above), and had three daughters: Harriet (q.v.), who married Allen Lewis Seymour; Gertrude (died in infancy); and Margaret Hubbard, who married Frank Irving Cobb (q.v.). Harriet Hubbard Ayer died in New York city, Nov. 23, 1903.

WORRELL, Howard George, manufacturer, was born in Leeds City, S.Dak., Dec. 1, 1887, son of George Perkins and Lou Frances (Carr) Worrell. His father was a superintendent in a steel plant. Howard G. Worrell attended public schools in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and later supplemented his education with International Correspondence School courses. His first employment was as water boy with the Bellefontaine Bridge & Steel Co., where he later became a draftsman. Subsequently he was employed successively in installing an efficiency system in a steel plant in Warren, Pa.; as draftsman with the Pittsburgh Steel Co. in Rochester, Pa.; as expediter for the Submarine Boat Corp. in Boston, Mass.; and as outside foreman with a steel company in Revere, Mass. In 1924 Worrell moved to Manchester, N.H., and became associated with the Lyons Iron Works,

for which he traveled as a salesman throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine for several years. He became part owner of the business, with Frank Lyons, as well as general manager and a director, and from 1926 until the close of his life was president of the Lyons Steel Co. Worrell was in large measure responsible for solving this company's financial difficulties: it became a profitable enterprise, engaged in fabricating steel for buildings, bridges, and other structures, with 180 employes at the time of his death. Active in many civic and charitable groups, Worrell contributed steel to numerous organizations and churches, contributed to the work of the Boy Scouts of America, the American Red Cross, and Elliot Hospital, Manchester, and participated in the wok of the Golden Rule Farm at Hill, N.H., and the Crotched Mountain rehabilitation center at Greenfield, N.H. He was a member of the American Institute of Steel Construction and the Manchester Country Club. His religious affiliation was with First Congregational Church, Manchester. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing