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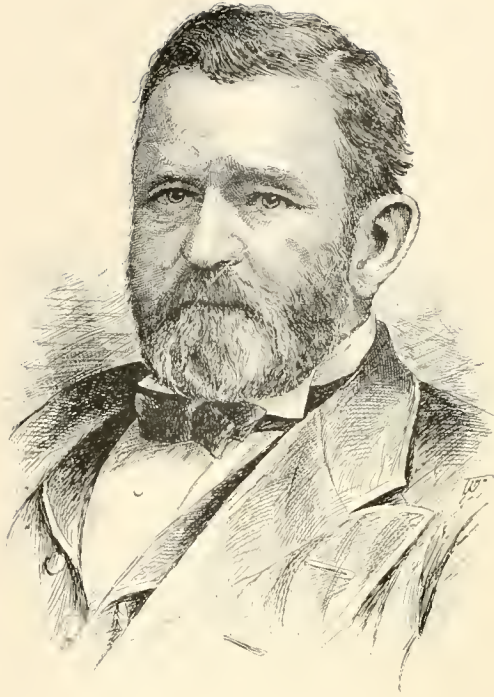




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THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME IV.



G. S. Grant

THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRE-
SENT TIME

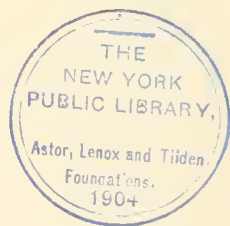
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VOLUME IV.

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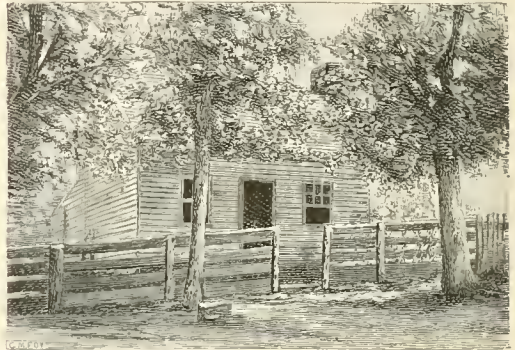
GRANT, Ulysses S., soldier and eighteenth president of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, O., Apr. 27, 1822 (see illustration on p. 187). He was descended in the eighth generation from remote Scotch ancestry; Matthew Grant, the first of the American line, settling in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Two of the Grant family were soldiers in the old French and Indian wars, a generation before the war of the revolution, and were killed in battle near Crown Point on Lake Champlain. His grandfather was a soldier of the revolution, bore arms at the battle of Lexington, and, when the war was ended, settled in western Pennsylvania. The fever for western emigration reached him, and he penetrated the wilderness of Ohio, settling in Columbiana county, thence removing to Portage in the northern part of the state, where he bound his son Jesse, Gen. Grant's father, to a tanner to learn the trade. The trade was learned, and Jesse Grant removed to Point Pleasant, where he made his home. He married Hannah Simpson, and "Hiram Ulysses" was the first-born of six children. As a lad Ulysses assisted on the farm. He showed courage, resolution, and a faculty for leading, but no special intellectual promise. He received the ordinary education of the frontier: he went to school in winter, and at all other times worked on the farm. While yet a lad of only twelve years he was one day sent to the woods for a load of logs, to be placed on the trucks by the lumbermen. Young

Grant found the logs, but no men. He loaded them unaided. On his return his father asked, "Why, my son, where are the men?" The answer was, "I don't know, and I don't care; I got the load without them." His fondness for horses, which became proverbial, was shown early in life. When he was not quite seven years old, he one day took out of the stable a three-year-old colt that had never been worked, harnessed him, drove him to the woods for a load of wood, and came back in triumph; the journey having been accomplished with but a single line or rein, or perhaps a halter. In 1839, through the instrumentality of Thomas L. Hamer, member of congress, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He entered at the age of seventeen. Congressman Hamer, under the impression that "Ulysses" was young Grant's first name, and that his middle name was probably that of his mother's family, inserted in the official appointment the name of "Ulysses S." Cadet Grant, at his *entrée* at West Point, called attention to

the error, but the authorities did not deem it of sufficient importance to correct, and it was acquiesced in, and became the name by which he was ever after known. From the initials he got the name of "Uncle Sam" at West Point; in later life, "United States," and when he had become the people's hero, the letters stood, in the popular mind, for "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. As a student at West Point young Grant was proficient in mathematics, and in cavalry drill proved himself the best horseman in his class. He was graduated in 1843, standing number twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine, slightly below the general average of the class. It is a rule at West Point that the members of the graduating class are permitted to record their choice of arms and service. Grant elected to enter the dragoons, with second choice for infantry. He was assigned to the infantry as brevet second lieutenant, and sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. In May, 1844, he was sent to Louisiana, and in September, 1845, commissioned second lieutenant. The country was on the eve of war with Mexico, and the young officer was to have a speedier "baptism of fire" than most West Point graduates. He joined the army of occupation under Gen. Zachary Taylor the same month, and saw a great deal of service, being in all the battles of the Mexican war in which any one man could be. He first saw blood shed at Palo Alto on May 8, 1846; at Monterey he showed bold and skillful horsemanship by running the gauntlet of the enemy's bullets to carry a message for "more ammunition." He borrowed the Comanche Indian trick, of hanging from the horse's mane by his hands, with one heel as a clinger to the backbone, and made the journey without harm, forcing his horse through the streets and over the crossings at the highest speed. In the spring of 1847 he was made quartermaster of his regiment, and placed in charge of the wagons and pack-train for the march. At Vera Cruz he served with his regiment during the siege, until the capture of the place, March 29, 1847. At the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, he was with the first troops that entered the place. Seeing some of the enemy on top of a building, he took a few men, climbed to the roof, and forced the surrender of six Mexican officers, for which service he was brevetted first lieutenant. At the storming of Chapultepec he distinguished himself by conspicuous services, and received the brevet of captain. During the advance on the City of Mexico, Capt. Grant observed a point of vantage in the belfry of a church. He called for volunteers, and with twelve men made a flank movement, gained the church, secured a forced admission from the priest, mounted a howitzer in the belfry, and dropped some unexpected shots into the ranks of the enemy. For this

service he was summoned into the presence of Gen. Worth, specially complimented, and promoted to a full first lieutenantcy. Lieut. Grant remained with the army in Mexico until the withdrawal of the troops in 1848, and then went with his regiment to Pascagoula, Miss. Many years afterward, when Grant had become famous, Gen. Scott said of him, that he could only remember him "in the Mexican war as a young lieutenant of undaunted courage, but giving no promise of anything beyond ordinary abilities." At the close of the Mexican war Grant was transferred, with his regiment, to Detroit, Mich. An opportunity offering, he secured leave of absence and married, in 1848, Julia T. Dent of St. Louis, a sister of one of his classmates at West Point. The "gold fever" broke out soon after his marriage, and the throngs of emigrants to California made the presence of troops necessary on the Pacific coast. On July 5, 1852, he sailed from New York with his regiment for California, *via* the Isthmus of Panama. While the troops under his command were crossing the isthmus, cholera broke out, and one-seventh of his command was carried off. His skill and devotion, united with rare common sense, saved the lives of many of his soldiers. He went to Benicia barracks, California, and thence to Fort Vancouver, Ore., a lonely outpost in the wilderness of the extreme Northwest. His life there was dreary, uneventful and dispiriting, and the evidence seems to show that he did not resist the natural temptations to conviviality so well as he might have done. The prospect for advancement in the army was gloomy. The promotions for services during the Mexican war, many of them obtained through political influence, had filled every vacancy existing, or that was likely to occur. In July, 1854, the year after he became a captain, he resigned from the army and went to St. Louis, his wife's former home. He had at this time a wife and two children, but his pay as an army officer could not support them. He had saved nothing, being in fact absolutely penniless, without any trade or profession. His father-in-law had given his wife a farm of sixty acres near St. Louis, and three negroes. The next six years of his life were years of poverty, obscurity and failure. The returns from his farm were small. He raised wheat and potatoes, converted trees into cord-wood, cutting them down himself; then loading his cart, drove into St. Louis, and sold his wood by the cord. There were many who, after he became president, well remembered the short square figure, felt hat, coarse blouse, and trousers tacked into the boots of the man who once brought them their firewood. As a farmer, Grant was not successful. He took up hill-collecting, but this also resulted in failure. He tried for the position of county engineer, but failed to get the place. He tried auctioneering, and also made an experiment in the real estate business. The result was the same in all his ventures. Whether, because the years spent in the army had unfitted him for business life or not, at any rate his life thus far had proved a failure. He was shabbily dressed and thoroughly poverty-stricken. In the winter of 1859 he was actually wandering about the streets of St. Louis seeking work, and even offering to become a teamster to accompany quartermaster's stores to New Mexico. He finally went to Galena, Ill., and became a clerk at a nominal salary of \$66 a month, in the store of his father and brother, who had a leather and saddlery business. He remained eleven months, but was regarded as "a dull, plodding man." A singular incident of his life in his father's store is narrated. Some village worthy inquired: "Who is that chap in there who is always hanging around Grant's tannery?" "The short fellow with the cigar in his mouth, do you mean?" "Yes, he's always

smoking, and walks up and down without speaking to anybody." "Oh, that's Grant's brother." This was a conversation that took place in Galena, Ill., a few months before the opening of the civil war. The man was then known as "Grant's brother," but he who was at that time an obscure citizen, even in the primitive town of Galena, was soon to be the most famous living general in the world, with perhaps one exception, and nine years later was inaugurated president of the United States. His extraordinary career has probably no parallel in the history of our country, nor perhaps in any country. The day before Sumter was fired upon, Grant had, apparently, no future ahead of him beyond the leather business and life-long obscurity. But the first flash of a Confederate cannon changed his life in an instant. He went into the store, took off his coat, as was his custom, and read the morning's news. He got up, put on his coat, and said, in a quiet, but decisive way, "The government educated me for the army, and, although I have served through one war, I am still in debt to the government, and willing to discharge the obligation." Lincoln's first call for troops was made on Apr. 15, 1861. The telegraph flashed the call throughout the country. That evening the Galena court-house was packed with an excited crowd. Grant, being known as a West Pointer, as well as a



Mexican soldier, was called upon to preside. In four days he was drilling a company of volunteers, then offered himself to Gov. Yates of Illinois, and was given the charge of muster regiments. He was placed in command of several, and when the time came to move there was trouble about transportation. "I will furnish transportation," said he, quietly. He took the regiment out on foot and crossed into Missouri, where it served as part of the guard of important railroads under Gen. Pope's forces. His eleven years' service in the regular army brought him a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. On May 24, 1861, he wrote to Adj. Gen. Thomas, commanding at Washington, D. C., tendering his services to the government. No answer was received. The letter was carelessly filed away and temporarily lost. Gov. Yates then placed Grant in command of the 21st Illinois volunteer infantry, and on July 3d he led it to Palmyra, Mo., and from there to guard the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. Subsequently he took command of the district of southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo. His troops were soon increased by the accession of Gen. McClelland's brigade. Cairo, being at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was the key of the West. The surrounding country was full of disaffection and disorder, and distrust prevailed. Kentucky, which professed to be a Union state, and had furnished many gallant soldiers for the starry banner,

was used as a place of refuge for rebel marauders and free lances. Grant, with his clear military eye, saw the point which must be occupied to command the troublesome territory. He took possession Sept. 6, 1861, of Paducah, Ky., on the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee, thus commanding a large region. The proclamation he issued is notable for its firmness, its loyalty to the government, and its terseness: "I am come among you, not as an enemy, but as your fellow-American; not to maltreat and annoy you, but to respect and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. I am here to defend you against the common enemy, who has planted his guns on your soil and fired upon you, and to assert the authority and sovereignty of your government. I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of the government is here to protect its friends and punish its enemies. Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, maintain the authority of the government, and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command." The occupation of Paducah was a prompt action, taken without communicating with Frémont, then commander



of the department of the Missouri. Grant felt that no time was to be lost. In every action he showed the quick decision of the born commander. This rare ability was recognized almost as promptly as it was displayed. One of the most interesting features of his history and that of the war—for they are in large part the same—is his rapid progress from post to post of danger and responsibility. Men seemed to feel as he approached each new difficulty that this was the man born for the occasion. Early in November he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Belmont, a point on the west bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, the object being to prevent the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri. He received his orders Nov. 5th; moved 3,100 men on transports on the 6th; landed at Belmont on the 7th, and broke up and destroyed the camp, while under heavy fire, with raw troops. The Confederate force was double his own—7,000 against his 3,100. Their loss was 642, and his, 485. His horse was shot under him, but he gained the battle. When Gen. Halleck assumed command of the department of the Missouri he placed Grant in command of the district of Cairo, which was enlarged so as to make one of the greatest in size in the country. It included the southern part of Illinois, Kentucky west of the Cumberland, and the southern portion of Missouri. There came a grave military difficulty—Grant wanted to attack; Halleck

preferred to hold back. However, in February, 1862, Grant gained a reluctant consent to a well-matured plan that he had been cherishing for a month past, and started off with 15,000 men, aided by Com. Foote with a gunboat fleet, to capture Forts Henry and Donelson, the former commanding the Tennessee river, and the latter the Cumberland, near the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee. The plan is stated to have been Grant's own. As the troops approached the first fort on Feb. 6th, they heard the booming of Foote's guns, and quickened their march as well as they could along the muddy roads. Grant feared lest the boats might have been driven off, and sent an officer forward, who soon came galloping back with news that the Union flag was flying above Fort Henry, which had just surrendered after a bombardment from Foote's gunboats. Most of the garrison escaped to reinforce Fort Donelson, eleven miles distant, although ninety men, including Gen. Tilghman and his staff, were captured. Grant lost no time in preparing to invest the second fort, and on the 12th began the siege with a command numbering 15,000, which was increased on the 14th to 27,000. The weather was bitterly cold, and the troops suffered greatly, yet they maintained a fierce attack for three successive days. Gens. Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, who were in command of the Confederate forces, regarding their defeat by this time as imminent, determined to cut their way through the Federal lines on Saturday, Feb. 15th, and retreat to Nashville. That morning Grant was on the flag-ship consulting with Foote. His quick mind comprehended that the Confederates had concentrated their forces, and that the time had come for a final, overpowering onslaught on the enemy's works. Some distance down the river was an isolated hill, crowned with a heavy battery. From the hill shot and shell could be rained into the fort, and by skillful firing the Confederates could be placed in a hopeless position. Grant ordered Gen. Smith to take the hill. The order was obeyed. Night came on and both sides waited for the morning. Within the fort, Gen. Floyd, recognizing the approaching disaster, decided to leave, and turned his command over to Gen. Pillow. Pillow, finding matters getting hot, turned his authority over to Gen. Buckner. The two generals—Pillow and Buckner—although West Pointers, so feared "Grant's bulldog pertinacity," that, in the early morning, previous to the order for the assault, Gen. Buckner sent a flag of truce and wanted terms. Grant gave the grim response, which has gone down to history: "*No terms but unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted: I propose to move immediately upon your works.*" Buckner surrendered 15,000 prisoners, and a vast quantity of military stores was taken. Of the Confederates, 2,500 men were killed or wounded, while Grant's loss was less than 2,041. The Federal force on the last four days' fighting was 21,000. The capture of Fort Donelson caused great delight all over the North. It was the first great success of the war, and created intense excitement throughout the country. The army of the Potomac honored the event by a salute of one hundred guns. At the South the effect was correspondingly depressing. The road was left open for the Federal armies to Nashville. The first great breach in the line of defence that had seemed so strong from the Mississippi to the Atlantic had been made. It was the beginning of Vicksburg and the destruction of the Confederate army west of the Alleghanies. The boldness of the assault, and the completeness of the victory, made Grant the hero of the people. The terms of his brief, stern demand on Buckner became household words everywhere. The president nominated him to the senate as major-general of volunteers, to date from Feb. 16, 1862, the date of the surrender, and

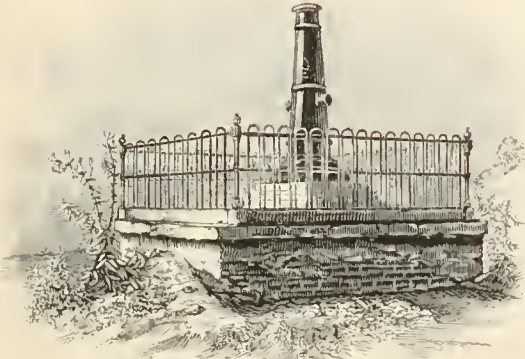
the senate immediately confirmed him. Ten months before he was a quiet citizen—clerking behind the counter of his father's leather and saddlery store in Galena. In the house of representatives members rose to their feet, and cheered loudly and continuously. While all this was going on Gen. Halleck, who never seemed to estimate Grant's work at its value, was writing to the war department, that after his victory Grant had not communicated with him. The result of this complaint was that Grant was suspended from his command. In less than three weeks after his victory he was virtually in arrest, and without command. Halleck's jealousy met with a rebuff, and he was finally obliged to write to Grant: "Instead of relieving you, I wish you, as soon as your new army is in the field, to assume immediate command, and lead it to new victories." This unexpected order was owing principally to the concentration of the Confederate armies near Corinth, Miss., and Grant was ordered to move up the Tennessee river toward the Confederate rendezvous, but not to attack. On the 17th of March he transferred his headquarters to Savannah, on the Tennessee river. The forces under his command numbered about 38,000 men, and were encamped on both sides of the river. He at once concentrated them on the west side, and in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing. He was directed not to attack the enemy until the arrival of Gen. Buell's army of 40,000 men. While Grant was eagerly awaiting Buell's appearance, Gen. Albert S. Johnston attacked him at daybreak, and forced the Federal army to fall back in confusion nearly to the Landing, and pressed their advantage during the entire day. On the afternoon Buell arrived on the opposite side of the river, threw a division of his forces across, and immediately went into action. During the afternoon Johnston received a mortal wound, and Beauregard, succeeding to the command, threw his army against the centre and left wing of the Federal troops. The assault was repulsed, and at nightfall the gunboats supporting Grant bombarded the Confederate position. 5,000 of Grant's troops did not arrive on the field during the day, so that his command was outnumbered. Grant sought shelter that night in a hut; but the surgeons having made an amputating hospital of it, he found the sight so painful that he went out and slept under a tree. At daybreak he ordered an attack, and it was pushed with such vigor that the enemy was driven back nineteen miles toward Corinth. On that day Grant's sword scabbard was broken by a ball. The Federal loss was 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing, a total of 13,047. The Confederates had a loss of 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 957 missing, a total of 10,699. On the 11th Gen. Halleck arrived, and took command in person with a force of 120,000 men. The Confederates were strongly entrenched. Grant was named second in command of all the Federal troops, but especially intrusted with the right wing and reserve. On Apr. 30th the order was given to advance against Corinth. Thirty days later, May 30th, when the Federal army entered the works they were found deserted with nothing but "Quaker" guns to mark the place where the Confederate army had been. During the time Halleck had been watching behind breastworks, Beauregard and his command had quietly slipped away. On June 21st Grant moved his headquarters to Memphis. July 11th Halleck was appointed general-in-chief of all the armies, and on the 17th set out for Washington, leaving Grant in command of the army of the Tennessee. On Oct. 25th following, he was made commander of the department of the Tennessee. He had meanwhile fought the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19th and 20th. He also during the winter fought the battles of Port Hudson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill,

Big Black, and others. It was his desire to capture Vicksburg, and he proposed the matter to Halleck, his superior officer, in October. After waiting in vain for orders he started without them Nov. 3d. He ordered Gen. Sherman to move down from Memphis to attack Vicksburg, and prepared to co-operate with him by land. On Dec. 20, 1862, Col. Murphy, who was in charge of supplies at Holly Springs, yielded the place to the enemy after a feeble defence. Murphy was dismissed from the service in disgrace. His conduct frustrated Grant's plans. The difficulty of protecting the long line of communication necessary for furnishing supplies caused Grant to abandon the land expedition he had planned against Vicksburg, and make his movement down the Mississippi. Sherman was at Milliken's Bend, twenty miles above Vicksburg with 32,000 men. On Jan. 29, 1863, Grant arrived at Young's Point above Vicksburg, and took command in person, his available force



numbering 50,000. Adm. Porter's co-operating fleet of gunboats carried 280 guns and 800 men. Three plans were suggested for investing the city: First, to take the forces down by the west bank of the river below the big bend, and so co-operate with Gen. Banks, ascending the river from New Orleans. The high water in the river, and the flooded condition of the adjacent territory precluded this plan. Second, to construct a canal across the peninsula formed by the big bend, through which the fleet of gunboats and transports could pass without being subjected to the fire of the river batteries in front of the city, and which could be held open as a line of communication for supplies. Work was prosecuted with vigor, but the high water swept away the levees, flooded the camps, and at the end of two months was abandoned. Third, to open a new channel by the way of Lake Providence, and divert the current of the Mississippi into the Red river, but the Mississippi chose to cut its own channels, and not be guided by

any agency other than its own. It broke the banks and flooded an immense cotton-growing district. Another plan was then attempted on the eastern side of the river by cutting a passage into Moon lake, thence across into Coldwater river, whose waters finally reached the Yazoo. The experiments generally failed. About the middle of April Grant discovered the river falling rapidly, and determined on carrying out his original plan of marching his troops down the west side of the river from Milliken's Bend

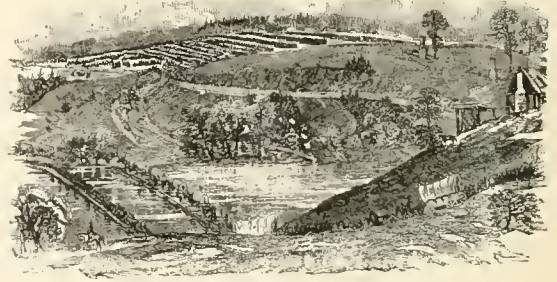


to New Carthage, then run the batteries of Vicksburg with the gunboats and transports. The movement was begun March 29th, by McClernand with his corps advancing. On the night of Apr. 16th, the transports laden with supplies ran the gauntlet of shot and shell, only one escaping uninjured. On Apr. 30th the advance of the army was ferried across the river at Bruinsburg, thirty miles south of Vicksburg. Everything was put in readiness for the most speedy action. Each man carried his own supplies. Grant himself had no personal baggage, and crossed the river without even a horse, but succeeded in obtaining a sorry specimen after reaching the east side. At this juncture in affairs, Grant ordered Col. Grierson with a force of 1,700 to make a raid extending from La Grange on the northern borders of the state of Mississippi, through the middle portion of the state, until he reached Baton Rouge. At noon of May 2d, fifteen days after setting out, his command galloped into the streets of Baton Rouge, having accomplished all the work planned by Grant. On May 3d Grant entered Grand Gulf. His movement proved a complete surprise to Pemberton at Vicksburg with 52,000 men; with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, fifty miles east, having 43,000 men. Grant determined to march between the two armies of the enemy and defeat them in detail, before they could unite against him. Three days' rations were issued to the soldiery, and he gave orders that they must last five days. On May 1st he defeated a portion of Pemberton's force at Port Gibson; on May 12th he routed a part of Johnston's army, and pushed on to Jackson, capturing it on the 14th. He turned about and moved rapidly toward Vicksburg, and attacked Pemberton at Champion Hill. From this time onward the advance was steady and the fighting constant. On the 18th of May the Federal forces closed up against the outworks of Vicksburg, and drove the Confederate forces behind their fortifications. Sherman took possession of Haines's Bluff; on the 21st a base of supplies had been established at Chickasaw Landing, and the army once more had full rations. On the 22d assaults were made at points along the enemy's lines, and the next day the siege was regularly begun. Vicksburg was fairly invested. By June 30th Grant had

220 guns in position. The operations were pressed day and night. With 71,000 troops he surrounded the city and kept a careful watch on Johnston, who was massing his forces to make an attack in the rear. There was mining and countermining, and the lines were pushed closer and closer. On the 3d of July a flag of truce brought into the Federal camp two Confederate officers, Col. Montgomery and Gen. Bowen, bearing a sealed communication from Pemberton to Grant. He proposed terms of capitulation by the appointment of commissioners, three on each side, adding that he was "fully able to maintain his position for an indefinite period." The answer given was as terse as that given to Gen. Buckner—"unconditional surrender." Grant, however, agreed to meet Pemberton at 3 o'clock, P. M., and have a personal interview. The two generals met at the appointed hour, under a gigantic oak in McPherson's front. The oak-tree disappeared within a few months through the vandalism of relic hunters. Upon the spot where it stood a monument was afterward erected, bearing the inscription—"To the memory of the surrender of Vicksburg by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, on the 3d of July, 1863." This in turn was so much defaced, that in 1866 it was displaced by a sixty-four pounder cannon, placed with the muzzle pointing upward, the whole being surrounded by a strong iron fence, for the prevention of vandalism against even cast steel guns (see illustration). The terms of surrender were not finally agreed upon until the following morning. As completed, Pemberton's army was to be permitted to march out of the city as soon as paroled, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, while staff, field and cavalry officers might retain one horse each, the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no arms. The necessary amount of rations could be taken from stores in hand, with utensils for cooking; also necessary wagons for transportation. The sick and wounded should be cared for until able to travel. A special order was issued by Grant to his own army: "Instruct the commands to be orderly and quiet as these prisoners pass, and to make no offensive remarks." It took three hours for the Confederate army to march out and stack their arms. In the afternoon the National troops marched in and took possession after an active campaign of eighty days. Grant's loss in the campaign had been 8,575, of which 4,236 fell before Vicksburg, while the Confederate loss had been 12,000 in killed and wounded, and 8,000 by disease and straggling. The surrender brought in 31,600 prisoners, 172 cannon, eighty siege guns, 60,000 muskets, and a large amount of ammunition, together with an immense amount of other property, consisting of railroad engines, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc. It was also discovered that much property had been destroyed to prevent its capture. Seven hundred and ninety men refused to be paroled, and were held as prisoners of war. When Gen. Johnston was apprised of the fall of Vicksburg, he abandoned his attempts to harass the rear of Grant's army, and withdrew to Jackson. His position was there untenable, for Sherman had 100 guns planted on the adjoining hills. Johnston retreated, for to remain was disaster. Jackson was evacuated on the night of July 16th, Johnston retreating to Brandon, 100 miles east of Jackson and burning his bridges behind him. Port Hudson surrendered to Banks, and the Mississippi was open for commerce through its entire length, or, as President Lincoln expressed it, "The mighty river ran unvexed to the sea." It was universally felt that Grant was the foremost man in the campaign. His name was on every tongue. He was at once appointed a major-general in the regular army to date from July 4, 1863, and a gold medal was given him by congress. He had in the Vicksburg campaign shown

his capacity for handling a large army, and conducting extensive movements. He had boldness of conception, unlimited resources of physical and mental power, a bulldog persistence of purpose that would not be moved by any obstacle, or conquered by any succession of partial defeats; total defeat with such a commander was not possible. Toward the last of August, Gen. Grant proceeded on a tour of inspection through his department. He reached New Orleans on Sept. 2d. As he was returning to his hotel from a review of Ord's corps, his horses became frightened, and Grant was accidentally thrown, striking violently on the pavement, and so severely injuring his hip as to confine him to hospital care for nearly three months. In October Secretary Stanton met him at Indianapolis, and together they proceeded to Louisville. Here on the 18th the secretary handed him the order of the president giving him the command of the "Military District of the Mississippi," comprising the departments of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Cumberland. This order gave Grant the military control of all the territory in possession of the government from the Mississippi river to the Alleghany mountains, and of four large armies under Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Hooker, numbering 150,000 effective men. Grant went at once to Chattanooga and took command in person. Five days later a three hours' battle was fought at Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley, resulting in a Federal victory, and the opening of a much-needed line of communication for supplies. The Confederates under Longstreet had a signal station on the top of Lookout mountain, at an altitude of 2,000 feet and surmounted by a rugged and supposed impregnable dome of rocks, geographically described as "a perpendicular wall of limestone over which no wheel could pass." Grant ordered a concentration of forces near Chattanooga, and on Nov. 23d, one month after his arrival, began the series of battles embracing Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. The conflicts extended over three days, and each was a desperate battle in itself. Grant had, all told, 60,000 men, but they were on half rations, the horses were technically considered "walking skeletons," and dying by thousands for want of forage. At the end of the three days' fight, the Confederates were routed and driven out of Tennessee; 6,442 prisoners were taken, with 40 pieces of artillery, and 7,000 stands of small arms. Nov. 28th Sherman was dispatched with a force to Knoxville to destroy supplies and bridge and railway communications. On March 1, 1864, Grant was nominated lieutenant-general, the grade having been revived by congress, was confirmed by the senate March 2d, and left Nashville in obedience to an order calling him to Washington, March 4th. His new commission was handed to him by the president on the 9th, and he was given formal command of all the armies of the United States on the 17th. Grant established himself at Culpeper, Va., with the army of the Potomac. The entire system of the military departments was rearranged, and organized into distinct armies which were to be concentrated on command, for moving simultaneously and operating vigorously and continuously. Sherman was to move at the opening of the campaign, toward Atlanta, against Johnston. Banks had 56,000 men, and when he returned from the Red river expedition was to operate against Mobile. Sigel with 26,000 was to move down the valley of Virginia against Breckinridge; Meade with 28,000 was to protect the department of Washington, which comprised an area of only a few miles; Butler with 47,000 was to ascend the James river and threaten Richmond; Burnside with 22,000 was to co-operate with the army of the Potomac, numbering 97,000, and Sheridan was to command the cavalry. The total effective strength of the National armies as re-

ported to the adjutant-general of the army, on May 1, 1864, as present for duty, was 662,345. Those present for duty, equipped, numbered 533,447, a difference of nearly 129,000. President Lincoln had already designated the "present for duty" as a "paper army." To leave Washington uncovered would hazard the safety, not only of the capital, but possibly of the republic, and Grant determined to post himself between Washington and the Confederate army. The outlines of his plan were communicated only to his most important and most trusted commanders. They were not even divulged to the government. Orders were given the different commands to move forward on May 4th. Grant started by crossing the Rapidan on the nights of the 4th and 5th (see illustration below), the 5th, 6th and 7th witnessed the terrible scenes of the battle of the Wilderness between opposing forces aggregating 183,000 men. The "Wilderness" was a wild tract of country in Orange and Spottsylvania counties, Va., bordering on the Rapidan river. Lee showed superior generalship and had become so fully informed of Grant's movements that he advanced his own army, and for a time both armies were moving simultaneously toward each other. At the end of three days Grant had lost a total of 31,398 killed, wounded and missing. Lee's loss was never known. Grant by strategic movements endeavored to outwit Lee, and a long series of battles resulted. On the 7th Lee moved back to Spottsylvania. Grant moved forward during the night. As he rode along by the lines of troops, he was recognized and wildly cheered. It was the first heavy fighting done by the army of the Potomac under his leadership, and the grim determination of his manner made them grim and determined to be worthy of their commander. Virginia became a mighty battle ground. Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy followed, and by the time Grant had reached the James river he had lost an additional 39,000 of his troops. He made his headquarters at City Point, at the junction of the Appomattox with the James, and distant twenty miles from Richmond, and ten from Petersburg. Assaults were made on Petersburg June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, resulting in the capture of important outworks, and the possession of a line closer to Petersburg. Lee again confronted Grant at City Point, and the whole region witnessed heavy fighting. Sheridan had been busy with his cavalry



making raids and destroying roads, bridges and inflicting other damage, and rejoined the army of the Potomac on June 20th. Gen. Early made a dash for Washington in July, drove the National troops out of Martinsburg, and crossed the upper Potomac. When the capital learned that he was advancing on its fortifications from the north, it was filled with the wildest consternation. Grant showed his appreciation of the danger and hurled the 5th corps against the daring Confederate leader, and Early did not enter Washington. The city and the country also breathed more easily, for the capital had been saved,

even in the very midst of the complications existing in and about Richmond and Petersburg. At a later date, Sept. 19th, Sheridan attacked Early at Winchester and completely routed him. He pursued him to Fisher's Hill and gained another victory. Grant was steadily making movements in all directions, especially toward investing Richmond and Petersburg, and studying to prevent Lee from detaching troops. All the available forces were working in obedience to his leadership. He ordered several movements against the two primal points, Richmond and Petersburg. Butler was ordered to advance Sept. 29th, and Fort Harrison with fifteen guns and several hun-



dred prisoners was taken; the Confederates tried to recover the place next day, but every assault was repulsed with heavy loss. The other generals, each in his own department were grimly carrying out orders from headquarters, sometimes with heavy loss. On Oct. 19th Sheridan, while returning towards Winchester from Washington, suddenly heard the booming of cannon in the distance and knew that the enemy had attacked and were routing his forces. His "Winchester Ride," famed in song, turned the defeat into a victory. In the general complication of defeats and victories Grant was fearful lest Lee should suddenly abandon his works and fall back to unite with Johnston's forces in an attempt to crush Sherman. This would prove a master stroke, and Grant enjoined sleepless vigilance on all his generals, and prompt reports of every movement. So passed the fall and winter away. On March 22, 1865, President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant at City Point, and on the 27th Sherman came. On the 29th Grant issued orders for a general advance. The advance was made from many points with varying successes. On the morning of Apr. 2d an assault was begun upon the lines around Petersburg. The Union forces began to close in upon the inner defences of the city. Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated that night, and the National forces entered and took possession on the morning of Apr. 3d. On the night of Apr. 2d Grant sent Lee a note, calling his attention to the hopelessness of further resistance, and asking the surrender of his army. Lee said he was out of Grant's opinion as to the hopelessness of further resistance, but asked what terms would be offered. Grant had found more difficulties than he had anticipated; a more skillful general in opposition, and a more stubborn soldiery than he had ever encountered before, yet he determined not to change his original plans, and he gave orders to press forward. One week later, Apr. 8th, Lee, at midnight, sent another note to Grant, saying, he had not proposed the surrender of his army, but desired to know whether Grant's proposals would lead to peace, and

suggested a meeting in person at ten o'clock on the following morning. Grant replied that the meeting would amount to nothing, as he had no authority to treat regarding peace. His mission was to make the South lay down its arms. The quicker this was done the better; thousands of lives would be saved, and millions of property preserved. Lee would not yield, and hostilities were immediately renewed. The next day Lee found himself hemmed in by cavalry and infantry. Grant received, while riding toward Appomattox Court House, a note, asking another interview in accordance with the suggestions contained in Grant's letter of the day before. Grant answered by offering to meet Lee at any place the latter might select. After some formalities they decided on meeting in the McClean house at Appomattox. It was late in the afternoon when the interview began. Little was said, for neither was in the habit of spending words. The decision was that the Confederate army surrender; all public property must be given up; the officers might retain their side arms, baggage, and horses; every man must be paroled; and every man who owned a horse might keep it to work on his farm. Terms so magnanimous were never before offered in the history of the world. The Federal army, when the news was heard, went wild. When Grant approached salutes were fired; shouts, and cheers, and yells indulged in. He immediately sent out an order, "The war is over; the rebels are again our countrymen, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." The army was paroled. Twenty thousand stragglers and deserters came in and surrendered. The war was at an end. On Apr. 10th Grant went to Washington, to arrange for disbanding the armies. Four days later Lincoln was assassinated, and Grant would probably have shared the same fate, had he not left Washington on his military business, and without the knowledge of the assassin. On the 17th Mosby and his guerrilla band surrendered. On the 18th Gen. Sherman received Johnston's surrender, but the terms did not please Grant, and he went to North Carolina to conduct further negotiations. On the 26th Johnston's army of 31,243 made full surrender, and received parole, Grant remaining at Raleigh, and leaving to Sherman the full credit of the capture. On May 1st Morgan surrendered; on May 4th Taylor surrendered 10,000 in Alabama, on the same date the Confederate naval forces under Com. Farrad also surrendered; on the 9th President Johnson issued the proclamation of peace; and on the 10th Jefferson Davis was captured. As the news flashed over the country, other surrenders by detached commands rapidly followed; Kirby Smith, west of the Mississippi, laid down his arms on the 26th, and, when that had been done, there was not an armed enemy left in the states. Grant made Washington his headquarters. Wherever he went he was greeted with ovations; honors were heaped upon him from every hand, and he was universally hailed as the country's deliverer. After the incessant strain of four years' labor in the field, the war being ended and peace fully secured, Gen. Grant determined to get away as far as possible from everything suggestive of war. Consequently he devoted the months of June, July, and August of the "peace year"



to a recreation tour through the northern states and Canada. On his return he was welcomed by a demonstration that exceeded anything of a like nature that the city had witnessed before. The banquet and reception, and the manifestations of the people in their



greetings were of the most extravagant kind. A special characteristic of Grant's determination to see fair play was shown in his action regarding Gen. Lee. Inasmuch as Lee's operations had been principally in Virginia, the U. S. court in that state had seen fit to summon the grand jury, and find various indictments against him, as well as other officers prominent in the civil war. Two months after the close of the war Lee made a written application to have extended to him the privileges given those included in the proclamation of amnesty issued by President Johnson. The letter was referred to Grant, and he endorsed on it: "Respectfully forwarded through the secretary of war to the president, with the earnest recommendation that the application of Gen. Robert E. Lee for pardon and amnesty be granted him." President Johnson was bitter against all the defeated foes of the Union, and seemed by his every act to endeavor to wound their manly pride. When he began his embittered pressure on Lee, that general wrote a letter to Grant. Grant wrote to the president: "In my opinion, the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House cannot be tried for treason so long as they preserve the terms of their parole. . . . The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from further prosecution of them." He declared that in his position as commanding general he had a right to accord the terms, and the president was bound to respect the agreements entered into by him. He went so far as to threaten to resign his position in the army if such a gross breach of good faith should be perpetrated under the circumstances. He gained his point, but a chilled feeling between him and President Johnson grew into a daily increasing estrangement, which was never healed. Congress, as a reward for his military valor, created for him the grade of general. This was not enough, but corpora-

tions and societies presented him with swords, and private citizens urged him to accept residences. In December of the victorious year, after his tour in the North, he made a journey of inspection through the South. The result of his observations was embodied in a report to congress, and became the basis of important features in the drafting of the reconstruction laws. The civil war was scarcely getting its smoke cleared away when a Fenian disturbance broke out along the Canadian frontier, and threatened unpleasant disturbances in the country's relations with England. Various outbreaks had occurred at points along the border, but Grant made a visit to Buffalo in June, 1866, and such effective measures were taken that Fenianism not only ceased its menacing attitude, but went into retirement. Gen. Grant and President Johnson had radically different views regarding the management of the South after the close of the war, and President Johnson as *ex-officio* general-in-chief of the army, desiring to be rid of Grant, issued a special order sending him out of the country, to wit, on a special mission to Mexico. Grant, although not a lawyer, saw the trick. He declined the honor, giving as his reason that it was not a military, but a diplomatic, mission, and he felt it his duty to decline a civil appointment. Grant afterward obtained, through congress, the entire control of affairs relating to the southern states, and in August, 1867, was appointed by President Johnson secretary of war *ad interim* while Secretary Stanton was under suspension. Grant protested against this action, and much dissension ensued, but he held the office until Jan. 4, 1868, when, the senate refusing to confirm the suspension of Stanton, Grant promptly retired, greatly to the president's annoyance. Although the two men were constantly opposed to each other in their views regarding the government of the nation, Grant's conduct was of so dignified a character that he daily grew in popularity with the people. At



the Chicago convention, held May 20, 1868, he was nominated for the presidency on the first ballot, and when the election occurred in November, out of 294 electoral votes cast for president, Grant received 214, and Seymour, the democratic candidate, eighty

—the former carrying twenty-six states against eight claimed by his rival. On March 4, 1869, the victor's general took the oath as chief executive of the United States. Grant had never had any political experience. In his early life his politics had been democratic, and his only presidential vote had been cast in 1856 for James Buchanan. In his presidential career he was indebted to his shrewd common sense for the excellence of much of his administration, while to his ignorance of human nature,



Monument at Chicago.

outside of military life, will, by posterity, be charged his failures. In the selection of friends he was extremely cautious, giving his confidences to but very few. Many so-called friends made their way to him, but never succeeded in being cordially received. They either forced themselves, or were forced, upon him, and he, while frequently imposed upon, generally succeeded in ridding himself of their unpleasant companionship. In the bands of cunning and unscrupulous politicians he was powerless to defend himself, and such men used their influence most unfortunately for his reputation and the country when it served their purpose. During his first term of office occurred the Credit Mobilier scandal, in connection with the building of the Union Pacific railroad, but in all the investigations made in connection with the matter, no stain ever rested on Grant. There came another scandal, the "Back-pay" affair, where certain laws regarding salaries had been passed, retroactive in their character, but his manhood never wavered, and his personal integrity always remained unquestioned. Four years of a presidential life found him at its end in the same condition as at its beginning, calm, imperturbable, invariably silent, smoking a cigar whose rising smoke seemed never to be absent from him, and calmly regarding the silent workings of various political enemies, who declared they had "found a bigger man than old Grant." The lamented Horace Greeley was placed in the presidential contest of 1872 against Grant. Greeley, as the editor of the New York "Tribune," wielded an immense influence throughout the country, but while the people respected him as one of the ablest editors of the age, the fact was recognized that he was neither a statesman nor a military man—neither fitted for the senate or the camp. Grant carried thirty-one states, the largest vote ever given for any president. Greeley carried only six states, and died of a broken heart before his sixty-six electoral votes could be cast. Grant's second administration was mainly important for the passage of the "Resumption act" in January, 1875, and the detection and punishment of the ringleaders in the notorious "Whiskey ring," of which many were men of great personal influence, and with friends claiming to hold very important positions near the president himself. At the end of his second term, Grant, after yielding the presidential chair to his successor, decided to break loose from all ties connected with labor of any sort, and enjoy a needed rest. He had, at different times, seen about all there was to be seen of the northern

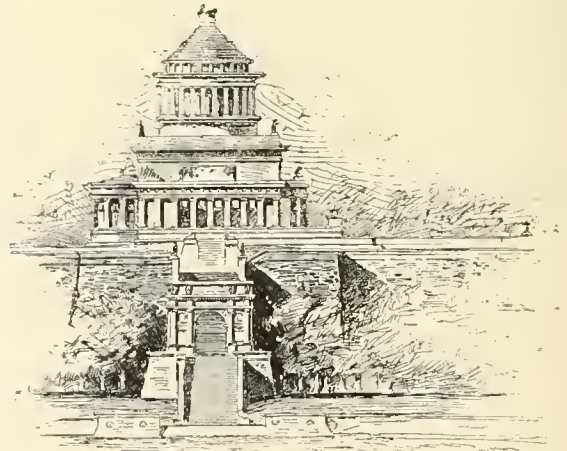
part of the Western hemisphere, and he planned for a journey in foreign countries. He set sail on May 17, 1877, from Philadelphia on the steamer *Indiana*, accompanied by his wife, his son Frederick and a private secretary, his first objective point being England. His departure was the occasion for a memorable demonstration. Distinguished men from both civil and military life assembled to do him honor. A fleet of naval and commercial vessels and river craft, gaily decorated with the choicest banners, convoyed his steamer; crowds lined the shore, making the air resound with their repeated cheers; bells on all sides pealed lustily in his honor; whistles from mills and factories in every direction added their cheerings to the general din, and flags without number saluted as he floated down the stream toward the ocean. On the 28th of May he received the first of the grand series of ovations in foreign lands, which for two years and four months constituted a triumphal tour never experienced by even a Roman or Oriental monarch. On his arrival at Liverpool the river Mersey was covered with vessels displaying the flags of all nations, and vying with each other in their demonstrations of welcome. He was entertained by Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, and accorded the "freedom" of the chief cities, which meant the granting of citizenship. Upon leaving England he visited the continent, and his welcome by every class of people, from royalty to peasants, was of the most heartfelt kind. He received the most elaborate of hero worship. The U. S. man-of-war *Vandalia* had been placed at his service, and on board that vessel he made a cruise of the Mediterranean, visiting all the adjacent countries. Thence on Jan. 23, 1879, he sailed for India, arriving in Bombay, Feb. 12th; from there visiting such points of interest as suited his pleasure. The greetings he received were the greetings given to a loved emperor making a triumphal tour through his own realms. He visited Burmah, the Malacca peninsula, Siam, Cochin China, Hong Kong. He went into the interior of the mighty empire of China. At Peking, he was officially asked by the reigning prince to act as "sole arbitrator" in the settlement of a dispute between his country and Japan, concerning the Loo Choo islands. Grant's plans prevented his spending time to enter upon the duties pertaining to an arbitrator, but after an examination of the questions involved, he gave his advice on the subject, and the matter was subsequently settled without war between the nations involved. On June 21st he reached Nagasaki, Japan, where he became the guest of the Mikado. The entertainments given in his honor exceeded anything ever before known in the history of the empire. He sailed from Yokohama for home Sept. 3, 1879, and touched the American shores at San Francisco, Sept. 20th. He had not been on the Pacific coast since he had served there as a second lieutenant, twenty-seven years before. The reception that was given him on his arrival was royal in the extreme; the demonstration in the harbor of San Francisco on his arrival forming a pageant never before witnessed on the Pacific shore. Banquets and receptions met him everywhere, until he sought the retirement of his private home. In 1880 he visited Cuba and Mexico, and another series of ovations persistently followed him. On his return to the United States he went with his family to his old home, Galena, Ill. The popular feeling in his favor was such that in 1880 a movement was begun for his renomination to the presidency of the United States. Overtures were made to draw him into an active canvass for the purpose of accomplishing the result. The convention gathered in Chicago, in June, 1880, and when his name as the candidate was presented, there was a wild excitement. For thirty-six

ballots the iron-clad vote for Grant was **306**, with slight variations ranging between 302 and 313. There was a strange opposition in certain directions, for, while he had many warm friends, there was a traditional sentiment against a "third presidential term." The contest was very hot, and in honor of the loyalty of the "306" pledged friends of Grant, an iron medal was cast and secured by each of the



"loyal 306" as a souvenir of the effort to secure Grant for a third term. After a long and exciting contest, a compromise was effected by the nomination of Gen. James A. Garfield, who was subsequently elected. On Christmas eve of 1883, while in front of his residence at Long Branch, N. J., Gen. Grant slipped upon an icy sidewalk, and received such injuries, especially in the region of the hip, that he was never after able to walk without the aid of a crutch. His military and public life having ended, and finding his income insufficient for the proper maintenance of his family, he invested his entire capital of saved moneys in a banking house, where one of his sons was interested. He took no part in the management of the business, but trusted the firm implicitly. In May, 1884, through a series of unblushing frauds, the firm became bankrupt, and the man who had wielded the destinies of a nation found himself completely swindled by the skillful manipulation of a single unscrupulous partner. In order to save the firm with which his name was connected from absolute ruin, Gen. Grant, at the suggestion of Ferdinand Ward, the wrecker of this concern, went to William H. Vanderbilt, and sought temporary financial relief for the firm. Vanderbilt granted it as a personal favor to Gen. Grant, and drew his check for \$100,000. The check was used. In a few days the firm collapsed. Vanderbilt had not required any security, but Grant, true to the instinctive integrity of his nature, immediately went to his friend and deposited with him all the swords, gifts, medals and valuables of every kind that he had at different times received, as a partial security for the loan. The entire collection of swords, gold-headed canes, medals, rare coins, and specially prepared documents presented by different cities, governments and nations, were afterward returned by Mr. Vanderbilt to Mrs. Grant, and eventually the entire collection was deposited in the National museum at Washington. Among the portraits painted of Gen. Grant, that by Healy for the Union league club in 1865, and one executed in Paris in 1877, one by Le Clear for the White House in Washington, a second by the same artist for the Calumet club of Chicago, and one by Ulke for the war department, are regarded as among the best. A marble bust in the war department by Hiram Powers, is ranked among the finest of sculptured work. In 1884, at the age of sixty-two, Gen. Grant was attacked by a disease which proved to be cancer at the root of the tongue, and which ultimately caused his death. On March 4, 1885, congress

unanimously passed a bill creating him a general on the retired list, thus restoring him to his former rank with full pay. On June 16th of that year the progress of his disease became so alarming that the suffering warrior was removed to Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, where the cottage of Joseph W. Drexel had been placed at his disposal. Two days after his arrival he wrote upon a card: "It is just a week to-day since I have spoken. My suffering is continuous." An anxious month then ensued, during which the united heart of the nation was stirred to its inmost depths with sympathy and sorrow. On July 21st an alarming relapse set in, and from that time the entire grief-stricken family were gathered about his bedside, until Thursday morning, July 25, 1885, when death released him from his pains. Almost the only contribution to literature that Gen. Grant ever indulged in, previous to the fading days of his life, was an article, entitled "An Undeserved Stigma," published in the "North American Review" for December, 1882, which he wrote in reference to the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. Soon after this the "Century" magazine asked him for a series of articles on his campaigns. He prepared four. In 1884, after receiving handsome offers from several publishers, he began the preparation in two octavo volumes of "Personal Recollections," in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war. He signed the contract for the publication of this work Feb. 27, 1885, and finished the proof-reading four days before his death. Eight years later Mrs. Grant had already received nearly \$500,000 from the sales of this work. As a man Grant had simple habits, marked force of character, and great pertinacity. In war he was remorseless; in peace magnanimous. In manner he was modest and unassuming, and possessed a character of singular purity. He wrote in his "Personal Recollections" that he had never uttered a profane word, and never told or willingly listened to an impure story. Among the numerous institutions which stand as monuments to his memory is the U. S. Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn. (see illustration on this



Grant's Tomb, Riverside

page), to the erection of which he made the first contribution. The university was founded for the benefit of the poor whites of the mountain districts of Tennessee, and Gen. Grant, on making his contribution, said: "I want to help the class of people for whom this school is being established, for I believe a Christian education among the masses of the mountainous Central South is now a necessity." His remains were taken to New York, escorted by a detachment of U. S. troops,

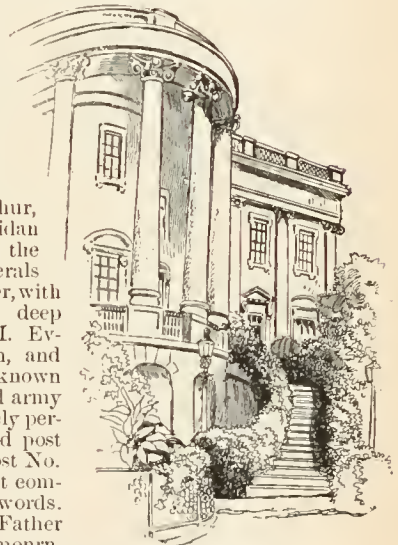
and a body of veterans of the war. The public funeral occurred Aug. 8, 1885, and was by far the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever known in this country. The morning dawned that day upon weather of well-nigh perfect loveliness, and not a hitch or mishap marred the execution of the truly admirable programme. New York, a city that has witnessed so many splendid pageants in its history, and has ever been among the first to render popular tribute to the nation's heroes, was filled with count-

less throngs of strangers, pouring in from every corner of the land, without distinction of color or section, to add to the mighty host of sincere mourners. The streets were draped in black, stores and residences alike being covered with the emblems of grief; flags drooped at half-mast, and even the surging

crowds on the sidewalks, pressed against each other in a compact mass, spoke only in murmurs, and wore an attitude of hushed expectancy. It was shortly after ten o'clock when the procession finally started from the venerable City hall, the place where the beloved and honored remains had been lying in state for two days, viewed by 250,000 people, while a guard of honor, chosen from the national troops, the state militia, the comrades of the Grand army of the republic, and the police of the city, had watched the bier with jealous care continuously. The line of march was up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue and Boulevard to Riverside park. The procession was divided into three main sections—the military escort, the veteran mourners, and the civic division. At the head rode the dignified figure of Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., commanding military department of the Atlantic. Behind him in columns of eights were the mounted aides, the cream of the national guard and U. S. army and navy officers—a splendid company of fifty-six in all; then came a detachment of 500 regular troops, and after them a naval brigade of 875 marines, led by Com. H. B. Robeson, on duty at the navy yard, with three aides. The state troops appeared next, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler and twelve aides. New York was represented in the first, second, third and fourth brigades; Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Virginia sent full contingents, and the veteran guards swelled this division to over 12,000. The funeral car was now in sight, drawn by twenty-four horses draped in mourning, led by as many colored grooms. The catafalque was preceded by the six carriages of the clergy and physicians, and the eight carriages occupied by the pallbearers, twelve men, whose names would have added lustre to any funeral rite, and are worthy of record here: Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Adm. David D. Porter, U. S. N.; Rear-Adm. John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia; Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky; A. J. Drexel of Pennsylvania; George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts; George W. Childs of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan of Illinois; George Jones and Oliver Hoyt of New York. Two of this number traveled many miles to pay a fitting tribute at the obsequies of him whom they had known in war as a brave soldier and honorable foe, and in after life as a statesman of iron principles and noble ambition. Following the funeral car were the 350 carriages of the mourners, among whom, besides the immediate family and relatives, were Grant's old staff and cabinet, President Cleveland, Vice-President Hendricks, members of the cabinet, Ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur, members of the

U. S. senate and house of representatives, members of the U. S. supreme court, governor of New York and staff, foreign ministers, diplomatic and consular officers who had served under Grant, the governors of sixteen states, the mayors of ten cities, the committee of one hundred, and Gen. Schofield, Adm. Jonett, and Com. Chandler, with their respective staffs. The veterans and G. A. R. posts mustered over 18,000 men, and were commanded by Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and a large staff. The civic division, under the command of Maj. Gen. M. T. McMahon and aides, which contained large deputations from such organizations as the Society of the Cincinnati, New York historical society, Chamber of commerce, Union league club, ex-Confederate veterans' association, New York stock exchange, Produce exchange, Cotton exchange, and Maritime association, ended this vast array of marshaled hosts, which reached the total number of 42,500. It was close upon five o'clock when the funeral car arrived at the temporary tomb in Riverside park, where another great throng had been waiting for hours to view the ceremony of interment from the best possible vantage ground. The minute guns from the men-of-war in the placid river below belched forth their salutes, and the government band played a solemn dirge as the

coffin was lifted from the car and placed at the door of the vault. Surrounding the bier, in addition to the small family group, were President Cleveland and cabinet, Ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur, Gen. Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock, also the Confederate generals Johnston and Buckner, with faces expressive of deep emotion, William M. Evarts, John Sherman, and others equally well known to fame. The Grand army ritual was impressively performed by Grant's old post (George G. Meade post No. 1 of Philadelphia). It commenced with these words: "God of battles! Father of all! Amidst this mournful assemblage we seek Thee, with whom there is no death!" Succeeding the utterance of the word "Amen" a wreath of evergreen was laid on the casket, together with a spray of white flowers. A bugler of the regular army played a call, the reverential crowd lifted their hats in unison, and Bishop Harris pronounced the benediction in measured tones. "Taps" were then sounded by the trumpeter. As the sweet, plaintive notes rolled out they actually seemed to falter a moment—the trumpeter could scarcely control his feelings, Sherman's gray head drooped at the familiar sound and he wept as a child, Sheridan brushed his hand quickly across his face; tears came to Johnston's eyes, while Buckner's stern countenance trembled with evident emotion. As the casket was slowly borne within the dark recesses of the tomb, the two Southerners turned instinctively to the grief-stricken relatives and extended their hands in silent sympathy. The iron gates were closed, and immediately the momentous fact was announced to the sorrowing city and country for miles around by thundering salutes from the artillery. A company of eight regulars then mounted guard opposite the entrance, and the immense assemblage gradually dispersed from the scene. The



City Hall, New York

temporary vault is a small square-walled shell of red and black brick, with stone trimmings, and a high semi-cylindrical roof of brick, coated with asphalt. Each of the barred gates discloses the letter "G" in the centre of a wreath. In almost every detail it is an exact copy of the tomb of Henry Meigs, near Callao, Peru. The magnificent monument now (1893) in process of erection, of which the cornerstone was laid by ex-President Harrison Apr. 27, 1892, when completed will be one of the most superb mausoleums in the world (see illustration); an appropriate tribute from the people of the United States to the memory of the savior of the Union. The Grant biographies include: "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant, from April, 1861, to April, 1865," by Adam Badeau (3 vols., New York, 1867-68); "Life and Public Services of Gen. U. S. Grant," by James Grant Wilson (1868; revised and enlarged edition, 1886), and "Around the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young (1880).

GRANT, Julia Dent, wife of President U. S. Grant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1826, the daughter of Frederick and Ellen (Wrenshall) Dent, and granddaughter of Capt. George Dent. Through her mother she is descended from John Wrenshall, who emigrated from England to America to escape religious persecution, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Dent was educated at a boarding-school,

and soon after completing her education met Lieut. Grant, who was then stationed in St. Louis. After an engagement of five years, they were married on Aug. 22, 1848. Mrs. Grant accompanied her husband to Detroit, Mich., and to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and during the civil war was with him whenever it was practicable. During the eight years that Mrs. Grant passed in the White House, she presided with grace and dignity. The building was refurbished with great elegance, and all entertainments were conducted on a scale of magnificence. When President Grant left the White House, Mrs. Grant accompanied him on his trip around the world, and shared in the attentions bestowed upon him. She

always expressed great faith in her husband's ability to fill any position to which he might be called, even at a time when his future looked very dark. Mrs. Grant has been a devoted wife and mother, finding her truest happiness in her home. After Gen. Grant's death congress passed a bill giving his widow a pension of \$5,000 a year.

COLFAX, Schuyler, vice-president of the United States, was born in the city of New York March 23, 1823, being a posthumous child. He was the grandson of Gen. William Colfax, who was born in Connecticut in 1760 and was captain commandant of Washington's guards. At the close of the war Capt. Colfax married Hester Schuyler, a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and their third son was named Schuyler. He held the position of teller in the Mechanics' Bank of New York city, but died while he was still a young man, leaving his name and little else to his son, the subject of the present sketch. The boy received his education in the public schools of New York, but before he was eleven years of age obtained service as a clerk in a store. His mother married again and with her family, including Schuyler, went West, settling in New Carlisle, Ind. Young Schuyler's stepfather, Mr. Matthews, being elected county auditor of St. Joseph county, appointed his stepson his deputy and took him to South Bend, which, from that time forward,

became the home of Mr. Colfax. Here, besides his regular duties, he took an interest in journalism and during two winters was in Indianapolis as senate reporter for the "State Journal." In 1845 Mr. Colfax became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph "Valley Register," and the new paper soon became considered one of the very best in the state, while it achieved a wide circulation. Its politics was at first whig, Mr. Colfax being a very ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He was a member and one of the secretaries of the national convention of 1848, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the presidency. In 1851 Mr. Colfax was nominated by the whigs of his district as their candidate for congress, and was nearly elected, although the district was strongly democratic. In 1852 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the presidency. Gen. Scott was, however, defeated, and the beginning of the last days of the old whig party had come. In 1854 Mr. Colfax was nominated for congress by the people's convention, called in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was elected by a very large majority. He entered the memorable thirty-fourth congress on the first Monday of December, 1855, and was prominent in the exciting struggle which resulted in the election of N. P. Banks of Massachusetts as speaker, upon the 13th ballot. Mr. Colfax soon became prominent in congress where he was considered one of the most effective orators in the new republican party. He continued in congress by successive re-elections until 1869. Mr. Colfax had by this time become prominently known through the country for his strong anti-slavery sentiments and his temperance principles and practice. He was one of the acknowledged leaders of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution, and generally to the admission of Kansas as a slave state. When the great political conflict broke out, Mr. Colfax was in the thick of it. "He held that success was a duty, due not only to republican principles, but to the age and the country, and that any concession, short of principle, necessary to insure that success, was not only wise and expedient, but also patriotic and obligatory." In the thirty-sixth congress Mr. Colfax was made chairman of the committee on the post office and post roads, and to him is given the credit for the establishment by congress of the daily overland mail from the western boundary of Missouri to San Francisco. After Mr. Lincoln's election great pressure was brought to bear upon him for the appointment of Mr. Colfax to a place in his cabinet as postmaster-general, but the president appointed Montgomery Blair to that office. During the war Mr. Colfax continued, in his seat in congress, to sustain by voice and vote the principles which he had always held. On the organization of the thirty-eighth congress he was elected speaker upon the first ballot, being the first editor ever elected to the speaker's chair. In this position Mr. Colfax made a most favorable impression upon both parties by his courtesy and by his understanding of parliamentary law. A notable incident of his career as speaker occurred in April, 1864. Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a speech from his place in the house of representatives, which practically abandoned the Union to its fate, declared the rebellion to be in the right, and the war organized by the North unjust and wrong. Under the excitement produced by this speech, Mr. Colfax left the speaker's chair, calling for another member of the house



Julia D. Grant



Schuyler Colfax

to preside, and went upon the floor of the house to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, and supported the motion with a speech. He afterward, however, modified his resolution of expulsion by changing it to one of censure, in which form it was passed by a large majority. On May 7, 1864, Mr. Colfax was presented by citizens of his own state with a set of silver of beautiful design and artistic execution, as a testimonial of their regard for his public services. Mr. Colfax was twice re-elected as speaker, each time by an increased majority. On Apr. 14, 1865, congress having adjourned, as he was about to start on an overland journey to California and Oregon, he went to the White House in the early evening and bade President Lincoln good-bye. The president invited him to accept a seat in his box at Ford's Theatre, for that evening, but the invitation was declined on account of Mr. Colfax's prior engagements. On that night Mr. Lincoln was shot by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth. After his return from Washington to South Bend, Mr. Colfax delivered one of the most eloquent of all the eulogies on the martyred president, and repeated it by request on Apr. 30th, in Chicago. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated by the republican convention at Chicago for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Grant and assumed the position of president of the senate March 4, 1869. In 1871 Gen. Grant offered him the position of secretary of state in his cabinet, but the offer was declined. In 1872, although his name was mentioned for renomination for vice-president, he was defeated. In December of that year, also, he declined the position of editor-in-chief of the New York "Tribune." In 1872 and 1873 the character of Mr. Colfax, as was the case with several other of the most prominent men in congress and out of it, was attacked on account of the Credit Mobilier scandal. It was charged against persons thus accused that they had accepted certificates of stock or money from the officials of the Union Pacific Railway Company, as compensation for their influence in congress in behalf of the company's schemes. An investigation by the judiciary committee of the house resulted in a report, which, while it technically acquitted Mr. Colfax of having committed any offense after he became vice-president, nevertheless did not entirely relieve him from public suspicion on this point. As a consequence Mr. Colfax suffered during the remainder of his life from what he and his friends asserted were unjust and unreasonable charges. Mr. Colfax spent the latter part of his life at his home in South Bend, Ind., frequently delivering public lectures in his own and other states. He died in Mankato, Minn., Jan. 13, 1885.

WILSON, Henry, vice-president of the United States (1873), was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 12, 1812. His father was a farm laborer by the name of Wilson Colbath, and he was not only a poor man himself, but was the descendant of poor men, with all his ideas of life associated with conditions of extreme poverty. Henry Wilson's father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been men without education and without experience more than that which was obtained by mere living in a new country. Even so late as 1812 Farmington was still a new country, having been incorporated into a town only fourteen years before the birth of the subject of this sketch. It was composed of only about a dozen houses, and the nearest approach to a town in the vicinity was Rochester, eight miles distant, while the nearest market was Dover, eighteen miles away; to which point everything raised in the way of products, and for sale, had to be hauled over rough roads. On his father's side Wilson's ancestors were Scotch-Irish, who came to America from the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Ports-

mouth, N. H. His great-grandfather, James Colbath, was the grandson of the first settler of that name, and died at an advanced age in the year 1800, leaving eight children. On the mother's side there was the same show of constant poverty; but with both families there was never any taint of crime or wrong-doing, while his mother seems to have been a woman of great sense and discretion, and with more ambition than was exhibited by any other member of the family. Henry Wilson was christened Jeremiah Jones Colbath, a name which was afterward changed by act of legislature to that by which he obtained fame—Henry Wilson. He was the eldest of a family of eight boys, and during his earliest boyhood succeeded in obtaining a knowledge of reading, but little else; and it is related of him that when he was only seven or eight years old a sister of Levi Woodbury, governor of New Hampshire and afterward secretary of the treasury, gave him permission to make use of her library, or rather that of her husband, who was a lawyer of the neighborhood. At the age of ten the boy was bound out to service with a farmer, and from that time forward he was self-supporting. His apprenticeship lasted eleven years, during which period he received no schooling, or, at least, only that which the farmer, his employer, was bound to allow him—one month in each year—amounting to eleven months in the entire apprenticeship; but his devotion to books and to work was so determined that he is remarkable in biography for the amount of knowledge he accumulated under these unsatisfactory conditions. In the meantime he was active, industrious, and full of pluck and determination. As he grew to young-manhood he read newspapers, and even "Niles's Register." He also found in the library to which he had access Plutarch's "Lives" and a memoir of Napoleon, and, at last, the biography of one Henry Wilson. This latter seems to have made a deep impression upon the boy, for he resolved to be called by the same name, and carried out this resolution legally on obtaining his majority.

At the age of fifteen the boy heard of Marshall's "Life of Washington," and became so much interested in what he learned of the book that, discovering the existence of a copy at Rochester, seven miles from the farm where he worked, he traveled that distance until he had borrowed, read the book and returned it. At the age of twenty he could give the location of every battle in the revolution and the war of 1812, the date, the numbers engaged, and the killed, wounded and prisoners on each side. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged work on another farm and earned \$9 per month, while receiving for his eleven years' services a yoke of oxen, six sheep and the knowledge of farming which he had gained by experience; but he had read nearly a thousand books, and, having a remarkable memory, had a great store of facts treasured up in his head which must be of use to him sometime. In 1833 young Wilson heard that the trade of shoemaking could be learned at Natick, Mass., with the prospect of establishing one's self in that business after learning it. He accordingly traveled to that town on foot, and made a contract to serve a shoemaker for five months or until he had learned the craft. He did learn it thoroughly, and then worked for himself, earning his board and twenty dollars per month; and when he had saved up sufficient capital to permit of it he



went to Stratford Academy, New Hampshire, and studied there and at Wolfsborough and Concord academies for several terms, teaching district schools during the winter. Unfortunately he loaned his earnings to a friend, who failed to reimburse him, and he was obliged not only to abandon his intention of continuing his studies, but was compelled to return to Natick and go to work again at the shoe business. For the next five years he continued to make shoes on his own account, at the same time began to interest himself in politics, and by 1840 began to be known as a public speaker and debater; in fact, through his efforts many in his neighborhood were induced to abandon democracy and vote for Gen. Harrison for president, and, on the election of the latter, Henry Wilson was himself elected, in November, 1840, as a member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts for the town of Natick. A few months prior to this election he was married to Harriet M. Howe, of Natick, who died in 1870. Their only child, Lient. Hamilton Wilson, of the U. S. army, died in Texas in 1876. Mr. Wilson's shoe business prospered, his manufacture in 1840 amounting to from 1,000 to 2,500 pairs per week, and, curiously enough, chiefly adapted to the Southern trade, and this although Mr. Wilson was an avowed abolitionist; in fact, one of Mr. Wilson's Southern customers, who failed, offered to compromise his debt by the payment of money which would be the result of the sale of some of his slaves, whereupon Wilson gave him the full discharge of the debt, declaring that he would receive no money obtained by the traffic in human beings. In the Massachusetts legislature, during the first session of which he was a member, Mr. Wilson devoted his time to becoming acquainted with routine business and made little mark, but he was re-elected for the session of 1842, and then took a stand as a protectionist, the tariff question being then prominent. In 1843 and 1844 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and declined re-election in 1845. It was in 1845 that Mr. Wilson first began to appear publicly in opposition to the slave trade and slavery, especially on the question of the admission of Texas into the Union. In 1848 he bought a newspaper in Boston, called the "Republiem," which he edited for two years, making it the leading paper of the free-soil party. In 1850 Mr. Wilson was again elected to the state senate, and made president of that body. In 1852 he was chairman of the free-soil national convention, held at Pittsburg, and afterward of the national committee of that party. He was also nominated for congress in that year, but he was not elected, and in the following year he was defeated as the free-soil candidate for governor. Finally, in 1855, the free-soil party combined with the American party in Massachusetts, and was successful in having him chosen to succeed Edward Everett in the U. S. senate, and he took his seat in that body in February, 1855. It should be said of Mr. Wilson that, if he had chosen to desert his principles and at the same time take part against a friend whom he respected, he could have been U. S. senator at the time when Charles Sumner was elected on the 26th ballot in the legislature and by a change of a single vote. Wilson elected Sumner, and the latter acknowledged it by writing him a letter of thanks. Mr. Wilson's first important speech in the U. S. senate was made on Feb. 23, 1855, and was in response to an attack from Stephen A. Douglas—no mean antagonist—referring sharply to the way in which the North had been misrepresented in congress by their own representatives. During the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska question Mr. Wilson was consistent in the tenacity with which he held to his position as a free-soil republican. When Charles Sumner was brutally assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina,

Mr. Wilson assisted in conveying his colleague to his lodgings, and on the following day brought the matter before the senate, denouncing the act as "a brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault." Brooks sent a challenge to Wilson, which he declined, while he repeated the objectionable words and expressed his firm belief in the right of self-defence. Later, in the senate chamber, in reply to Mason, of Virginia, Wilson said: "This is not a place for assumed social superiority, as though certain senators held the keys of cultivated society. Sir, they do not hold the keys, and they shall not hold over me the plantation whip." But not only in regard to the slavery question and its side issues, but in connection with every important matter before the senate, Mr. Wilson was frequently heard, and always listened to with respect, both for his opinions and for his acknowledged acquaintance with facts. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Senator Wilson was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, and remained at the head of that committee during the entire war. In 1861 he raised a regiment in Massachusetts and accompanied it to the front as its colonel, where he served on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan. Mr. Wilson's oratory was powerful and effective, if not polished, and he was one of the most industrious and useful members of the senate. He was very active after the war in the legislation on the reconstruction of the state governments in the South, being liberal to the southern whites while demanding the full rights to the blacks to which they were entitled. At the close of the term ending in March, 1871, he was re-elected to the senate for six years longer, but in June, 1872, was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Grant, and was elected in the following November, when he received 286 out of 354 electoral votes. He resigned his position as senator on March 3, 1873, and took his place as vice-president, but during that year his health failed and he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. Many of Mr. Wilson's speeches and public addresses were published, and he nearly completed the "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," which was published in Boston in three volumes (1872-75). He died Nov. 22, 1875.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin, secretary of state, was born in Livermore, Me., Sept. 23, 1816. He was the brother of Israel Washburne, governor of Maine, and his grandfather, Israel, was an officer during the revolutionary war. The entire family in this country descended from John Washburn, who settled in Duxbury, Mass., in 1631. Elihu divided his time during his boyhood between the paternal farm and the country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Gardiner, Me., to learn the printing business. He worked on a local paper for about a year, and then began to teach school. This he continued until 1835, when he went to Augusta and obtained a situation in the office of the Kennebec "Journal." He rose to an editorial position, and then, having made up his mind to become a lawyer, he attended a law school from 1836 to 1838, and from there went into the office of John Otis in Hallowell, where he remained until 1839, when he went to the Harvard Law School. He was admitted in 1840 to practice at the bar. Foreseeing the opportunities which were to arise in the West,



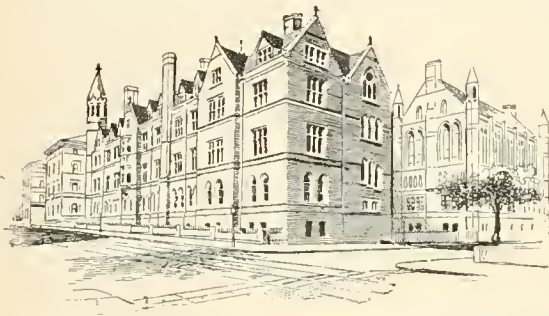
Mr. Washburne went to Illinois, and after looking about, decided to settle at Galena, where he went into business with Charles S. Hempstead. Here Mr. Washburne first made the acquaintance of Ulysses S. Grant, whose firm friend he was ever after. He was sent to congress as a whig in 1853, having been a delegate to the whig national convention of 1844, and also having run for congress in 1848, but without success. Having once become a congressman, however, Mr. Washburne held his seat sixteen years, turning easily from the whig to the republican party when that was organized in 1855. For ten years Mr. Washburne was chairman of the important committee on commerce, and his reputation as a legislator constantly grew, while his remarkable sense of the importance of economy in the management of public affairs gave him the name of the "watch dog of the treasury." He was against all grants of public lands and all subsidies to railroad companies, and especially fought the act of congress giving the Pacific Railroad its unusual and peculiar advantages. Altogether he was opposed to all party measures which involved unnecessary or lavish expenditure, such as the river and harbor bills, and appropriations in general. During the war Mr. Washburne watched especially the career of Grant, and it was he who introduced the bills to which Grant owed his highest promotion. One bill introduced by Mr. Washburne, which gave him great popularity, was the one which created our national cemeteries. Mr. Washburne was made a member of President Grant's first cabinet, being appointed secretary of state, and confirmed by the senate March 5, 1869, but on account of ill health he resigned the office in less than a week, and was succeeded by Hamilton Fish on March 11th. Mr. Washburne was, however, immediately sent abroad, being appointed to the important position of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Washburne was in Paris, where it was in his power to be of the greatest possible service, not only to his own countrymen, but to Germans especially, and to people of other nationalities. In particular, such confidence was felt in Mr. Washburne, both as a statesman and as a man, on the part of the leading personages in Paris during the wars with Prussia and the commune, that he was permitted to take charge of the Prussian archives in Paris, and also to extend the protection of the American flag to the Germans who were unfortunate enough to be left in Paris. On Sept. 4, 1870, two days after the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, with his army of 90,000 men, Paris was in rebellion, the senate dissolved, the prince regent a fugitive on her way to England, and France proclaimed a republic. In the face of this exciting situation, Minister Washburne retained his presence of mind, although surrounded by conditions and difficulties which might well have appalled a far more experienced diplomatist. Grasping at once the full importance of the occasion he was the first foreign minister to recognize the new republic of France. During the sanguinary scenes of the siege of Paris and the after horrors of the commune, with the public buildings in flames, the streets running blood and the people starving, Minister Washburne accomplished wonders in mitigating the painful and terrible conditions which surrounded him. It is doubtful if any other person occupying Mr. Washburne's place could have so steadily and permanently retained the respect and admiration of both the French and the Germans. As to the latter it should be recorded that after the war, the emperor, William I., Prince Bismarck, President Thiers and Gambetta, all sent him their portraits as testimonials of their regard and admiration for him. Mr. Washburne resigned his office in 1877 and returned to the United States, establishing himself permanently in Chicago. In 1880 his name was prominent among

those suggested as candidates for the presidency, but he absolutely refused to go before the convention. In 1884 he was elected president of the Chicago Historical Society, and he passed the latter part of his life in reading and studying, and lecturing before literary institutions. A collection of articles which he contributed to "Scribner's Magazine" was published in book form in New York in 1887, under the title, "Recollections of a Minister to France, 1869-1877." He also published in Chicago, in 1882, "History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill.," and in 1884 "The Edwards Papers." Mr. Washburne collected during his lifetime a very large number of important, interesting and valuable paintings, books, manuscripts and autographs, which at the time of his death he desired should be presented to the city of Chicago for free exhibition to the public. Mr. Washburne died in Chicago Oct. 22, 1887.

FISH, Hamilton, secretary of state and governor of New York (1849-51), was born in New York city Aug. 3, 1808. He was the son of Nicholas Fish (q. v.). He married Miss Stuyvesant, a descendant of the Dutch colonial governor of New Amsterdam. Their son Hamilton was graduated from Columbia College in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. From the beginning of his law studies the young man interested himself greatly in the affairs of his native state, being a whig in politics. For several years he was a commissioner of deeds. In 1834 he was a candidate for the assembly on the whig ticket, but was defeated, and made no further attempt to enter political life until 1842, when he ran for congress against John McKeon for the sixth district of New York city. He was elected and served one term. In 1846 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor by the whig state convention, but a party, known as "anti-renters," supported John Young, who had been nominated for governor by the whig party, and Addison Gardiner who had been nominated for lieutenant-governor by the democrats, and as the anti-renters then controlled many thousand votes, they succeeded in electing Young as governor and Gardiner as lieutenant-governor, defeating Silas Wright, the democratic candidate for governor, and Fish, the whig candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1847 the lieutenant-governor (Gardiner) being made a judge of the court of appeals, Mr. Fish was again placed in nomination, and was elected by 30,000 majority. In 1848, the opposing candidates being John A. Dix and Renben H. Walworth, Hamilton Fish was elected governor of the state of New York. In 1851 Mr. Fish was elected U. S. senator in place of Daniel S. Dickinson, and served his full term, retiring in 1857. In the senate he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and from the formation of the republican party in 1856 he acted with that party, though not especially prominent in it. On the expiration of his senatorial term Mr. Fish went to Europe with his family, and remained there a year or more. On his return he again became active in politics, using his ability and influence in the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. On the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Fish was one of those eminent citizens toward whom all turned in the first chaos of the political revolution for aid in



maintaining government and law, and sustaining the principles of order against those of disorder and anarchy. At the great public meeting held in Union Square in the interest of the government and the Union Mr. Fish was one of the committee appointed to represent New York in directing and controlling the forces which had been let loose by the firing on Sumter. In that body his energy, wisdom and patriotism were conspicuous, while his experience as a public man was of the greatest value and use to his companions in that service. In January, 1862, in conjunction with Bishop Ames, Mr. Fish was appointed by Secretary Stanton a commissioner to visit the U. S. soldiers held in imprisonment by the Confederate government to "relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort." The Confederate government declined to admit the commissioners within their lines for the purpose of executing this mission, but intimated a readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners, and this intimation, the result of the appointment of the two commissioners, was the beginning of a system of general exchange, which continued to be carried out subsequently until the end of the war. Throughout the war Mr. Fish was one of the few eminent private citizens of the republic upon whom President Lincoln depended for advice. He was frequently employed in delicate and confidential missions requiring the highest integrity and strength of character, and was moreover exceedingly active



and of most valuable use in creating and directing a loyal public opinion in support of the Union. At the close of the war Mr. Fish retired from public view, still acting, however, with the republican party, of which he was considered a moderate, conservative member. In 1868 Mr. Fish had ceased to be a factor in American politics. He was then assumed to be a respectable, retired, middle-aged gentleman of high character, and with memories clustering about him of eminent political services in the remote past. His highest public function at this time was that of a trustee of the Astor Library, chairman of the trustees of Columbia College, and president of the New York Historical Society. It was, therefore, a matter of public surprise and of general interest, when he was suddenly withdrawn from his privacy and again became recognized as a prominent figure not only in politics but in statecraft. During one of Gen. Grant's visits to New York he had been entertained by Gov. Fish, and had formed, almost at their first meeting, a high and entirely accurate appreciation of the latter's character. The friendship at that time formed was one of equal strength on both sides, and when Gen. Grant was nominated for the presidency in 1868, Hamilton Fish became one of his most earnest and faithful supporters. An interesting episode in political history now occurred. On the election of Gen. Grant, Elihu B. Washburne, to whom Grant owed much of his own advancement, desired the mission to France, but wished to have the credit and honor

of having been secretary of state, if even for a brief period, and so earnest was he in this desire that President Grant nominated him, and he became a member of the cabinet in that office. The embarrassment of this situation was soon obvious, and the necessity for a change became manifest. The President first offered the secretaryship to Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who declined it. The President next sent to Hamilton Fish, requesting him to take the position. Mr. Fish was not ambitious, and at first declined the office, but on its being intimated to him that his acceptance would be of efficient service to the administration, he consented. From that period until the close of Gen. Grant's term in the presidency, Hamilton Fish was his intimate, absolute, personal friend and closest confidant and adviser. As to this, Gen. Grant said himself on one occasion: "I have been probably credited with having had a variety of friends who are supposed to have influenced me more or less during my political career. The three, or I may say four, friends on whose judgment I relied with the utmost confidence, were, first and above all, Hamilton Fish, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, Mr. Bontwell of Massachusetts, and Admiral Ammen of the navy. I had multitudes of other friends, of course, of whose friendship I was proud and rejoice, but when people speak of those whose counsels I sought and accepted, they were those four men whom I have mentioned, and, above all, Hamilton Fish." Mr. Fish served as secretary of state from March 11, 1869, to March 12, 1877. During this period his services were of vital importance to the country, and entirely removed him from the position of a retired statesman to which he had been relegated prior to this new entrance into office. He introduced into the state department a system of examinations of applicants for consulates, to test their knowledge of subjects connected with their duties, which may be said to have been the precursor of the active application of the civil service reform in this direction. On Feb. 9, 1871, the president appointed Secretary Fish as one of the commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty of Washington, which was signed on May 8th of that year. It was he who succeeded in effecting a settlement with Great Britain of the long-standing and troublesome dispute about the northwestern boundary, giving the island of San Juan to the United States through arbitration, and he successfully resisted an effort by Great Britain to change the terms of the extradition treaty by municipal legislation. In the settlement of the Alabama question Secretary Fish procured the acceptance by the Geneva tribunal of the doctrine securing the United States against claims for indirect damages arising out of Fenian raids or Cuban filibustering expeditions. In November, 1873, he negotiated with Adm. Polo, Spanish minister at Washington, the settlement of the Virginius question, which had become serious, and had for some time threatened the relations between the United States and the Spanish government, even to the extent of possible war. At the end of President Grant's term he was very anxious that the nominee of the republican party for president should be his own secretary of state, Hamilton Fish. Gen. Grant had a weakness for the traditions of the presidency, which had made Secretary of State Jefferson succeed Adams, Secretary of State Madison succeed Jefferson, Secretary of State Monroe succeed Madison, Secretary of State Adams succeed Monroe, and Secretary of State Van Buren succeed Jackson. He also believed that in Mr. Fish he had a man who should be regarded as the greatest statesman the government had known, except William L. Marey, since the time of Jefferson. But the Chicago convention thought differently. A group of comparatively

young politicians had sprung into notoriety and political popularity, including such men as Conkling, Blaine, Bristow, and Morton of Indiana. Into this bundle of combustibles was thrown the candidature of President Grant himself with the result of all the political disturbance and popular excitement, to which the mere idea of a "third term" was as a red rag to a bull. The famous cohort of the subsequently medaled 306 stood by Grant to the last, but the rank and file of the republican convention were against a "third term," and a new era of compromise presidents was inaugurated in the nomination and subsequent election of Rutherford B. Hayes. It is a fact in the political history of this time that President Grant wrote a letter addressed to a distinguished member of the convention, in which he expressed his renewed desire for the nomination of Mr. Fish, basing it upon reasons of the highest public expediency, more particularly in regard to the foreign relations of the United States. This letter was given to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, with instructions that, when such a time arose in the convention debates that it became apparent that neither of the candidates before the convention could command a majority, it should be read and made the basis of a movement for the nomination of Mr. Fish. The fact of such a letter having been written was kept a profound secret, and was known to Gov. Fish only after Gen. Grant's retirement from the presidency. But the convention was in the hands of men trained in political ways, among whom none were personally interested in this suggestion, and before the time could arrive when the possibility of Gov. Fish's nomination was apparent, the Ohio politicians had succeeded in securing the nomination of Gov. Hayes. Mr. Fish brought to the work of his department an amount of industry and patient effort, and a facility for constant toil even far into the late hours of the night, which no such official had perhaps ever before exhibited. In his manner Secretary Fish was an ideal diplomat, a thorough gentleman of the old school. Cultivated and highly educated, he was most agreeable and popular in his associations with all classes of people. He was for some years president of the New York Historical Society and, like his father, was president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Fish died at his country residence, Glen-Clyffe, Sept. 7, 1893.

RICHARDSON, William Adams, secretary of the treasury, was born at Tyngsborough, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821, the second son of Daniel and Mary (Adams) Richardson, and sixth in descent from Ezekiel Richardson, the first of the name to settle in New England, who was one of the pioneers and subsequently a selectman of Woburn, Mass., where in 1642 he died. From this Ezekiel Richardson has descended a line of distinguished soldiers, jurists, and statesmen. William Adams Richardson was graduated from Harvard in 1843. He studied law with his brother, Daniel S. Richardson of Lowell, Mass., and John A. Andrew, afterward governor of Massachusetts, subsequently taking a course in the Harvard law school, and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1846. On July 8, 1846, he was admitted to the bar in Boston on motion of Gov. Andrew, and began the practice of his profession in Lowell, Mass., in connection with his elder brother above named. Mr. Richardson soon acquired an extended reputation, in association with Judge Joel Parker, from 1855-59, in the revision of the general statutes of Massachusetts which were adopted by the legislature, and went into operation in 1860, and no error has ever been discovered therein. He was also president of the Common council of Lowell, of the Middlesex mechanics' association, and the Wamesit bank. In 1856 Mr. Richardson was appointed judge

of probate for Middlesex county, Mass., retaining the office until 1858, when the judgeship of probate and insolvency was established in its stead, to which he was the first appointee. He remained judge of probate and insolvency till May, 1872, when he resigned, having been appointed in March, 1869, by President Grant, assistant secretary of the treasury, an office which came to him by surprise, and which he accepted with reluctance. While assistant secretary he was detailed by Secretary Boutwell as financial agent abroad, and he conducted the delivery in London of more than \$130,000,000 United States bonds of the five per cent. loan there negotiated through him, completing the business with success and to the satisfaction of the secretary and president. In March, 1873, he was appointed secretary of the treasury to succeed Mr. Boutwell, who had been elected a senator from Massachusetts. One of his most important acts as secretary was the transfer of the Geneva award money, \$15,500,000, from London to Washington, without causing a stir in the financial circles in either country. The skill and diplomacy exhibited in this transfer without disturbing the monetary "balance" in the exchange markets of the world, was hardly of less importance than the settlement of the award itself. From the beginning the transaction was attended with difficulties. The words of the treaty required payment in gold coin in Washington. Neither the secretary of state nor the president could alter, modify, or waive this obligation. These grave questions confronted both governments, but at the suggestion of Secretary Richardson the secretary of state, Hamilton Fish, was satisfied to accept the receipt of the secretary of the treasury for the gold, and by the principle of offset,

so familiar in clearing houses, the solution was found. In the great financial panic of 1873 he kept the treasury of the United States from becoming involved by preventing ill-advised employment of the public money. In June, 1874, Secretary Richardson resigned from the treasury to become judge of the court of claims, by appointment of President Grant, and in 1885 was promoted (by President Arthur) to be chief justice of the same court. He was an overseer of Harvard for two terms of six years each, from 1863 to 1875. For the first term he was elected by the legislature, and for the second term by the alumni of the college, under a system of election which was finally adopted largely through his efforts. In 1881 he edited a supplement to the revised statutes of the United States, and a second edition in 1891; in 1893 an act was passed to continue the work in numbers at the end of each session of congress, and they are now so edited and published. He has been a lecturer in the law school of Georgetown university since 1881, and has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian university (D. C.), from Dartmouth college, from Howard university (D. C.), and from Georgetown college (D. C.). Mr. Richardson has also published: "Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States" (third ed., 1873), and "History, Jurisdiction, and Practice of the Court of Claims" (second ed., 1885). He has traveled much abroad, having once made a tour around the world. In 1849 he was married to Anna Maria Marston, who died in Paris in 1876.

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, secretary of the treasury. (See p. 382.)



COX, Jacob Dolson, secretary of the interior and governor of Ohio (1866-68), was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828, of parents who were natives of the United States residing in Canada for a brief period. Soon after Jacob was born his parents returned to New York city, where he studied in the public schools until the family removed to Ohio, when he was about twenty years of age. He attended Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1851, and in the following year began the practice of law at Warren. He became a republican in politics and was elected to the state senate on that ticket, taking his seat in 1859 and remaining there until the outbreak of the civil war. He then began to devote himself to the organization of volunteers, and received a commission as brigadier-general, being ordered to West Virginia, where he fought under Gen. Rosecrans. He was subsequently assigned to the 9th corps, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being in command of the corps after the fall of Gen. Reno. At the close of this campaign Gen. Cox was promoted to be major-general. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded a division of the 23d army corps, and had command of the entire corps after the fall of Atlanta. He was present at the battle of Nashville, and was

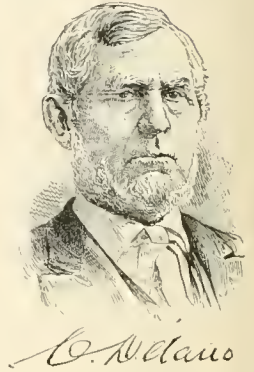


afterward ordered to the Atlantic coast to open communication with Gen. Sherman, who was then making his celebrated "March to the Sea." While engaged in this service Gen. Cox had a severe battle with the troops under Gen. Bragg, who was defeated with great loss. After the close of the war Gen. Cox was ordered back to Ohio to superintend the mustering out of troops, and while so engaged was nominated and subsequently elected governor of Ohio by the republican party. But although elected, Gen. Cox was not on good terms with his party on account of having taken strong ground against negro

suffrage, and for having favored the policy of the forcible colonization of the recently emancipated race. Another serious objection which was raised against Gen. Cox was the fact that he endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson, and this position deprived him of the nomination for the second term. In 1868 President Johnson offered him the position of commissioner internal revenue, but he declined it. When President Grant made up his cabinet on March 4, 1869, Gen. Cox was appointed secretary of the interior, but he resigned at the close of the following year, and settled in Cincinnati, where he practiced law. In 1873 he went to Toledo, O., to take the presidency of the Wabash Railroad. He continued to hold this office until 1876, when he was elected to congress, and served until March, 1879. Gen. Cox had a high reputation as a lawyer, and also for general information, being in particular an excellent military authority. An elegant and forcible writer, he published two books, "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea; Franklin and Nashville" (New York, 1882).

DELANO, Columbus, secretary of the interior, was born at Shoreham, Vt., June 5, 1809, the son of James and Lucinda (Bateman) Delano. The Delano family is of French extraction, but the first member of it in this country came from England soon after the Mayflower and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Delano's father died when he was six years of age, and his uncle, Luther Bateman, took charge of him.

Mr. Bateman removed to Mt. Vernon, O., in 1817, and two years later, on the death of Mrs. Bateman, Columbus was thrown upon his own resources and began the struggle for life. He went to Lexington, O., and worked in a woolen mill, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1831; in 1832 was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney; in 1844, after an exciting contest he was elected to the twenty-ninth congress as a whig. During this congress he served on the committee on invalid pensions, and made a vigorous speech against the Mexican war. In the whig convention of 1846 he was a candidate for governor, and was defeated by two votes, Seabury Ford being his successful competitor. Mr. Delano was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, and seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, taking an active part in the campaign. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, Mr. Delano was appointed commissary-general of Ohio and acceptably performed his duties in that capacity; in



1862 he was a candidate for U. S. senator, but was defeated; in 1863 he was elected to the state legislature of Ohio, and was chairman of the judicial committee that settled the question of the soldiers' vote. Mr. Delano was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Baltimore convention that renominated President Lincoln; in 1864 he was elected member of the thirty-ninth congress, and served as chairman of the committee on claims; he was re-elected to the fortieth congress. After his retirement he engaged in sheep-raising and agricultural pursuits. But when Gen. Grant became president, he appointed Mr. Delano commissioner of internal revenue, in which position he did valuable work, reorganizing the department, which he found in a very bad condition. In 1870 President Grant made him secretary of the interior, which position he resigned in 1875, and retired to private life to devote himself to agriculture at his home called "Lake Home." His advice was asked in regard to the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill. Mr. Delano takes a keen interest in all educational matters, and for several years has been one of the trustees of Kenyon College, and his recent gift of a fund for the endowment of the grammar department places it in a very prosperous condition. On July 14, 1834, Mr. Delano married Elizabeth, daughter of M. Martin and Clara (Sherman) Leavenworth. They have two children—Elizabeth, born in 1839 and married to Rev. John G. Ames; John, born in 1844, who married Ella, daughter of Judge Hurd and sister of Frank C. Hurd.

CHANDLER, Zachariah, secretary of the interior and senator, was born in Bedford, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813. He received a fair education in the common schools and in an academy in his native state, and then devoted himself to work on his father's farm, at the same time teaching school during the winter. In 1833 he received the sum of \$1,000 from his father, and with that went to Detroit, Mich., where he started in the dry-goods business for himself. He interested himself in politics as a whig and also as a prominent abolitionist. Detroit, on account of its position, was an important terminus of one of the branches of the "underground railroad," and Mr. Chandler helped forward this institution in every way in his power. He was very successful in business, and becoming well known and popular, he was nominated in 1851 a candidate for mayor of Detroit and was elected. He made

such a good impression in this office, that in the following year he was nominated on the whig ticket and although necessarily defeated, received a very large vote. In 1854 the whig party collapsed and the new republican party was built up on its ruins. In this undertaking Mr. Chandler was prominent and became recognized as one of the leaders in the organization of the new party. In 1857 he was elected senator for Michigan, succeeding Gen. Lewis Cass. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and of the committee on commerce. On Feb. 11, 1861, he wrote a letter, which was afterward known as the "Blood Letter" to Gov. Blair of Michigan, and which derived its peculiar designation from containing in it the following sentence: "Without a little blood-letting, this Union will not in my estimation be worth a rush" (the entire letter can be found in Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia, Vol. I., 1861). Mr. Chandler was re-elected in 1863 and again in 1869. During all his senatorial service he was identified with the leading measures before congress. His first important speech was made in 1858, when he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.



At various times he was chairman of the committee on commerce, those on claims and mines and mining, and other committees. Mr. Chandler was recognized as one of the most radical of republicans and also as a man of great moral and intellectual force and dauntless courage. At the outbreak of the civil war he gave largely of his personal means and devoted much time and labor to the purpose of sending men forward to the field. When the call for 75,000 volunteers was made by President Lincoln Mr. Chandler would have made it 500,000 men. He was violently opposed to Gen. McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac, and attacked him sharply from his place in the senate. On Oct. 19, 1875, President Grant appointed Mr. Chandler secretary of the interior to succeed Columbus Delano, and he remained in this position until the accession of Mr. Hayes to the presidency. He is said to have found many abuses existing in the department, and to have brought about a reformation in regard to these in a number of important instances. In 1876 Mr. Chandler was chairman of the national republican committee and managed the presidential campaign. In 1879 he was again elected to the senate to fill a vacancy, and created some sensation by attacking Jefferson Davis in an important speech. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1879.

CRESWELL, John A. J., postmaster-general, was born at Port Deposit, Cecil Co., Md., Nov. 18, 1828. He was thoroughly educated, his parents being wealthy and ambitious for his future prospects. After studying in the schools in his neighborhood he was sent to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1848. He at once began to study law, and in 1850 was admitted to practice at the bar of Maryland. Eventually he took rank as one of the foremost lawyers in Maryland. From the time when he cast his first vote as a whig, Mr. Creswell was earnest and enthusiastic in his study of politics, and in his consideration of party relations. He was a nominee from Cecil county, appointed by the whig party, to the general convention which was held in Maryland in 1850, for the purpose of remodeling the constitution of the commonwealth. He was unfortunate, on

this occasion, in being obliged to run against the most popular democrat in a peculiarly democratic county, yet he was only defeated by a very small majority. Upon the breaking up of the whig party, and the formation of the republican organization upon its ruins, Mr. Creswell joined the democrats, and continued to vote with them until the outbreak of the civil war, four years later. This situation brought about a secession feeling on the part of the Maryland democrats, and Creswell, who was naturally a Union man, cut loose from them and declared himself in favor of the Union. Meanwhile, he was not at all aggressive, but worked with great earnestness and fidelity in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the troubles which had befallen the nation. In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Creswell was elected as the representative of Cecil county in the legislature of the state, and in the following year was appointed adjutant-general of Maryland. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the U. S. house of representatives. There he made his mark by delivering an eloquent speech, in which he favored the abolition of slavery. In 1865 he was elected a member of the U. S. senate, to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Thomas H. Hicks, who died in Washington Feb. 13, 1865. While a member of the senate Mr. Creswell was appointed by congress to deliver a eulogy upon the life of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, one of the ablest men in the senate. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention. In 1866 he served in the Philadelphia loyalists' convention, and in 1867 he was in the Border States' convention, held in Baltimore. In 1868 he was a member of the national republican convention at Chicago. Mr. Creswell was one of the first members of congress to be engaged in the movement which resulted in the attempt at the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Mr. Creswell was an ardent admirer of President Lincoln, and also of Gen. Grant, and he was a member of the convention which nominated the latter for the presidency. In May, 1868, he was elected secretary of the U. S. senate, but declined. On March 5, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant postmaster-general, being recommended for the position not only by his political friends in Maryland, but by Vice-President Colfax, Senator Ben Wade and other prominent republicans. Mr. Creswell served in the cabinet for five years and four months, and during his administration succeeded in introducing into that department many valuable reforms. On June 22, 1874, he was appointed counsel of the United States in connection with the court of commissioners sitting on the Alabama claims, and, having resigned the postmaster-generalship a few days later, he continued to serve in that capacity until Dec. 21, 1876. From that time forward Mr. Creswell continued to be viewed as a citizen of reputation and importance, and was frequently employed in responsible positions. He was one of the commissioners entrusted with the closing up of the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and was also president of the Citizens' National Bank, at Washington, D. C., and at the time of his death was vice-president of the National Bank at Elkton, Md. Mr. Creswell died at Elkton, Dec. 23, 1891.

MARSHALL, James W., postmaster-general, was born in Clarke county, Va., Aug. 14, 1822. His early boyhood was passed in Mount Sterling, Ky., and on arriving at school age he returned to his native section to prepare himself for college. He entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He was retained at the college as instructor in the position of adjutant-professor until 1850, when he was promoted to a full professorship of ancient languages, and continued to fill that chair until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him U. S. consul at Leeds, Eng., where he remained

four years. In 1869 President Grant appointed Mr. Marshall first assistant postmaster-general, in which position he served up to the close of the administration, except for the brief term in 1874 when he temporarily filled the office of postmaster-general to cover an interim between the resignation of Mr. Creswell in July, 1874, and the acceptance of the portfolio by Mr. Jewell in September of that year. In 1877 he was appointed general superintendent of the railway mail service by Postmaster-General Key, which position he held for one year.

JEWELL, Marshall, postmaster-general and governor of Connecticut (1869-70, and 1871-72), was born at Winchester, N. H., Oct. 20, 1825. His American ancestry goes back to Thomas Jewell, who was granted land at Wollaston, Mass., only a few years after the Massachusetts settlement. His later ancestors were tanners in New Hampshire, but his father, Pliny, expanded the hereditary family vocation, and in 1845 established a belting factory at Hartford, Conn. The son received only a common-school training, and then learned tanning under his father, but having taught himself telegraphy in the infancy of that science, practiced it for three years at the South and West. He returned to Hartford in 1850 to become a member of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons. He quickly became its controlling spirit, and greatly increased its fortunes by timely purchases of leather just before the civil war, and holding it for war prices. Mr. Jewell first entered Connecticut

politics as an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate. For four years in succession, beginning with 1868, he was the republican candidate for governor against James E. English, winning in 1869, and also by an exceedingly narrow margin in 1871, when the opening of the ballot-boxes by a republican legislature formed a precedent extensively cited in the "deadlock" of 1891. During his administration the present militia system was adopted, the charter of Yale College amended so as to allow graduates to vote for members of the university corporation and the erection of the new state-house was begun. With the year 1873 Mr. Jewell began a prominent career in the service of the nation as minister to Russia, where, it is said, he found out the secret of Russian tanning, and introduced the process in this country—the clue to it having been obtained by his sense of smell as a tanner. He was recalled to be made postmaster-general under President Grant in August of 1874. It was a period of many unsavory disclosures at the federal capital, including the whiskey ring scandals, in which Mr. Jewell sided actively with Secretary Bristow, and resigned in consequence of his disagreement with the president. But the exact form of that disagreement never has been fathomed, though Mr. Jewell has been reported as saying that he went into a room for a talk with the president, not dreaming of resigning, and when he came out he had resigned. As postmaster-general Mr. Jewell's administration was eminently businesslike and purifying. This feature brought him into antagonism with the "Star Route" element, and led to its overthrow. He opposed Grant's re-nomination in 1880, but, because he had been a cabinet officer, refused to go to the republican national convention. As chairman of the republican national committee he conducted the campaign to a successful close in the election of Gar-

field. To impairment of constitution, caused by the intense labors and anxieties of that canvass, his death, thirteen months later is partly ascribed. Though without a liberal education, Mr. Jewell was a ready and eloquent speaker, and with a natal gift for humor and quick epigram—the phrase "too unanimous," as applied to an effusive person, which went the rounds for some years, being attributed originally to him. His fine physique and fresh, boyish face, crowned by thick, snow-white hair, made him in later life a marked figure wherever he moved. He died at Hartford Feb. 10, 1883.

TYNER, James Noble, postmaster-general, was born in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826, and received his early education at the local academy, where he was graduated in 1844. From that time for ten years he was engaged in business. He then began the study of law, and in 1857 was admitted to practice at the bar, and settled in Peru, Ind. In the same year he was made secretary of the Indiana state senate, a position which he continued to hold until 1861, being also a presidential elector in 1860. During the civil war Mr. Tyner was a special agent of the post-office department. In 1868 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and served until 1875. While in the senate he was a member of the committee on post-offices, and gradually became known as an expert on subjects connected with that department. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant second assistant postmaster-general, and on the resignation by Marshall Jewell of the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Tyner was appointed to fill his place. From April, 1877, to October, 1881, Mr. Tyner was first assistant postmaster-general under President Hayes. He resigned at the latter date. When the international postal congress was held in 1878, Mr. Tyner was present as a delegate representing the United States.

HOAR, Ebenezer Roekwood, attorney-general, was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816. He was the son of Samuel and the brother of George Frisbie Hoar, the latter the well-known U. S. senator from Massachusetts. Ebenezer went from the common schools to Harvard when he was about sixteen years of age, and was graduated in 1825. He began the study of law, and five years later was admitted to practice and established himself in Boston. In 1849 he was made a judge of the court of common pleas, a position which he held until 1855, when he resumed the practice of law and continued in it until 1859, when, and for the next ten years, he was judge of the supreme court of the commonwealth. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed Judge Hoar attorney-general of the United States, but he only held the position until June 23, 1870, when he was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia. Mr. Hoar was made a member of the joint high commission, which was appointed to consider the Alabama case, and conclude the treaty of Washington, so called, which was ratified by the U. S. senate May 24, 1871. This commission met in Wash-



Marshall Jewell



James Noble Tyner



E. R. Hoar

ington, and the treaty which it concluded provided that a tribunal of arbitration should be constituted to comprise one member from Great Britain, one from the United States, and one each from Switzerland, Italy and Brazil. This tribunal was to decide on the Alabama claims, these being the claims of the United States against the British government for damages on account of the injury done to American commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers which had been fitted out in British ports. The arbitration tribunal met at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, when the cases of the two governments were presented and the commission adjourned until June 15, 1872. On this date the sessions were renewed and continued, until, at the thirty-second of these sessions, Sept. 14, 1872, the decision was announced that "the tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States a sum of \$15,500,000 in gold, the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal." The dissenting voice was that of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn of England. Judge Hoar was sent to congress from Massachusetts by the republican party in 1873 and remained a member until 1875.

WILLIAMS, George Henry, attorney-general, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 22, 1823. He received his early education in Onondaga county, where he studied law. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately emigrated to Iowa. Three years later he was elected judge of the first judicial district of Iowa, in which position he remained until 1852. In the latter year he was a presidential elector. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of the territory of Oregon. In 1857 he resigned, although reappointed by President Buchanan. When the constitution for the state of Oregon was framed, in 1858, Mr. Williams was a member of the convention. In politics he was a republican, and in 1864 was elected by that party United States senator from Oregon, and served until 1871. He was very active during the legislation of the thirty-ninth congress, and



Geo. H. Williams

brought before the senate a bill to regulate the tenure of offices, which was referred to a committee, and subsequently, with modifications, passed over the president's veto. In February, 1867, Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the more effective government of the insurrectionary states, which was subsequently passed, and became known as the "military reconstruction" act. He was a member of the committee on judiciary, and chairman of the committee on private land claims. While in the senate he was highly esteemed and respected for his ability and for his eloquence. When the joint high commission was appointed to arrange the differences existing between Great Britain and the United States on account of the Alabama claims, Judge Williams was one of its members. On Jan. 10, 1872, he took the position of attorney-general under appointment by President Grant, and continued to serve until May 15, 1875, when he was succeeded by Edwards Pierrepont. Judge Williams was nominated by President Grant, in December, 1873, as chief justice of the supreme court, but the senate refused to confirm him, and his name was withdrawn. On retiring from the office of attorney-general he settled at Washington in the practice of law.

AKERMAN, Amos Tappan, U. S. attorney-general, was born in New Hampshire in 1823. He studied in the common schools of his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1844 and practiced in his state up to 1850, when he removed to the South, settling at Elberton, Ga., where he continued the practice of the law. He belonged to the conservative party in Georgia, and with Stephens, Warner, Johnson and Hill he opposed secession, but finally with them went with the state, and Mr. Akerman entered the service of the Confederate government in the quartermaster's department. After the war he joined the republican party and supported the reconstruction policy of the government. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Georgia and served in that capacity until 1870, when President Grant appointed him to a position in his cabinet as U. S. attorney-general to succeed Ebenezer R. Hoar. He held the portfolio until 1872, when he resigned and returned



Amos T. Akerman

to his adopted state. In 1873 he was the republican candidate for U. S. senator but failed of an election. During the reconstruction movements in Georgia, Mr. Akerman, while acting with the republican party, was ever jealous of the rights of the majority as represented by the intelligent white people of the state, and opposed all radical movements that were calculated to oppress or humiliate them, or to endanger the material prosperity of the state. He died at Cartersville, Ga., Dec. 21, 1880.

PIERREPONT, Edwards, U. S. attorney-general, was born at North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817, the son of Giles Pierrepont and Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Munson, and great-grandson of Joseph Pierrepont, who settled in North Haven, his father having given a valuable property to the town for public use. The progenitor of the family in this country, John Pierrepont, was the younger son of a great family in Nottingham, Eng. He came to the United States in 1650, and settled at Roxbury, now a suburb of Boston, Mass. Six years after he reached America he purchased 300 acres of land in Roxbury, and was subsequently married to Miss Stow of Kent, Eng., who was the mother of his son James, one of the chief founders and promoters of Yale College. Edwards Pierrepont, the scion of this illustrious ancestry, was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1837, having been prepared for college by the Rev. Noah Porter, afterward the president of Yale. He received the oration honor at his graduation, which was one of the highest class honors. In 1840 he was graduated from the New Haven Law School, and began the practice of his profession at Columbus, O., in partnership with P. C. Wilcox of that city. In 1846 he removed to New York city, where he has since resided. He was elected judge of the superior court of that city in 1857, resigning in 1860 to resume his practice. Judge Pierrepont took a deep interest in the civil war; his first speech that brought him prominently before the public was made a year and a half before the outbreak of hostilities, in which he prognosticated the war which was at that time hardly foreshadowed in the future. He was one of the most active members of the noted "Union defence committee," and when the Massachusetts troops were attacked in Baltimore, and all communication with the capital cut off, Judge Pierrepont was selected as one of a committee

of three to make their way as best they could to Washington. His associates were William M. Everts and Thurlow Weed. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln, in connection with Gen. John A. Dix, to act as a commissioner to try the prisoners of state that were confined in the different forts of the United States. In 1864 he took a prominent part in reorganizing the war democrats who favored

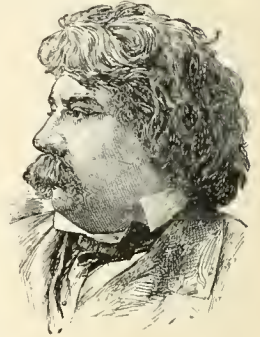
the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Judge Pierpont was, in 1867, elected a member of the convention for framing a new constitution for the state of New York, and served on the judiciary committee. He was also in this year employed by Hon. W. H. Seward, secretary of state, and Henry Stanbury, attorney-general, to conduct the prosecution for the government against John H. Surratt, indicted for being a party to the murder of President Lincoln. In 1868 Judge Pierpont was appointed by President Grant U. S. attorney for the district of New York. He resigned in 1870, and became one of the most

active members of the "Committee of Seventy" against the "ring frauds" in the New York city municipal government. In 1871, when the Texas and Pacific railroad was organized under charter of the United States, he was made a director, counsel, and treasurer of the road, and the following year visited Frankfort and London on business for the company. Judge Pierpont was appointed minister to the court of Russia, in May, 1873, but declined the honor. In 1875 he accepted the portfolio of attorney-general of the United States in President Grant's cabinet. While filling this position he argued for the government all the more important cases, among which were the noted Arkansas Hot Spring case, and the Pacific railway case. He was also called upon by Hamilton Fish, secretary of state, to give an opinion upon a great question of international law, in which were discussed the questions of nationality and acquired nationality. This opinion gave him a wide reputation both in Europe and America. In 1876 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. President Grant visited Europe during the second year of Judge Pierpont's mission, and he urged upon the Queen's ministers the propriety of according the same precedence to the president of the United States that had been given to the ex-ruler of France. This was done, and other countries followed the precedent set by Great Britain. While abroad Judge Pierpont devoted much attention to the financial system of England. He returned to the United States in 1878, and at once resumed the practice of his profession. He has recently taken an active interest in financial questions, and has written considerably on the subject. In 1887 he wrote an article advocating an international treaty, claiming that by convention the commercial value of the silver dollar might be restored. He has also published various orations and addresses. Judge Pierpont was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in June, 1871, and in 1873 Yale College conferred upon him the same degree. During his residence in London, Oxford bestowed upon him the degree of D.C.L., the highest honor the university confers. He died in New York city March 6, 1892.

CARPENTER, Matthew Hale, senator, was born in Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he was sent to

the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., where he entered in 1843, but only remained there two years. He went back to Vermont and began to study law with Paul Dillingham, who afterward became governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Vermont, whereupon he went to Boston, and for a time studied in the office of Rufus Choate. In 1848 he was settled in Beloit, Wis., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He obtained a reputation for remarkable ability, and in 1856 went to Milwaukee, where he found a larger field. On the outbreak of the civil war Carpenter, who was a democrat in politics, adhered to the Union cause, and made many public addresses in aid of the efforts of the government to recruit its army. He was appointed judge-advocate general of Wisconsin, and did good service to the Union cause during the continuance of the war. In 1868 Carpenter was the counsel of the government in a test case to settle the question of the legality of the reconstruction act, before the United States supreme court, being opposed by Jeremiah S. Black. Carpenter won the case, a success which led to his

being sent to the United States senate to represent the republicans in Wisconsin. He was elected in place of James R. Doolittle, and served from 1869 to 1875, during a part of which time he was president *pro tem.* of the senate. Mr. Carpenter was nominated for re-election, but was defeated in the legislature, and again took up his law practice. When William W. Belknap, who had been secretary of war, was impeached before the house of representatives, Carpenter assumed the task of defending him, and succeeded in obtaining his acquittal through his admirable handling of the case. When the electoral commission of 1877 was at work Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, the democratic candidate for the presidency; this was especially remarkable, as the republican managers had designed engaging him to represent the claims of Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until his death. He was a forcible and logical speaker, and very impressive in his appearance and manner of delivery. In particular his speeches in defence of President Grant, when the latter was attacked in the senate by Charles Sumner, and that on the bill to restore Gen. Fitz John Porter to his military rank, were considered his most able and eloquent efforts. In 1861 he was strongly in favor of the emancipation act, although he was then a democrat in politics, and previous to this he had opposed the fugitive slave law and put himself on record as sympathizing with the abolition movement. Throughout the latter part of his life he was consistent in his position that the protection of the government should always be extended toward the negroes. Senator Carpenter was in favor of the centralization of power in the federal government, and he fearlessly so expressed himself in his advocacy of the plan of placing the railroads and telegraph lines under the control of the national government. His life was written by Frank A. Flower, and published in Madison, Wis., in 1883. The senator's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter, but the initials led to many addressing him as Matthew Hale, and about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he became universally known. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881.



BRISTOW, Benjamin Helm, secretary of the treasury, was born in Elkton, Todd Co., Ky., June 20, 1832. He studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1851, began the profession of law, and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1853.

His first practice was at Elkton, but he removed to Hopkinsville in 1858. At the beginning of the war he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth Kentucky infantry, after the severe mental struggle which was necessary to southern men with northern sympathies in those times that tried men's souls. He distinguished himself for coolness and bravery at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, and other engagements. He also assisted in the capture of the celebrated raider, Gen. John H. Morgan. In 1863, while still in the field, Col. Bristow was elected to the senate of Kentucky. Identified with the old whig party until its disruption,

he was now a republican and an anti-slavery man. In 1865, after the close of the war, Col. Bristow resigned his seat in the senate and removed to Louisville, where he at once secured a lucrative law practice, and took position in the fore-front of one of the ablest bars in the country. In 1866 he was appointed assistant district attorney, and in 1867 became district attorney for Kentucky. In this position, rendered peculiarly delicate and responsible by the condition of the state, to which the Confederate element had largely returned after the war, Mr. Bristow showed himself as a thoroughly judicious and, at the same time, both a fearless and magnanimous officer. Often his political sentiments were far ahead of those of his fellow-citizens, and in many instances he ran the risk of arousing the animosity of those about him, but this never deterred him from pursuing that course of conduct which he deemed right and just, and, on the whole, his popularity in the section where he lived was remarkable. In 1870 Col. Bristow formed a law partnership with Gen. John M. Harlan, but, in the following year, was called by President Grant to fill the newly made office of solicitor-general of the United States. Three years later, upon the resignation of Mr. Richardson as secretary of the treasury, the president appointed Col. Bristow to this office. His services as the head of the treasury department were most important to the government and to the people. He quite reorganized and reformed the business of his office, and it was shown that he brought to the execution of his new duties remarkable executive ability and wonderful adaptation to whatever position he might undertake to fill. In June, 1876, Secretary Bristow resigned, owing to the calls made upon him by his private business. At the republican national convention of that year, held in Cincinnati, O., he was the leading candidate for the presidential nomination, receiving 123 votes on the first ballot. He afterward became the senior member of the eminent law firm of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, and removed his residence to New York, where he has continued to conduct a profitable and important law business ever since.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, secretary of war, was born at East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831, whither his father had come from Kentucky, by way of Missouri. Bred to the farm and the charcoal-pit, he was self-taught until he became of age, and had gained but a year's schooling before his brief legal

studies began. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, practiced at Galena, became city attorney in 1857, took part in politics as a Douglas democrat, and was on the electoral ticket of that party in 1860. At a mass meeting held April 16, 1861, four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, he made an earnest speech in support of the war, which profoundly impressed U. S. Grant. As soon as Grant received his brigade he sent for Rawlins, who became captain and assistant adjutant-general in September, 1861. From that time the two were never separated during the war, except in August and September, 1864, when Rawlins was ill. He had the warm affection and absolute confidence of his chief, over whom he exercised a singular influence, and to whom, as Grant wrote to Senator Wilson, he was all but indispensable. This power was acquired by no arts of subserviency; his character was positive, his will strong, his opinions freely uttered and boldly insisted on.

When he became a soldier he knew absolutely nothing of military science or affairs; but his native ability soon overcame these deficiencies, and his counsels, which he never hesitated to give, were often of value. He was commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel in 1862, brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1863, and in March, 1865, was transferred to the regular army with that rank, and brevetted major-general. He was nominally or practically Gen. Grant's chief of staff through nearly the entire struggle, and, on his friend's elevation to the presidency in March, 1869, became secretary of war. His health had been undermined in his military service, and he died of consumption at his post in Washington Sept. 9, 1869. His family was provided for by a public subscription, and his statue in bronze has been erected at the capitol.

BELKNAP, William Worth, secretary of war, was born in Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1829. He was the son of Gen. William Goldsmith Belknap, who was prominent in the Mexican war, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services at the battle of Buena Vista. William W. Belknap was sent to Princeton in 1848, and after graduating there became a student in the law office of Hugh Caperton, Georgetown, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and removed to Keokuk, Ia., where he opened a law office, and formed a partnership with R. P. Lowe, afterward governor of the state. He became prominent as a lawyer and as a democratic politician, and in 1857 was elected a member of the state legislature. On the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned major of the 15th Iowa volunteers, and at the battle of Shiloh covered himself with honor. Here he was severely wounded, but remained on the field until the close of the first day's fighting. Throughout the war the fullest confidence was felt in Belknap by Grant, Sherman, McPherson, and every other general under whom he served. Every promotion which he received he won on the battlefield. In 1864, after the battle of Atlanta, Belknap was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Iowa brigade, at the head of which he marched to the sea under Sherman. When the war ended he was in command of the 4th division of the 17th army corps. Gen. Belknap was offered the commission of a field office in the regular army, but declined it. In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in Iowa, and he held that position until Oct. 13, 1869, when Gen.



B. H. Bristow



Gen. W. Rawlins

Grant appointed him secretary of war. He held this place until March 7, 1876, when he was charged with official corruption, and was permitted to resign. He was afterward impeached by the house of representatives before the senate on the accusation that he promised to appoint Caleb P. Marsh to the charge of a trading department at Fort Sill, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid quarterly to Belknap or his agent. The impeachment proceedings were quashed in the senate on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but, on the question of guilty or not guilty, thirty-seven voted guilty, and twenty-three not guilty. It was generally believed among those best informed, regarding the details of this scandal, that Gen. Belknap was innocent of complicity as to the improper acts charged against him, and that he was even ignorant of the facts of the case. Gen. Belknap was



three times married; his first wife was a sister of Gen. Hugh T. Reid; after her death he married Miss Carita Tomlinson, and after her death, in 1870, he married her sister, Mrs. John Bower of Cincinnati. The late Senator Carpenter, who was Gen. Belknap's counsel in the impeachment proceedings, was quoted after the trial as having said that if he should outlive Gen. Belknap he would make it his business to clear the memory of the ex-secretary, and place the blame where it belonged. He claimed to have access to proofs which would show that the negotiations with Marsh were carried on by some one without Gen. Belknap's knowledge. The latter, when first accused and when brought before President Grant, declared his innocence of any connection with the affair, and said, "I admit that if I had been careful of my domestic affairs, as I should have been, I might have known that our family expenses were greater than they ought to be." It was shown on the trial that the undertaking with Marsh was made by the first Mrs. Belknap, and that the cause of the exposure was a misunderstanding which occurred between Marsh and the second Mrs. Belknap. After his retirement from public life, Gen. Belknap resided for some time in Philadelphia, but from 1876 until the time of his death he lived in Washington, and carried on the practice of law successfully. He was found dead in his bed on Oct. 13, 1890, and is supposed to have died some time on the previous day, which was Sunday, Oct. 12th.

TAFT, Alphonso, secretary of war and attorney-general, was born at Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1814. He was of English descent, one of his ancestors, Edward Rawson, having come to New England in 1636, and being subsequently, for thirty-five years, secretary of the province of Massachusetts. His grandparents on both sides emigrated from Worcester county, Mass., to Vermont about the time of the revolution. His father, Peter Rawson Taft, was reared a farmer, but afterward studied and practiced law, and served many years in the Vermont legislature. Alphonso Taft was the only child of Peter Rawson and Sylvia (Howard) Taft. He was brought up a farmer, and received but the meagre education of neighboring country schools until he was old enough to teach himself, when he taught school, for several successive winters just earning enough to pay for tuition at an academy in the spring, and in the summer working again upon his father's farm. When he was nineteen years old he

entered Yale College, graduating in 1833. He was next employed as a teacher in the High School at Ellington, Conn. He next accepted a tutorship, which he kept for two years, attending lectures at Yale Law School in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1838, and the next year went to Cincinnati, O., and began the practice of his profession. After a hard struggle he met with success, and, as his reputation grew rapidly, he was employed in some of the largest and most important cases before the state courts. For twenty-five years he had one of the largest practices in the state. Among his law partners were Judge Thomas M. Key, George R. Page, William N. Dickinson and Aaron F. Perry, the last mentioned being a former classmate in the Yale Law School. He was for a few years a member of the city council, and an ardent advocate of the building of railroads, hoping to make Cincinnati, what it afterward became, a great railroad center. He lectured on this subject in 1850, and endeavored in every way to bring Cincinnati and her railroads before the public. He was also very energetic in the cause of education. For many years he was trustee of Yale College, a member of the Union High School board, and a trustee of the University of Cincinnati. He was one of the early republicans of the Western Reserve, and in 1856 was a member of the convention which nominated Gen. John C. Frémont for president. He was a candidate in the congressional contest of that year, in the first Ohio district, against George H. Pendleton, the latter being elected by a small majority. He was appointed judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge



Hoadly in 1865, being afterward elected twice to the same position. He received, on the last occasion, the nomination from both parties. He resigned in 1872, and established a law firm with his two sons. In 1875 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Ohio; but a dissenting opinion that he delivered on the question of reading the Bible in the public schools was the cause of much opposition to him. The opinion that defeated his nomination was unanimously affirmed by the Ohio supreme court, and is now the law of the state. In the campaign that followed he warmly supported Gen. R. B. Hayes, who held a high opinion of Judge Taft as a pure man and a republican. He made several speeches for Hayes and hard money which attracted wide attention. In March, 1876, President Grant appointed him secretary of war, and three months later he was transferred to the office of attorney-general, in which position he continued until the close of President Grant's term. He then became a candidate for the seat in the U. S. senate vacated by John Sherman, who had been appointed to the secretaryship of the treasury by President Hayes, but the republican caucus nomination went to Stanley Matthews on the third ballot. In 1877 and 1879 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Ohio, but was unsuccessful each time. Meanwhile, Judge Taft had resumed his law practice, which was not again interrupted until April, 1882, when he was appointed minister to Austria by President Arthur. From this place he was transferred in 1884 to St. Petersburg, where he served until Aug. 1, 1885. While in Russia Judge Taft suffered severely from pneumonia. After his return to America he was troubled with a complica-

tion of ailments, and went to Chili for his health. On his return (April, 1891) he stopped at San Diego, Cal., where he died. In 1841 he was married to Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vt., who died in 1852. They had two sons, Charles Phelps Taft and Peter Rawson Taft. In 1854 Judge Taft married Louise M. Torry, of Millbury, Mass., by whom he had four children: William H., Harry W., Horace D. and Fannie Louise. Judge Taft was an upright, scholarly man, unostentatious, yet maintaining a proper self-respect, and commanding the admiration of all who knew his fine personal character and high professional abilities. He received from Yale, in 1867, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died May 21, 1891.

CAMERON, James Donald, secretary of war and senator, was born at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., May 14, 1833. His distinguished father, Simon Cameron, was the first secretary of war in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and for nearly twenty years a senator from Pennsylvania. James was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1852. Upon leaving college he entered the Middletown Bank, now the National Bank of Middletown, as clerk, soon became cashier, and then president, which position he still holds. Early in life he was very successful in varied business enterprises. In 1863 he was elected president of the Northern Central Railway Co., whose road extends north and south through the state of Pennsylvania to Baltimore, and is a much traveled route from Harrisburg southward. He continued to hold this position until 1874, when the road passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant from May 22, 1876, to March 3,

1877, showing in this position the same executive power that had characterized him in the prompt and orderly dispatch of his private business. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1868 and to Cincinnati in 1876. He became prominent and influential in his state and the entire country, and was chosen chairman of the republican national committee and delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1880. He was elected to the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father in March, 1877, and took his seat Oct. 15, 1877, in his forty-fourth year. He was re-elected in 1879, 1885

and 1891. During his service in the senate Mr. Cameron has been a member of the committees on coast defenses, to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against Nicaragua, on the five civilized tribes of Indians, military affairs, the quadricentennial, and chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He has large interests in various enterprises in Pennsylvania, and owns many of the most valuable farms in Dauphin and Cumberland counties in that state. He has a magnificent residence on Front street, Harrisburg, facing the Susquehanna river, and a costly home in Washington, D. C. His first wife was Mary McCormick, a representative of a prominent family in Pennsylvania. She died in 1874. He was married a second time, in 1878, to Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of Judge Sherman of Ohio and niece of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

BORIE, Adolph E., secretary of the navy, was born in Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1809. His father was John Joseph Borie, a Frenchman, and his mother

belonged to a family of Huguenot refugees, who settled in San Domingo and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where Mr. Borie was a merchant and where he married his wife. He was very prosperous in his business and was therefore able to give to his son the best possible educational advantages. The boy passed through the common schools successfully, and from them went to the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated before he was sixteen years of age in the class of 1825. He was then sent abroad and continued his studies in one of the best schools in Paris, remaining there for more than two years. On his return he entered upon commercial life in his father's business house, which was engaged in the Mexican and China trade, the firm being McKean, Borie & Co. On his father's death, Mr. Adolph Borie became the head of the firm and eventually acquired

a large fortune. In 1848 he was elected president of the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia and continued to hold that position until 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Borie gave a great deal of money and much time to the enlistment and care of volunteer soldiers, and was also one of the founders and vice-president of the Union Club of Philadelphia, afterward the Union League Club and the first of these institutions to be founded in the country. On March 5, 1869, by appointment of President Grant, Mr. Borie became secretary of the navy, but resigned and was succeeded by George M. Robeson, June 25th of the same year, finding that his private affairs necessitated his personal attention. He returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside thereafter, though he formed one of the party that accompanied Gen. Grant in his tour around the world, which began in Philadelphia in 1877. Mr. Borie died in Philadelphia Feb. 5, 1880.

ROBESON, George Maxwell, secretary of the navy, was born at Oxford Furnace, N. J., in 1829. He received an academic education, and was then sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1847, studied law with Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, practiced at Newark, and afterward at Camden, and in 1858 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Camden county. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Robeson was very active in organizing the state troops of New Jersey, and he was commissioned brigadier-general. In 1867 he was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, and served until June 27, 1869, when he resigned, and three days after took the office of secretary of the navy, to which he had been appointed by President Grant. He remained in this position until the expiration of President Grant's second term, in 1877, when he resumed the practice of the law, and was elected to the forty-sixth congress as a republican, receiving nearly as many votes as the democratic and the greenback candidates together.



A. E. Borie



J. D. Cameron



G. M. Robeson

TALMAGE, Thomas De Witt, clergyman, was born at Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832. He was the youngest of twelve children—five girls and seven boys. His father, David T. Talmage, was a farmer, whose predominant traits were geniality, firmness, and decision of character. His mother was a woman of marked amiability, gentleness, and keen wit. In the son's character these



T. De Witt Talmage

traits appear to be very nearly united. For more than a quarter of a century the Talmage ancestry were members of the Reformed Dutch church, in which David T. was a leading official. De Witt's preliminary studies were made in the grammar school at New Brunswick, N. J., under Professor Thompson. In his early life he showed the possession of acute powers of observation and a retentive memory, combined with great bodily vigor. He was enthusiastic in all that he undertook. His entrance into the church was undoubt-

edly on account of the fact that two of his uncles, one brother-in-law, and three brothers had become ministers of the gospel. At the age of eighteen he joined the church, and the following year entered the University of the city of New York. Here he did not exhibit any great brilliancy, but displayed a talent in oratory and dramatic capacity which made him notable and attracted attention on exhibition days. It is said of him, also, that as a scholar in *belles-lettres* he was without a rival among all the students of his period in the university. He was graduated in May, 1853, the exercises being held in Niblo's garden, and his speech aroused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm. Its subject was, "The Moral Effects of Sculpture and Architecture," and it was published in full in one of the New York daily papers, being the first literary article of Mr. Talmage's ever printed. At the close of his college studies De Witt imagined himself interested in the law, and became a student in a law office, where he remained for three years. But he then conceived that he had made a mistake, and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch church theological seminary in New Brunswick, N. J. He was ordained by the Reformed Dutch classis of Bergen. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls—one from Piermont, N. Y., and the other from Belleville, N. J., the latter of which he accepted. He filled that charge for three years, and was then called to Syracuse, N. Y., where his talents for preaching frequently crowded the church, and began to be noted. About this time Mr. Talmage married Miss Avery of Brooklyn, by whom he had two children, a girl and a boy. Afterward he became pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church of Philadelphia, where his sermons were first published, and gained almost immediate recognition and popularity. Here Mr. Talmage had the misfortune to lose his wife by a drowning accident on the Schuylkill river. Two years later he married his second wife, Susan C. Whittemore of Brooklyn, by whom he had several children. Mr. Talmage remained in Philadelphia seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform, and laid the foundation of

his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls: one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from Brooklyn. The Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn was one of those from which he received a call, and at that time it consisted of only nineteen members, with a congregation of about thirty-five. He was offered a salary of \$7,000, and accepted the call. He went to Brooklyn in March, 1869, and his congregation increased from the first Sunday. He preached for fifteen months in the old church, when he induced the trustees to sell that and erect a new edifice, to be known as the Brooklyn tabernacle, offering to give up his salary until the new plan proved a success. The church was begun in 1870, and, while it was being erected, Mr. Talmage made a visit to Europe, staying chiefly in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The tabernacle was completed the same year, the ground plan resembling a horseshoe, large enough to enclose within its sides half an acre of ground. On the morning of Sunday, Dec. 22, 1872, the building was discovered to be in flames, and was burned to the ground. Prompt sympathy and general liberality, however, soon gave promise of a new church, and meanwhile Mr. Talmage preached to vast audiences at the Academy of music. The corner-stone of the new tabernacle in Schermerhorn street was laid on Sunday, June 7, 1873, and it was formally opened in February of the following year. It contained seats for 4,650, but when the church was crowded nearly 7,000 persons could be accommodated within its walls. Mr. Talmage had previously introduced the innovation of abolishing the choir, and establishing congregational singing, with a precentor leading, and the entire congregation joining in the hymn. In this new tabernacle Mr. Talmage's individuality most prominently manifested itself, his dramatic capacities and peculiar methods of driving home the forcible words of his sermons giving rather a theatrical character to his preaching. Nevertheless, he succeeded in bolding a large body of earnest



Talmage's New Tabernacle

persons together, and interesting them in practical religion. Meanwhile the church was in debt to the amount of \$72,500, and was obliged to call upon an individual known as the "great church debt raiser." With his assistance, Mr. Talmage putting his name down for \$5,000, the congregation on the first day pledged themselves to raise \$42,000, and the rest was soon after accumulated by private subscription. In October, 1878, the pastor's salary was raised from \$7,000 to \$12,000. In the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. It was just at the time when Dr. Talmage was about starting on a trip to Palestine and the East. At first he an-

nounced his determination of giving up his tonr on account of this misfortune. This, however, the trustees and the congregation would not listen to, and as it became evident that the disaster would only be of a temporary character, Dr. Talmage started at the time he had originally designed, and went first to London, where he had a very flattering reception. Thence he went to Athens and to the Holy Land, becoming enthusiastic as he traversed the memorable places, and sending home brilliant descriptions of what he saw and the thoughts inspired. After his return home in 1890, while the new structure was in process of erection, Dr. Talmage divided his time Sundays between New York and Brooklyn, preaching in the Academies of music of those two cities. The new tabernacle was completed in time for Easter service, 1891. The University of New York conferred the degree of A.M. upon him in 1862, and he received that of D.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. Dr. Talmage has published numerous lectures and addresses in the magazines, and is the author of "Crumbs Swept Up" (1870); "Sermons" (4 vols., New York, 1872-75); "Abominations of Modern Society" (New York, 1872; 2d ed., 1876); "Old Wells Dug Out" (1874); "Sports that Kill" (New York, 1875); "Night Sides of City Life" (1878); "The Brooklyn Tabernacle; a Collection of 104 Sermons" (1884), and "The Marriage Ring" (1886). Dr. Talmage also has supplemented his clerical duties by editing "The Christian at Work" (1873-76); "The Advance" (Chicago, 1877-78), and more recently "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine."

HITCHCOCK, Alfred, surgeon, publicist and author, was born in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 17, 1813, son of David Hitchcock, a prominent citizen of that place. He prepared for college at Phillips And-over academy, and was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1838, afterward attending the Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia, and obtaining a degree in 1845. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1844, and from Middlebury college. He began the practice of his profession in Ashby, Mass., and soon gained a reputation by his sagacity in diagnosis, and his skill as an operator. After a few years he removed to Fitchburg, Mass., and his professional career thereafter was one of marked distinction. In the later years of his life he was recognized as the leading surgeon of that section of Massachusetts. He was the second surgeon on record to perform the operation of cesophagotomy, and he began to operate for strangulated hernia at a time when the operation was regarded by most members of his profession as entirely impracticable. His first subject was one who had been given up by the attendant physician. Dr. Hitchcock designed a stretcher, a surgical chair, and some splints; made two valuable changes in surgical instruments, and discovered two medical preparations, placing them at the service of the public in accordance with the ethics of his profession. He also took an active interest in sanitary medicine, and questions of public health. Dr. Hitchcock was elected to the Massachusetts legislature for several terms between 1847 and 1855, and he was a member of the executive council from 1862-64, and closely associated with Gov. John A. Andrews. At one time he was appointed a special agent of the state to superintend the care of the wounded, and visited the Southern battle-fields, and in 1864 he directed the transportation of the Massachusetts wounded. Some account of his services is given in "Schouler's History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion." For a time he was an overseer of Harvard university. After the war Dr. Hitchcock retired from public life, devoting himself to his professional duties, which became engrossing, although

he found time to gratify his fine literary tastes, and also to take a leading part in the foundation of a church, and in other religious and civic duties. His writings were never collected, but he wrote much and well throughout his life. In addition to various monographs and addresses he published "Christianity and Medical Science" (Boston, 1867). He died in Fitchburg, Mass., March 30, 1874.

LANE, Smith Edward, was born in the city of New York July 22, 1829. He was descended on his mother's side from a Huguenot refugee nobleman, who settled in New York about the middle of the seventeenth century, and, on his father's side, from an Englishman who emigrated to this country some 200 years ago. Both his paternal great-grandfather and grandfather were revolutionary patriots, hence his family holds that patent of nobility which comes from the Saint Nicholas society, whose members must belong to families settled in New York for at least 100 years. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of the city of New York, and was graduated there in 1848. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1852, and has since been a practicing lawyer in that city, where he has always resided. Mr. Lane has been actively engaged in politics since 1853, having been identified with the democratic party, and frequently a delegate to its state conventions. He was appointed a commissioner of public parks of the city of New York in 1878, and held the office for five years. In this capacity he became well known by displaying two traits of character that are well fitted for such a position—activity and sound judgment. For services rendered to the United States of Venezuela in 1887, the president of that republic conferred upon him the order of "El Busto del Libertador," of the class of officer, and in 1889, for further services, he was advanced to the higher class of commander. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and possesses the polish that comes from having "seen the cities of many men." He is an active member of the Union club, a familiar figure at the Saturday evenings of the Century association, and a prominent member of the society of the Sons of the revolution, and of the Saint Nicholas society.



DALE, Samuel, pioneer, was born in Rock-bridge county, Va., in 1772. His parents, who were Scotch-Irish, came from Pennsylvania. They removed, in 1775, to the Clinch river, in what is now Russell county, Va., and in 1783 to Greenc county, Ga. These were then far on the frontier, and the youth was graduated in the border school of hunting and Indian fighting. From 1793 he was a scout in the U. S. service, and widely known as "Big Sam." His noted battle with seven Indians in a canoe on the Alabama river Nov. 13, 1813, was witnessed by several soldiers, who could not help him, having no boat; unaided he killed all the savages, and his account of the fight was almost Homeric. He was a major in command of Kentucky forces against the Creeks in 1814; a trader at Dale's Ferry on the Alabama after the war; a colonel of militia, and later a brigadier-general; a member of the convention to divide the territory of Mississippi in 1816, of the first assembly of that of Alabama the next year, and of the first legislature of the state in 1819-20, as again in 1824-28. He was one of the commissioners to run a road between Tuscaloosa and Pensacola in 1821, and in 1831 was employed by the

U. S. government to remove the Choctaws to their new home in the Indian territory. Though pensioned by the Alabama legislature in 1822, he removed to Mississippi, and was in its legislature in 1836. His "Life and Times," by J. F. H. Claiborne, was professedly taken mainly from his own lips, and appeared in 1860. He died in Lauderdale county, Miss., May 23, 1841.

AGNEW, Daniel, jurist, was born at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 5, 1809, of Irish and Welsh descent. His grandfather, who served in the revolutionary war, came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1764. His father, a physician, was graduated from Princeton in 1795, studied medicine with Dr. McLean, and taking his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1800 after two courses, remained two years in Philadelphia with Dr. Benjamin Rush. He subsequently began practice in Trenton, but in 1810 made a prospecting tour of the Mississippi valley, with a view to settling there, returning on horseback from Natchez, Miss., to Princeton in 1813, through the then Indian country. His wife, the daughter of Maj. Richard



Howell of the revolution, afterward governor of New Jersey, and chancellor for nine years, refused, however, to make the voyage down the Ohio river, becoming alarmed at the hardships of the route, and the family settled first in Butler county, Pa., and afterward at Pittsburg. Daniel Agnew received the best educational advantages of the day, and after graduating from the Western university at Pittsburg, studied law with Henry Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman. At twenty he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Pittsburg, which, however, he subsequently changed to Beaver, to become a land lawyer. In 1833 he allied himself with the whig party, in whose ranks he remained until its dissolution, and at twenty-seven was a member of the convention held at Harrisburg and Philadelphia to amend the constitution of 1790. He was the author of the amendment offered by his colleague, John Dickey, and known as "Dickey's amendment," regulating the appointment and tenure of the judiciary, which remained in force until 1850, and while voting against the insertion of the word *white* in the article on elections, voted, nevertheless, for the article as a whole. Resolutely opposed himself to holding public office, and avoiding both the legislature and congress, he stumped the state in 1840 for President Harrison, in 1844 for Henry Clay, and in 1848, as presidential elector for Taylor and Fillmore, made a vigorous canvass of West Pennsylvania, in which he opposed Joshua R. Giddings. In 1851 he was appointed president judge of the seventeenth judicial district, and subsequently elected for the term of ten years; and at the expiration of that time was again elected, in 1861, at the call of all parties. At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the first judges in the state to take active cognizance of treason against the Federal government, and became chairman of a committee of safety. An address delivered by him on "The National Constitution in its Adaptation to a State of War," was repeated at Harrisburg in February, 1863, by special request of the legislature, called for by Secretary Stanton, and scattered broadcast by the Union league, which published it in two large editions. In 1863 he was elected supreme court justice on the ticket with Gov.

Curtin, and soon infused his ardent spirit into the deliberations of that body, the first judgment he was called on to give being in favor of the draft law, against which the former bench had decided. Another famous case in which his influence prevailed was that of the John Welsh, captured by the Jeff Davis, a Confederate privateer, which involved the status of the southern states as a *de facto* government. On the question of the constitutionality of the act of congress by which treasury notes were issued and made legal tender, he, with two other judges, overruled the chief justice, making the state third in line to accept the measure, and he was equally firm on the right of the state to raise money for bounties by taxation. The right of a deserter to vote was denied by him in the decision of McCafferty *vs.* Guyer, and in 1867 he rendered judgment in a case occurring prior to the passage of the fourteenth amendment, forbidding discrimination against negroes, in opposition to the prevailing sentiment, but in accordance with his construction of law. In 1873 he became chief justice, holding the office until January, 1879. His first and most important judgment in this capacity sustained the injunction against the appointees of the convention in session from interference with the existing election laws of Philadelphia. In 1872 (as was developed at the Guiteau trial) he was the first judge in Pennsylvania, and one of the earliest in the country, to modify the rule to exclude jurors who had formed opinions in capital cases, and in 1874 he also considered at length the plea of insanity in trials for murder. In the cases growing out of the railroad riots of 1877, he was the counsel for Alleghany county, and later he argued in the supreme court of the United States the case of "Kelly *vs.* the City of Pittsburg." In 1879 he retired from the bench, continuing, however, to take an active interest in his profession and public affairs. On the return of Gen. Grant from his trip around the world he delivered the address of welcome from the citizens of Pittsburg, and in 1880 he supported Gen. Garfield for president. The same year he became the first president of the Constitutional temperance amendment association of his state, contributing largely to the passage of the measure through the house of representatives. On its failure in the senate in 1883, he delivered an address before the assembly, which was published and largely circulated. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Gen. Robert Moore, a lawyer and former member of congress, and has six children surviving. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Dickinson colleges.

ELDRIDGE, Charles A., statesman, was born in Bridgeport, Addison county, Vt., Feb. 27, 1821. His parents took him to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he received his early training. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of the law in 1846. In 1848 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he settled. He was elected to the state senate in 1854-55; in 1862 was a representative in the thirty-eighth congress as a democrat, and was re-elected five times, serving from Dec. 7, 1863, to March 3, 1875. He offered a resolution condemning the draft, on Feb. 1, 1864, as being contrary to principles of republican government, and the same year, on March 21st, he offered another resolution calling upon the president to furnish the names of all persons who had been arrested for political causes.



GREENE, Hugh Wentworth, editor, was born in Concord, N. H., July 5, 1811, son of Samuel Greene, who for several years was a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. His mother was Anne Newerson Wentworth, of Portsmouth, a daughter of Hugh Hall Wentworth, governor of Grenada. While a lad Mr. Greene was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and at the age of nineteen he became the editor and publisher of the "Weekly Advocate" at Tolland, Conn., and subsequently established the "Witness" at Middletown, in the same state. By the invitation of his cousin, the late Col. Charles G. Greene, he entered the office of the "Boston Post" as Col. Greene's assistant, and remained with him for several years. In 1836, by the advice and assistance of Col. Greene, he became part owner and the editor of the "Portland Argus," then, and for many years subsequently, one of the leading democratic journals in New England. His health failing, he in 1839 secured the position of purser in the navy, which he held until 1851, when he retired to a farm in Northfield, Mass. While a resident of Northfield Mr. Greene was twice elected as an independent republican to the state senate, holding the office during the years 1857 and 1858, and in 1860, during the last year of Gov. Banks's administration, he was a member of the council, and was re-elected and served during the first year (1861) of Gov. Andrew's administration. He was chairman of the military committee, and superintended the purchases of the supplies required for the Massachusetts troops, amounting to about \$3,000,000. In 1869 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he became part owner and editorial manager of the only daily paper published in that young and growing community. He put the journal on a solid and profitable basis, and made it strictly independent in politics. In 1875 he returned to the East in possession of a handsome estate, and there passed the remainder of his days in a life of active usefulness. He died in Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 1, 1888.

ALLEN, Ira, first secretary of Vermont, and the brother of Ethan Allen, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Apr. 21, 1751. In early life he was a lieutenant under his brother, with whom he co-operated in the boundary controversy between Vermont and New York. In 1775 he took an active part in the war on the Lakes. In 1776-77 he was a member of the legislature of Vermont, whose independence he was very zealous in asserting. He assisted in forming the constitution of Vermont in 1777, and under it was nominated surveyor-general and treasurer, and he was the first secretary of the state. In 1780-81 he was a commissioner from Vermont to congress, and in the latter year was an agent engaged in negotiations with Canada for the purpose of protecting the people of the New Hampshire grants from invasion. He fought at the battle of Bennington and was in the militia through the war. In 1789 Mr. Allen drew up a memorial in favor of the establishment of a college at Burlington, which afterward became the University of Vermont. He rose to the rank of eldest major-general in the state militia. In 1795 he went to Europe, partly to purchase arms for the state and partly to sell some of his lands, of which he and the heirs of Ethan Allen held nearly 300,000 acres. He purchased of the French republic twenty-four brass cannon and 20,000 muskets, on which he expected to make 100 per cent. profit. A portion of these he shipped at Ostend, but he was captured, Nov. 9, 1796, and carried into England, charged with the purpose of supplying the Irish rebels with arms. A lengthy litigation followed in the court of admiralty, and in 1798 Allen was imprisoned in France. He succeeded in returning to America in 1801, and finally procured an admiralty decision in his favor.

He published the "Natural and Political History of Vermont" (London, 1798). Mr. Allen died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1814.

BARNHART, Jacob Smith, lawyer and author, was born near Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., Jan. 19, 1828; son of Jacob Barnhart, a farmer, and grandson of Philip Barnhart, a soldier in the revolution, whose wife was Elizabeth Antes of Montgomery county. Philip Barnhart was detailed to remove the wounded from the field after the battle of Germantown, and also detailed to guard the British taken prisoners at that time. The mother of Jacob S. Barnhart was the daughter of Col. John Holt, who served with distinction in the Indian and revolutionary wars, was one of the pioneer settlers of Bald Eagle valley, and was a grandson of Nicholas Holt, a brother of Lord Chancellor Holt of England, who emigrated and settled near Carlisle, Pa., before the revolution. The education of Jacob S. Barnhart, beyond the common schools, was largely self-acquired. At the age of sixteen he entered a dry-goods store as clerk and bookkeeper; a few years later taught in common schools, and in 1849 went into the business of taking daguerreotypes, in which he became very successful, continuing it for some years. In 1850 he took up the study of shorthand, and later was granted a certificate of proficiency as teacher of the Pitman system. Mr. Barnhart is a democrat and in 1857 became editor and one of the proprietors of the "Democratic Watchman," published at Bellefonte. Eventually he became sole proprietor, but finally sold out to a company which continued the publication of the paper. During his management the "Watchman" was characterized by conservatism on all the issues incident to the civil war. After leaving the paper Mr. Barnhart spent considerable time in making addresses during the political campaigns. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Bellefonte in 1871. Soon after he opened an office in that place. He was attorney for the county commissioners in 1873, and clerk in 1875 and 1876. In 1877 he removed to Charles City, Ia., where he now resides, and where in addition to the practice of his profession he teaches shorthand, and is a pension solicitor. He is a member of the Methodist church, and for forty-three years has belonged to the Odd fellows fraternity, in recognition of which fact he was lately presented with the "Veteran's Jewel." His political articles and his poems have attracted attention, and among the latter may be mentioned the following: "Peter Funk, the Banker," "Music of the Soul," "The Mother's Prayer," and "The Dream of Death." Mr. Barnhart was married in 1860 to Margery G. Durst of Penn Valley, Pa., whose maternal grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812, and whose ancestors were of Pennsylvania German descent.



Jacob S. Barnhart.

WHALLEY, Edward, regicide, was born in England about 1620. He was the younger son of a good family, cousin of the protector, Oliver Cromwell, and of John Hampden. He became a merchant, and at the beginning of the British revolution in 1642, joined the parliamentary party. His parents and family were loyalists. As an officer of cavalry in the parliamentary army, he distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby, July, 14, 1645, and was promoted colonel of a regiment. He commanded at the first capture of Worcester (1642), at the storming of Banbury (1646) and elsewhere. The royal officer

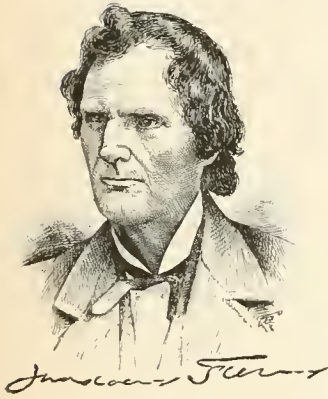
who held Worcester was Col. Henry Washington, of the family from which descended the first president of the United States. Edward Whalley was entrusted with the custody of the person of Charles I. at Hampton court, sat in the high court of justice at the king's trial, and was a signer of Charles's death warrant. After the battle of Dunbar, where he again won renown, he was left by Cromwell in Scotland in charge of four regiments of horse. He was one of the ten major-generals among whom Cromwell parceled out the local administration of the realm, and governed the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick and Leicester. In Cromwell's second and third parliaments he was the member for Nottinghamshire, and was called by the protector to "the other Horse" when it was formed. After the restoration he fled to the American colonies with his son-in-law, William Goffe, another regicide, and died at Hadley, Mass., in 1678 or 1679.

STEVENS, Thaddeus, statesman, was born at North Danville, Vt., Apr. 4, 1792. He derived distinguishing characteristics from his mother, a woman of great strength of mind, whose will was iron. Upon her the support and education of the family depended. "She worked," said the son, "day and night to educate me. . . . I really think the greatest gratification of my [subsequent] life resulted from my ability to give my mother

a farm of 250 acres, and a dairy of fourteen cows, and an occasional bright gold piece which she loved to deposit in the contribution box of the church which she attended." She was a woman, moreover, of extraordinary benevolence. "During a terrible spotted fever plague she became a ministering angel to all the people for many miles around her home, visiting from family to family, and relieving their needs in every capacity in which she was able to help them. In these visits she was attended by young Thaddeus. Such sights of pain, and poverty, and death so operated upon his sensibilities as to

make him, ever afterward, kindly disposed to the sick and poor of every class." The preparatory education, secured for her son by his mother, was by no means inferior. He attended school at Peacham, Vt., going thence to the University of Vermont, and while there witnessed the battle of Plattsburg from the roof of the college, an engagement in which his father, then a sergeant, took part. From the University of Vermont he passed to Dartmouth college and was graduated in 1815, finding employment at once as teacher in the academy of Dr. Perkins at York, Pa. He immediately began the study of law but when the time for examination came, to his surprise found the door closed, certain members of the bar in the county where he had been living having passed resolutions to the effect that no person should be recognized as a lawyer who followed any other vocation while preparing himself for admission. Their blow was aimed at Stevens, but he quietly made his way to Maryland, and when he applied to a court then in session, and where Gen. Winder was sitting as judge, was examined, received his certificate, and in a few days settled at Gettysburg, Pa., and began the practice of his profession. The petty persecutions of his fellow-lawyers continued. He was poor, and for a time failure was imminent. He almost gave up. But morning came in the guise of a murder case in which no other advocate would undertake the defence. Stevens did, gave all his talents

and energy to his cause, and made a plea both adroit and brilliant. He did not clear his name, but in an incredibly short time his clientage assumed large proportions. He became a real estate owner. His fame spread. He was a man of influence in the town. Success was assured. He forthwith came to public station. In the National Anti-Masonic convention at Baltimore, Md. (September, 1831), by which William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker were nominated for president and vice-president of the United States, he was prominent and active. In 1833 he took his seat in the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature as an anti-mason, and continued his efforts against the Masonic organization. Defeated in the session of that year, he persevered, and in the legislature of 1835 secured the appointment of a committee to investigate the evils of Freemasonry and other secret societies. His next campaign in the legislature of his adopted state was in the interest of free schools. A bill to establish a general school system had been passed in 1834, but it had excited so great an opposition that at the next election an anti-free-school legislature was chosen. Mr. Stevens was returned to it from his own county by only a small majority, and under positive instructions to vote for the repeal of the law. Instead of obeying he became its chief defender, and when the bill for repeal came from the senate, made what is conceded to have been the most effective speech of his life. The motion to repeal the law failed, and a number of votes necessary to sustain it were gained on the spot. The free school was saved to Pennsylvania and the name of its savior was Thaddeus Stevens. In 1842 he removed his residence to Lancaster, Pa., and there made his permanent home, speedily acquiring one of the most lucrative practices in the state. In 1848 he was elected a representative to the U. S. congress from the Lancaster district, and participated at the opening of the thirty-first congress in the memorable house speakership contest which resulted in the election of Howell Cobb of Georgia. Mr. Stevens was placed upon the house committee on militia. Feb. 20, 1850, he delivered in the house his first philippic against slavery, the house being in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Southern members who listened to its resolute utterances said as they did so, and as they conferred together after its delivery: "Our enemy (in the anti-slavery agitation) has a general now. This man is rich, therefore we cannot buy him. He does not want higher offices, therefore we cannot allure him. He is not vicious, therefore we cannot seduce him. He is in earnest. He means what he says. He is bold. He cannot be flattered or frightened." June 10, 1850, he spoke upon the admission of California into the Union, and taking the highest ground for the exclusion of slavery from her limits. In the thirty-second congress (1851-52) he pursued his course of opposition to the aggressive political dominance of the "peculiar institution" with increased vehemence. From 1853 to 1859 he remained at home in the practice of his profession, engaged in the trial of most of the important cases before the Pennsylvania courts. He was, however, a diligent observer of political events, and was very influential in the formation of the National republican party in 1855-56, laboring zealously for the election of John C. Frémont to the United States presidency. Dec. 5, 1859, he entered the thirty-sixth congress. In its second session Jan. 29, 1861, as already the recognized leader of the republicans in the house, he addressed it upon the report of the special committee of thirty-three upon the state of the Union, declaring his conviction that in view of action by the southern states, the arbitrament of force was to be the deciding element in perpetuating the Federal Union. With the thirty-seventh congress began his undisputed rule of public business in the house as chairman of the committee of ways and means. He quite comprehended the



magnitude of the coming civil war, and took his measures accordingly. Besides his administrative ability and work in other directions, which was multifarious and astonishing, it was his profound conviction that the prosecution of the contest by the National government meant the destruction of slavery, and on the first day of the second session of the thirty-seventh congress he introduced a bill to emancipate the slaves. During the speech upon this bill Mr. Stevens said, "I propose to extinguish slavery." "By what means?" asked Ross of Philadelphia. "I would do with it as I did with a skunk when a boy (retorted Stevens); drive it into a hole, stop up the hole and let it stink itself to death." The house was silent for a moment, and then a great *roar* of laughter went up, mixed with cheers, and some hisses from the southern members. The bill did not carry, but the agitation of the subject was largely the means of leading the way to the proclamation of President Lincoln Sept. 22, 1862, that on Jan. 1, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within the state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever free." Mr. Stevens was chairman of the committee on Pacific roads and formulated nearly all the laws in relation thereto. He voted for the admission of the new state of West Virginia. After the assassination of President Lincoln he naturally found himself in pronounced antagonism to President Johnson, Mr. Lincoln's successor, and at once introduced in the house his famous reconstruction resolution, providing for a joint special committee of six senators and nine representatives to report a plan for the admission to congress of representatives and senators from the southern states, and providing that no member therefrom should be admitted to either house or senate until the report of the committee should have been received and acted upon. Mr. Stevens was made the chairman of this committee. In the sharp disagreements between President Johnson and congress which ensued, he was the president's implacable opponent; and finally (Feb. 20, 1868), as chairman of the congressional committee on reconstruction, he brought into the house the bill for the solemn impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The prosecution which followed was largely shaped by Mr. Stevens, although failing health prevented his taking public lead in its procedure. He did, however, in connection with J. A. Bingham of Ohio, appear at the bar of the U. S. senate on the opening day of the trial (March 3d) and spoke. Mr. Stevens was positive in his convictions, and often attacked his adversaries with sarcastic taunts, yet he was genial and witty among his friends, and noted for acts of impulsive charity. While accused of skepticism in religious matters, he resented slighting remarks regarding the Christian faith, as an insult to the memory of his venerated mother. He bequeathed a part of his estate to establish an orphan asylum at Lancaster for both white and colored children, but through the mismanagement of his executors, only a small portion of the original amount was found available when the accounting took place in 1893. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He died at Washington, D. C., on Aug. 12, 1868. His remains were taken to Lancaster, Pa., and were deposited in a humble cemetery with the following epitaph written by Mr. Stevens, above them:—"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life—the equality of man before his Creator."

BEAN, Mary T., educator, was born in a small New Hampshire village, about 1818, of old New England stock. She received a fine education, and

in 1843 was invited to take charge of the female department of the venerable Mechanics' society's famous school in New York city, which, although it had achieved a high reputation before her administration, was raised by her to a much higher standard than it had hitherto attained. The public schools of the time were inferior, and the Mechanics' institution connected with the society was regarded in the light of a high school. After the public schools had reached their present degree of excellence, the Mechanics' society abandoned their establishment, and Miss Bean opened a seminary for young ladies, which was for twenty-four years one of the most prominent in New York city. She had associated with her many celebrated teachers who are still conducting schools, and numbered among her pupils the children of some of the first people of New York, and at the time her popularity as an educator was at its height, gave weekly receptions at her residence, which were attended by the most cultured people of the city. She died in New York city about 1875.

MURPHY, Nathan Oakes, governor of Arizona, was born in Lincoln county, Me., Oct. 14, 1849. His parents settled in what is now New England early in 1700, and several of the family did service in the revolutionary war. The son received a high school education, and taught school in Wisconsin before attaining his majority. Possessing an adventurous spirit, soon after becoming of age he followed "the course of Empire," to try his fortunes in the vast region west of the Mississippi river. After a wide and varied experience there, which has gained him an intimate knowledge of affairs and interests, his sympathies have naturally become almost exclusively identified with the great West. Mr. Murphy settled in Prescott, Ariz., in the spring of 1883, and engaged in mining. He proved himself able and consistent in the school of politics, and successful in official life. He is a judge of human nature, and popular with the masses. He was appointed secretary of Arizona March 21, 1889, and elected governor May 11, 1892. He was a delegate to the National republican convention, held in Minneapolis in June, 1892, and succeeded, among other things, in getting the arid land interests of the West recognized in the platform of his party. Gov. Murphy has always been conspicuous for promoting enterprises for territorial progress, and his force of character and persistency of purpose, combined with his ability, experience, and self-education, place him in the front rank of Arizona's most prominent men. In politics he is a republican of stalwart stripe.



DAGGETT, David, senator and jurist, was born at Attleborough, Mass., Dec. 31, 1764. He was graduated from Yale in 1783, settled in New Haven as a lawyer, and acquired a large practice; was in the legislature steadily from 1791 to 1813, speaker of the lower house in 1794, and one of the council 1797-1804 and 1809-13, state attorney in 1811, a presidential elector 1804, 1808 and 1812, in the U. S. senate 1813-19. After a few years of exclusive attention to his private business, he became an instructor in the Yale law school in 1824, and was Kent professor there from 1826 to an advanced age. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1827; was a judge of the state supreme court from 1826, and chief justice 1832-34, retiring at seventy. In 1828-29 he was mayor of New Haven. He died there Apr. 12, 1851. See his life by S. W. S. Dutton, D.D. (1851).

SHERMAN, William Tecumseh, soldier, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, O., Feb. 8, 1820. His ancestor, Samuel Sherman, of Essex county, England, came to Massachusetts in 1634, and afterward removed to Connecticut. Roger Sherman was a descendant of a collateral branch of the same family. In 1815 the widow of Taylor Sherman, judge of one of the Connecticut courts, re-



W. T. Sherman

moved to Ohio, where her son, Charles R. Sherman, father of William Tecumseh, became one of the judges of the state supreme court. In 1810 he married Mary Hoyt, by whom he had eleven children, of whom Gen. Sherman was the sixth and John Sherman, U. S. senator from Ohio, the eighth. Left an orphan at nine years of age, William T. was adopted by Thomas Ewing, later secretary of the interior, and attended school in Lancaster until 1836, when he was appointed a cadet at West Point military academy. Graduating in 1840, sixth in a class of forty-two, he was made a second lieutenant and assigned to duty in Florida, where he was engaged from time to time in incursions against the hostile

Seminole Indians. Nov. 30, 1841, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and until the outbreak of the Mexican war, was stationed at various posts in the South, including St. Augustine, and Forts Pierce, Morgan and Moultrie. At one time he undertook the study of law, with no thought of making it his profession, but to be prepared "for any situation that fortune or luck might offer." In 1846 he was stationed at Pittsburg, as recruiting officer, but shortly after, in consequence of repeated applications for active service, was sent to California, where, contrary to expectation, he was uneventfully engaged, as acting assistant adjutant general of the tenth military department under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, and later of Col. R. B. Mason. In 1850 he returned to the Atlantic states as bearer of despatches, and was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., as commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. March, 1851, he received the commission of captain by brevet, to date from May 30, 1848. Sept. 6, 1853, he resigned from the army, and became manager of the branch banking-house of Lucas, Turner & Co., at San Francisco, Cal. In 1857 he returned to New York, and, his firm having suspended, opened a law office in Leavenworth, Kan., with Hugh and Thomas E. Ewing, Jr. July, 1859, he was elected superintendent of the Louisiana military academy, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum, the institution opening Jan. 1, 1860, but on the seizure of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, January, 1861, in anticipation of the secession of the state, he tendered his resignation. Going to Washington, he endeavored in vain to impress upon the administration the gravity of the situation which he characterized as "sleeping upon a volcano," and the president's call for volunteers for three months, as "an attempt to put out the flames of a

burning house with a squirt-gun." For two months he was president of the 5th street railway of St. Louis, Mo., and May 14, 1861, was made colonel of the 13th regiment of regular infantry, commanding a brigade in the division of Gen. Tyler in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. Aug. 3d he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17th, and Oct. 7th relieved Maj. Gen. Anderson in command of the department of Kentucky. Nov. 12th,

however, he was in turn relieved by Gen. D. C. Buell, his estimate of the number of troops required in his department, "sixty thousand men to drive the enemy out of Kentucky, and 200,000 to finish the war in this section," being considered so wildly extravagant as to give rise to doubts of his sanity. It was, however, justified by later events. During the remainder of the winter he was in command of the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, and when Grant moved upon Donelson, was stationed at Paducah, where he rendered effective service in forwarding supplies and reinforcements. Here also, he organized the 5th division of the army of the Tennessee from raw troops who had never been under fire, and with these he held the key point of Pittsburg Landing, and "saved the fortunes of the day" on the 6th of April, and contributed to the glorious victory of the 7th, although severely wounded in the hand on the first day. On the second, he had three horses shot under him, but mounting a fourth, he remained on the field, and it was the testimony of Gen. Grant, in recommending his promotion, that "to his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." During the siege of Corinth, (Apr. 15th-May 30th), his troops constructed seven distinct lines of intrenchments, occupying the extreme right flank of the army, and of necessity more exposed, so that they performed harder work, and furnished heavier details than any other division in the entire command. May 1st he received the commission of major-general, and July 1, 1862, was put in charge of the department of Memphis, which he at once proceeded to organize, restoring the civil authorities, causing a revival of business, and sternly repressing guerrilla warfare. Slaves, still regarded as such, were set to work, but no fugitive was restored by force to his owner, and purchases of cotton were forbidden, except on contracts to be paid at the end of the war, thus depriving the enemy of "aid or comfort." In October he concerted with Gen. Grant, at Columbus, Ky., the details of the ensuing campaign, in which Pemberton's force, 40,000 strong, was dislodged from the line of the Tallahachie, and driven behind the Yalabusha in consequence of a combined movement by both generals from Jackson and Memphis, while 5,000 cavalry under Washburne threatened his communications in the rear. The attempt to surprise and carry Vicksburg from the north, with the assistance of Adm. Porter, while Grant should hold the enemy in check about Grenada, was carried out so far as effecting a landing twelve miles above the mouth of the Yazoo river, and a desperate effort to storm the bluffs, Dec. 27th-29th; but the impracticable nature of the ground at the mouth of the Chickasaw bayou, and the strong fortifications above, rendered the undertaking fruitless, Gen. Grant failing also to co-operate, through the surrender of Holly Springs. Falling back to Milliken's Bend, Sherman resigned his command to Gen. McClelland, but shortly after suggested and led the attack on Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post) with its garrison of 5,000 men, by which the control of the Arkansas river was gained, the key to the military possession of the state, with the loss of but seventy-nine killed and 440 wounded, while of the enemy, 150 were killed, and 4,791 taken prisoners. In the campaign of 1863, Sherman was in command of the expedition up Steele's bayou (March 16th), abandoned on account of insuperable difficulties, though he dispersed troops sent to oppose the movement; and the demonstration against Haines's Bluff, Apr. 29th-May 1st, was also committed to him, though with some hesitation, by Gen. Grant, lest his reputation should suffer from report of another repulse. The feint was eminently successful, in that reinforcements destined for Grand Gulf and Port Gibson were recalled, and May 1st he set out,



by rapid marches, to join the main army. On the 14th he occupied Jackson, and on the 18th Walnut Hills, rendering the investment of Vicksburg secure, but was soon sent from the attack upon the land defences, in which he largely engaged, to watch, with three army corps, the movements of Johnston with a large relieving force. On the surrender of Vicksburg, he marched at once against Jackson, which



was evacuated, while preparations for siege were in order (July 17th), and carried the pursuit as far as Brandon. In this campaign of 109 days he entitled himself, in the words of Gen. Grant, "to more credit than usually falls to the lot of one man to earn." The loss of the battle of Chickamauga, and the critical condition of Rosecrans at Chattanooga called next loudly for the troops resting at Vicksburg, and on the 22d of September Sherman received orders to forward his divisions, with the exception of one to guard the line of the Big Black. By the 27th, the last of his corps were on the road to Memphis, which, however, they did not reach until Oct. 4th, owing to the condition of the river, and scarcity of wood, and thence were directed to Chattanooga, repairing the railroads en route. Meanwhile Gen. Grant, having been placed in command of the division of Mississippi, assigned the department of the Tennessee to Sherman on Oct. 18th, who, on the receipt of telegraphic summons to "drop all work" and hurry eastward, pushed forward in advance of his men, and reached Chattanooga, Nov. 15th. Here the army of the Cumberland was found actually in a state of siege, being held closely to the town and its immediate defences, while the Confederate lines extended from the river below the town to the river above. Burnside in East Tennessee was in a position of danger; horses and mules were starved so as to be unable to haul guns or supplies, and the spirit of the men in the trenches was broken. Two lines of supplies had been gained by a bridge across the river, crossed by Hooker, whom the enemy strove in vain to dislodge, but this was the single advantage which had been gained by the Union forces (Oct. 27th). It was therefore proposed that Sherman initiate the offensive, which he proceeded to do, upon

IV.—3.

the arrival of his troops, Nov. 23d. Losing no time, with three of his own divisions, and one of the 14th army corps, under Gen. J. C. Davis, a landing was effected below the mouth of the Chickamauga, on the left bank of the Tennessee river, before morning of the 24th, and during a light drizzling rain, when the clouds hung low, covering the movement from the enemy above, on Lookout Mountain, a lodgment was effected on the north end of Missionary Ridge. Sherman pitched his tents along Missionary Ridge, and his sentinels were clearly visible, not a thousand yards away. A clear frosty night revealed the position, fully occupied, to friends below and foes opposite, and at dawn the attack was begun, drawing detachments from the enemy's centre, which was thus weakened for the advance of Thomas, recognized by a white line of musketry fire about 3 p. m. It was not until night, however, that the success of that general was learned, and the order given for pursuit. The relief of Burnside on the Hiwassee was next to be contemplated, and with weary troops who two weeks before had left camp with but two days' provisions, and "stripped for the fight," ill supplied now, and amid the privations of winter, Sherman turned to raise the siege of Knoxville, where he arrived Dec. 6th. With just pride in the 15th army corps he recounted in his report the cheerfulness, courage and patience of officers and men who, "after a march of over four hundred miles without stop for three successive nights, crossed the Tennessee, fought our part of the battle of Chattanooga, pursued the enemy out of Tennessee, and then turned more than one hundred miles north and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, which gave so much anxiety to the whole country." Jan. 24, 1864, he returned to Memphis, and in preparation for the next campaign, decided upon the "Meridian Raid." With 20,000 men got together in haste he devastated the railroads, of which that city was the converging centre, for twenty miles around, but the success of the undertaking was in a measure impaired by the failure of Gen. W. Sooy Smith, with the cavalry, to obey orders. To the expedition



of Gen. Banks up Red River, he next contributed 10,000 men for thirty days (March 7th), but the force did not return to Vicksburg until more than two months had elapsed, too late to take part in the Atlanta campaign. It however assisted Gen. Thomas at the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th. March 14, 1864, Gen. Grant was appointed lieutenant-general to command all the armies of the United States in the field, and Sherman succeeded to the division of the Mississippi. At the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O., the plans of both for the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia were laid, and having arranged for supplies, the most difficult problem of the invasion contemplated, Sherman ordered the rendezvous at Chattanooga of the armies of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland. May 6th, the move-

ment was made, simultaneous with that of the army of the Potomac, the force of Sherman numbering, on an accurate estimate, 98,797 men, and 254 guns, while that of Johnston, his "immediate objective," was placed officially at 44,900. His numerical superiority, however, was reckoned by Sherman as offset by the natural strength of the ground in which his adversary lay entrenched. Buzzard Roost Gap, recognized as impregnable, lay between the two armies, and was turned by a flank movement



through Snake Creek Gap, on the left; Resaca threatened, and Johnston, evacuating Dalton, fell back to its support. May 15th a battle was fought, on the 16th the Oostanaula crossed, on the 17th Cassville entered, and after a series of bloody battles (May 25th - June 1st) near New Hope Church, Allatoona Pass was won, and garrisoned as a base of supplies. The bold assault on Kennesaw Mountain. June 27th, proved unsuccessful, but taught the enemy a lesson, and his position being threatened from the left, while his communications in the rear with Atlanta were menaced, Johnston fell back from Marietta to Smyrna Camp Grove, and thence behind the Chattahoochee, having taken seventy-two days for a retreat of 100 miles, through matchless strategy. Here, however, he was superseded by Hood, the line of Peach Tree Creek was abandoned, and the battle of July 22d fought, with an impetuous rashness, which resulted in Sherman's victory, embittered by the loss of McPherson. On the 28th another victory was won, and Hood resuming the defensive, while his cavalry were despatched to Dalton, and indeed as far north as Tennessee, Sherman determined to raise the siege of Atlanta, Aug. 25th, and attack communications in its rear, by this means compelling surrender. The railroads being totally destroyed, the battle of Jonesboro' was fought Aug. 31st, and Sept. 2d Atlanta was entered, and immediately reduced to a military post. Aug. 12th the promotion of major-general of regulars had been bestowed upon Gen. Sherman by the president, in anticipation of his success. After indefinite skirmishing for a month, during which the gallant defence of Allatoona pass was made by Gen. Corse, Oct. 6th, with 1,944 men against a whole division of the enemy; the famous "march to the sea" was resolved upon, not alone as a means of supporting the troops, but, in Sherman's own words, "as a direct attack upon the rebel army at the rebel capital at Richmond, though a full thousand miles of hostile country intervened," and from Nov. 14th until Dec. 10th he was accordingly buried in the enemy's country, severed from all communication in the rear, and crossed the three rivers of Georgia, passing through her capital, in his triumphal progress of 300 miles, during which his loss was but 567 men. Dec. 25th he telegraphed to President Lincoln, "I beg to present you, as a

Christmas gift, the city of Savannah with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton," in reply to which he received the assurance that to him alone the honor of his undertaking was due, as acquiescence only had been accorded him, and anxiety, if not fear, had been felt for his success. The original plan of transporting the army to Virginia by sea having been abandoned, the march northward through the Carolinas was begun Jan. 15th, and by the evacuation of Columbia was left almost undisputed. Feb. 19th that city was burned, through the carelessness of Hampton's men on their retreat, as claimed by Sherman; on the 3d of March, Cheraw was entered, on the 13th Fayetteville, N. C., and here news was received of the capture of Wilmington, Feb. 22d, by Gen. Terry. On the 23d Goldsboro' was entered, after the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, and a junction effected with the forces of both Schofield and Terry. Apr. 13th, on the news of the surrender of Lee, overtures were received at Raleigh, N. C., from Johnston, and in accordance, as he believed, with the policy of the president, Sherman drew up, with that general, an agreement for suspension of hostilities, and a synopsis of terms of peace, which were later rejected, with severe criticism, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln having intervened. The surrender of Johnston was made at Durham station Apr. 26th; and May 24, 1865, a year after it had started on its march of 2,600 miles, "Sherman's Army" was reviewed at Washington, D. C. May 30th it received his adieu. June 27th Gen. Sherman was placed in command of the military division of the Mississippi, which included the departments of Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, and on July 25, 1866, he succeeded Gen. Grant as lieutenant-general of the army. November and December were spent on a mission to Mexico. March 4, 1869, when Grant was inaugurated as president, Sherman became general of the army, and in 1871-72, on leave of absence, made a tour of Europe and the East. From October, 1874, until April, 1876, his headquarters were in St. Louis, but were afterward restored to Washington, D. C. Feb. 8, 1884, he was retired from active service, and Feb. 14, 1891, expired at New York, the day following the demise of his friend and comrade in arms, Adm. David D. Porter. It was his expressed wish that his body



should not lie in state, and that his funeral should be purely military, but his old war veterans were allowed a last look, at the family residence. In the immense funeral procession, viewed by countless throngs of spectators, which paid the farewell honors to "the last of the great commanders," President Harrison, the vice-president and Ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland followed. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston acted as pall-bearer, and the Confederate veterans' camp at New York was also represented. Invidious remarks on the occasion in the "News and

Courier" of Charleston, S. C., elicited the following reply, in the "Chronicle" of Augusta, Ga.:

Can hatred add to death's sharp sting,

Or Malice dim the warrior's fame?

Can't duty done as duty seen

Protect a soldier and his name?

Why should not old scores be forgot?

The scars of war be healed by time,

Or hid behind Oblivion's veil,

While Gray and Blue tell deeds sublime?

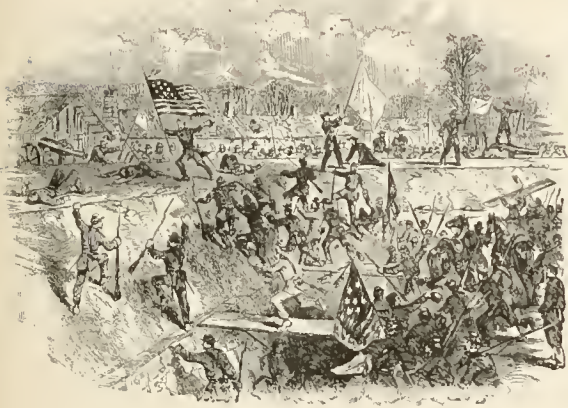
Stir not the ashes of the past,

Instill not hate with passion's pen.

Forgiveness is the nobler part;

Teach "peace on earth, good will to men."

His remains were interred in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, last honors being tendered along the route to the man pronounced by Grant "the greatest soldier living," and characterized by a distinguished preacher as "simple as a child; sympathetic as a woman; firm as a rock; wrathful as a tempest when aroused against a great wrong; lovely as a June morning to



his friends." The softer side of his nature breaks out with a peculiar charm amid the stern details of war in the pages of his "Memoirs," published in 1875, and his letters to his daughter, from the field, which appeared in the "Cosmopolitan" for November, 1891. In 1850 he was married to Ellen Ewing, daughter of Thomas Ewing, by whom he had six children, two sons (the elder of whom, Rev. Thomas Sherman, S. J., performed the funeral services over his remains) and four daughters.

BALDWIN, Charles H., naval officer, was born in New York city Sept. 3, 1822. He entered the U. S. navy in 1839, and was appointed midshipman to the frigate Brandywine, one of the Mediterranean squadron. From 1840-44 he served on the sloops-of-war Fairfield and Vandalia, and studied at the naval school in Philadelphia 1844-45. In July, 1845, he was promoted to passed midshipman and attached to the frigate Congress, in which he served through the Mexican war, being present at two engagements near Mazatlan on the western coast. He was commissioned lieutenant in November, 1853, but resigned on Feb. 28th of the following year to take command of one of the Vanderhilt steamers running to the Pacific coast. He re-entered the navy at the opening of the civil war, and commanded the Clifton of the mortar flotilla at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the capture of New Orleans and the first attack on Vicksburg, from April-June, 1862. For his services on those occasions he was promoted to the grade of commander Nov. 18th, and assigned to the steamer Vanderbilt, on which he did efficient work in suppressing blockade-run-

ning. He performed special service in 1863-64, and subsequently, until 1867, was on ordnance duty at the Mare Island navy yard. He acted as fleet-captain of the North Pacific squadron 1868-69, and was commissioned captain in 1869. He was inspector of ordnance at Mare Island, Cal., 1869-71, commanded the Colorado of the Asiatic squadron 1871-73, was promoted commodore Aug. 8, 1876, served on the Board of Examiners 1876-79, and on the Lighthouse board 1880-83. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral Jan. 31, 1883, and assigned to the command of the European squadron. He attended officially the coronation of Alexander III. of Russia, and on Sept. 3, 1884, was placed on the retired list. Rear-Adm. Baldwin died in New York city Nov. 17, 1888.

MAURY, Dabney Herndon, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, 1822, the son of Capt. John Minor Maury, who was descended in a direct line from the old Virginia families of Brooke and Minor. These families emigrated from England with grants from Charles II. and Queen Anne. He was also descended from the Huguenot families of Fontaine and Maury, who left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Dabney Herndon entered the University of Virginia in 1839, and in 1841 became a student in the law school of Judge Taylor Lomax. After being there one year he entered the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1842, and was graduated from this institution in 1846, and assigned to duty in the mounted rifles. He served in the Mexican war during the following year, and was complimented in special orders for gallant conduct at Vera Cruz, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo, and promoted first lieutenant. The legislature of Virginia, and the citizens of Fredericksburg presented him with a sword for his gallant conduct in this engagement.



In 1847 he was appointed assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at West Point, and retained this position until 1850, when he was made assistant instructor of infantry tactics. He held this position until 1852, when he was assigned to frontier duty in Texas. From 1856-59 he was appointed superintendent of cavalry at Carlisle barracks. He published his "Taetics for Mounted Riflemen," about this time, and in 1860 was appointed adjutant-general of the department of New Mexico. When Virginia seceded he resigned his commission in the U. S. army, and was brevetted colonel and adjutant in the Confederate army, and assigned to duty in the trans-Mississippi department as chief of staff to Gen. Earl Van Dorn. In 1862 he was brevetted brigadier-general for conduct at Elk Horn. He commanded the rear guard of the army of the West, at the evacuation of Corinth and Farmington, and commanded the 1st division of the army of the West at Inka, and was rear guard in its retreat, and repulsed the pursuit of the enemy. He stormed Corinth during this year, and lost there 2,000 men during the two days' fight, and the following day checked Ord's corps at Hatchie Bridge, defeating his repeated attempts to cross the river. During these three days' fight his division was reduced from 4,600 to 1,200 men. In 1863 he checked Gen. Grant's advance into northern Mississippi. Gen. Maury went to the assistance of Gen. Stephen E. Lee, and aided him in defeating Sherman at Chickasaw Bluff. He was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Corinth and Hatchie, and subsequently made department commander of the

army of the Gulf, serving in this capacity until the downfall of the Confederacy. In 1868 Gen. Maury organized the Southern historical society, and two years afterward opened its archives to the War record office at Washington, and secured in exchange, free access to that office for the people of the South. He was first to organize the movement in 1879 for the improvement of the volunteer troops of the United States, and served as a member of the executive committee of the National guard association of the United States until 1890. In 1886 Mr. Cleveland appointed him the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United States of Colombia. Gen. Maury is a versatile and forcible writer, and has contributed valuable papers to the records of the civil war.

ERNST, Oswald H., military engineer, was born near Cincinnati, O., June 27, 1842. His grandfather was burgo-master of Moringen, and when driven thence by Napoleon, he settled in Ohio. After two years at Harvard he entered West Point in 1860. Graduating in 1864 he was assistant engineer of the army of Tennessee until the close of the Atlanta campaign, and was then employed, 1864-68, in constructing fortifications on the Pacific coast. Commissioned captain in 1867, he commanded a company at Willett's Point, N. Y., 1868-71, and was sent as astronomer with the U. S. commission to observe the solar eclipse of December, 1870, in Spain. From 1871 to 1878 he was instructor in military engineering, signaling, and telegraphing at West Point, with duties as architect. He had charge 1878-86 of river improvements in the West, chiefly on the Mississippi, and 1886-89 of harbors in Texas. Promoted major in 1882, he was from 1889 to March, 1892, in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, and of the National monument, with rank of colonel. Since March, 1892, he has been superintendent of the U. S. military academy at West Point. He is a member of the Mississippi and Missouri river commissions, author of a "Manual of Practical Military Engineering" (1873), and of sundry articles on military topics in "Johnson's Encyclopedia."

BARNUM, Henry A., soldier, was born at Jamesville, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1833. He was graduated from the Syracuse institute, and in 1856 became a tutor in the school. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and previous to the civil war practiced in Syracuse. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 12th New York regiment of volunteers, and was later elected captain of company I. In October, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of major and served on Gen. Wadsworth's staff. His regiment was under fire at Blackburn's Ford, July, 1861, and was engaged in the fighting preliminary to the first battle of Bull Run. Maj. Barnum was specially complimented for his gallantry in this battle by Gen. Tyler, in his report sent to Washington. Maj. Barnum served under Gen. McClellan in the peninsular campaign, and at the battle of Malvern Hill was detailed to the staff of Gen. Butterfield. Later in the day, while at the head of his own regiment which had been ordered to advance, and which he was leading by special request, he was shot through the body with a musket ball while trying to ascertain whether the troops in front were flying the Union flag as it appeared in the dusk. His wound was pronounced fatal, and he was left for dead on the battle-field. His name was given among the list of killed in the official report. A body which was supposed to be his was buried soon afterward, and a funeral oration was delivered at Syracuse over Maj. Barnum. The

Union soldiers built a rough fence around the grave on the battle-field which was supposed to be his, and erected a rough headboard with the inscription: "Major Henry A. Barnum, Twelfth New York Volunteers, killed July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill." The major, however, was not dead. He was captured by the Confederates, and for eight days was in the battle-field hospital, whence he was carried to Libby prison at Richmond, Va. On July 18th he was exchanged and brought on the hospital ship Euterpe, to New York, subsequently going to his home in Syracuse. Meanwhile, the 12th New York regiment had been mustered out of service, and though his wound remained unhealed, he accepted the colonelcy of the 149th New York volunteers, and with his regiment went to Fairfax Station, Va. He commanded his regiment at Gettysburg, and was subsequently transferred to Hooker's forces in Tennessee. At

the battle of Lookout Mountain he was shot through the sword arm. Five of the eleven flags taken in this battle were captured by his regiment. While on the journey to convey the captured banners to Washington, another abscess formed about his first wound, and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre of New York city passed an oakum rope entirely through his body, following the track of the musket ball. Subsequent to this, he always wore a seton through his body. Gen. Barnum's wound is regarded as one of the most remarkable wounds of the war. The government published a history of it, in the medical and surgical history of the war. In 1864 he succeeded to the command of a brigade in the 20th army corps. He was under Sherman in his great march to the sea, and when in front of Savannah, an incident occurred which showed his spirit. Not hearing the voices of the Confederates, nor seeing any figures in front of their camp-fires, he imagined that they had retreated. Selecting ten men, he sealed the parapets of the outer Confederate line, and made his way into their camp. The Confederates were not there, though their camp-fires were burning brightly. Procuring more men Gen. Barnum hastened on, and entered the city just as day was dawning; being the first Union officer to enter Savannah. He at once mounted a guard over the cotton, valued at \$15,000,000, and prevented it from being burned. It was afterward confiscated and sold by the government. In recognition of this service he was, on March 13, 1865, brevetted major-general, resigning on Jan. 9, 1866, having previously declined to be made colonel in the regular army. When his veteran brigade was mustered out in May, 1865, he was given command of a provisional brigade, and later succeeded Gen. Sickles in command of the district of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In the fall of this year he was elected inspector of prisons for the state of New York, and resigned his commission to assume the duties of that office. From 1869 to 1872 he was deputy tax commissioner, and was afterward for five years harbor master of New York city. In 1885 Gen. Barnum was elected to the state legislature by the republican party. He was appointed a port warden by Gov. Hill, his being the only name proposed that the government would confirm. In 1890 congress passed a resolution awarding him a medal of honor for general bravery during the war. Gen. Barnum was a member of the New York department, G. A. R.; marshal of the New York



delegation in 1889, at the inauguration of President Harrison; past commander of the department of New York, G. A. R.; a member of the board of trustees of the Gettysburg memorial association, and an honorary member of the Old Guard. He always attended all meetings and reunions of the war veterans, and other similar organizations. Gen. Barnum was twice married. He had three sons: the eldest, Morgan K., is a master mechanic of the Union Pacific railroad at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the next, Malvern Hill Barnum, was graduated from West Point in 1886, and is a lieutenant of the 3d U. S. cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the youngest, Raynolds, is yet at school. Gen. Barnum died of pneumonia which was developed from a cold caught at the Old Guard ball. He was buried with full military honors from his residence in New York city, his remains being taken to his old home at Syracuse for interment. His death occurred in New York city Jan. 29, 1892.

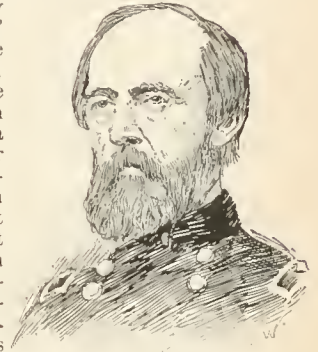
MULLANY, James Robert Madison, naval officer, was born in New York city Oct. 26, 1818. His father, Col. James R. Mullany, was quartermaster-general in the U. S. army. He entered the navy from New Jersey in January, 1832, and until 1835 was attached to the *Constellation*, cruising in the Mediterranean. He passed the grade of midshipman in June, 1838, and was commissioned as lieutenant in 1844. From the latter year until 1846 he was attached to the coast survey. During the Mexican war, as an officer of the Home squadron, he participated in the attack and capture of Tabasco. In 1848 he was again attached to the coast survey, and subsequently, until the opening of the civil war in 1861, performed sea service with the Brazilian and Home squadrons and ordnance duty at Washington. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the command of the *Wyandotte* at Pensacola and was active in the defence and reinforcement of Fort Pickens. He was raised to the rank of commander in October, 1861, and from April, 1862, until May, 1865, commanded the *Bienville* of the North Atlantic and West Gulf squadrons. At the battle of Mobile bay on Aug. 5, 1864 (the *Bienville* being unfit for service), he commanded the *Oneida* as a volunteer. The *Oneida* received a heavy fire from Fort Morgan,

ed the Mediterranean squadron. From 1872 until 1874 he was commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard. He was created rear-admiral in June, 1874, and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. From 1876 until 1879 he was governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum. He was retired in 1879 and spent the remainder of his life in Philadelphia. Adm. Mullany was noted for his bravery, modesty and geniality. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Sept. 17, 1887.

MORELL, George Webb, soldier, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1815, the son of George Morell, chief justice of the supreme court of Michigan, grandson of Gen. Samuel Blatchley of the revolutionary army, and nephew of Gen. James Watson Webb, at one time editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer." Young Morell was sent to the West Point military academy, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1835. In 1837 he resigned to become a civil engineer, and was for three years employed in railroad construction in Michigan and in the southern coast states. In 1840 he settled at New York and entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, began practice in 1854; was made commissioner of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York. At the time of the breaking-out of the civil war, he held the position of inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Sanford, who commanded the first division of the New York state militia, and in his official capacity Gen. Morell accompanied the division to Washington. During the Shenandoah campaign, he was a colonel on the staff of Gen. Patterson. He was promoted to brigadier-general and afterward major-general, and commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, and on the promotion of Gen. Fitz John Porter to the command of a corps, Gen. Morell was placed in command of a division. At Malvern Hill, he was in command of the supports of the celebrated battery of 100 guns. He was engaged at Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines's Mills. During the Chickahominy campaign, on account of his exposure, he contracted the germs of the disease which ultimately caused his death. Gen. Morell was married in 1864 to Catharine Schermerhorn Creighton, daughter of the late Rev. William Creighton, D.D. He left no children and was a widower during the last two years of his life. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Union Club, and of the "Army of the Potomac." For many years he was senior warden of Trinity Episcopal parish, Tarrytown, N. Y. He died in Scarborough, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1883.

REVERE, Edward Hutchinson Robbins, physician, was born in Boston July 23, 1827; the grandson of Paul Revere. He studied for a time at Harvard, was graduated from its medical school in 1849; after twelve years' practice in Boston, became assistant surgeon of the 20th Mass. volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, and held at Leesburg and Richmond for four months. After being released he rejoined his regiment, served with them through the peninsula campaign, and that of Gen. Pope, on the Rappahannock. He was killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

REVERE, Joseph Warren, soldier, another grandson of Paul Revere, was born in Boston May 17, 1812, entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1828,



and later in the battle was attacked by the Confederate ram *Tennessee*. Com. Mullany, who up to that time had fought with conspicuous bravery, lost his left arm and received a wound in the left leg, and was forced to retire from the engagement. During the war he captured eleven blockade-runners and cut out two schooners from Galveston harbor. He was commissioned as captain in July, 1866; was on ordnance duty at New York until 1868, and in 1869 and 1870 commanded the *Richmond* of the European squadron. He was promoted to be commodore in August, 1870, and until the close of 1871 command-

was advanced to a lieutenantcy in 1841, and served in the war with Mexico. Resigning in September, 1850, he entered the Mexican service, and for saving several Spanish lives received knighthood from the queen of Spain. In the civil war he was colonel of the 7th N. J. volunteers from Aug. 31, 1861, till Oct. 25, 1862, when he was made a brigadier-general. He was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and for alleged misconduct in the latter action was tried by court-martial and dismissed from the service in May, 1863. President Lincoln, however, annulled the sentence and accepted his resignation, Sept. 10, 1864. He published an account of his varied career in "Keel and Saddle" (1872), and died at Hoboken, N. J., Apr. 20, 1880.

FERRERO, Edward, soldier, was born in Granada, Spain, Jan. 18, 1831, of Italian parents. When he was about two years of age his parents settled in America. His father's residence in New York was a haven for political refugees from Italy, and he possessed the warm friendship of such men as Argenti, Avazzana, Garibaldi, and others of like stamp. Prior to the civil war, Edward Ferrero was employed as a professor of dancing in the U. S. Military academy, and also conducted a dancing school in New York city. He had early inherited a taste for military tactics, and entered the New York state militia as soon as he attained a suitable age. He was rapidly promoted in the ranks, and at the commencement of the civil war was lieutenant-



colonel of the New York state militia. During the summer of 1861 he recruited the 51st regiment, New York state volunteers, known as the "Shepard Rifles." He led his regiment at the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern with such dash and effect that he was promoted to the command of a brigade, and again distinguished himself at the second battle of Bull Run, and in covering the retreat of the Federal army the next day at Chantilly. After the death of Reno at South Mountain, Gen. Ferrero took



command of a brigade, and for his bravery at Antietam was promoted brigadier-general on the battlefield Sept. 19, 1862. In the desperate fight at Fredericksburg, out of the 1,700 men he led to battle he lost 570 in killed and wounded. At Vicksburg his brigade made part of the 9th corps. He pursued Johnston and defeated him at Jackson, Miss., and planted his brigade colors on the dome of the cap-

itol. Promoted to division commander, he was under Burnside at the siege of Knoxville, and valiantly defended Fort Saunders against the assault of Longstreet's veterans. He rejoined the army of the Potomac, and commanded a division in the Wilderness. Afterward he commanded a division of colored troops at the siege of Petersburg. He was brevetted major-general on Dec. 2, 1864, for meritorious services in front of Petersburg, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865, and has since been engaged in business in New York city.

BUCHANAN, Franklin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy in January, 1815, was made lieutenant in January, 1825, and was promoted to be master-commandant in September, 1841. In 1845 he was detailed to organize the naval academy at Annapolis and was appointed its first superintendent, serving until 1847. During the Mexican war he commanded the Germantown, and took part in the capture of Vera Cruz. Between 1852 and 1855, as commander of the Susquehanna, flag-ship of the fleet, he participated in Perry's expedition to Japan, and aided in opening Japan and China to the world. He was commissioned as captain in September, 1855, and in 1859 was assigned to the command of the Washington navy yard. On Apr. 22, 1861, believing that his native state was about to secede, he tendered his resignation. When he found that Maryland was to remain in the Union he withdrew it, but Secretary Welles refused to restore him to rank, and in September, 1861, he entered the Confederate navy as captain. He directed the construction and equipment of the ram Merrimac, and acted as her commander during her destructive onslaught upon the fleet in Hampton Roads. In this engagement the Cumberland was sunk and the Congress destroyed, but Buchanan received a wound that prevented him from commanding the Merrimac in her battle with the Monitor a few days later. For his services he was tendered a vote of thanks by the Confederate congress and appointed admiral and senior officer of the Confederate navy. In 1863 he was assigned to the command of the naval defenses of Mobile, and while thus engaged built and equipped the ironclad ram Tennessee. In the battle of Aug. 5, 1864, he commanded the Tennessee, but was compelled to surrender and was taken prisoner. He was exchanged in February, 1865, but saw no further service. Subsequent to the war he was president of the Maryland agricultural college and agent for a life insurance company. He died in Talbot county, Md., on May 11, 1874.

ALLEN, Henry Watkins, soldier and statesman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Apr. 29, 1820. His early life was spent in a shop, but having an ambition for something higher, he was withdrawn and sent to Marion college, Mo. In consequence of a dispute with his father, he ran away from college, taught school in Grand Gulf, Miss., studied law, and became a successful practitioner. In 1842 President Houston of Texas called for volunteers in the Texan war against Mexico. Allen raised a company, joined the Texan forces, acquitted himself as a trusty leader during the campaign, then, returning home, resumed his legal practice as a private citizen. In 1846 he was sent to the legislature.



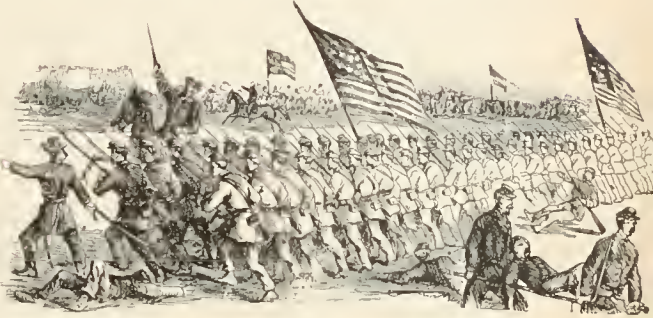
At the expiration of his term he secured an estate in Baton Rouge, La., and became a planter. In 1853 he went to the Louisiana legislature. The following year he left his southern home to pursue a course of law in Harvard university, but abandoned it to take part in the Italian struggle for independence in 1859. The contest having ended when he arrived, he made a tour of Europe, which resulted in his book, entitled "Travels of a Sugar Planter." During his absence he was elected for the second time to the Louisiana legislature, and served with distinction in that body. When the civil war burst on the country, in 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate service, and was stationed at Ship island. This life proving monotonous, he was appointed colonel of the 4th Louisiana regiment, and made military governor of Jackson. At Shiloh he fought gallantly and was wounded; at Vicksburg he superintended the construction of fortifications while under fire; at Baton Rouge he commanded a brigade but was badly wounded in both legs by a shell. In 1864 he received a brigadier-general's commission, which was followed immediately by his election as governor of Louisiana. Among many important things which he accomplished for the benefit of his state, were the payment of the cotton tax to the Confederate government in kind, and the opening of trade between Texas and Mexico, whereby cotton was exchanged for medicine, clothing, and other necessities. Gov. Allen in the liquor traffic exercised dictatorial powers and suppressed the trade in a way never known before. After the war he made his residence in the City of Mexico, established a newspaper, which he named "The Mexican Times," and after two years of its management, he died Apr 29, 1866, a brave soldier and an able statesman.

STANLEY, David Sloan, soldier, was born in Cedar Valley, O., June 1, 1828. He was graduated from West Point in 1852, and as an officer of cavalry served on the western plains for several years, reaching the grade of captain in 1861. At the opening of the civil war he was tendered, and refused, an important commission in the Confederate service; took part in the early operations of the Union forces in Missouri, and on Sept. 28, 1861, was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated

in the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and for his special services on these occasions received the thanks of his superior officers. He took part in the capture of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was raised to the rank of major-general of volunteers. During the Atlanta campaign he rendered conspicuous service, especially at the battle of Jonesboro', where he commanded the 4th army corps. On Oct. 6, 1864, in the absence of Gen. Thomas, he was assigned to the command of the army of the Cumberland in the field, and by his energy, skill and activity contributed largely to the

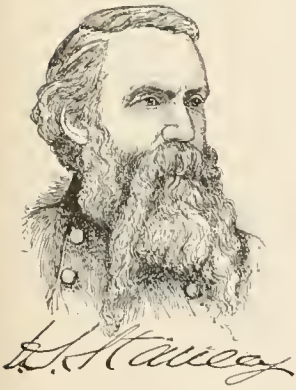
successful defence of Nashville. At Spring Hill he repulsed three desperate assaults of the Confederate cavalry and infantry, and at the battle of Franklin, when the Union line was broken and defeat threatened, he led a charge of a reserve brigade, and in a gallant struggle at close quarters succeeded in recovering the ground that had been lost. He was severely wounded at Franklin, but refused to leave the field until the battle was won, although his injuries incapacitated him for active service during the remainder

of the war. Gen. Stanley, for his services during the war, received brevet ranks from lieutenant-colonel to major-general in the regular army, and in 1866 was appointed colonel of the 22d infantry. From 1866 until 1874 he was stationed mainly in Dakota. In 1873, as commander of the Yellowstone expedition, he led his troops into western Montana, and by his reports upon the section visited greatly



hastened its settlement. From 1874 until 1879 he served on the lakes. In the latter year he was transferred to the Texas frontier, where he promptly suppressed Indian raids into that state, and established more amicable relations with the Mexicans on the other side of the border. From 1882 until 1884 he commanded the department of New Mexico and put down, by peaceful means, uprisings of the Navajo and Ute Indians. In March, 1884, he was promoted to be brigadier-general, and since that time has commanded the department of Texas. Gen. Stanley's services during the civil war equaled those of any other officer of his rank, while, in dealing with the Indians of the frontier, his long experience and intimate knowledge of their character rendered him without a superior among the officers of the regular army.

HAYWOOD, John, jurist and historian, was born in Halifax county, N. C., in 1753. He was a nephew of John Haywood, the colonist from the Island of Barbadoes. He did not have the advantages of a finished education, owing to the unsettled condition of public affairs culminating in the outbreak of the revolution, and to the want of a systematic education was added an ungainly person, and an unpleasant, harsh voice; but, being a man of indomitable will, he soon rose to the front rank of his profession, and was considered the greatest criminal lawyer of his day in North Carolina. He was attorney-general of that state from 1791 until 1794, when he was elected to the superior court bench. He resigned his judgeship in May, 1800, to defend James Glasgow, secretary of state, who was indicted for forging land-warrants. Glasgow was convicted, and Judge Haywood, having in some degree lost his political prestige by his course in defending Glasgow, left the state and settled in Tennessee in 1810. He immediately took high rank as an advocate, and on Sept. 14, 1816, was elected a judge of the supreme court of that state, which office he held until his death. In the case of Spier, *ex parte* (1 Dev. L., 496), Judge Hall of the supreme court of North Carolina, said: "I believe I shall not treat with disrespect the memory of the dead or the pretensions of the living, when I say that a greater criminal lawyer than Judge Haywood never sat on the bench in North Carolina." Besides several volumes of the supreme court reports of North Carolina and Tennessee, legal manuals, statute laws, etc., he published "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," and "Civil and Political History of Tennessee from its Earliest Settlement to 1796." He died in Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1826.



CUSHMAN, Charlotte Saunders, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816. She was descended in the eighth generation from an English Nonconformist, one Robert Cushman, born about 1580, who was one of the first of the Puritans to migrate to Leyden in Holland, and afterward from Southampton in England, reaching Plymouth harbor in July, 1620, where he became noted as having preached the first sermon delivered and printed in New England. While Robert Cushman afterward returned to England, his only son, Thomas, remained in the colony and succeeded Elder Brewster as ruling elder of the church. Charlotte Cushman's father, Elkanah Cushman, was the son of poor parents; he became an orphan at an early age and began life in Boston trying to seek his fortune, and was afterward a successful West India merchant, but finally died in straitened circumstances. His second wife was Mary Eliza Babbitt, and their daughter Charlotte was born in Richmond street, Boston. It is said of the future actress's girlhood that she was fond of hanging about the wharves, and, as she says herself, "I was born a tom-boy." When quite a little child she displayed a curious imitative faculty, which attracted general attention among those who knew her. Thus she could imitate every creature belonging to the barn-yard, while she was fond of music and in those days a good singer. An uncle on the



mother's side, a sailor, took great interest in her, offered her prizes for proficiency in her studies, and was the first one to take her to the theatre. Miss Cushman remembered that her first theatrical experience was seeing Macready in "Coriolanus," and her second, Cooper, in "The Gamester." Her uncle was also one of the stockholders of the original Tremont theatre. In school she was remarkable for her elocutionary ability and especially for the power and the judgment with which she read or recited dramatic pieces. She finished her schooling at the age of thirteen, the family having fallen from wealth on account of the failure of Mr. Cushman, due to the

incompetence and dishonesty of his agents. It was determined that Charlotte should devote herself especially to music, as her voice was very promising, and she used to go and practice in a piano-forte factory, where Jonas Chickering was the foreman. She soon became proficient, and when the English singer, Mrs. Wood, came to Boston, Charlotte sang on a few occasions at her concerts and afterward became a pupil to James G. Maeder who was later the husband of Clara Fisher. Under his instruction she first appeared upon the stage at the Tremont theatre in the part of the Countess Almaviva in the "Marriage of Figaro." Her second appearance was as Lucy Bertram in "Guy Rannering," but her career as a singer was a brief one. She went to New Orleans with the Maeders, and having strained her voice, found it was failing her. She was advised to be an actress rather than a singer, and taking the advice, she made her first appearance as Lady Macbeth, in New Orleans. While little has been reported about her first performance in this character it is known that it was a professional success. From New Orleans she went to New York, where she made an engagement with Thomas Hamblin at the Bowery theatre, and played Lady Macbeth, Jane Shore and Mrs. Haller. She had a three years' engagement and a new wardrobe purchased, when in the second week of the season, the Bowery theatre was burned to the ground, burning with it her wardrobe,

on which she owed considerable money, and winding up her three years' contract. She succeeded, however, in getting an immediate engagement at Albany, under the management of Mr. W. R. Blake, and there she made a decided hit, playing nearly five months. Her success was doubtless assisted somewhat by the fact that Gov. Marey, at that time U. S. senator, was a cousin of her mother. At the close of her engagement in Albany, Miss Cushman went to New York and took the position of "walking lady," at the Park theatre. She first went on a starring tour to Buffalo and Detroit; then returned to New York and began her engagement at the Park theatre, which lasted from September, 1837, to January, 1840. At this time, Miss Cushman was remarkable for the unusual versatility of her powers and her tremendous industry. The plays were changed every night, often two or even three being given on the same evening and the labor of study was incessant and exhausting. While at the Park theatre, she played with Mr. Macready, making a triumphant success. In the winter of 1842, she undertook the management of the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia, where she speedily became a favorite and recovered for that establishment its waning popularity. During the engagement of Mr. Macready in New York, she acted alternate nights in those two cities. In the autumn of 1844, Miss Cushman sailed for England, arriving in Liverpool Nov. 18th of that year, and after considerable difficulty making her first appearance in London as Bianca in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio," Feb. 14, 1845. Her success was immediate and she speedily had offers from Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and Dublin. Of Miss Cushman's first appearance, the London "Times" wrote: "The great characteristics of Miss Cushman are her earnestness, her intensity, her quick apprehension of 'readings,' her power to dart from emotion to emotion, with the greatest rapidity, as if carried on by impulse alone. . . . We need hardly say that Miss Cushman is likely to prove a great acquisition to the London stage; for passion, real, impetuous, irresistible passion, she has not at present a superior." Of the same occasion, the London "Sun" said: "Since the memorable first appearance of Edmund Kean in 1814, never has there been such a *début* on the boards of an English theatre. She is without exception the very first actress that we have." Miss Cushman afterward astonished London by her assumption of the part of Rosalind, for which she received the most unbounded and even extravagant praise. In the meantime, Miss Cushman made warm friends among the literary and artistic circles of London, including Eliza Cook, Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, and many other well-known personages. Having taken a furnished cottage at Bayswater and established there her family, Miss Cushman and her sister Susan began the study of "Romeo and Juliet," with which they made their first appearance at Southampton, afterward opening with it in December, 1845, at the Haymarket theatre. Their performance created a furore, and the tragedy was acted upwards of eighty nights in London alone, and then ran through a long and successful career in the provinces. Miss Cushman played her round of characters in a six weeks' engagement in Dublin, with her sister, doing "Romeo and Juliet," "Ion," "Twelfth Night," and other popular plays. In March, 1847, the sisters began their provincial tour in Dublin, afterward going to Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Newcastle, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cork, Limerick, Dundee, Perth, etc. Having completed this long and laborious season, they made a trip to Paris and afterward to Switzerland. In 1848 Miss Cushman acted in "Queen Katherine," for Mr. Macready's farewell benefit at Drury Lane theatre, the queen being pres-

ent. Her acquaintance with distinguished people continually widened. While stopping at a farm house for a rest, on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, the duke frequently sent his carriage for her to lunch with him and showed her many attentions. Mrs. Jewsbury, the well known authoress, was one of Miss Cushman's earliest English friends. She made the acquaintance also of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle and frequently took tea with the great Scotchman and his wife. In March, 1848, Susan Cushman was married to Dr. James Sheridan Muspratt of Liverpool, and left the stage, where she had been elevated and brought to a position, professional and social, which enabled her to make this match, purely through the affectionate and untiring efforts of her sister Charlotte. In August, 1849, Miss Cushman sailed for America, and played a round of engagements in the principal cities, including Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. During the next two years she made two visits to England, passing a good deal of her time with her friends, Harriet Hosmer, the sculptress, and Grace Greenwood. On May 15, 1852, she took her farewell at the Broadway theatre, New York. In 1853 she went abroad, visited the Brownings at Florence and returned to England in 1854. In January, 1855, she settled down in London, where for some years she dispensed the most charming hospitality. Her musical parties, in particular, were very popular in London society. During the season she played at the Haymarket in London, and in the winter months acted her usual round of characters in the provinces. In the winter of 1856-57, Miss Cushman was in Rome, where she made the acquaintance of Miss Stehbins, the sculptress, who afterward compiled the memoirs of the great actress. During her winter in Rome, Miss Cushman often sang in society, and her voice, though it had lost much of its compass and variety, still possessed its remarkable power of expression. She had quite a repertoire of ballads and songs, and her dialect singing was considered a very extraordinary faculty. Miss Cushman returned to America in the fall of 1858, and acted throughout the country with her usual success. In January, 1859, she was again settled in Rome, which was always a favorite city with her. In 1860 she revisited America and acted in New York. She took the deepest and most patriotic interest in the war, and frequently appeared in public for the benefit of the United States sanitary commission. In 1861 she was again in England and afterward made her usual tour on the continent. Miss Cushman came back to the United States in 1863, and on leaving New York in November of that year, the result of her benefits in the interest of the sanitary commission was made public. These benefits were given at Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore and New York. The net proceeds, after deducting expenses for printing, advertisements, etc., amounted to \$8,267.29. During these years, Miss Cushman frequently exhibited her extraordinary powers as a dramatic reader in public, and attracted the highest expressions of commendation on the part of the press. In the spring of 1869 the malady which at length terminated Miss Cushman's life made its appearance. She was in America at the time, but went to London and Paris and at length to Edinburgh, where she placed herself under the care of Sir James Simpson. An operation was decided upon and was performed on Aug 26th of that year. The result was apparently a success, but dangerous complications set in and for some time her life was in danger. She was partly restored, however, and wintered that year in Rome, but the next year the difficulty appeared again and she had to go through another operation. After this her general health improved and for a time it seemed possible that she might recover, but unfavorable symptoms

appeared and she determined to return finally to America. She sailed from Liverpool on Oct. 22, 1870, on her last voyage. Her villa at Rome was leased, and later its artistic contents were transported to America. The autumn and winter of 1870, Miss Cushman passed in various places; on the Hudson, in Newport, and in Vermont. During the last years of her life, Miss Cushman's farewell appearance was announced as many as seven times. In September, 1871, she played a remarkably successful engagement at Booth's theatre, New York. This was followed by another in Boston; in "Queen Katherine" she made a deep impression. In 1872-73 she went on starring tours through the country. She had now a villa at Newport, where she passed much of her time when not playing. In the winter of 1873-74, she had a severe illness which obliged her to stop all her engagements for the time. Charlotte Cushman made her final appearances in New York at Booth's theatre, between Oct. 19th and Nov 7, 1874, playing Queen Katherine, Lady Macbeth, and Meg Merrilies. Her last appearance, on the latter date, when she presented



Lady Macbeth, was the occasion of a vast assemblage and a noble ovation. An ode by Stoddard was recited, William Cullen Bryant delivered an address, Miss Cushman was crowned with laurel, and perhaps no other such imposing ceremonial has ever been witnessed on the American stage. Miss Cushman made a few other appearances, the result of previous engagements, closing her career in Boston at the Globe theatre, on May 15, 1875. She now retired to her villa at Newport, where she was taken with an acute attack and was removed to Boston for renewed treatment, but a cure was impossible. Miss Cushman's great parts were Lady Macbeth, Queen Katherine and Meg Merrilies, the last, the part of the old witch in "Guy Mannering," was the creation of Miss Cushman and in some respects unique as a stage presentation. The way in which this part chanced to come into her repertoire was curious. It is said to have occurred in 1840, when she was playing at the Park theatre, New York, and "Guy Mannering," a musical piece, was produced by Mr. Braham, the great English tenor. Mrs. Chippendale was cast for Meg Merrilies, but during the day was taken ill, and Miss Cushman, the obscure utility actress, was called upon to play it.

The part had no special importance as it had previously been rendered, but in reflecting upon it, Miss Cushman became inspired with the conception on which she based her rendition. With regard to this performance, for one thing it is to be said that in the history of the stage there is no instance of any other such effective and dramatic "entrance." From the moment of her wild rush down to the foot-lights, it was seen, even in the beginning, that Miss Cushman's idea concerning the character she essayed, was a stroke of absolute genius. After her first performance, Mr. Braham said to her: "Miss Cushman, I come to thank you for the most veritable sensation I have experienced for some time. I give you my word, when I turned and saw you in that first scene, I felt a cold chill run all over me. Where have you learned to do anything like that?" Up to the close of her career, the appearance of Miss Cushman as Meg Merrilies would crowd a theatre anywhere, in England or America. To show her versatility, it should be mentioned that while she was playing an engagement at the Winter Garden theatre, New York, at the time under the management of William E. Burton, she appeared in a sou-brette part in the melodramatic piece called "Janet Pride," and also played the part of Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII." She died in the morning of Feb. 18, 1876.

MACK, Norman Edward, editor and publisher of the Buffalo "Daily Times," was born in West Williams, Ontario, July 24, 1855. His early training and education were received in the vicinity of his birthplace. After leaving home he journeyed to the West and there laid the foundation of that business tact which has served him so well in the management of a great daily newspaper. In 1879 he started the "Sunday Times," and in 1883 Vol. 1, No. 1, first saw the light of day. In the campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892, Mr. Mack and the "Times"

gave a hearty and generous support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, himself a former Buffalonian, and at one time its sheriff and its mayor. In 1892 Mr. Mack was an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention and afterward the representative from New York state to notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination. Although a young man, Mr. Mack is a democrat fashioned after the old Jacksonian school. The question in the Chicago convention was that a strong, solid, reputable party organization should be recognized. He stood by the delegation from his state to give ex-

Gov. David B. Hill the nomination. He did this, as he said, "because David B. Hill has made us the victors, and made it possible for us to show wreaths of victory." The influence of the daily and Sunday "Times" is far-reaching and wide spread. Until January, 1892, it was the only penny paper in the state receiving associated press dispatches. His party has found it an important aid in promulgating its news and doctrines, and he is known and recognized as the head of one of the greatest newspaper establishments in the western part of the great state of New York.

PERRY, Matthew Calbraith, naval officer, was born at Newport, R. I., Apr. 20, 1794. The influence of his mother (vide, under Perry, Oliver Hazard) is traceable through all his life. This it was which fixed in him the habit of reading the Bible through once during every cruise after he obtained

command of a ship; this gave him his scrupulous regard for the Lord's Day or the American Sunday, his taste for literature, and his love for the English classics. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman at the naval station, New York city, March 16, 1809, and in a few weeks went aboard the U. S. schooner Revenge, commanded by his brother Oliver, cruising between Montauk Point, L. I., and Nantucket Shoals. The Revenge was attached to the squadron under Com. John Rodgers. Shortly afterward he was made commodore's aide, and transferred Oct. 12, 1810, to the flag-ship President. May 27, 1811, he took part in the affair of the "Little Belt," which precipitated the war of 1812. This was his initial experience under fire. When Com. Rodgers fired the first hostile shot in that war from the deck of the President against the British Belvidera, young Perry stood by his side. He next accompanied Rodgers in the President, to the seas of northern Europe, and on the return to Newport it was found that twelve vessels with 271 prisoners had been taken in the cruise. Perry now became acting lieutenant (Feb. 27, 1813), and July 24th, same year, lieutenant. He was ordered to the United States, Com. Decatur commander, and on Christmas eve, 1814, was married in New York city to Jane Slidell. The war (1812-15) having ended, he made a voyage to Holland in command of a merchant vessel owned by his father, but in 1817 he re-entered the U. S. navy. In 1819, as first lieutenant on the Cyane, he voyaged to Sierra Leone, Africa, with eighty-nine colored persons sent out as colonists from the United States. At Teneriffe, Canary Islands, whither the Cyane went for fresh meat and vegetables, Perry refused the honor of a naval salute to the Portuguese governor unless it were returned gun for gun—a return which he had been informed was not to be granted to the ship of any republic. No salutes were exchanged. On a second similar voyage to Africa in the Shark, Perry located the site of the present Monrovia. During this and the previous voyage he satisfied himself as to the cause of the scurvy on shipboard, and took such measures against it that not a single man died on board the Shark. He next fought pirates in the Spanish Main (1822) and then voyaged once more to Africa and back, and to Mexico, where he learned the Spanish language. He joined the newly built line-of-battle-ship North Carolina July 26, 1824, and sailed to the Mediterranean sea, as a part of the U. S. squadron to protect American commerce from pirates. Perry commanded the Concord when John Randolph of Roanoke was sent upon that vessel by the U. S. government as an envoy to the czar of Russia, and afterward sailed for the Mediterranean to continue the protection of U. S. commerce. His sea service (for a term of years) ended with his command of the U. S. frigate Brandywine, forty-four guns, and his bearing a part in the demonstration in the harbor of Naples, Italy (August, 1833), by which, more than by any other agency, the Neapolitan government was induced to pay the claims of American citizens for ships and cargoes confiscated by Joseph Bonaparte and by Murat, kings of Naples from 1809 to 1812. Then came ten years of shore duty (1833-43), during which, in the United States, he organized the Brooklyn (N. Y.) naval lyceum; became, in a real sense, the father of the U. S. steam navy (vide W. E. Grif-



his "Life of Com. M. C. Perry," chap. XIII.); was made captain Feb. 9, 1837; conceived and advocated the use of the ram on war steamers; studied the system of lighthouses on the English and French coasts, making report to the authorities at Washington on his return, with a view to the improvement of our own systems, and saw his efforts to introduce here the dioptic system of illumination crowned with success; superintended the school of gun-practice at Sandy Hook, N. J., and on the 24th of June, 1840, received the appointment of commodore in command of the Brooklyn navy-yard and New York naval station. The steam frigates Missouri and Mississippi, not then surpassed, if, indeed, they were equaled, by any vessels in the world's naval marine, were built according to his plans, and were each great successes. On the 5th of June, 1843, as commander of the U. S. African squadron of eighty guns, he sailed on the Saratoga on a mission to suppress piracy and the slave-trade. His services in the Mexican war were signal and important. (Griffis's "Life of Com. M. C. Perry," chaps. XXI.-XXVI.) The crowning achievement of his life, however, was that in which, as commander of the large U. S. squadron organized for that purpose, he visited the empire of Japan (1853), and having delivered to the reigning authorities a letter from the president of the United States, departed, but returned to the harbor of Yokohama the next spring, and on the 31st of March, 1854, signed, in company with Japanese commissioners, a treaty of peace, amity, and protection to American sailors. Returning to the United States he wrote his report of the expedition, which was published by the government in three volumes in 1856. With the consummation of this mission his work was practically complete, and having received testimonials and thanks from many quarters in his native land, he died, full of years and honors, of rheumatism of the heart, in the city of New York March 4, 1858. His remains were interred in the family burial ground at Newport, R. I. His "Life" was written by William Elliott Griffis (Boston, Mass., 1887) under the title, "Matthew Calbraith Perry, a Typical Naval Officer."

GRISWOLD, John Augustus, manufacturer and promoter of the Monitor, was born in Nassau, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1818. He received an academic education, and in 1839 removed to Troy, N. Y., where for some years he was a member of the family of his uncle, Gen. John E. Wool. He early entered the employ of the Rensselaer iron company, and later became its president and principal owner. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Troy, and throughout his life was untiring in his efforts to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. During the civil war his services to the Union cause were of the greatest value. He was active in raising and equipping three regiments of infantry, the "Black horse cavalry" and the 21st New York regiment, which was subsequently known in the service as the "Griswold light cavalry." Mr.

Griswold was elected to congress in 1862 as a war democrat, was re-elected in 1864 and 1866 as a republican, and served in that body from 1863 until 1869. While in congress he was a member of the naval and other important committees and took high rank as an efficient and patriotic legislator. Mr. Griswold was for many years an intimate friend of Capt. John Ericsson, and in 1861, with John F. Winslow and C. S. Bushnell, undertook, at great pecuniary risk, the construction of the Monitor. The

speedy completion of the vessel and its subsequent success were due in large measure to his energy and skill. Later he was one of the builders of the monitor Dictator, and in the house ably defended the naval policy of the government. In 1868 he was the republican candidate for governor of New York, and was defeated by a small majority after a close and exciting contest, although it has since been claimed by his supporters that he received a majority of the votes cast. He was a man of generous and charitable impulses. From 1860 until 1872 he was a trustee of Rensselaer polytechnic institute. He died in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1872.

MORRIS, Mary Philipse, was born in the Philipse manor house on Hudson river, in 1730, the daughter of Frederick Philipse, whose grandfather, also Frederick, a man of noble birth, came from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1640, with neither friends nor money. He worked as a carpenter for several years, and finally began to accumulate what subsequently became vast wealth. In 1690 he purchased from the Indians, and secured grants from the government, of all the "hunting grounds" lying between Spuyten Duyvil and Croton river. A part of this estate was formally erected into a manor by royal charter, with the privileges of lordship. A stately edifice was erected in the midst of a growth of trees from foreign graftings, and an immense sum spent in its elaboration and improvement. His grandson, the second Frederick, made many additional improvements during his life, and ruled like a feudal sovereign. His son, the third Frederick, the brother of Mary Philipse, was the last lord of the manor. In 1867, 185 years after its erection, the stately manor of Philipseborough was purchased by the corporation of Yonkers, and converted into a town hall. It was in this historic place that Mary Philipse was born and educated. She was possessed of great personal beauty, with dark eyes and hair, and with her growth developed impulses imperious yet kindly. In the winter of 1756 she visited her brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson, in New York, and met there George Washington, who had been a school-mate and friend of Robinson, and who was at this time also a guest. Washington was about twenty-four years of age; had already seen severe service in the French and Indian war; had served on the staff of Gen. Braddock as an aide-de-camp, and been credited by the Indians with having a charmed life, for "their bullets could only pierce his clothes." The charms of the lady made a deep impression on this young officer's heart, and tradition has recorded that she declined an offer of marriage made by the young Virginia colonel. At any rate, Washington kept the secret of his passion, and Feb. 20th, five days after his arrival, suddenly took his departure from the hospitable roof of his school-boy friend. He went to Boston, attended to many matters of important interest, then set out on his return to Philadelphia. While in New York he lingered at the house of his friend Robinson until duty called him away. While it would appear that no reference was made in regard to his love for Miss Philipse, he, however, intrusted his secret to a confidential friend, "whose letters kept him informed of every important event." In January, 1758, Mary Philipse was married to Capt. Roger Morris, who had been an officer under Gen. Braddock. They erected a beautiful residence on the outskirts of New York, and



Mary Morris



John Augustus Griswold

when the revolution came a confiscation act was passed, and the residence became the military headquarters of Gen. Washington. In a conversation with one of the descendants of Mrs. Morris, the question was advanced as to what her fate would have been had she been married to Washington. The answer came quickly: "She had immense influence over everybody. Had she become the wife of Washington, he would not have been a traitor, and the leader in a rebellion. She would have prevented it." Mrs. Morris inherited a large estate, not only in Westchester but also in Putnam county, N. Y., and was in the habit of visiting her tenants semi-annually until the revolution, making her headquarters at a log-house, which was also afterward occupied by Gen. Washington as his headquarters. She exerted a very great influence over all with whom she came in contact, and was greatly beloved by the settlers, and especially those who were her tenants. At the beginning of the revolution she fell under suspicion as a loyalist. She was one of the few women attainted of treason, and in the autumn of 1776 her property was confiscated, and she was forced to fly with her family to Beverly on the Hudson, her brother-in-law's country seat. In 1809 the children of Roger Morris and his wife sold whatever reverential interest they possessed to John Jacob Astor for \$100,000. Mrs. Morris went to England, received an additional compensation of £17,000, and died there in 1825.

COBB, Cyrus, artist, was born in Malden, Mass., Aug. 6, 1834, son of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, a noted Universalist preacher, and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb, who was a woman of marked character and ability. Cyrus and his twin brother, Darius, formed a lofty conception of their art in their youth, and determined to devote themselves to its development to the highest degree possible. They saw that the greatest and sublimest works were produced by men of universal culture, that memory co-operated with imagination in the production of ideal work, which required the most god-like faculties of the human mind, and that concentration was the all-important factor.

They trained themselves accordingly; read the greatest authors, and recited one day what they had read the day before. When seventeen or eighteen they practised mental arithmetic until they could multiply mentally as many as five digits by five digits, with no ciphers, the product reaching into the billions. Later in life they memorized entire plays of Shakespeare. Their ancestry being long-lived on both sides, they assigned the first fifty years of their lives as preparatory for vigorous work in old age. They subjected themselves to an exhaustive training in their art, and to acquire facility, they, among other things, sketched the moving figure in the street, making thousands of sketches in this way.

They drew circles with free hand, which stood the test of the dividers throughout, and their method of drawing first from the object and then from memory they adopted in the life school. In answer to the query why they labored with such exhaustive earnestness in their course of mental training, they replied "The ideal is an imperial mistress. She commands the resolution of fact into truth, and will brook no trifling. It is an exalted labor, and she expects it to be performed with commensurate spirit." The brothers had made good progress in their art when the war broke out. They enlisted in the 44th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, and served their country as faithfully as they served their art. Soon

after their return, Cyrus designed and built the Cambridge soldiers' monument, his design being selected from some forty submitted to N. J. Bradlee, an eminent Boston architect, who pronounced Mr. Cobb's immeasurably the best. Concerning his colossal head, "The Celtic Bard," both critics and artists



have declared it to have been not unworthy of the chisel of Michael Angelo. His busts have given him a high reputation for truth and expression, especially the post-mortem works. His bronze bust of Benjamin F. Butler, modeled from life, and his bust of Phillips Brooks, modeled from photographs, are prominent examples. He modeled a head of Gen. Grant from a photograph, which was pronounced by his intimate friends superior to all other likenesses. His heroic bas-relief "Prospero and Miranda," in which rugged masculine power is contrasted with youthful feminine beauty is very strong and effective. Immediately after he had erected the soldiers' monument he determined to bring in the aid of the law to assist in "pushing off the art-skiff," and entered the Boston law school, from which he was graduated with high honor. He was also an accomplished musician, being thoroughly versed in the principles of music, and just before he entered the bar, was requested by Dr. Eben Tonjee to act as his assistant at the New England conservatory to organize and conduct musical conventions. But he declared that music, with her fascinations, was in danger of becoming his mistress rather than his servant, which he did not fear on the part of the law, and that his life purpose must be worked out at any cost. He studied deeply into the principles of law, and wrote a critical review of the celebrated case, Myra Clark Gaines vs. the city of New Orleans, which Mrs. Gaines's counsel pronounced one of the ablest papers ever written on the case. Having fulfilled his mission in the law, he rejoined his brother, and on resuming his brush first painted "Jesus Condemned," containing some thirty figures, those in the foreground being of heroic size, which the Boston critics declared could only be judged by European standards. Mr. Cobb next painted his large historical picture, "Warren at the Old South," which was hung in a prominent position in the Boston art museum. Having painted this picture, he left the brush to his brother, and devoted himself exclusively to sculpture. One of the most important works from his chisel is the celebrated statue of America, for the soldiers' monument on the city of Cambridge (Mass.) common. The statue is of



heroic size, and is the impersonification of America in a female figure, reclining in an attitude in which serenity, dignity, power and majesty are almost equally expressed. The drapery is managed with marvelous effectiveness. Classic, without being antique, it is perfect in its symbolism. In her right hand she grasps the sheathed sword of peace, and the left rests on the shield of state, boding a wreath. A coronal lies lightly on the head. Beneath the figure as it rests on the monument, are the tablets with the names of the fallen heroes; above stands a soldier—a citizen soldier, a patriot with his cap removed, as if on picket guard for the figure—America. Both brothers bave, from youth, paid special attention to teaching. Cyrus is at present (1893), instructor of sculpture at the New England conservatory, and for several years the brothers have reviewed leading educational works for the columns of Boston's best literary journals. Mr. Cobb has written some thirty sonnets to the great masters, intending to publish them, illustrated by portraits of the subjects, reproduced from bold, free-hand drawings. He also has an unpublished poem of nearly 200 lines, in blank verse, entitled "Vision of the Universe," which he submitted to the judgment of an eminent critic, who said, "I like your poem. It unites sound philosophy, reverent thought, poetical imagination, and singularly pure rhythm. It is on a high plane throughout, sometimes rising above it, but never sinking below it." He has also, with his brother, written many aphorisms. Just before he went to the war, he wrote a drama, which was submitted without the author's name, by Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), to Mr. Thaxter, of the "Gazette," at that time the ablest dramatic critic of Boston, who adjudged it to be a drama of great power, though too much in the style of the Elizabethan dramatists to succeed on the modern stage. "Let him write a play for the present stage," he said, "and it will be a success." The start in life of the brothers Cobb on the basis of the broadest culture, for the purpose of accomplishing their great object in life has led to productions in every direction of mental effort, and the remarkable training in mathematics in their youth, plainly had a direct bearing on Cyrus's study and practice of the law. The culminating labors of the brothers are yet to come. They feel in the prime of life, and ready to utilize the varied and severe experiences which their great purpose has rendered necessary. They early formulated the principle which was to actuate their lives, one purpose, universal culture, concentrated action.

COBB, Darius, artist, was born in Malden, Mass., Aug. 6, 1834, twin brother of Cyrus Cobb. The boys were always drawing, singing, playing and studying together. Their original drawings of figures made on boards, plaster walls, and leaves of school books at the age of ten years were often used in later years, being true in drawing and full of action. At the age of fourteen years they both painted views of the Mississippi, copying paintings done by their elder brother Eben, and they also made drawings from French lithographic masters. At sixteen they were leading orchestras with the violin; music and literature being accessory studies for rounding out the mind. At this age they also wrote poems and reviews of books for their father's paper. They started their professional business in portrait painting at the age of nineteen, by painting the portraits of their father and mother, Cyrus painting the mother, and Darius the father. They spent their summers in drawing from nature. At the age of twenty they added lithographic drawing to their work, taking it up without instruction, except as they had drawn in crayon from French lithographs. Their work in that line ranked with

the best. They drew crayon portraits, and continued to produce portraits, landscapes, and ideal subjects in oil. Through all this their future painting of historical subjects was the central aim. They wrote short stories at intervals, which were copied in London, and throughout this country. They also served acceptably as public speakers, and were advised to enter the ministry. Handsome offers were likewise made them to enter the musical profession, but they remained true to their chosen art. After serving their country in the civil war, they were married—Darius to Larra M. Lillie, and Cyrus to Emma Lillie, sisters, and descendants of John Alden, in the line of John Quincy Adams. They then continued portrait painting, landscapes and figures, and Cyrus entered into sculpture. Darius painted "Death of Judas," 9 feet x 6½ feet. This produced a sensation, and the doorkeeper said that visitors from Europe to the gallery declared that no American could have painted it, as they conceived American art, and that they would like to know exactly who

this Darius Cobb was. His next work was "King Lear," a realistic painting, in the robe formerly owned by Edmund Kean, then in possession of John McCullough, who loaned it for the purpose. After this he painted "Christ before Pilate," 6 x 4½ feet, two figures. The reputation gained by this painting (1879) was instantaneous. It was pronounced the standard Christ of art. Mr. Cobb was invited to address conventions of various denominations on his conception of Christ, illustrating with the painting. Henry W. Longfellow, Phillips Brooks, A. P. Peabody, and other celebrities subscribed for the steel engraving of it by J. A. J. Wilcox. Mr. Longfellow beaded the list for artist's proofs, and Phillips Brooks headed a subscription to purchase it for Boston. In 1879 John G. Whittier wrote: "It seems to me the artist has done all possible justice to the subject of his picture. His Christ is the best ideal of Divine Humanity I have ever seen; it is the embodiment of the truth



which Pilate queried after. I am not qualified, perhaps to judge artistically of it: I can only say that I am profoundly impressed by it. The artist has risen to the level of his great subject. I see nothing which I could wish changed." His next painting was "For Their Sakes," a temperance picture, exhibited by request of Gov. Rice, Wendell Phillips, Mary A. Livermore and others, and was pronounced the most successful of Mr. Cobb's exhibition. It was belittled. They followed "Washington at Dor-

chester Heights," which the poet Longfellow had urged him to paint. It has been generally pronounced the standard Washington, even by Mrs. Johnston, the collector of Washington portraits. It was exhibited at the Coreoran gallery. At that time leading senators favored its purchase by congress. The brothers copied in conjunction Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper" from the photograph of the original painting. This was declared by European and American critics the best ever made. A large photograph was taken from it. A picture of "Easter Morn," where a maiden is entering heaven conducted by two angels, increased the reputation of Darius. Another famous painting is one of Priscilla on a white bull, returning with John Alden from their wedding. His best known still-life piece is "Old Army Friends," painted from his war canteen, cap and haversack. His chief portraits are of Henry Wilson in Natick; Rufus Choate in the supreme court; Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler at the New Hampshire capitol; George T. Angel, in the Humane society's rooms; Hosea H. Lincoln, and other prominent persons. In later years he wrote a series of art papers for "Kate Field's Washington." In his lectures before classes he, at the same instant, with both hands, makes drawings of two heads of different character. The brothers both etched. Cyrus's chief etchings are portraits of Michael Angelo, Carlyle, Bryant, and various celebrities, besides his "Prospero and Miranda," and other ideal heads. The works in etching by Darius are: "The Old Landmarks of Boston," "White Head at Mt. Desert," and other picturesque scenes. They refused to go to Europe, deciding to stay at home and work out their art in the spirit of their own country, at the same time making use of all available studies from Europe. The sublimest masters, headed by Michael Angelo, followed this course. In no instance did they denationalize themselves.

CONRAD, Henry Clay, lawyer, was born in Bridesburg, Pa., Apr. 25, 1852, the son of Aaron and Sarah W. Conrad, and a direct descendant of Thones Kunders, one of the original German settlers of America, who emigrated from Crefeld on the Rhine to Germantown, Pa., in 1683. When about

four years old he removed with his father to Wilmington, Del., where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and at Reynolds's classical academy. He took a two years' course at the Harvard law school, graduating as an LL. B., in the class of 1873. He was a student at law with Anthony Higgins, U. S. senator from Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed actuary of the African school society, and in that capacity for sixteen years exercised general control over the colored schools of the state of Delaware. In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of public education in Wilmington, where he served for three years, and acted for two

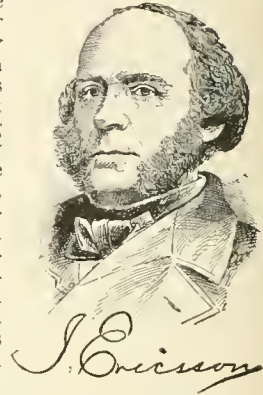
years of that time as president of the board. In 1882 he was elected president of the city council of Wilmington, and re-elected in 1884. In 1885 he was the republican candidate for mayor of Wilmington, but a majority of about 400 seated his opponent. For ten years, beginning with 1880, he acted as U. S. chief supervisor of elections of the district of Delaware, by appointment of the U. S. judge for that district. In 1892 he was the republican candidate for county comptroller of New Castle county, Del., but failed of election by seventy-seven majority.



Henry C. Conrad

Mr. Conrad has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Wilmington for the past eighteen years, and in addition thereto has shown considerable interest in historical research, having of late years prepared and delivered several papers of local historical value. Mr. Conrad is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ERICSSON, John, engineer and inventor, was born in Langbanshyttan, province of Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803. He was the son of a mining proprietor, Olof Ericsson, and his brother, Baron Nils Ericsson, was colonel of engineers and became chief of the Swedish railways. His mother was a woman of excellent family and superior education. John was born in the midst of mines and iron works, and the first sound he heard was the clanging of the cumbersome machinery used for drawing coal from the mines. As a boy he showed great enthusiasm and interest in everything connected with mining, and it was thus that his natural talent was early developed. A German engineering officer, who had served under Bernadotte, and a Swedish governess gave him his first education. But his own tendency was already toward mechanics, and before he was eleven years old he had designed a model for a miniature saw-mill and constructed it with his own hands. He made many contrivances, one of which, a new variety of pumping engine, being shown to Adm. Count Platen, interested this celebrated engineer, and he appointed young Ericsson a cadet in the corps of the mechanical engineers, and after six months gave him employment at the Gotha ship canal. At the age of fourteen the boy was engaged to lay out the work of a section employing 600 soldier operators. He occupied his leisure in making drawings of every implement and machine connected with the canal. At the age of seventeen, despite the protest of Count Platen, he entered the Swedish army as an ensign; and here his beautiful military maps attracted the attention of King Charles John (Bernadotte), and he was rapidly promoted to a lieutenancy. Soon afterward he passed with distinction a competitive examination for an appointment on a survey of northern Sweden. At the same time he made drawings for the canals and other public works. When about twenty-two years old, he constructed a condensing flame engine of ten horsepower, and in 1826 went to England to introduce it, but was not successful. He resigned his commission in 1827, after having been promoted to a captaincy, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He produced the instrument for taking sea soundings, a hydrostatic weighing machine, tubular steam-boilers with artificial draughts by centrifugal fan blowers, thus dispensing with huge smoke-stacks, and economizing fuel. He made a self-acting gun lock, by which naval cannon could be automatically adjusted at any elevation, notwithstanding the roll of the ship. This was first applied in 1843 to the wrought iron gun of the Princeton. In 1829 John Ericsson competed with George Stevenson for the prize of £500 for the best locomotive engine for the Liverpool and Manchester railroad. He produced the celebrated steam-engine "Novelty," which was planned, completed and placed on the trial ground within several weeks. The speed demanded was only ten miles an hour. Ericsson's engine made thirty, yet the decision was against him, as the judges decided



J. Ericsson

to make traction power rather than speed the critical test; the prize being awarded to the "Rocket," which drew seventeen tons for seventy miles at the rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour. This year also he invented a steam fire-engine, for which he received in 1840 the gold medal of the Mechanics' institute in New York. But by far the most important invention to which Ericsson laid claim is that of the screw propeller, which he patented and which revolutionized navigation. He made his first experiments on the Thames, and in 1838 was engaged to construct a vessel for the Delaware and Raritan canal. This boat was sent from Liverpool to New York under sail, her machinery being stowed in her hold. She was called the *New Jersey*, and was employed as a tow-boat on the river Delaware for a quarter of a century. Ericsson was now urged by Com. Stockton to come to the United States; he arrived in November, 1839. In 1841 he furnished designs for the screw war-ship *Princeton*, the first vessel having her propelling machinery below the water-line and out of reach of hostile shot. This vessel dictated the reconstruction of the navies of the world, and is considered as the foundation of the steam marine. Numerous propelling vessels were built and furnished with engines by Ericsson, and his propellers were in successful application on more than sixty vessels in the United States before a single attempt was made to evade his patent. Ericsson's pet invention was the calorific engine, which was conceived as early as 1833; it created a great sensation in London where lectures were delivered on it by Dr.

Dionysius Lardner and Michael Faraday. The first engine failed, owing to the high temperature which actually destroyed the valves and other parts by oxidation; but in 1853 the calorific ship *Ericsson*, of 2,000 tons, was propelled by a motor on the same principle. It never

succeeded, however, in its application to vessels, but was eminently successful for mechanical purposes, more than 6,000 such engines having been built up to 1887, hundreds being employed in New York city in pumping water into private dwellings. In 1862 the American academy of arts and sciences awarded Ericsson the gold and silver medals of Count Rumford. Ericsson's first idea of what afterward became the *Monitor* was conceived in 1836, and in 1854 he presented to Emperor Napoleon III. plans of a partially submerged armored vessel, with guns in a revolving shot-proof cupola placed centrally on the deck. The *Monitor* was designed and built by Ericsson at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1861, for the U. S. government. When the proposition to build this vessel was accepted, the only drawing completed by the designer was a mere outline to illustrate the stability of the structure; but, by the exercise of extraordinary energy, working plans were soon made, and the *Monitor* was actually launched in one hundred days from the laying of the keel. She arrived at Hampton Roads just in time to defeat on March 9, 1862, the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, which on the day preceding had destroyed the Cumberland and Congress and was about to sink or disperse the government wooden fleet. This victory undoubtedly changed the whole course of the war. Other ironclad vessels of the *Monitor* type were built with extraordinary rapidity after the victory at Hampton Roads. The *Weebawken* defeated and captured the Confederate ram *Atlanta*. The *Montauk* destroyed the *Nashville*; and in 1864 the

Monitor captured the ram *Tennessee*. Russia, Sweden, Norway and Turkey then adopted the American turret system and when the *Miantonomoh* crossed the ocean, even the English government yielded and carried the same construction out on a far larger plan. In 1881 Ericsson devised his latest war-vessel, the *Destroyer*, which was an iron boat with hull almost entirely submerged, upon which, placed well aft, was a deck house of iron. The hull was 130 feet long, and only twelve wide and eleven deep. It was a double-ender and propelled by an engine of a thousand horse-power. The armament consisted of a single gun, whose muzzle opened directly into the water. It was of sixteen-inch calibre, and discharged 300 pounds of gun-cotton and a 1,500-pound projectile, which could be directed against an ironclad's hull beneath the water-line. One of Ericsson's peculiar inventions was his sun motor, erected at New York in 1883, which succeeded in developing a steady power obtained from the supply of mechanical energy stored up in the sun's rays. Besides various Swedish orders and decorations, Ericsson was a knight commander of royal orders in Denmark and Spain. King Alfonso of Spain gave him the grand cross of naval merit, and he received from the emperor of Austria a special gold medal for advancing naval science. Congress passed votes of thanks to him. Wesleyan university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1862, and he was elected a member of various scientific institutions in Europe and America. In 1867 a huge monument, quarried out of a single piece of a neighboring granite mine, was set up at his birthplace. It bore the following inscription in the Swedish language.—

John Ericsson
was born here
31st of July, 1803.

There also stands on the high road of the quaint village which was his birthplace, an iron shaft on a pedestal of coarse granite, with an appropriate inscription to John Ericsson. For more than a quarter of a century the great inventor lived in the house in which he died, No. 36 Beach street, N. Y., a plain old-fashioned building. He was a widower and childless. His death took place in New York city on March 8, 1889. His remains were restored to his birthplace under convoy of an American ironclad, and with great public solemnity at both ends of the voyage.

MANGUM, Willie Person, U. S. senator, was born in Orange county, N. C. in 1792. He was graduated from the university of that state in 1814, with the degree of bachelor of arts; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. In 1818 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1819 became judge of the superior court of North Carolina, but served only a year, resuming the practice of his profession. From 1823-26 he was a representative in congress, again took up his profession, but in 1828 was re-elected judge, and in 1829 presidential elector. In 1831 he was elected to the U. S. senate; was re-elected in 1841, and again in 1847. In 1837 he received eleven electoral votes for president of the United States. From 1842-47 he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. In 1853 he retired from public life. The degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina. He died at Red Mountain, N. C., Sept. 14, 1861.



Willie P. Mangum

THOMAS, George Henry, soldier, was born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816, of Welsh and French ancestry. He was educated at neighboring schools, and had begun legal studies when appointed to the U. S. military academy in 1836. He was graduated in 1840, and served in the Seminole war as a lieutenant of artillery; was stationed at Fort-ress Monroe in 1844,

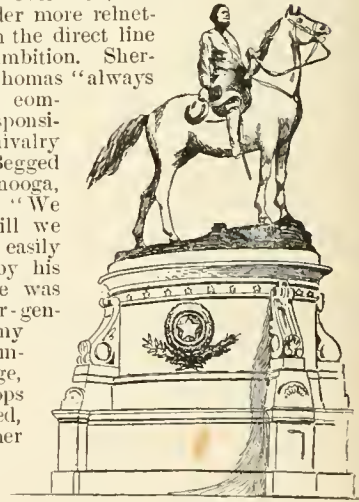
and the next year was sent to Texas. He distinguished himself at Monterey and Buena Vista, 1846-47, was brevetted captain and major "for gallant and meritorious conduct," and was presented with a sword by his Virginia neighbors. He was in Mexico, Texas and Florida until March, 1851, and then became instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point. Nov. 7, 1852, he married Miss Kellogg of Troy. Commissioned captain of the 3d artillery Dec. 24, 1853, he was sent to California, and saved the vessel by relieving its drunken captain of the command. May 12, 1855, he was made junior major of the 2d cavalry, of



Geo H Thomas

which A. S. Johnston was colonel, R. E. Lee lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee senior major, while Kirby Smith, Van Dorn and Hood were among the other officers. This regiment supplied twelve generals to the Confederate and five to the Federal army in the civil war. Thomas was stationed with it in Texas, 1856-60, and served on two expeditions into the interior, in one of them being wounded by an Indian arrow, the only injury he ever received in battle. In November, 1860, he came north on a year's leave; on the way, his spine was hurt, leaving effects to which some ascribed the proverbial slowness of his movements in after life. Having kept his eyes open in Texas, he now warned Gen. Scott of Twiggs's coming treachery. For a time he was doubtful of his future, and in January, 1861, inquired as to a post in the Virginia military institute. A southerner, with the ideas and sympathies of his native region, distrusted at Washington, his position was painful; but he concluded that there was "no excuse whatever in a U. S. officer claiming the right of secession," and said to Sherman, "I have thought it all over, and I shall stand firm in the service of the government." By this decision he was separated utterly and forever from his family and early friends. When Tennessee adopted him as a citizen, four years later, he felt that he had a state again. Apr. 10, 1861, he was directed to take command of the men of his regiment as they returned from Texas and conduct them to Carlisle barracks. May 3d he was made colonel; three months later the 2d became the 5th cavalry. July 2d, in command of the 1st Pennsylvania brigade, he "invaded" his own state and defeated Jackson at Falling Waters. Aug. 17th he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and a week later assigned to the department of the Cumberland under Gen. R. Anderson. In September he took command of Camp Dick Robinson, and organized the first brigade formed in Kentucky. The plan for the occupation of East Tennessee and seizure of the railroad connecting Richmond with the Southwest, which he had suggested at Washington, was adopted, but its execution was assigned to Gen. O. M. Mitchell; this was but one of many cases in which he was disregarded. Under Gen. Buell, who soon relieved Anderson, he was charged with the duty of checking the Confederate advance into Kentucky. Jan. 19, 1862, he defeated Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, gaining

the first real Federal victory of the war. For this service he received the thanks of the legislature, but no promotion; the president was reported to have said, "He is a Virginian—let him wait." Apr. 25th, on Halleck's urgency, he was made major-general of volunteers, and offered command over Grant; but here, as soon afterward in Buell's case, his more than generous loyalty to his superior officers was misconstrued at headquarters, and seriously retarded his advancement. Rather than gain by another's loss, he took one division in lieu of five, and twice, as he was plainly told, had been given his opportunity and refused it. When Buell was at last superseded by Rosecrans, Thomas was left second in command; on this he bluntly said to Halleck, "I have made my last protest while the war lasts: you may hereafter put a stick over me if you choose to do so," adding that he would take care "not to be involved in the stick's mistakes." His deeds fully matched his words. At Stone River, when asked by Rosecrans to protect the retreat, he woke from a nap to say, "This army can't retreat," and saved it by a brilliant attack, Jan. 2, 1863, turning defeat into victory. As "the Rock of Chickamauga," Sept. 19th and 20th, he stood when the rest of the Federal forces were routed, maintaining his position against the desperate attacks of Bragg and Longstreet. The Confederate army put forth superhuman efforts at this time to overwhelm the National forces and thus secure once more the gateway to the heart of the Confederacy, but Gen. Thomas held his ground magnificently, with the odds against him, until the enemy finally lost heart and sullenly retreated. According to Gen. D. H. Hill, this check was one of the main causes of the ultimate failure of the Confederate arms. Sept. 30th Secretary Stanton wrote to his assistant, then at Nashville, "All the Army of the Cumberland can need will be a competent commander. The merits of Gen. Thomas and the debt of gratitude the nation owes to his valor and skill are fully appreciated here, and I wish you to tell him so. It is not my fault that he was not in chief command months ago." Refusing, at first, to supersede Rosecrans (as he had done before with Buell), he was overruled, and "never obeyed any order more reluctantly," though it was on the direct line of his interests and his ambition. Sherman's statement that Thomas "always shrank from superior command and consequent responsibility," shows how his chivalry was misunderstood. Begged by Grant to hold Chattanooga, he replied, Oct. 20th, "We will hold the town till we starve"—a danger then easily in sight, but averted by his prompt measures. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army Oct. 27th. At the storming of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25th, his troops formed the centre. Asked, after the battle, whether the dead should be buried in the order of their states, he answered, "No, no; mix them up, I am tired of state rights." In the campaign which resulted in the taking of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864, Thomas "approved of no movement which was a failure; he disapproved of none which was a success, and when his advice was rejected, the outcome proved that his



plan would have met with every condition of success." Most of his best troops were taken by Sherman on the march to the sea, and Thomas was sent back to Tennessee, where he had to remount his cavalry, provide transportation, and almost to organize and supply a new army. Contrary to expectation, Hood followed, and though severely checked by Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30th, gathered head and threatened Nashville. Then the government and the country waited impatiently for Thomas

to attack; but he would not move until he was ready. He thought he "ought to be trusted to decide when the battle should be fought," and to know better than any one hundreds of miles away. Grant called him "slow," Sherman commented on his "provoking, obstinate delay," and Stanton wrote to Grant, "This looks like the McClellan and Rose-

crans strategy of do nothing and let the enemy raid the country." Urgent despatches and orders rained in upon him, but he said they might remove him if they liked, and complained to one of his generals, "They are treating me like a boy." After his troops were ready, a long storm of freezing rain and sleet, Dec. 9th to 14th, made the roads unfit for movement. An order removing him was actually made Dec. 9th, but happily revoked. Dec. 13th Gen. Logan was sent to Nashville with orders to take the command on his arrival if Thomas had not moved; two days later Grant himself set out thither. On the road both received the great news of the battle of Dec. 15th. Thomas had at length attacked, driving the enemy eight miles, and Hood, "for the first and only time, beheld a Confederate army abandon the field in confusion." Next day Thomas completely redeemed his promise to "ruin Hood," whose army was broken to pieces and chased out of Tennessee. This ended the war in the West. Even here the victor was blamed as dilatory in the pursuit; but the reward of his splendid services could no longer be kept back. When he received his commission as major-general in the regular army, his friend and medical director, seeing that he was deeply moved, said: "It is better late than never, Thomas." "It is too late to be appreciated," he replied; "I earned this at Chickamauga;" and afterward, "I never received a promotion they dared to withhold." The next year he was thanked by congress, and voted a gold medal and citizenship by the legislature of Tennessee. After the re-establishment of peace his whole character came out in a message to the president, apropos of some proposed slight in the distribution of military honors: "During the war I permitted the national authorities to do what they pleased with me; they put my juniors over me, and I served under them; the life of the nation was then at stake, and it was not then proper to press questions of rank; but now that the war is over and the nation saved, I demand a command suited to my rank, or I do not want any." He had charge (1865) of the military division of the Tennessee, extending on the south from Georgia to Mississippi, and afterward of departments of the Tennessee and Cumberland, with headquarters first at Nashville, and from November, 1866, at Louisville, Ky. His part in reconstruction is curiously illustrated by his order of Dec. 22, 1865, suspending the Episcopal clergy of Alabama from their functions on account of the well-known diocesan letter

of Bishop Wilmer. (See Wilmer, Richard Hooker.) In 1868 he declined the brevets of lieutenant-general and general, saying he had "done no service since the war to deserve them," and it was too late to be rewarded for what he had done during the war. He refused to be a presidential candidate or to meddle with politics, preferring to keep the army "free from the taint of intrigue and party strife." In 1869 he was sent to the military division of the Pacific, and made a tour of 8,000 miles through that region. The New York "Tribune" of March 12, 1870, contained a letter by "one who fought at Nashville," reflecting on his conduct; while answering it, in much agitation, he had a stroke of apoplexy. Thomas was an original and noble character, combining, in rare degree, the military, civic and private virtues. The only faults ever alleged against him were ponderous slowness and love of elaborate preparations, with occasional acrimony of criticism. His habitual severe reserve was mitigated by a delightful Socratic frankness. Meanness, falsity, and pretense were not in him, nor could he easily tolerate them; when he spoke, it was as he fought. Intensely loyal in principle and conduct, he did his own thinking, and could not be moved from what he considered right. Rigidly just and honorable to the verge of Quixotism, yet sensitive as a woman, he could put his own interests and claims aside when graver issues were at stake, but not forget what was due to himself or to another. More than his due he would not have; he criticised his own deeds more severely than did his enemies. After the war, he said to some friends at Washington, "I ought to have captured Hood's whole army at Nashville." "General," they answered, "it was impossible." "No," he went on, "it might possibly have been done, if I had made certain dispositions after the first day's fight; but I didn't think of them in time." At an army reunion, being praised for Chickamauga, he said, "Don't speak of it; I was beaten there twice." This was in the light of his own lofty ideals; in fact, he was the one general of the war who was never beaten, and whose plans never miscarried. Sherman, the severest critic of his delays, called him "splendid, victorious, invincible" in battle. What he might have accomplished with the larger opportunities of an independent command can only be conjectured; as it is, among the heroes of the civil war he ranks next after Grant, Sherman, and, perhaps, Sheridan. His equestrian statue was unveiled in Washington Nov. 19, 1879; his life has been written at length by R. W. Johnson (1881), and by Chaplain T. B. Van Horne (1882). See, also, the latter's "History of the Army of the Cumberland." Gen. Thomas died at San Francisco March 28, 1870.

FRENCH, William Henry, soldier, was born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13, 1815. He was graduated from the United States military academy July 1, 1837, and entered the army as first lieutenant of artillery, and in December of that year was made assistant commissary of subsistence. He took part in the troubles that occurred along the Florida and Canadian borders, and during the Mexican war served on the staff of Gen. Patterson as assistant acting adjutant-general, and as aide to Gen. Franklin Pierce. He was brevetted captain at Cerro Gordo, particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras and Churubuseo, and was brevetted major upon the capture of the City of Mexico.

He was then assigned to garrison and frontier duty until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was transferred from his station at Fort Duncan, Tex., to



Key West, Fla. In 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the army of the Potomac during the Virginia peninsular, as well as in the Maryland and Rappahannock, campaigns. He took a prominent part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was made a major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and placed in command of the 3d army corps from July, 1863, to March, 1864, when he was ordered to report at Philadelphia, and shortly afterward mustered out of volunteer service. From 1865 to 1872 he served on the Pacific coast in the 2d United States artillery, having been promoted through successive grades up to lieutenant-colonel. He was in command of the 2d United States artillery at Fort M'Henry, Maryland, from 1872-75. He was retired, at his own request, in 1880, at the age of sixty-two. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1881.

MCDOWELL, Irwin, soldier, was born in Ohio Oct. 18, 1818. He received his early education at the College of Troyes in France, and was graduated from West Point in 1838, becoming second lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He was recalled to the Military academy in 1841, and served for four years, first as assistant instructor in infantry tactics, and afterward as adjutant. On the outbreak of the Mexican trouble, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. John E. Wool, and took a creditable part at the battle of Buena Vista in 1847, which earned for him the brevet of captain. He continued with the army of occupation for a while, and was then made assistant adjutant-general in the war department, serving in Washington, New York, and elsewhere. He attained the rank of major March 31, 1856. In 1858 he visited Europe on leave of absence.

After the civil war was declared he occupied himself in organizing volunteer companies at the capital until he was made brigadier-general May 14, 1861, and assigned to the command of the department of northeastern Virginia. On May 29th he was transferred to the army of the Potomac, placed at the head of 30,000 men, mostly raw recruits, and on July 16th was ordered to advance immediately and meet the Confederate forces under Gens. Beauregard and Johnston at Bull Run. A most able and masterly plan of campaign was doomed to be ineffectively executed, owing to undrilled troops. Three times the respective armies fought desperately for the position on the crest of the hill until late in the afternoon, when it remained in the hands of the Federalists; but Confederate reinforcements soon arrived, and the tide of battle was turned. McDowell's men, who had been on their feet since two o'clock in the morning, were now exhausted by fatigue, hunger and thirst, and physically unable to withstand the fierce attack of fresh troops; hence their disorderly retreat to Washington. As Gen. Sherman said, "it was one of the best planned battles, but one of the worst fought." Gen. McClellan was afterward assigned to the chief command of the army of the Potomac, and McDowell was given charge of the 1st corps, which later became known as the army of the Rappahannock. On March 14, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers. He took part in the engagements of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, and the second battle of Manassas. His fortune, however, continued to follow him and he met with repeated defeats through

no fault of his own. He was retired from active duty on the field Sept. 6, 1862. On July 1, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the department of the Pacific, and on July 27, 1865, he was transferred to the department of California, holding the latter office until March 31, 1868. Meanwhile he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and received the brevet of major-general, U. S. A., Sept. 1, 1866. In July, 1868, he was assigned to the department of the East, and on Nov. 25, 1872, he was promoted major-general. After this he had command of the division of the South until June 30, 1876, and again of the department of the Pacific until his retirement Oct. 15, 1882. Gen. McDowell never fully recovered from the shock of his discomfiture at Bull Run, for which defeat the public persisted in holding him responsible. A man of many refined tastes, he had an especial fondness for landscape gardening, and for some years was one of the park commissioners of San Francisco. In 1849 he married Helen Burden of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. McDowell died in New York city in 1891, leaving three children—Helen E., Eliza and Henry Burden. Gen. McDowell died in San Francisco May 4, 1885.

MAXEY, Samuel Bell, soldier, was born in Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Ky., March 30, 1825. In 1857 he emigrated with his father to Paris, Tex. After receiving the best local educational advantages, including the study of Greek, Latin and mathematics, he went to West Point, was graduated in 1846, and was made brevet second lieutenant. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubuseo, and in the capture of the City of Mexico. Through Gen. Scott he became provost of a Mexican district. In 1848, returning to the United States, he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, but wearying of the uneventful period of peace, he returned to Paris, Tex., read law, and opened a legal practice at Albany, Clinton county, Ky. In 1853 he married a Miss Denton, and in 1878 gave a silver wedding, at which his wife's father, his own father, the minister who married him, and a number of the guests at the former ceremony were present. His attractive house was commenced on the open prairie in 1857. His professional duties occupied his time till 1861. First a whig—the upheaval in politics made him a democrat. Being chosen member



of assembly about the time of the opening of the war, he withdrew from office to join in the ranks of military duty, and under Gen. Johnston joined the army at Corinth. He was promoted to the position of brigadier-general, and sent to Chattanooga to be in readiness for the possible advance of Buell. Under Bragg he was given command of a corps of observation fronting Buell's troops; on the retreat of Buell, Maxey captured all the stores, etc., of the Federal rear-guard. He was at the unsuccessful siege of Port Hudson, in the Big Black campaign, and at the siege of Corinth. In 1863 President Davis



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ordered Gen. Maxey to take command of the Indian territory. In a short time he brought order out of chaos, passed into Arkansas, forced Steele to retreat, and in recognition of his efficient service was appointed major-general. As superintendent of Indian affairs he achieved marked success; under his orders Gen. Stan Watie, a Cherokee, and Gen. Gano, effected extensive and valuable captures. In 1865 he was given charge of a cavalry division, soon, however, to be disbanded, owing to the restoration of peace. His time was now filled with the arduous and remunerative labor of his profession. Nine years after the close of the war, he took his seat in the U. S. senate. He was first member of the committee on territories, then of that on military operations, and, finally, on education and labor, and on post-offices, filling in connection with the latter the office of chairman. His interests as a servant of the public were widespread; in politics he was a progressive democrat, and in the matter of the negro he holds that, as "a ward of the nation," his education should be such as to make his citizenship of value. The connection of Gen. Maxey with the "Star Route" frauds has been proved to be without foundation.

ALVORD, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 18, 1813. He was graduated from West Point in 1833; served in the Seminole war in 1835-37; was instructor in mathematics at West Point until 1839; was on frontier duty in 1839-40; made adjutant of the 4th infantry in 1840; engaged at Camp Izard and other border stations in 1841-42; on garrison and engineer duty until 1846; participated in the military occupation of Texas and the war with Mexico in 1846-47. He was engaged at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where, for gallantry, he was brevetted captain, and at Paso, Ovejas, National Bridge, Cerro Gordo and Las Animas, in which latter place he was brevetted major. He was chief of staff to Maj. Lally's column on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. In 1854 he became paymaster of the department of Oregon, where he remained

until 1862, when he became brigadier-general of volunteers, resigning the grade Aug. 8, 1865. For gallant and meritorious services he was, on the 9th of August, 1865, brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army. He then became paymaster in New York city for two years, when, in 1867, he was appointed chief paymaster of the district of Omaha and Nebraska, retaining the position until 1872. From that year until his retirement from the service in 1881, he was paymaster-general of the U. S. army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., his rank being that of brigadier-general. Among his published works are: "Tangencies of Circles and of Spheres" (1855); "The Interpretation of Imaginary Roots in Questions of Maxima and Minima" (1860), and numerous essays and reviews. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1884.

STEELE, Frederick, soldier, was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1819. He was graduated from West Point in 1843, was assigned to the 2d infantry, served through the war with Mexico, and was twice brevetted for gallantry at Contreras and Chapultepec. In 1849 he was sent to California; from 1853 to 1860 his duty was in the Northwest. He was commissioned captain in February, 1855, major in May, 1861, colonel of the 8th Iowa volunteers in September, 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1862, and major-general in November, 1862. During the first year of the war he had command of a brigade in Missouri, and took part in the battles of Dug Spring and Wilson's

Creek. In 1862 he was at the head of a division in the army of the Southwest, and was promoted major-general of volunteers Nov. 29th. He led the 15th army corps in the Yazoo expedition and the capture of Arkansas post in January, 1863; was transferred to the 15th corps, engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, bore a part at Chickasaw bayou and in the taking of Fort Hindman, and in the summer was made lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel in the regular army. His division was sent to Helena, Ark., in July, and took possession of Little Rock Sept. 10th. After some months in command of the department of Arkansas, he was sent, early in the winter of 1864, to the aid of Gen. Canby in the reduction of Mobile. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier and major-general, U. S. A., sent to Texas, and thence to the command of the department of the Columbia. He became colonel of the 20th infantry in July, 1866, remained in the volunteer service until March, 1867, and died at San Mateo, Cal., Jan. 12, 1868.

STUART, James Ewell Brown, soldier, was born in Patrick county, Va., Feb. 6, 1833, the youngest son of Archibald Stuart and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Archibald Stuart, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch Presbyterian antecedents, who in 1726, on account of religious persecutions, left his native country and came to America, first settling in Pennsylvania, and later, removing to Virginia. On the maternal side he is descended from Giles Letcher, who was also born in Ireland, but came of an old Welsh family. This ancestor emigrated to America prior to the revolutionary war, and was married in Richmond, Va., to Hannah Hughes, of Welsh extraction. In 1847 young Stuart was at school in Wytheville, Va. The following year he entered Emory and Henry college. While a student at this institution he professed conversion, and became a member of the Methodist church. Throughout the remainder of his life he was a consistent Christian. He subsequently joined the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1850 he obtained an appointment to the United States military academy at West Point. He is thus described as a cadet by Gen. Fitzbush Lee: "I recall his distinguishing characteristics, which were a strict attention to his military duties, an erect, soldierly bearing, an immediate and almost thankful acceptance of a challenge to fight, from any cadet who might in any way feel himself aggrieved, and a clear, metallic, ringing voice." He was graduated from West Point in 1854, thirteenth in a class of forty-six members, and was at once commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the regiment of mounted riflemen serving at

that time in Texas, and on Oct. 31st of the same year was made a second lieutenant. In 1855 Lieut. Stuart was transferred to the 1st regiment of U. S. cavalry, with rank of second lieutenant, and in August of the same year the regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and Stuart was appointed regimental quartermaster and commissary at that post. In September, 1855, this regiment was sent to quell the hostile Indians. They were occupied in this expedition until Nov. 4th, though no battle took place. On Dec. 20, 1855, Stuart was brevetted a first lieutenant of his regiment, and the following year was engaged with it in suppressing the difficul-





ties in Kansas between the new settlers, when it was yet undecided whether Kansas should be a free or a slave state. It was during this time that he became acquainted with Ossawatimie Brown, whom he subsequently identified at Harper's Ferry. On Nov. 4, 1855, Lieut. Stuart was married to Flora Cooke, a daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the 2d dragoons. The marriage took place at Fort Riley, of which post Col. Cooke was commandant. The 1st cavalry was in 1857 in the Indian warfare; the most important engagement was the battle fought with the Cheyennes at Solomon's river, where Lieut. Stuart was wounded. From 1857 to 1860 he was stationed at Fort Riley with six companies of the 1st cavalry. In 1859 he invented a sabre attachment, for which he secured a patent, and, obtaining a six months' leave of absence, he went to Washington to negotiate with the war department for the sale of his invention. In the summer of 1860 the 1st cavalry was sent against the Comanche and other hostile Indian tribes, and while at the headwaters of the Arkansas river, was ordered to select a site for the present Fort Lyon. Lieut. Stuart, having decided to direct his course during the civil war by that of Virginia, in March, 1861, obtained a two months' leave of absence, and repaired to St. Louis, to await developments. As soon as Virginia seceded he sent his resignation, as an officer of the U. S. army, to the war department, and before hearing of its acceptance, received notice of his promotion as captain. His resignation was accepted May 7, 1861, and he at once joined the Confederate army, being commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of infantry on May 10, 1861, and ordered to report to Col. T. J. Jackson, at Harper's Ferry. On July 16th of the same year he was brevetted a colonel of cavalry, and Sept. 24th, brevetted a brigadier-general by the Confederate States government, and on July 25, 1862, commissioned a major-general. Gen. Stuart's cavalry, in June, 1861, contained but twenty-one officers and 313 men. Yet such was his efficiency and activity that a front of over fifty miles was closely guarded, and every important movement reported. In referring to these services Gen. Joseph E. Johnston wrote him from the West: "How can I eat, sleep or rest in peace without you upon this outpost?" He took an active part in saving the battle of first Manassas. At Bull Run he did much toward gaining the victory for the Confederates by driving back the U. S. attacking army, and ably supporting Gen. Jackson's left flank. At the battle of Deanesville, Dec. 20, 1861, Gen. Stuart was in command of four regiments of infantry, and was defeated by Gen. O. C. Ord, which was the first serious defeat he had encountered. At the battle of the Seven Pines Gen. Longstreet said in his report: "Brigadier-General J. E. B. Stuart, in the absence of any opportunity to use his cavalry, was of material service by his presence with me on the field." In June, 1862, he conducted the reconnoissance to the rear of McClellan's army, known as the "Chickahominy raid." He took an active part in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and made a daring expedition on Aug. 20, 1862; crossing the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge, Hart's Ford, with most of his command, he raided Gen. Pope's camp at Catlett's station, captured a number of officers belonging to his staff, the general's personal baggage, dispatch-book and other important papers, and a large sum of money, horses and other property. The principal depot of the Federal army was at Manassas Junction, and Stuart lost no time in attacking this post, upon which he made a success-

ful raid, carrying off a large amount of valuable booty. At the second battle of Bull Run Stuart's cavalry was conspicuous, and in the Maryland raid which followed, led in advance of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps. The knowledge that he had acquired of the country during the John Brown raid made his services particularly valuable on this expedition. At the battle of Sharpsburg Gen. Stuart was conspicuously active, and rendered important service, guarding with his artillery an important eminence on Jackson's left, upon which depended the security of the Confederate forces. He also led the movement in which Gen. Sumner and his troops were repulsed. On Oct. 9th, after a short respite, at the head of 18,000 picked cavalry, Gen. Stuart started on his celebrated raid on Chambersburg. When the troops had assembled to start, he addressed them as follows: "Soldiers, you are about to engage in an enterprise which, to insure success, imperatively demands at your hands coolness, decision and bravery, implicit obedience to orders without question or cavil, and the strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac. The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than known to you. Suffice it to say, that with the hearty co-operation of officers and men, I have not a doubt of its success—a success which will reflect credit in the highest degree upon your arms." Stuart's men responded enthusiastically to his address, and the secrecy which enveloped the expedition served as an



additional incentive to their ardor. The terms of Stuart's orders were strictly enforced during the march. Nothing was disturbed in the state of Maryland, but once they entered Pennsylvania, the capture of horses was systematically and diligently pushed. Gen. Stuart's raid on Chambersburg was a wonderful instance of the control he had over his men. Col. A. K. McClure, who was one of the committee of three citizens who surrendered the town to the Confederates, thus wrote of him: "Gen. Stuart sat on his horse in the centre of the town, surrounded by his staff, and his command was coming in from the country in large squads, leading their old horses and riding the new ones they had found in the stables thereabouts. Gen. Stuart is of medium size, has a keen eye and wears immense sandy whiskers and moustache. His demeanor to our people was that of a humane soldier. In several instances his men commenced to take private property from stores, but they were arrested by Gen. Stuart's provost guard." Stuart was overjoyed at the success of his expedition, and his return march from Chambersburg was one of the most remarkable on record. Within twenty-seven hours he had covered eighty miles, notwithstanding the fact that he was encumbered with his artillery and the horses that had been captured, and had forced a passage of the Potomac in the face of the enemy. During the entire march the only casualties met with were the wounding of one soldier and the capture by the enemy of two others, who had dropped out of line. The railroad

and public property destroyed in Chambersburg amounted to \$251,000. Thirty U. S. government officials and citizens of prominence were captured and forwarded to Richmond, to be held for the exchange of imprisoned Confederate citizens; 286 wounded prisoners were paroled, and about 1,200 horses were captured. One of the most important results of the expedition was the demoralizing effect it had on the Federal cavalry.

This was succinctly described by Gen. McClellan, when he said in his report: "That it was necessary for him to use all his cavalry against Stuart, and that this exhausting service completely broke down nearly all our cavalry horses, and rendered a remount absolutely indispensable before we could advance on the enemy." Gen.

Stuart guarded the extreme right of the Confederate line at Fredericksburg. He was with "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville, and on the nights of the 2d and 3d of May the command of the corps devolved on Gen. Stuart—A. P. Hill, the senior in rank, having been disabled just after Jackson was mortally wounded. Here he displayed characteristic valor, and personally led the charges that resulted in carrying Hazel Green Ridge, the strategic point that commanded the situation. His battle-cry, "Charge, and remember Jackson!" roused his men to the utmost, and after repeated assaults, followed by successive repulses, the Confederates finally forced back the centre line of the Federal troops, and turned their deserted guns against the retreating army. As Lee's army continued its march northward, and crossed the Potomac, Stuart guarded the flanks of the advance columns. Here he met and defeated Gen. Kilpatrick at Aldie, but was the next day repulsed at Upperville and driven back to Ashby Gap. Two days later, at Middleburg, after a running fight of eight miles, he was again defeated. He was criticised for disregarding an order to cross the Potomac as advance guard of the infantry, but held, instead, the gap in the mountains, and through it made a raid in the rear of the Federal army, until the close of the three days' fight at Gettysburg. Stuart formed an effective guard to the retreating forces of Gen. Lee after the defeat, and by guarding the mountain passes he secured a safe route over which the Confederates saved their wagon trains and artillery. On this duty he encountered Kilpatrick and Buford, and engaged in several hand-to-hand conflicts that served to check the progress of the Federal march. Afterward Stuart met Kilpatrick and Buford on the Rappahannock, at Culpeper, and Jack's Shop, but retired in each instance. At Brandy Station he forced back Pleasonton and routed Davis at Buckland. Stuart led Hill's corps against Grant at the passage of the Rapidan, and by a detour interposed Sheridan on his raid on Richmond and at Yellow Tavern in an obstinate fight with that cavalry leader. The fortunes of war turned against his forces only after he had himself received a mortal wound—being shot by a fleeing Federal trooper who had been dismounted in the charge. Noticing the retreating ranks of his disorganized men, he cried to them, as he was carried from the field: "Go back! go back! and do your duty, as I have done mine, and our country will be safe. Go back! go back! I had rather die than be whipped!" These words of soldierly entreaty were the last he uttered on the battle-field. He died at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1864.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, soldier, was born at Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824. His father, though an associate judge of the county court, lived

in a log cabin, and was too poor to give his sons any better education than could be afforded by the schools of a new frontier town. Young Burnside attended these schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a tailor, giving, however, his leisure time to study and useful reading. He early showed an inclination to a military life, and at the age of nineteen obtained, through the friendship of Congressman Caleb B. Smith, admittance to the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y. He was graduated in 1847, and at once ordered to Mexico, but the war there was about over, and he was soon transferred to the western frontier, where he had several fights with the Indians. In 1852 he resigned from the army to engage in the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle, which he had invented. The weapon was formally reported on by a board of army officers, but he failed to secure its adoption by the war department, and the result was bankruptcy. He at once secured employment at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the Illinois central railroad, and by economy, paid every dollar of his obligations. When the civil war broke out, Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island telegraphed to him to take command of the 1st regiment of militia from that state. At the first battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) he commanded a brigade, and with the rest of the division of which he was a part endeavored to turn the Confederate left. The division commander, Gen. Hunter, being wounded, Burnside took command of it and drove back the enemy. But the latter were reinforced at noon by Gen. Jackson (who in this action won the sobriquet of "Stonewall") and beat back the Federals, whose ammunition had given out. Aug. 6, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers; Oct. 23d he was ordered to organize a "coast division," with headquarters at Annapolis, Md., and on Jan. 12, 1862, a corps of 12,000 men sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., with sealed orders. By Jan. 25th (delays having arisen on account of storms) all the vessels of the expedition had safely gotten through Hatteras Inlet into Pamlico Sound. On Feb. 5th Roanoke Island was captured by Gen. Burnside's forces, and on March 14th New Berne, N. C., was taken after a sharp fight. Later in the season his divisions were organized as the 9th corps, he was taken from the command of the department of North Carolina, and at the head of the new corps was transferred to the army of the Potomac, then under command of Gen. McClellan. When the fortunes of that much-enduring organization had been spun out into November (1862), and subsequently to the battle of Antietam, in which Burnside and his corps had done good service, he with great reluctance assumed the command of the Potomac army (Nov. 10th), and a month having passed, which was employed in reorganizing it in three divisions, a southern movement was entered upon, and on Dec. 13th a crossing of the river Rappahannock was effected by all the national forces, who then found themselves in front of Fredericksburg, Va., and confronted by Gen. Lee's Confederates. In the attempt to take Fredericksburg, the army of Gen. Burnside was repulsed with a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of 12,000 men, against a loss by the Confederates of 5,309. The Federal troops at once crossed the river, and Burnside was forthwith relieved by Gen. Joseph Hooker, the former being transferred to the department of the Ohio.



Here he issued an order (Apr. 13, 1863) against treasonable offenses, and by means of it Clement L. Vallandigham was arrested, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to imprisonment during the remainder of the war, for making a treasonable speech. President Lincoln commuted this sentence to banishment from the country, and Vallandigham was sent into the Confederate lines. In the month of August (1863) Burnside crossed the Cumberland mountains with 18,000 men, captured Cumberland



Gap, and occupied Knoxville, Tenn. Here he was besieged for a month by Gen. Longstreet, and was only delivered by the approach of Sherman's army, which compelled the Confederates to withdraw. Once more relieved of command, Burnside was returned to the army of the Potomac, now under Gen. Grant, and was placed at the head of his old 9th army corps. They participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and the operations (1864) against Petersburg, Va. Gen. Meade preferred charges against Burnside, and a military commission reported that he was "amenable for want of success." In 1865 he resigned from the army, to take charge again of railway construction and management. He was chosen governor of Rhode Island in 1866-67 and '68, and then declined another nomination, that he might resume this occupation. January, 1875, he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1880. The manly simplicity of his character, his uprightness and single-heartedness, gave him a remarkable hold upon the people of his own state, as well as of the northern states, and his funeral services assumed a character almost national. Gen. Burnside died at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 3, 1881.

CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, was born in Carrowknl, County Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1827.

His father was a captain in the British army. He received a thorough English education, and entered the Irish constabulary when but eighteen years of age. In 1849, from motives of patriotism, he resigned his position and emigrated to America, where he settled in New York city and secured a position as clerk in the New York post-office, and subsequently held a clerkship in the city register. He began his military career when he enlisted as a private in company I, 69th regiment of N. Y. S. M. This regiment distinguished itself in protecting the government buildings during the quarantine troubles in New York harbor. Mr. Coreoran was rapidly promoted in the ranks of the company, passing through

successive grades until he was elected colonel in August, 1859. He declined to order out his regiment when the militia paraded in honor of the Prince of Wales in 1860. He was ordered to be tried by court-martial for this, and his case was still pending when the civil war broke out. He responded to



the first call made by the president for troops, and went immediately to the seat of war with his regiment. They were sent into Virginia, and erected Fort Corcoran on Arlington Heights. The regiment took a leading part in the battle of Bull Run, and the beloved Corcoran was wounded and taken prisoner while valiantly directing the movements of his troops. After a year's confinement in the prisons of Richmond and Charleston, S. C., he was exchanged. He had previously declined to accept his exchange on the condition that he would not again take up arms against the South. He was the object of many attentions on his way North, and soon after his arrival in New York city, where he was enthusiastically received, he made a speech, in which he declared his intention to raise a brigade and again take the field for the Union. He soon after organized the Coreoran legion, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, his promotion dating from the day of his capture, July 21, 1861. The Coreoran legion was in the battles of the Nansmond river and Suffolk, in April, 1863, and held the advance of the enemy on Norfolk in check. His legion was attached to the army of the Potomac. Gen. Coreoran was thrown from his horse while riding with his staff and fatally injured. He died near Sawyer's Station, Va., Dec. 23, 1863.

GILLMORE, Quincy Adams, soldier, was born at Black River, Lorain county, O., Feb. 28, 1825, of mixed Scotch, Irish and German extraction. His father was a New Englander, born, in 1790, on the farm which his father continued to cultivate for many years, but which was finally exchanged for a tract of 1,000 acres of western reserve land in Ohio. Young Gillmore happened to be born on the day when John Quincy Adams was elected to the presidency, and the latter being a favorite of his father, he testified his joy by naming the boy after the successful candidate. Young Quincy grew up amid the employment and the atmosphere of rural life, and took part in the regular work on the farm, obtaining, as was the case with most country boys, his education in the winter months. He was diligent in his studies and a willing hand at farm labor. He especially showed a taste for mathematics, and at the early age of twelve began to question his teachers in a part of the arithmetic they had never touched upon. His evident precocity induced his father to send him to the Norwalk academy, twenty-five miles away from his home, where he made great progress in study. At the age of seventeen his proficiency was remarkable, and was publicly recognized by his appointment as teacher in a district school, where he taught for three years, studying during two of the summers at the high school in Elyria, O. Having completed his school education, young Gillmore determined to study law, but had hardly begun to read on this subject, when the opportunity came to him of entering West Point military academy as a cadet. He was graduated in 1849 with all the honors, and the same year he married Mary O'Meagher; received the rank of second lieutenant of engineers, and was ordered to duty as an assistant on the fortifications at Hampton Roads. Here he remained three years, when he was sent back to West Point as instructor in the department of practical military engineering, and subsequently he was appointed treasurer and quartermaster of the academy. On July 1,



1856, he was promoted to a first lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and was in charge of the engineer agency in New York city when the civil war broke out. In August, 1861, he was promoted to the captaincy in his own corps, and appointed engineer-in-chief of the Port Royal expedition under Brig-Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was in charge of the troops engaged in the siege of Fort Pulaski, as acting brigadier-general, and the siege



resulted in the surrender of the fort. In August, 1862, Gen. Gillmore was assigned to the command of a division of troops in Kentucky, and by the beginning of the following year was in command of the central division of that state. At the battle of Somerseset, March 21, 1863, he defeated Gen. Pegram, for which success he was brevetted colonel in the regular army, and in the following June he was called to the department of the South, being placed at the head of the 10th army corps. Gen. Gillmore conducted the siege operations against Charleston, comprising the descent on Morris Island, the reduction and capture of Fort Wagner, and the bombardment and practical demolition of Fort Sumter from batteries two miles distant. Of the success of Gen. Gillmore in this siege, Gen. Halleck said: "He has overcome difficulties almost unknown in modern sieges; and, indeed, his operations on Morris Island constitute a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery." In 1864 the 10th army corps, in command of Gen. Gillmore, was transferred to the James river, and on May 13th of that year, was engaged in the battle of Drury's Bluff. In July, 1864, Gen. Gillmore was in command of two divisions of the 19th army corps in the defence of Washington; and, while conducting the pursuit of Gen. Early, was severely wounded by a fall of his horse. From February until November, 1865, he was again in command of the department of the South. In December, 1865, he resigned his volunteer commission, and was assigned to duty as engineer-in charge of the fortifications on Staten Island, N. Y., and the South Atlantic coast, embracing North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In June, 1868, he was promoted to be major of engineers, and in January, 1874, was made lieutenant-colonel. Gen. Gillmore received, at the conclusion of the civil war, the four highest brevets in the regular army: brevet lieutenant-colonel, brevet colonel, brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general, U. S. army. In 1876 Gen. Gillmore was one of the judges at the International Exhibition, held in Philadelphia, and made two special reports, viz., "Portland, Roman and other cement and artificial stone," and "Brickmaking machinery, brick kilns, perforated and enameled bricks and pavements." Gen. Gillmore has published a number of important and valuable professional works, such as, "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga." (1862); "Enginery and Artillery Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston, S. C." (1863); "Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars" (1893); "Roads, Streets and Pavements" (1876), and "Béton-Coignet and other Artificial Stone" (1871).

In 1881 Gen. Gillmore was president of the Mississippi river improvement commission and also chief engineer of all the defences on the Atlantic coast, from New York harbor to St. Augustine, Fla. Gen. Gillmore has received from Rutgers college the degree of Ph. D.

CONRAD, Joseph Speed, soldier, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1833. After receiving a preparatory education he entered the U. S. military academy, and was graduated from that institution in 1857, and assigned, as brevet second lieutenant, to the 4th infantry. On Dec. 12, 1857, he was transferred to the 2d infantry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant May 14, 1861, and captain Nov. 1st, in the same year. He waited for promotion from this period until Apr. 22, 1879, when he was commissioned major, and appointed to the 17th infantry. Five years later, on June 27, 1884, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 22d infantry. On Feb. 24, 1891, he was appointed colonel, 21st infantry. Col. Conrad fought through the civil war, and was distinguished for his bravery, being brevetted major Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness. He received further honors in connection with his services at the battle of the North Anna river, Va., and especially for gallant conduct under Gen. Hancock in 1864. At the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., he was seriously wounded, and fought in the battles about Petersburg, and at Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station, Va. Just before his death Col. Conrad had been ordered on a tour of inspection of his regiment. He had been stationed at Fort Sydney, Neb., when he was taken with his last illness, but proceeded to Fort Randall, S. D., where he died Dec. 4, 1891.

EWELL, Richard Stoddert, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 8, 1817. He entered the United States military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1840, and was appointed to duty on the western frontier, where he served until 1845, and was then for one year on coast duty. His first active service was in the Mexican war, where he took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Charnbusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He was brevetted captain of dragoons Aug. 4, 1849, and did frontier duty in New Mexico in 1850-57, and engaged in the Gila and Pinal Apache expeditions in 1857-59, when he encountered the Apaches in a skirmish on the Gila river. He resigned his commission in the U. S. army May 7, 1861, and joined the Confederate forces, and served in the Manassas campaign, 1861, and was engaged at White Oak Swamp, Cedar Mountain, Kettle Run and the second battle of Manassas in 1862. He took part in the Maryland campaign of that year, during which he was severely wounded. He was made lieutenant-general, at the request of Gen. Jackson when he was fatally wounded, and assumed command of the 2d corps upon the death of that general. He commanded Jackson's veterans at Winchester, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and other engagements of the campaign. Gen. Ewell and his whole force were captured at Sailor's creek Apr. 6, 1865. He was a bold, blunt, honest soldier, and accepted in good faith the inevitable fall of the Confederacy—having for some time foreseen the hopelessness of the cause. He died at Springfield, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1872.



DECATUR, Stephen, naval officer, was born in Sinnepuxent, Md., Jan. 5, 1779, the son of Stephen, naval officer, who was born in Newport, R. I., in 1751 and died in Frankford, Pa., Nov. 4, 1808. His grandfather was a French Protestant, who settled in America after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Stephen, the father, at an early age removed to Philadelphia, became a sailing master and during the war

of independence, as commander of a privateer, captured numerous British vessels. From 1798 until 1801 he was a post-captain in the U. S. navy, and during the troubles with France commanded the West Indian squadron. During the remainder of his life he was a merchant in Philadelphia. In April, 1798, Stephen the younger was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy and cruised on the frigate *United States* in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself as a youth of unusual talent and bravery. He was promoted to be lieutenant in 1799 and retained his place when the *personnel* of the navy

was reduced by act of congress in 1801. When in the latter year the bey of Algiers declared war against the United States, a squadron of four vessels was sent against him. Decatur accompanied the squadron as first lieutenant of the *Essex*, and again attracted attention by his skill and gallantry. He returned to the United States in July, 1802, but soon sailed a second time for the Mediterranean where he was given command first of the *Norfolk* and later of the *Enterprise*, under Com. Preble. When the Philadelphia was captured and carried into the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur volunteered to enter the harbor and destroy her and was finally given permission to undertake the difficult and dangerous mission. He set out from Syracuse on the Tripolitan vessel *Mostico*, which he had captured and renamed the *Intrepid*; arrived off Tripoli Feb. 16, 1804, and at night, with a picked crew, entered the harbor in boats and boarded and fired the Philadelphia. Decatur and his men received the fire of 141 guns, but succeeded in rowing back to the *Intrepid* in safety. For his service on this occasion, which Adm. Nelson pronounced "the most daring act of the age," De-

ron with the United States as his flag-ship, and at the opening of the war of 1812 encountered, and after a brief engagement captured, the British frigate *Macedonian*. Early in 1814 Decatur was transferred to the command of a squadron which included the *President*, *Peacock*, *Hornet* and *Tom Bowline*, the first named being his flag-ship. A short time afterward, as the *President*, without escort was making into New York city for repairs, she fell in with, and was forced to give battle to, four British frigates. She stubbornly resisted capture and succeeded in completely disabling one of her antagonists, the *Endymion*, but, after twenty-five of her crew had been killed and sixty wounded, was forced to surrender. During the war of 1812 Algiers violated her treaty with the United States, and in 1815 two fleets, one under Bainbridge and the other under Decatur, were sent to demand reparation. Decatur encountered and captured the Algerian vessels *Mashanda* and *Estedio* and in June 1815 compelled the bey to sign a treaty in which he agreed never again to levy tribute upon the United States, and to release all the Christians whom he was holding captive. Later Decatur concluded similar treaties with Tunis and Tripoli, demanding and receiving indemnity for their encroachments upon American commerce. This ended the baneful domination of the Barbary powers, and for his services Decatur received the thanks of the different countries of Europe and was warmly praised by President Madison in his next message to congress. In January, 1816, Decatur was appointed a member of the newly created naval commission, and for four years devoted all his energy and ability to the growth and improvement of the navy. In 1820 he was challenged to a duel by Com. James Barron, who believed that he had insulted him, and accepted the challenge. They met at Bladensburg, Md., and Decatur received a wound which proved fatal a few hours later. His death provoked the deepest sorrow, and his remains were followed to the grave in St. Peter's churchyard, Philadelphia, by an immense concourse of people. He died near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820.

WALKUP, Liberty, inventor, was born at Pine Creek, Ill., July 14, 1844. He traces his ancestry to John Spooner, one of the earliest settlers of the Plymouth (Mass.) colony. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Federal army, but left it on account of ill health and resumed the life of a farmer. In 1880, having lost his worldly possessions by fire, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he soon devised an article of household use, which he placed upon the market himself, and gave instructions for its manufacture, in this way somewhat retrieving his fallen fortunes. While searching for an invention that might prove of universal demand, the idea occurred to him that the paint brush, which still retained its primitive form of construction, might be improved. Becoming convinced that air possessed a greater softness and elasticity than that obtained by the most perfectly made brush of hair, he gradually perfected the mechanical application of air to the distribution of pigment, bought out a competitor who had been pursuing the same idea, and finally produced the "air brush," for the use of artists, which he patented in 1882. This brush is of special use in artist's work, enabling artists to gain effects in a few hours that formerly required days to accomplish. Within



Stephen Decatur



catgur was promoted to be captain on May 22, 1804. He led a division in the attack on Tripoli and contributed more than any other officer to the final success of the American cause. He returned home after the conclusion of peace in June, 1805, and was everywhere received with the honors befitting a popular hero. In 1808 he served as a member of the court-martial that tried Barron for surrendering the Chesapeake, and suspended him from duty. In 1810 he assumed command of the southern squad-



Liberty Walkup



William Davenport

its limits it is unrivaled, and is in universal demand as the inventor hoped. Mr Walkup is engaged in the manufacture of the air-brush in Rockford, Ill. He is also the founder of the Illinois art school, which is becoming so well and favorably known, from the success of its graduates.

MACVICAR, Malcolm, educator, was born at Douglass, Argyleshire, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1829. He was one of twelve children, and came with his parents to Canada in 1835. The family settled on a farm near the town of Chatham in western Ontario. His early education was conducted by private tuition. At the age of twenty he went to Toronto with a younger brother, Donald, afterward principal of the Presbyterian college, Montreal. Both entered Knox college to study for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, where Malcolm remained two years. In the meantime his views on baptism underwent a change, and he became connected with the Baptist denomination, and turned his attention to teaching and fitting young men for matriculation in the Toronto university. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1856. In 1858 he entered the senior class of Rochester uni-



versity, where he was graduated the following year, then, 1859, he went to Brockport, N. Y., and became a professor of mathematics in the Brockport collegiate institute, where, with the exception of one year spent in the Central high school at Buffalo, he remained till 1868, acting as professor of mathematics, associate principal, and from April 1864, as sole principal of the school. As a teacher he took first rank from the start, being full of energy and skill in devising new and improved methods of illustrating and impressing the truth. His enthusiasm in the class-room was a constant inspiration to his students. In August, 1865, he, by appointment, read a paper before the convocation of the University of the state of New York on the internal organization of academies, and was shortly afterward appointed chairman of a committee of principals of academies in the state to consider and report on the practical workings and results of the system of regents' examinations just being instituted. In 1866 through his exertions, aided by Dr. M. B. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester, Victor M. Rice, state superintendent of education, and Judge Fuller and others of Brockport, a bill authorizing the establishment of four normal and training schools was passed by the legislature of the state of New York. In devising plans for the organization of these new normal schools, the state superintendent looked naturally to Prof. MacVicar for assistance. He was therefore appointed principal of the first of them which was established. This was located at Brockport, as an outgrowth of the Brockport collegiate institute, of which Prof. MacVicar was principal, additional buildings and improved equipments having been donated to the state for the purpose. The school was opened in the spring of 1867, under an able staff of instructors. His health giving way, he offered his resignation in 1868, and accepted the position of superintendent of the schools of the city of Leavenworth, Kan. When fully restored to health, he returned to the east, and became principal of the new normal school at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The regents of the University of the state of New York expressed their estimate of his ability and attainments by conferring

upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy, in the summer of 1869, and his alma mater added the degree of LL.D. the following year. In 1880 Dr. MacVicar accepted the principalship of the Michigan state normal school at Ypsilanti where he remained one year, when he was elected professor of apologetics and English Biblical interpretation in the Toronto Baptist college. About this time the Baptists in Canada were greatly strengthened in their religious enterprises by the zeal and liberality of Senator Wm. McMaster, who afterward gave about one million dollars for the erection and endowment of McMaster university. Dr. MacVicar was elected first chancellor of the university, As a student and teacher, Dr. MacVicar excels in mathematics, metaphysics and the natural sciences. He is the inventor of the Tillurian Globe, published by Andrews and company of Chicago, and also of other important devices used in illustrative teaching. He is the author of several works on mathematics and of a "Manual on the Principles of Education," which contains the results of his ripest thought and long-continued investigations on this subject. As a writer and teacher he is characterized by originality, clearness and force. In 1890 Dr. MacVicar severed his connection with McMaster university to become superintendent of education of the American Baptist home mission society. On the 1st day of January, 1885, Dr. MacVicar was married to Isabella MacKay of Chatham, Ont., and has a family consisting of three sons and one daughter.

DAVENPORT, Fanny Lily Gipsy, actress, was born in London, Eng., Apr. 10, 1850, daughter of Edward Loomis and Fanny Elizabeth (Vining) Davenport, while the parents were on a professional tour. The child was educated in the public schools of Boston and made her appearance as a child in "Metamora," at the Howard Athenaeum in Boston, and spoke her first lines upon the stage of Burton's theatre in New York city on Feb. 23, 1857, when less than seven years old. She made her formal *début* as an adult actress, at Niblo's theatre just five years later, playing the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." She sang and danced in the production of the "Black Crook," and made a most pleasing impression by reason of her youth, beauty and abounding spirits. She was next the *soubrette* in the strong stock company, at the Arch street theatre, in Philadelphia, where she soon became popular. In 1869 she became leading lady in Augustin Daly's stock company at the Fifth avenue theatre, in New York city, and under this able manager successfully laid the foundations of an enduring reputation. The list of parts in which she was seen during this period of her professional career, was a long and varied one, commencing with Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," and including the leading female rôles in "She Stoops to Conquer," "Maids as They Are, and Wives as They Were," "The Good-Natured Man," "Caste," "Smf.," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Play," "Diamonds," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Article 47," "Fernanda," and "Divorce." Miss Davenport's first distinctive triumph was made as Mabel Renfrew, in "Pique," at the new Fifth avenue theatre, on Dec. 14 1873. She began her career as a star in this piece shortly afterward at Booth's theatre in New York city. During the next five years she made annual



tours of the country, being seen in "Macbeth," "As You Like It," "Lady of Lyons," "Oliver Twist," "Charity," "Camille," "Masks and Faces" and "Frou-Frou." Her impersonation of Nancy Sykes was a superb bit of realistic acting that made a deep impression when first seen and will long be remembered. Miss Davenport visited England in 1882, and played a successful London engagement, opening at Toole's theatre Sept. 9, 1882. While abroad, she visited the French dramatist, Sardou, and purchased of him the American rights for the strong and impressive play of "Fedora." She produced "Fedora" at the Fourteenth street theatre, in New York city, on Oct. 1, 1883, her impersonation of the title rôle being a masterly piece of acting, and the success of the production being immediate and pronounced. The production of "Fedora" emphasized the fact, which her former labors had made clear, that Miss Davenport was entitled to take rank with the foremost of living American actresses, and during the following five years the play was seen by large and delighted audiences in all the leading cities of the country. On March 3, 1888, at the Broadway theatre, New York city, Miss Davenport came forward in "La Tosca," a play also written by Sardou. "La Tosca" is a gloomy but virile and profoundly impressive play, and in it the actress repeated the success of "Fedora." "La Tosca" was given successfully on tour for two seasons, and then Miss Davenport was seen during the season of 1890-91 in a magnificent production of Sardou's "Cleopatra," opening in New York city, and appearing in it in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. Miss Davenport's tours as a star have always been exceedingly profitable. As an actress she possesses great versatility. Few failures are to be recorded against her, while in many of the rôles which she has created, she stands without a rival in emotional powers of the first order. Born to the stage, she has always been a constant, conscientious and tireless worker, and as a result her advancement in the command of the resources and methods of her art has been constant and unretarded. Miss Davenport has been twice married. Her second husband, Mr. Melbourne McDowell, a handsome and earnest actor, has been prominently identified with all his wife's latest successes. Miss Davenport owns a pleasant country seat near Canton, Pa., where she resides when not professionally engaged.



Alex. H. Vinton

VINTON, Alexander Hamilton, clergyman, was born at Providence, R. I., May 2, 1807. In common probably with all of this name in America, he was descended from John Vinton, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1648. His father, David Vinton, was a merchant and prominent mason. Three of his brothers were educated at the U. S. military academy, and attained eminence—one, like himself, in the church. After spending three years at Brown University, he studied medicine at Yale, graduating in 1828, and practiced till 1832 at Pomfret, Conn. Turning to the ministry, he was graduated in 1835 from the General theological seminary, New York, was ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in 1836, and after a year at Portland, Me., was rector successively of Grace church, Providence, 1836-42; St. Paul's, Boston, 1842-58; Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, 1858-61; St. Mark's, New York, 1861-70; and Emmanuel, Boston, 1870-77. After this he was a lecturer at the Cambridge P. E. divinity school, with residence at Pomfret, Conn. He declined the bishopric of

Texas in 1857, was voted for in the Pennsylvania convention of 1862, and nearly elected by that of Massachusetts in 1873. He had a noble presence, and was probably the finest reader of his time. He was a leader of the Evangelical party, but not in its narrowest wing. Phillips Brooks revered him as a father, and his many admirers considered him one of the greatest men of his church. Some of his sermons appeared in 1855. His degree of D. D. came from the University of the city of New York in 1843, and from Harvard in 1853. He died in Philadelphia, Apr. 26, 1881.

WHIPPLE, Henry Benjamin, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Minnesota and 68th in the order of the American episcopate, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822. He received an academical education; feeble health interfered with a college course, and he entered his father's store, taking an active interest in politics. He married Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Wright of Jefferson county, in 1842, and her influence united him to the Episcopal church. He studied theology, became a lay reader and deacon in 1849, and was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey at Sacketts Harbor in 1850. As rector he had charge of Zion church, Rome, N. Y., in 1857 he removed to Chicago and in the church of the Holy Communion inaugurated the free church system, inviting the men in the railroad work-

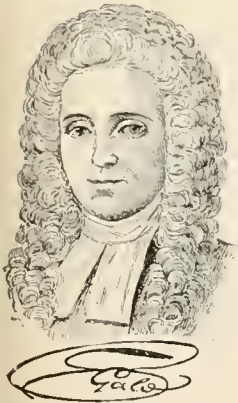


H. B. Whipple

shops to attend the services. In 1859 he was elected bishop of Minnesota, and was consecrated at Richmond, Va., on Oct. 13th, and late in the fall departed for his new field of labor, making the journey through Minnesota entirely by stage, for there was not a mile of railroad in the state. He selected Faribault, then a trading post, as his home, and settled there in 1860. Already two clergymen had opened a school in a rude shanty of one room, and this became a theological and academical training school for both sexes. The state contained about 20,000 Indians, and much time was spent in efforts to Christianize them. He was the father of the red man, and was familiarly known as "St. John of the Wilderness." His journeys comprised three to four thousand miles each year, with his horse Bashaw, who, on account of his endurance, became almost as well known as the bishop. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was elected chaplain of the 1st regiment, Minnesota volunteers, which post he had to decline, but he visited the regiment while it was in the field, and he took an active part in aiding the sanitary commission and in the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans. During the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in 1862, Bishop Whipple opposed the indiscriminate warfare that was waged against them, and himself visited President Lincoln to intercede in behalf of the deeply wronged red men. He was one of three commissioners appointed in 1865 to visit the various tribes in Minnesota and report on their conditions. In 1866, after some months spent in foreign travel for his health, he opened in his own house a school for girls, now known as St. Mary's; while the school established in 1860 became two schools—Shattuck school for boys and Seabury theological seminary. In 1869 the first Episcopal cathedral in the United States, of which he had laid the corner stone in 1862, was finished and consecrated. In 1870 or 1871 he was offered by the archbishop of Canterbury the bishop's see in the Sandwich Islands. His unusual

acquaintance with the Indians of the Northwest and their implicit confidence in his goodness and disinterestedness ("straight tongue" as he was called by them) made him an invaluable counselor and mediator. He united with other friends of the Indians in urging President Grant to reform the system of dealing with the Indian tribes and it was changed. In 1876 he was a member of a commission who made a treaty with the Sioux in order that the Black Hills might be thrown open to settlement. In 1884, on the completion of a quarter of a century of labor, there were 100 churches and chapels, in addition to the schools of the Seabury mission, not to mention the settlements of the Christianized Chippewas and Sioux. The election in 1886, of an assistant bishop relieved him in part of the enormous weight of accumulating labor. In 1888, he preached the opening sermon in Westminster abbey at the Pan-Anglican council. He received the degrees of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge and D.D. from the University of Durham.

GALE, Christopher, jurist, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., about 1670, son of Rev. Miles Gale, A.M., rector of Kighly, in Yorkshire, Eng., and came to America, settling in North Carolina in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Neither tradition nor record affords much information as to his acts and services, and the dust of time is fast obscuring the little information possessed. There is a record that he was justice of the general court in 1703, though there is reason to believe that he held that position at a somewhat earlier date; later he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council or Lords Proprietors' deputy, major of militia, collector of customs, and attorney-general. On July 1, 1712, he became chief justice, which position he held until 1717. After an intermission of about five years, during a large portion of which time he was absent in England, he was re-instated, and held the office until 1724, when, fearing the violence of the notorious George Burrington, governor of the province, he went to England and laid before the Lords Proprietors charges against him of such a nature that Burrington was removed. During Gale's absence in England, the council over which Burrington presided declared his (Gale's) office vacated, but on his return he was reinstated. After his reinstatement as chief justice he held the position until 1731, two years after the close of the proprietary government, which ended in 1729. He was the first judge in North Carolina to deliver a charge to a grand jury, instructing them as to their duties. On Feb. 21, 1727, Gale was appointed a commissioner to run the boundary or "Dividing Line" between Virginia and North Carolina, together with his son-in-law, Attorney General Little, Surveyor-General Moseley, and Secretary Lovick. Col. William Byrd of Westover, and others acted as commissioners on the part of Virginia. Gale's term of office as chief justice ended in 1729. After this he took but little part in the affairs of state, though occasionally his name appears in the public records as collector of customs, etc. He died at Edenton, N. C. On Apr. 4, 1892, a tablet was unveiled at the court house in Edenton, bearing the name of Christopher Gale and eight other judges who had gone forth from that historic town to preside over the highest tribunals of North Carolina and other states, and the supreme court of the United States as well. His name alone, inscribed



on this tablet, is the only memorial of Gale that exists, but the services of such a man are not destined to be soon forgotten. His labors in the various offices in which he so faithfully served the infant colony of North Carolina in the difficulties incident to her early development left a lasting imprint upon the history of those times; but the bare record of his services is all that has preserved his name from oblivion, for no historian has undertaken the task; even the date of his birth and death being unknown.

MELVILLE, Herman, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1819. His mother was a Miss Gansevoort, and his father was Allan Melville, a merchant of literary tastes, who had traveled extensively. Herman's ancestors served in the revolutionary war, his paternal grandfather, Maj. Thomas Melville, having been a member of the Boston "tea-party" in 1775, and is said to have been the last American who wore the cocked hat to the day of his death, in 1832. His maternal grandfather, Gen. Gansevoort, was in Canada with Montgomery, commanded Fort George and Fort Schuyler during the revolution, and filled various important offices. In 1837 Herman shipped as a common sailor on a voyage to England, and in 1841 he sailed on a whaling cruise to the South Pacific ocean, but on account of the cruelty of



the captain of the vessel he and a companion made their escape while the ship lay at one of the Marquesas Islands. They fell into the hands of a native tribe called the Typees, Melville being their captive for four months, his companion having made his escape much sooner. Melville was rescued by the captain and crew of an Australian whaler, after a bloody contest. He spent two years more in the Pacific, and on returning home published "Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life during a Four months Residence in a Valley of the Marquesas," (1846, New York and London.) This book tells the story of his life in the Marquesas Islands, was dedicated to Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of the Massachusetts supreme court, and was an instantaneous success, passing rapidly through several editions. Mr. Melville settled in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1850, but some time later returned to New York city and accepted a position in the custom house. In 1847 he published "Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas," which also attained an international reputation. His other works are: "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither," a philosophical romance (1848); "Redburn," (1848); "White-Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War" (1850); "Moby Dick, or the White Whale" (1851); "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852); "Israel Potter, his fifty years of Exile" (1855); "The Piazza Tales" (1856); "The Confidence Man" (1857); "Battle Pieces, and Aspects of the War," poems (1866); and "Clarel, a Pilgrimage in the Holy Land," a poem, (1876). Mr. Melville lived a retired life for many years. Not long before his death he had printed for private distribution, a few copies of two books of poems, "John Marr and Other Sailors," and "Timoleon." Mr. Melville married a daughter of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, of Massachusetts. He died Sept. 28, 1891.

HAWKINS, Benjamin, revolutionary soldier, was born in Bute (now Warren) county, N. C., in 1754. His education was the best the country afforded. With a younger brother he was sent to Princeton, where he remained until the war of the revolution closed the college doors, Benjamin being then in his senior year. He excelled in the classics and

was highly proficient in modern languages, especially in French. This accomplishment caused Gen. Washington to press him into service as a member of his family and staff, in order that he might have a trustworthy aid in his intercourse with the French officers. He was at the battle of Monmouth, and in other engagements, and an active member of the society of the Cincinnati, which was formed by the officers of the Continental army in 1783. He served repeatedly in the legislature; acted as commercial agent for North Carolina, was a member of congress for many years, and a member at Annapolis, when Washington surrendered his commission as commander-in-chief. He was appointed by congress in 1785, while a member of that body, on a committee to treat with the Cherokees and all Indians south of them in the United States. He was elected with Samuel Johnson, the first U. S. senators under the Federal constitution, and took his seat in 1790. He was made one of the first trustees of the University of North Carolina. At the close of his senatorial term he was appointed by Gen. Washington agent of the three great Indian tribes, and all other Indians south of the Ohio. He entered upon his duties at Fort Hawkins, Ga., in December, 1796, and remained as agent until the time of his death. He was married to Lavinia Downs, of Georgia, and left one son and four daughters. His property was estimated at \$160,000, but soon after his death the home was destroyed by fire, and the loss of vouchers, and valuable papers caused a large shrinkage in his claims against the government. He was a man of very great influence among the Indians, and kept them under the best of discipline. He died at Fort Hawkins June 6, 1816.

HOUSTON, Sam., soldier and president of the republic of Texas, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 2, 1793, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was left fatherless in childhood, and by his mother very early taken to Tennessee, where a home was made on the borders of the Cherokee nation. There he grew to manhood, spending much time among the Cherokee Indians. The tribe was afterward removed to the Indian territory, adjoining northwest Arkansas. His education was, by force of circum-

stances, extremely limited, and having a fancy for Indian life, he formed many warm attachments, which were so far reciprocated that he was adopted by Oolooteka, the chief of the tribe. In 1813, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the 7th U. S. Infantry, and went into the Creek war, where he fought under the eye of Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was twice severely wounded, and won the lifetime friendship and admiration of his chief, having attracted his attention by his deeds of desperate bravery. He soon became a sergeant; then ensign in the 39th infantry, and in May, 1814, the year of his majority, was promoted to a second lieutenantancy. Only the briefest allusion can be made to his checkered and distin-

guished career, for beside his proper place in general Texas histories, several biographies have been published, some tinged with adulation and others prolix in detail, or encumbered with documents of little value. By reason of his acquaintance with the Cherokee Indians, he was, at Jackson's request, appointed sub-agent for that nation. In March, 1818, he was advanced to a first lieutenantancy; but, because of certain severe criticisms emanating from the war department, and reflecting upon him, going so far as to accuse him of complicity in smuggling negroes

from Florida into the United States, a thing he had done his utmost to prevent, he was angered by the charges; resigned his commission, went to Washington and demanded the most vigorous investigation. The investigation took place and resulted in a complete victory for him. He went immediately to Nashville and studied law with such assiduity and success that he was admitted to the bar in the following autumn, and began practice at Lebanon. In 1819 he was elected district attorney for the Davidson district, and thereupon removed to Nashville. This election was soon followed by his appointment as adjutant general of the state. In 1821 he was elected major-general, and within a year resigned his district attorneyship. He went to congress in 1823, and was re-elected in 1825. In his four years of congressional life, by his talent and oratory, coupled with a presence stately and captivating, he acquired a national reputation. In the last

year of his term he fought a duel with Gen. White and wounded him. He returned to Tennessee, was elected governor in 1827, and re-elected to be his own successor in 1829. In January of the latter year, he married Eliza Allen, of Sumner county, Tenn., a young lady in every way worthy of his position and character, but in April, to the amazement of the public, and without a word of explanation to even his most confidential friends, he resigned the governorship; and, surrounding himself with a cloak of mystery, disappeared. A storm of vituperation arose from what was deemed his rascally conduct, and it was not until many years had elapsed, that the truth, as claimed to have been discovered in certain letters, was really known. In the light of later events his wife had been wedded to him because of his brilliant attainments and reputation, but her love belonged to another. The matter was very carefully and earnestly discussed between them, the husband and wife, and with an Enoch Arden grandeur of character, Houston chose to make a sacrifice of himself rather than sacrifice her to an existence without love. He exiled himself from friends, honors, and the benefits of civilized life, and to the day of his death no human being, from either himself or his wife, ever knew the cause of separation. It was only known that neither ever spoke ill of the other, and that he ever said with emphasis that she was a pure and blameless woman. More, the public had no right to know. Houston journeyed to the Mississippi, sailed down that river to the mouth of the Arkansas, thence, alternately by land and water, kept on his way until he reached the falls of the Arkansas, many hundreds of miles to the northwest, the land of his adopted father, the Cherokee chief. Houston left civilization so far behind him that he laid aside his civilization clothing, and adopted the Indian costume. He lived with the Indians three years, then, in 1832, he visited Washington in their behalf. He went to Washington in his Indian garb, and was warmly received by President Jackson, but succeeded only partially in getting what he sought. While in the city he was accused by William Stanberry, a representative from Ohio, of attempting to obtain a fraudulent contract for furnishing supplies to the Indians. Houston threatened him with vengeance, and Stanberry armed himself with a pistol. A few days later Houston met him on the street, knocked him down, and gave him a beating. Stanberry attempted to use his pistol, but Houston took it away. For his retaliatory conduct the bar of the house gave him a mild reprimand and imposed a fine of

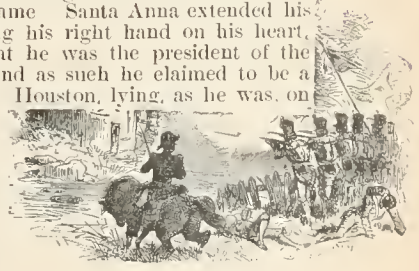


\$500, which President Jackson promptly remitted. Houston turned his face toward the forests again, returning by the way of Tennessee, where he was received with every demonstration of regard. Reason had resumed its sway over the public mind, and a strong desire was manifested that he remain, but he would not listen. On the 1st of December, 1832, Houston left his wigwam in the Cherokee country, and took his way with a few companions across the wilderness to Nacogdoches, Tex., where he reported to the authorities. He again entered public life, this time as a member of the convention, of April, 1833, at San Felipe de Austin, in which body he chiefly drafted the proposed constitution for the proposed state of Texas. He was next a member of the revolutionary convention of November, 1835, which organized the provisional government, with Henry Smith, an able and patriotic son of Kentucky, as governor, and Sam. Houston as major-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies in being or to be organized. It must suffice to say that the legislative council, created at the same time, assumed undue powers in conflict with the prerogatives of the governor and commander in chief, creating expeditions and organizations only responsible to themselves, which led to the defeat in detail of three bodies of heroic volunteers, aggregating about 700 men, who were butchered by Mexicans—nearly 500 of whom, while prisoners under honorable capitulation, were shot in cold blood. Sautanna had crossed the Texas border, and advancing with 5,000 men in three columns, arrived Feb. 24th, at San Antonio, and quickly invested the Alamo, an old walled Franciscan mission in San Antonio, where 185 men, together with some wom-



en, children, and negro servants had taken refuge. Col. Travis, a brave soldier of but twenty-five, was in command. Among the number of those in the fort were Col. James Bowie, famous for his terrible bowie-knife and his duels; the noble, great-hearted Davy Crockett, and other men equally brave. During the twelve days that Col. Travis held the Alamo he fired signal guns at sunrise, which, in the clear morning air, could be heard a hundred miles away over the plain. Houston was presiding in the convention sitting in Washington, on the Brazos river, when the last message ever despatched by Col. Travis from the Alamo reached the convention, one hundred and fifty miles away, detailing the agonized position the brave band was in on the twelfth day of the investment of their citadel by the Mexican forces. Houston walked out of the convention, mounted his battle-horse, and with three or four brave companions, was on his way to the Alamo. The party rode hard that day and only stopped when, in the darkness of the night, their wearied horses could go no further. At dawn Houston retired some distance from the party and listened for a distant signal. He knew that, as long as the Alamo could hold out, the signal gun would be fired at sunrise. He listened with an acuteness of sense which no man can understand whose hearing has not been sharpened by the teaching of the dwellers of the forest, and who is awaiting a signal of life or death from brave men. He listened in vain. The last signal had been fired on Sunday, March 6th, and while Houston was reading the message in the convention 185 men were being butchered by the Mexicans. Houston knew from the absence of signals as the sun rose, that the Alamo had fallen. He returned to tell his companions. A few days after the town of Goliad was

captured by the Mexicans and 500 Texans taken prisoners, and on the following morning marched out on the plain a half mile from the fort and relentlessly shot down. Houston had before him a tremendous problem. He had undertaken to "save Texas." Two-thirds of his military force had been annihilated by an army ten times his number, and he was left with but 700 men to meet a steadily advancing foe 8,000 strong, and flushed with a double victory. Houston determined to win, and did it by yielding at first. The conquering hero, having left nothing but ashes and blood at the Alamo and Goliad, was rapidly pressing his advantage, and needed only to meet Houston and his last third of the Texan army to make himself the absolute ruler of the region. He followed Houston closely. Houston retreated steadily for a month to the eastward, a distance of nearly 250 miles. While doing so, his scouts were in all directions and he knew every movement of the enemy for a hundred miles along the line. As he had planned, and as he anticipated with a Napoleonic instinct, Santa Anna's force became gradually spread out over an immense area of country. Houston led him on until the marshy plains on San Jacinto bay were reached. At that point Santa Anna had 1,800 men immediately available; Houston had 700. On the 20th of April the Mexican drew up his forces in battle array, and waited for Houston to open fire, but Houston declined, and went into camp instead, although under arms, and spent the night in giving orders. On the morning of the 21st of April the Texan camp was all astir; Houston sent throughout the camp the war cry for the coming conflict, "Remember the Alamo!" At nine o'clock the charge was sounded, and the cry, "Remember the Alamo!" went up from 700 throats. The charge was made, and during the battle which followed, amid the booming of cannon, rattling of musketry, and the roll of drums, interspersed with the wild cries of wounded men and dying horses, came the shrill cry of "The Alamo!" "The Alamo!" as the maddened Texans rushed to the conflict. In twenty minutes—one-third of an hour—there was a rout of the Mexicans, and a pursuit. At the first shot from the enemy, Houston's horse, pierced by three balls, was fatally wounded, and a ball had shattered his own ankle, yet he kept on. The battle was short and terrible, but it was won. Santa Anna was taken prisoner. The Mexicans lost 630 killed, and 730 prisoners. Santa Anna, in his personal effort to escape, had plunged into the turbid waters of the bayou, when he found the only bridge of retreat had been destroyed, and, abandoning his horse, sought safety by crawling through the long grass. He reached an abandoned hut, and from the various garments found within he transformed his outward appearance into that of a cotton-jacketed and linen-trousered soldier, and began his journey through the six foot grass and abundant mud in the lowlands of the region to a place of safety. He was captured, however, in his ridiculous outfit, and brought into the presence of Houston, who was suffering under a shattered ankle, and a three days' fast. Houston was lying on the ground under an oak-tree when Santa Anna came. Santa Anna extended his left arm, and, laying his right hand on his heart, said in Spanish, that he was the president of the Mexican republic, and as such he claimed to be a "prisoner of war." Houston, lying, as he was, on the ground, motioned him to a box, the only seat in camp; then sent for Almonte, who spoke English freely, and appointed him interpreter. The man



who had flooded the plains with blood was a captive, and the outcast was his conqueror. Houston was brave, even in his agony, and gave orders for the proper care of his prisoner, the Mexican dictator. Before he bade adieu to his illustrious prisoner, he had secured Texan independence. By reason of his condition, Houston was taken to New Orleans for medical treatment, and, like many another hero, was treated in a base manner by those in control of the government during his invalidism by reason of his shattered ankle. The autumn leaves had begun to fall, and the first Monday in September was appointed for the election of the first regular president of Texas. There were three candidates. Houston was one. By an enormous majority he was elected, and his first act was to appoint his two competitors to the two principal offices in his cabinet. The next was to send Santa Anna, who had been kept a prisoner since the battle of San Jacinto, to Washington, whence, in the following January, he was sent home to Vera Cruz in a ship-of-war. Houston, although elected for the constitutional term of two years, held sway as president for twenty-six months. His successor was Mirabeau B. Lamar, but in 1841 Houston was again elected. In 1838 he took the first steps to secure the admission of his republic into the American Union, and in 1845 witnessed the accomplishment of the act. At the end of his rule as the first president of the republic, he left it in a healthy financial condition; its notes were at par; there was peace with the Indians, and a friendly footing with Mexico. His presidential term expiring, he served in 1839-41 in the Texas congress, when he was re-elected to the presidency in 1841, and devoted himself to undoing the blunderings of his predecessor, Lamar, who had made havoc while in the presidential chair. By his energy, and the confidence the people had in him, he saved the government from disbanding. In 1838 Houston had taken the first step toward the annexation of Texas to the United States, and Dec. 29, 1845, the work was accomplished. The young nation of Texas became one of the United States. On the 9th of December, 1844, Houston delivered his valedictory address to his "Gentlemen of the senate, and of the house of representatives, and fellow-citizens," in his usually fervid style. Texas entered the United States as no state had ever entered the Union before. She came as an independent nation, and Houston came back to the citizenship from which he had been self-alienated for thirteen years. He came from Washington on the Brazos to Washington in the District of Columbia as a congressman from the state which he had created, and whose first president he had been. He served until 1859, a period of thirteen years. His course in the senate, ever revealing an intense devotion to the Union, is a part of our national history. In 1841 he married in Alabama Margaret M. Lea, a lady of rare intellectual endowments, who bore him four sons and four daughters. For many of his last years Gen. Houston was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Texas holds in proud and fond embrace, as her most eminent and renowned citizen, the memory of Gen. Sam. Houston, despite his occasional differences with the popular voice of the people. In 1859 he was elected governor of the new state of Texas, and served until March, 1861, when, on the perfection of secession and the enrolment of Texas as one of the Confederate states, he refused to take the necessary official oath, and vacated the office, retiring to his home in Huntsville, where he peacefully died on the 26th of July, 1863.

OGDEN, Matthias, revolutionary soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1755. He took an early and decided part in the revolutionary war, joining the army at Cambridge, and accom-

panying Benedict Arnold in his celebrated march through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec, where he was severely wounded during an attack. He was afterward appointed to the command of a regiment, retaining the command until the close of the war. Congress commissioned him a brigadier-general for bravery in the field. He originated and commanded the unsuccessful attempt to capture Prince William Henry, afterward William IV., in March, 1781. Congress granted him leave of absence to make a visit to Europe in 1783, and while in Europe he received from Louis XVI. the honor of *Le Droit du Tabouret*. He was a member of the legislative council in 1785, and in 1789 a presidential elector. He was not only distinguished as a soldier, but for philanthropy and liberality. He died in Elizabethtown, N. J., March 31, 1791.

ANDERSON, James Buchanan, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1858. His mother died while he was an infant, and his father, who had emigrated to Mississippi to become a cotton planter, followed her to the grave about four years later. Being left an orphan at such an early age, the lad was placed in the care of a worthy guardian who had him educated at private schools and subsequently at the Somerville institute of Mississippi, where he was graduated in 1876 at the age of eighteen. Soon afterward he went to New Orleans and engaged in mercantile pursuits. During a visit made to relatives in Alabama, he joined the Methodist church, and traveled through Alabama as a preacher. In the autumn of 1888 he was transferred to the Florida conference and sent to Jacksonville to fill the place made vacant by the death of Rev. John R. Sharpe, who had died of yellow fever while bravely attending to his duties in that stricken city. Mr. Anderson remained in Jacksonville four years, and during that time performed the remarkable achievement of having one of the finest churches in the South erected at a cost of \$40,000. At the expiration of his term of four years in Jacksonville, he was transferred to Tampa, where he was put in charge of one of the finest religious edifices in South Florida. His fame as a pulpit orator is second to none in the state, his style being chaste, varied, apt in illustration and comprehensive, yet terse and logical. He also ranks high as an author, his writings having appeared in the "North American Review," "Quarterly Review," "Homiletic Review," and several other secular and religious publications. He has filled every position in his church except that of bishop, and has been a prominent member of its councils since he began his career as a minister. He was a delegate to the ecumenical council of Methodism held in Washington in 1891, and is a member of the international peace congress. He is past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Alabama, a mason, a knight templar and Scottish rite mason. His extensive studies and numerous duties have not prevented him from being a firm advocate of that muscular Christianity of which Canon Kingsley was the type, for he is very fond of shooting, fishing, natural history, and those refined out-door pursuits which strengthen mind and body and produce good health. He is a worker rather than a dreamer, and has a keen appreciation of the ideal and the beautiful. He is over six feet in height, lithe in form; of a sanguine temperament, with strongly marked features, prominent nose, and blue-grey eyes. His church in Tampa has greatly increased its membership under



his ministrations, and his sermons are largely attended by members of other congregations. Mr. Anderson was married in 1881 to Ida Moore, a daughter of Dr. M. G. Moore, a prominent physician in Alabama; two sons and two daughters have been born of this union.

CAMERON, Alexander, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 9, 1849. He is the son of George S. Cameron, a well-known banker and financier in South Carolina. Mr. Cameron was educated at Clark and Fauning's school in Washington Park, New York city, and the Brooklyn collegiate and polytechnic institute, from which latter he was graduated in 1864. He then took a post-graduate course of three months at the same institute in the fall of 1864. In January, 1865, Mr. Cameron went into business until the autumn of that year, when he entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in June, 1869. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1870, but abandoned the practice of his profession for engineering, and in the winter of 1871 was stationed at Fort

Plain in the Mohawk valley, with corps number 8, on what was then known as New York & Chicago railroad, now New York, West Shore & Chicago railroad. During this period he was a preliminary surveyor of the route between Fort Plain and Little Falls, running a level and remaining with the corps until it disbanded in the spring of 1872. Mr. Cameron then returned to his original profession, entering the law office of Barney, Butler & Parsons (now Butler, Stillman & Hubbard) in the spring of 1872, and was managing clerk for them until January, 1876, when he formed a partnership with James H. Gilbert, a classmate at Yale, and the elder son of ex-Judge Gilbert, under the firm name of Gilbert & Cameron. This firm lasted until about January, 1885, when it was dissolved, since which time Mr. Cameron has had no partner. Mr. Cameron was one of the incorporators of the New York and Jersey telephone company, a director therein, its general counsel, and president of the Automatic fire alarm company of Long Island. On Sept. 28, 1876, he was married to Florence Burt of Brooklyn, a daughter of Charles Burt, the distinguished engraver, and has two children. Mr. Cameron is a life member of the Excelsior club, and a member of the Hamilton, Crescent, and Brooklyn riding and driving clubs, also of the Yale alumni association of New York and Long Island, and the University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York city.

RILEY, Bennett, soldier, and second territorial governor of California, was born in Alexandria, Va., Nov. 27, 1787. He received an ordinary English education, and after engaging for a time in clerical pursuits in Maryland was on Jan. 1, 1813, appointed by President Madison an ensign of rifles in the regular army. He was promoted to be lieutenant on March 12, 1813, and served with great gallantry during the war of 1812. He was raised to the rank of captain on Aug. 6, 1818. He was engaged in the operations against the Arickaree Indians in 1823; was promoted to be major on Sept. 26, 1837, and lieutenant-colonel on Dec. 1, 1839, and was brevetted colonel, for his services against the Seminoles in Florida, on June 2, 1840. During the Mexican war in 1846-47 he commanded the 2d infantry under Gen. Winfield Scott and later the 2d brigade of

Gen. D. E. Twiggs's division in the operations against the City of Mexico. He participated with conspicuous bravery in all of the most important battles of the war and was repeatedly commended by Gen. Scott. He was brevetted brigadier-general Apr. 18, 1847, and major-general Aug. 20, 1847. In 1848 he was assigned to the command of the department of the Pacific and served as military governor of California, until the organization of the state government, which he hastened by all the means in his power. On Jan. 31, 1850, he was promoted to be colonel and commanded the 1st infantry until his death. Gen. Riley was a splendid soldier, and his firmness and discretion proved of the greatest value in the most turbulent period of the history of California. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., June 9, 1853.

LINDSLEY, John Berrien, physician, educator, historian, was born at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 24, 1822, being descended from the Lindsleys, who were early settlers of Morristown, N. J., and from the Lawrences, who settled at Hell Gate, L. I., in 1660. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1839; University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. in 1843. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856. He was one of the founders of the American association for the advancement of science, 1848; professor of chemistry and dean of the faculty, medical department of the University of Nashville, in 1850, of which he was the projector. From 1855-70 he was chancellor of that university, preserving it unharmed during the great war; and also, in 1867, bringing out the plan for embracing within it the Peabody normal college, now in operation. For twelve years, 1875-87, he was secretary of the state board of education, and was also active in creating the public schools of Nashville from 1855-61. In sanitary work, from 1876-80, he was health officer of Nashville; from 1884 to 1893 secretary of the Tennessee state board of health, and from 1879 treasurer of the American public health association, fellow of the Royal historical society of London, and of the American historical society, and of other associations. He is the author of many pamphlets—those on prison reform and African colonization having been widely circulated. He contributed to the "Theological Medium" a series of articles on Cumberland Presbyterian history. In 1886 he edited and published an 8vo volume, illustrated by steel portraits, entitled "The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate." He was the professor of medical chemistry and state medicine in the University of Tennessee, 1889.

EUSTACE, John Skey, revolutionary soldier, was born in Flushing, L. I., Aug. 10, 1760. He entered the service at an early period of the war; served as aide-de-camp, first to Gen. Lee, and afterward to Gen. Greenc. At the close of the contest he retired to Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar; and was honored with the appointment of adjutant-general by the government of Georgia. In 1794 he went to France, where he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and at a subsequent date to the rank of major-general. In 1797 he commanded a division of the French army in Flanders. In 1800 he returned to the United States, and resided in Orange county, N. Y., thereafter, devoting himself wholly to literary pursuits. He died at Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1805.



Alex. Cameron



John Berrien Lindsley

SHERIDAN, Philip Henry, soldier, was born at Somerset, O., March 6, 1831. His father was a contractor for the building of roads, and was often away from home. Sheridan lived with his mother, and at the village school learned the rudimentary English branches. The ambition to be a soldier had already evinced itself, but as soon as he could do so he entered a country store at a salary of \$24 per year; thence he went to another store, where his pay was \$60 per annum, and, finally secured a situation where he earned \$120 for twelve months' labor as book-keeper and general manager. It is said that up to the time he was sixteen years old he had never been ten miles away from the place of his birth. At this period he applied to the member of congress from his district for an appointment as cadet at the United States military academy. The answer was the enclosure of his warrant as such cadet, and the direction that he report at the academy June 1, 1848. Passing the preliminary examinations without

trouble, he was aided by Cadet H. W. Sloeum of New York, who was his room-mate, in studies of which he knew nothing upon his entry into the institution. "The two boys were very much in earnest," says Gen. Adam Badeau, "and after taps, when the lights were put out and every cadet was expected to be in bed, Sloeum and Sheridan were in the habit of hanging a blanket over the window, and then lighting their lamp and pursuing their studies." In 1852, his graduating year, Sheridan was suspended from the academy for his action in some trouble with another cadet, but he afterward joined the class of 1853, and was graduated with that, rating the thirty-fourth in a class of fifty-two. He was assigned to the 1st U. S. infantry, but was soon afterward transferred to the 4th. In 1856 he was stationed in Washington territory, defending the cascades of the Columbia river against Indians. The enemy were posted on an island, and troops were landed under heavy fire. Sheridan took a little force down the stream, unperceived by the savages, crossed the river, and got into their rear, and so made the success of his manoeuvre practicable. The circumstances are worth naming, because this kind of action was exactly what he repeated on a larger scale in some of the most important battles of the civil war. In May, 1861, he became a captain, and in December was appointed chief quartermaster and commissary in southwest Missouri, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Curtis. But his attempts to abolish the appropriation of public property to private uses aroused opposition to him from officers of high rank, which resulted in the rescinding of his instructions to his subordinates, by his superior: he asked to be relieved, and was assigned to another field. He was quartermaster at Gen. Halleck's headquarters in April, 1862, but in response to an application from the governor of Michigan, who wanted an educated soldier to command the 2d Michigan cavalry, Sheridan was made its colonel, and so received his first command. In the advance on Corinth he participated in several engagements. On June 2, 1862, he was placed in command of the 2d cavalry brigade of the army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Booneville, July 1st, where he was attacked by a force of the Confederates at least 4,500 strong, he converted his defence into an offensive movement, by detaching a part of his force to take his foe in the

rear and flank, and the surprised enemy, utterly routed, fled from the field. For this he received his star, and commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, dating July 1st; and Oct. 1st he found himself in command of the 11th division of the army, and on the 8th of that month he took part in the sanguinary battle of Perryville, holding the key-point of the position, and defending it successfully against several attacks of the enemy. In the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river (Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 3, 1863), Sheridan sustained four separate attacks, and four times repulsed the enemy. When compelled to fall back from his original position by the exhaustion of his ammunition, he again engaged the advancing enemy, and fairly routed his forces. On recommendation of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, the U. S. commander in that engagement, he was now made major-general of volunteers, dating from the first day of the battle of Stone river. He remained with the army of the Cumberland in its march toward the Chickamauga Creek. In the battle of that name, Sept. 19-20, 1863, he did his best to beat back the furious storm which so nearly destroyed the Federal army, and never displayed more stubborn courage or military skill in a subordinate sphere than on that eventful day. The battle of Chattanooga or Missionary Ridge was fought two months later. And it was Sheridan who, with his division, carried the Ridge under a hot enfilading fire from thirty pieces of Confederate artillery, and a tempest of musketry from well-filled rifle-pits on its summit; worked his way up to the front till he reached the highest crest, and then went thundering down the Ridge until within 500 yards of the headquarters of the Confederate commanding general, Bragg. The enemy was driven from his artillery, and guns and supports were captured together. Whole regiments threw down their arms; others fled headlong, the national soldiers not waiting to reload their pieces, but driving their enemies with stones. Sheridan forthwith saw to it, moreover, that the results of this victory were secured. In this exploit 123 officers and 1,179 men bathed Missionary Ridge with their blood. It was here that "Phil" Sheridan first attracted the marked attention of Gen. U. S. Grant. Competent authority declares that in this battle he really did as much as in any other to earn what finally came to him, the generalship of the U. S. army. It was but two or three months from this that Grant was made general-in-chief, and went East to take command there, in person. "I want," he said to President Lincoln and the secretary of war, "an active, energetic man, full of life and spirit and power." Halleck, who was present, inquired, "How would Sheridan do?" "The very man I want!" said Grant, and telegraphed for him at once. Sheridan came, somewhat unwillingly, but soon found himself in a sphere of highest usefulness and glory. He took command of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, Apr. 4, 1864, and at once set about making it a fighting force, rather than a defensive picket-line for the infantry and artillery. In the succeeding events of the summer he pioneered the course of the main army, seized important points, raided upon the enemy's communications, and at one time threatened Richmond itself. In the execution of his plan he moved his three divisions on a single road, making a column thirteen miles long. "I preferred this," he said, "to the combinations arising from separate roads, combinations rarely working as expected, and generally failing, unless subordinate



Phil. H. Sheridan



officers are prompt and fully understand the situation." In his near approach to Richmond a reconnoitering party actually dashed over the outer works of the town. Sheridan rejoined the U. S. army at Chesterfield, Va., sixteen days after he had left it. In June, 1864, he was sent to cut the Virginia Central railroad, and unite with



Gen. Hunter, then marching up the Valley of Virginia, and it was expected that his movement would draw off the Confederate cavalry and leave the James river free to the unimpeded passage of Gen. Grant's army. It did so, Sheridan having on his route, however, to fight a smart battle at Trevillian's Station, as he also did at Darbytown, Va., in the month of July. Here his cavalry repulsed a superior force of infantry, a circumstance pronounced most unusual in recent war. From May to August he had lost between 5,000 and 6,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing, but he had captured more than 2,000 prisoners. His cavalry had indeed fought the enemy's cavalry, as he had proposed that they should do. He had

always been the attacking party, and had achieved almost constant success. These things pointed to him in the eyes of the great commander-in-chief, who now wanted a general for one of his independent and most important armies. And so Sheridan came to the leadership of the army of the Shenandoah, by direct appointment from Gen. Grant, after personally visiting Sheridan, and without consulting the government at Washington. In the judgment of Gen. Grant the exigency calling for this action was simply gravity itself. The advance of the Confederate Early down the Virginia valley had, of course, given rise to the greatest alarm at Washington. And the possession of the valley by the Confederates kept open a constant base of supplies for the army of Gen. Lee. Sheridan was ordered to protect the national capital, to drive Early back—then to hold and strip the valley so that it should not again serve as the feeder of supplies to the Confederates. In accordance with Gen. Grant's instructions he delayed forward movement, and moved cautiously about at the entrance to the valley, for nearly six weeks; this he did in order to await the time, soon likely to come, when Lee should withdraw a part of his forces from his front, and he should himself receive whatever reinforcements Gen. Grant should be able to afford him. Finally, Grant visited Sheridan a second time, going to him direct from his own army on the James, with out conference with the Washington authorities. He found that Sheridan was prepared to move, and that he had a plan for his movement. His visitor also had a plan for Sheridan, and it was in his pocket, but "Little Phil" was so ready to advance, so confident of success, and his plan so matured, that he gave him no orders whatever, save the authorization to go forward when he thought best to do so. The opportunity came for this when, on Sept. 17th, his adversary divided his command, and sent two of his divisions to Martinsburg, Va., twenty two miles away. Sheridan attacked him on the 19th, and after a severe struggle scattered the enemy in all directions, sending them "whirling through

Winchester," Va., with a loss of 4,500 men, 2,200 of whom were prisoners. This result led Gen. Grant to say: "I have never since deemed it necessary to visit Gen. Sheridan before giving him orders." On Sept. 22d, Sheridan, who had pursued Early, struck him again in flank and rear, at Fisher's Hill, where the Virginia valley is but three miles wide, and sixteen guns, with 1,100 prisoners fell into his hands. The flight of the Confederates continued during the night, and on the following day. "Keep on," said Grant, "and your good work will cause the fall of Richmond." These two victories made the northern people, who had largely become disheartened, enthusiastic, but caused corresponding depression at Richmond, a mob in that city painting in derision upon the fresh artillery ordered to Early's support—"Gen. Sheridan, care Gen. Early." For the few days that followed, the Federal commander destroyed crops and mills throughout the valley, and when he had finished this work, he said, "The valley of Virginia can now be held with a small force," and recommended that his command be reduced and his troops distributed elsewhere. It was soon made clear to him, however, that Gen. Lee meant to recover what he had lost; for he now sent 10,000 men to Early, with another commander for his cavalry, and when Sheridan fell back Early advanced. At Jones brook, the former delayed one day, however, as he curtly said, to "settle this new cavalry general." The fight came off at once, with this issue: "The enemy, after being charged by our cavalry, were broken, and ran; they were followed by our men on the jump twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson, and across the North fork of the Shenandoah. Early lost eleven guns with caissons, battery forges, headquarter's wagons, and everything else that was carried on wheels." But Sheridan had so thoroughly devastated the valley that it gave him no supplies, and he was fifty miles from a base. He therefore fell back once more, this time to Cedar Creek, which soon became historic. It was on Oct. 15th that he was summoned to Washington by the



government for a consultation, and departed. As he was absent, his wily foe, on Oct. 19, 1864, surprised the national forces in their camp, very early in the morning, and drove back large portions of them for six or seven miles in great disorder, capturing eighteen guns, and about 1,000 prisoners. A large part of the infantry did not even preserve a company organization. Sheridan had left Washington on the 18th, and had slept at Winchester, twenty miles away from Cedar Creek. Gen. Adam Badeau has described what followed with graphic force: "At 9 o'clock that morning Sheridan rode

out of Winchester, all unconscious of the danger to his army. Soon, however, the sound of heavy battle was unmistakable, and half a mile from the town the fugitives came in sight with appalling rapidity. He at once ordered the trains halted and packed, and stretched a brigade of his troops at Winchester, across the country, to stop the stragglers. Then, with an escort of twenty men, he pushed to the front. The effect of his presence was electrical. He rode in hot haste, swinging his hat, and shouting, as he passed, "Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" And hundreds of the men turned at once, and followed him with cheers. After reaching the army he gave some hurried directions, and



returned to collect the fugitives. He was in major-general's uniform, mounted on a magnificent horse, man and beast covered with dust and foam; and as he rose in his stirrups, waving his hat and his sword by turns, he cried again and again: "If I had been here this never would have happened."

We are going back. Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" The soldiers recognized their general, and took up the cry: "Face the other way!" It passed along from one to another, rising and falling like a wave of the sea, and the men returned in crowds, falling into ranks as they came. They followed him to the front, and many who had fled, panting and panic-stricken, in the morning, under Sheridan's lead had covered themselves with the glory of heroes long before night. Such a reinforcement may one man be to an army." With a few dispositions by the commander everything was changed; the battle that ensued was lost to Early's force, the captured guns were all retaken and twenty-four pieces of artillery besides, Gen. Early delivering them as per consignment from the Richmond mob; 1,600 prisoners were brought in, and the Confederate general reported 1,800 killed and wounded; 2,000 men made their way across the mountains, and for miles the line of retreat was strewn with the debris of a beaten army. The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley had ended, Lee withdrew his troops, and the enemy made no subsequent attempts to invade the North. Sheridan was at once made a major-general in the U. S. regular army, in President Lincoln's words: "For the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and gallantry of your troops, displayed by you on Oct. 19th, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, your routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days." "It stamps Sheridan," said Gen. Grant, "what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of generals." And everything here narrated of the Shenandoah campaign had come to pass in the eleven weeks since Sheridan took command in the valley. During the winter of 1864-65 Sheridan remained near Winchester, Va., but as soon as roads and rains permitted, Gen. Grant, under whose direct command he was henceforth to fight, ordered him to push up the Virginia valley (to the southward), this time not to return. (For a record of his part in the memorable campaign by which the civil war was closed, see article on Grant, U. S., *ante*). After the war

Gen. Sheridan had charge of the department of the Gulf (July, 1866-March, 1867). Then he was commander of the department of Missouri (September, 1867-March, 1868). His conduct of a winter campaign against Indians comes next in his record, and afterward his command of the military division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. He was made U. S. lieutenant-general in 1869, when Gen. Grant was elected president. In 1870 he visited Europe, and saw the battle of Gravelotte in the Franco-Prussian war. The western and southwestern military divisions of the United States were under his command in 1878, and when Gen. Sherman was retired in 1883, Sheridan became general-in-chief of the regular army, being the nineteenth officer who had attained that rank. In private life he is declared to have been worthy of admiration and esteem. In 1879 he married Miss Rucker, daughter of Gen. H. Rucker of the U. S. army. He died at Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888.

MEADE, George Gordon, soldier, was born in Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815. He was the son of Richard Worsam Meade, a merchant of Philadelphia, who established himself in Cadiz, where he conducted a mercantile and shipping business, while, during the period between 1805 and 1816, he was United States naval agent at that port. George Gordon was born in the last year of his father's incumbency of this office, and soon after, the latter, who had become involved in litigation growing out of occurrences in the peninsular war, was imprisoned in Cadiz for two years and with difficulty was able to obtain his release through the influence of the United States minister. In the meantime, however, his family had been sent back to Philadelphia. Out of this Spanish matter there grew a very remarkable claim on the part of Mr. Meade, amounting to nearly half a million dollars and in the prosecution of which the most celebrated lawyers of the country were engaged, including Webster, Clay and Choate. Twice a bill enforcing the claim passed the senate and once it passed the house of representatives, but not going through both houses at the same session, it failed to become a law. Notwithstanding that Mr. Meade was sustained by a treaty, by documentary proofs, by a special affirmation of the Spanish cortes and by the royal sign manual, neither he nor his heirs were ever able to obtain the payment of this claim. As young Meade grew up he attended school at first in Philadelphia and subsequently, curiously enough, as a pupil in a school in Washington, D. C., which was conducted by Salmon P. Chase, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of the United States and who was secretary of the treasury when Meade was general-in-chief of the army of the Potomac. From this school he went to an institution at Mount Hope, near Baltimore, Md., and from there he proceeded to the West Point military academy, where in 1835 he was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 3d artillery and ordered to Florida, and there he served in the war of the United States government against the Seminole Indians. While in Florida his health failed, and he was obliged to leave that part of the country in order to save his life. He was detailed to conduct a party of Seminoles to a reservation in Arkansas, afterward being ordered to the Watertown arsenal, Mass., and was on ord-



Gen. G. Meade

nance duty there until Oct. 26, 1836, when he resigned from the army. Being offered the position of assistant civil engineer to aid in the construction of a railroad at Pensacola, Fla., Mr. Meade accepted it and remained there until the following April, when he was appointed by the war department to superintend a survey of the mouth of the Sabine river, Tex., and also to assist in the survey of the delta of the Mississippi, both of which duties he performed, being thus occupied until February, 1839. In 1840 Mr. Meade was employed in the astronomical branch of the expedition which was surveying the boundary line between the United States and Texas, and in the same year was assistant civil engineer in the survey of the northwestern boundary between the United States and British America. On Dec. 31, 1840, Mr. Meade married Margaretta, daughter of John Sergeant. He continued the survey of the northwestern boundary until the end of 1843, being appointed sec-



ond lieutenant of topographical engineers May 19, 1842. From 1844 until the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was engaged in surveying in Delaware Bay. In September, 1845, he joined the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi, Tex., and during 1846, was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was one of the force that occupied Matamoros. For brilliant conduct in the assault on Independence Hill at Monterey, Meade was brevetted first lieutenant. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, where he served as one of the aides of Gen. Robert Patterson of Pennsylvania. After the close of the war Lieut. Meade was engaged in the construction of lighthouses, from 1847 to 1856, except for a brief period when he was again fighting the Seminoles. He was commissioned first lieutenant of topographical engineers in 1851 and was made captain in 1856. At the time of the outbreak of the civil war, Capt. Meade was engaged in the northern lake surveys, and on Aug. 31, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 2d brigade Pennsylvania reserves. In the following year he was appointed major of topographical engineers. Gen. Meade was in command of a brigade in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills and Newmarket Cross Roads, and at the latter engagement received a severe wound which necessitated his being taken to his home in Philadelphia. Here, after treatment, he gradually recovered, when he rejoined the army and was present at the second battle of Bull Run, 29th and 30th of August, 1862. When Lee invaded Maryland, Gen. Meade commanded the Pennsylvania reserves, and was at the battle of South Mountain. At Antietam, McClellan placed him in command of the 1st corps when Gen. Joseph Hooker was wounded, a special compliment to his admirable service in that engagement. In the autumn of 1862, at Fredericksburg, Meade's division succeeded in breaking through

"Stonewall" Jackson's line, and here Meade had two horses shot under him. Finding his command in face of the enemy's reserves, and not being supported, he was obliged to fall back. His commission as major-general was dated Nov. 29, 1862, and on Dec. 25th he was given command of the 5th army corps, which command he held at the battle of Chancellorsville. Gen. Meade had loomed up so rapidly among the Federal leaders that his promotion was more than usually rapid, as the administration discovered his peculiar ability to lead large bodies of men, and his natural gift for understanding strategy and army tactics. In June, 1863, the army of the Potomac was encamped about Fredericksburg, Md., while Lee had marched up the Cumberland valley. Hooker was in command, and on the 23d Gen. Meade was ordered to relieve him, a surprise to him as it was to the country. Meade at once took the offensive, and though but little aware of the strength either of the enemy or of his own forces, he began to follow Lee on parallel lines, guarding the mountain passes as he moved on, in order to protect Baltimore, and by forced marches on the opposite side of South Mountain from Lee, gradually approached what was to be the field of Gettysburg. Lee concentrated his army on the east of South Mountain, while Meade moved along Pike creek, throwing out his left wing in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, and as the two armies approached each other on the morning of July 1st, the advance-guard of the Confederate column had a slight collision with national cavalry. Gen. Reynolds was in command, and he at once supported his cavalry with infantry, but these found the Confederates in great force and were obliged to fall back on the town, and Reynolds fell, mortally wounded. As soon as Meade heard of the loss of this great general, he ordered Gen. Hancock to take command at Gettysburg. The latter made the best disposition possible of the two army corps which had already been driven back by the Confed-



erates, and being instructed by Meade to appoint the place for the battle which should seem in his judgment best disposed for the Federal forces, he sent a messenger to Meade, recommending the selection of Gettysburg as a defensive position and that the Federal army should be concentrated there. Meade agreeing to this, Hancock occupied Cemetery Ridge during the night, Lee being posted further west on Seminary Ridge. On the afternoon of July 2d, Meade arrived at the front and the Confederates opened the fight by attacking the Federal left and left centre, where they soon routed the 3d corps; strong reinforcements coming up, the Federal troops seized Little Round Top, a most important position. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Ewell being entrenched on the right of the Federal line, Meade attacked him and succeeded in driving him out, whereupon a desperate artillery fire commenced on the part of the Confederates, with 145 guns, which were replied to by eighty Federal cannon on Cemetery Ridge. Just after this terrible artillery fire, Gen. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps made its celebrated attack on Meade's centre, his men marching up almost to the Federal lines under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery

poured in on all sides, which at length nearly annihilated the division. Meade now ordered an advance on the left of the line and drove back Hood's division, which ended the fight for the day, and in fact altogether. Both armies remained in position during the 4th, on which evening Lee retreated to the Potomac, where he threw up intrenchments. Meade followed, but so slowly that he did not come up with the Confederates until the 12th, when he would have attacked, but decided against it in deference to the conclusion of a council of war. During the night of the 13th the Confederate army crossed the river. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the most magnificent of modern times. A serious misfortune was the loss of Gen. John F. Reynolds in the beginning of the action; and another the fall of Gen. Hancock at the most critical moment, when he was desperately wounded, though he did not leave the field until victory was assured. In this terrific conflict, for three days the largest armies handled in modern warfare maintained a fierce and persistent struggle. More than 200 pieces of artillery at intervals of this dreadful drama woke the echoes of the surrounding hills. The Confederate force engaged at Gettysburg was about 69,000 men, while the effective strength of the army of the Potomac is said to have been between 82,000 and 84,000 men, a superiority however, which was greatly neutralized by the fatigue of long marches. On the Federal side, 23,210 were killed, wounded, or missing; no accurate account of the Confederate loss was ever obtained, but it was estimated at 36,000, of which number nearly 14,000 were taken prisoners. Both Meade and Hancock were the recipients of universal praise and admiration on the part of their



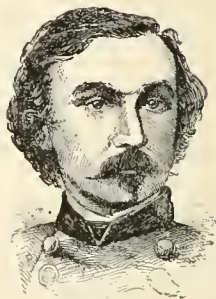
countrymen for the magnificent handling of the army of the Potomac in this conflict. As a reward for his extraordinary success, vital at this period of the war, Gen. Meade was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army, his commission dating July 3, 1863. During the next six months, the army of the Potomac was kept comparatively inactive until the series of actions which began with Bristoe's Station and ended at Mine Run in December, 1863. Gen. Meade's experience during the two years in which he held the command of the army of the Potomac was the reverse of that of most of the other officers who filled the same position. He met with no defeat, while his successes, culminating in the splendid victory at Gettysburg, were highly creditable to his courage and generalship. Meade was in every campaign of the army of the Potomac from the time of its formation, and in every one of its battles, except two. On Aug. 8, 1864, he was promoted to be major-general in the United States army, and as a special honor was given the command of the grand review which took place in Washington after the close of the war. His next service was the command of the military division of the Atlantic until August, 1866, when he was placed in command of the department of the East. Between January, 1868, and the time of his death, he commanded the military district embracing Georgia and Alabama, then the department of the South, which included the

same states, with South Carolina and Florida added, and at last, again, the military division of the Atlantic. Gen. Meade was a member of the American philosophical society, of the Pennsylvania historical society, of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and held the degree of LL. D from Harvard. He was also one of the commissioners of Fairmount park, where was dedicated Oct. 18, 1887, an equestrian statue of him, designed by Milne Calden. Gen. Meade died in Philadelphia Nov. 6, 1872, the immediate cause of his death being pneumonia, complicated by a condition resulting from the bad wound which he had received at the battle of Newmarket Cross Roads.

WARREN, Gouverneur Kemble, soldier, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y., Jan 8, 1830. Entering the U. S. military academy in 1846, he was graduated in 1850, was assigned to the topographical engineers, and was employed in surveys on the lower Mississippi in 1850-54; and in 1855-59 in the West, as chief topographical engineer on Gen. William S. Harney's staff, and in the preparation of railroad maps in Dakota and Nebraska. He was the first explorer of the Black Hills. His account of previous "Explorations in the Dakota Country" appeared in two volumes, 1855-56, and that of his own work in reports published in 1858 and later.

In 1859 he became assistant professor of mathematics at West Point; in May, 1861, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New York volunteers (Zouaves), and in August its colonel. At Big Bethel, June 10th, he remained on the field to bring off the body of Lieut. Greble. After serving before Yorktown, he received command of a brigade in Sykes's division of Porter's corps, on the right of the army of the Potomac. In that campaign he took part in various battles, was slightly wounded at Gaines's Mills, lost half his regiment at Antietam, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 26, 1862. He was engaged under Pope at Manassas, and under Burnside at Fredericksburg. Feb. 2, 1863, he was placed on Hooker's staff as chief of topographical engineers, and June 8th was appointed chief engineer of the army of the Potomac. At Gettysburg, July 2d, he occupied and defended Little Round Top, the key to the Union position. In August he was

commissioned major-general, dating from Chancellorsville, May 3d. Oct. 14th he repulsed A. P. Hill at Bristoe's Station, and was praised by Meade for "skill and promptitude." At Mine Run, Nov. 30th, he used his discretion in not carrying out a movement ordered by Meade, and was approved for so doing. From the reorganization of the army in March, 1864, he had command of the 5th corps, and led it in the bloody actions of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc. He had the confidence and affection of his men, and his courage and ability were beyond cavil; but Sheridan, who disliked his habit of thinking for himself, obtained from Grant authority to remove him on occasion, and exercised it (alleging delay or failure to co-operate) at Five Forks, Apr. 1, 1865, at the moment of victory won by a charge



which Warren led. He was sent to Grant, who placed him in command at Petersburg. He gave up his volunteer commission May 27th, having been made captain in the regular army in September, 1861, and major in June, 1864, and having received in succession all the brevets up to major-general, but he never forgot the disgrace of his displacement. A painful controversy ensued: he defended his conduct in a pamphlet printed in 1866, and asked for a court of inquiry, which in 1879 acquitted him of most of Sheridan's charges. It seems plain that he was the victim of prejudice, and received unjust treatment (see the "Century Magazine" for November, 1889, pp. 143-44). A soldier to the core, he never left the army, conducted various surveys, and reached the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1879. He was a member of the A. A. A. S. from 1858, of the National academy of sciences from 1876, and of other learned bodies. He died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, 1882. Six years later his statue was unveiled on the scene of his exploit near Gettysburg.

TERRY, Alfred Howe, soldier, was born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1827. After a partial course at the Yale law school, he began the practice of law in 1849, and served from 1854 to 1860 as clerk of the superior and supreme courts of his state. When the civil war broke out, he took the field at once with the 2d regiment of Connecticut militia, of which he had been in command for seven years. On the expiration of the three months for which his regiment had been called out by President Lincoln, he organized the 7th regiment of Connecticut volunteers and led them to the front as colonel. He

assisted in Gen. Thomas W. Sherman's expedition against Port Royal in 1862, and was soon after made brigadier-general of volunteers in reward for his services at Fort Pulaski. From 1862 to 1864 he took part in the operations against Charleston, Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Gregg, and on James Island and Stone river; and as an officer in the army of the James, was engaged at Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Fussel's Mills, Petersburg, Newmarket Heights, Newmarket Road, and Williamsburg Road. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 20, 1864. Jan. 15,

1865, he performed one of the most brilliant exploits of the whole war, namely, the capture by assault of Fort Fisher after the failure of the first attempt under Gen. Butler. He took 2,000 prisoners, 165 heavy guns, and a large quantity of small arms. This victory secured him a national reputation, and he was further rewarded with a brigadiership in the regular army, a major-generalship of volunteers, and a vote of thanks from congress: "To Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers." He afterward assisted in the capture of Wilmington, and for his services there was brevetted a major-general in the regular army. Since the war he has commanded the departments of Virginia, Dakota (when he fought the

Sioux Indians), and the South. March 3, 1886, he was promoted major-general in the regular army to succeed Maj.-Gen. Hancock. He retired from the army in April, 1888, being at that time in command of the division of the Missouri. He died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1890.

MEIGS, Montgomery Cunningham, soldier, was born at Augusta, Ga., May 13, 1816, the son of Charles Delucena Meigs and Mary Montgomery. His father was a lineal descendant of Vincent Meigs, who emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut in 1634. His mother's ancestors settled at Eglinton, N. J., 1702. Montgomery C. Meigs was educated at the Franklyn institute and at the University of Pennsylvania until he attained the age of sixteen. He then entered the West Point military academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1836, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st artillery. The following year he was made a lieutenant in the engineer corps, and promoted a first lieutenant in 1838, and made captain in 1853. While serving in the engineer corps he was employed on the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware river, and upon the Delaware break-

water, under command of Capt. Delafield. He assisted Capt. Robert E. Lee in the surveys of the harbor of St. Louis and the rapids of the Mississippi river at Des Moines and Rock Island, built Fort Wayne on the Detroit river, and had charge of the construction of Fort Montgomery at the outlet of Lake Champlain. He was superintending engineer of these and other constructions from 1831-49. He was employed in the engineer bureau of Washington, D. C., from 1849-50. He made the surveys and plans for the Potomac aqueduct at Washington, D. C. These plans having been adopted by congress in 1853, he constructed the work, including that triumph of engineering art, the Cabin John and the Rock Creek bridges. He was also in charge of the construction of the wings of the capitol and of its iron dome, and of the halls of the capitol. In 1860 he was ordered to Florida to take charge of the building of Fort Jefferson, but was recalled to Washington in February, 1861, and was present at the inauguration of President Lincoln. In April, 1861, he was ordered by the president to plan and organize an expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, Pensacola, which was then threatened by the Confederate troops. This expedition saved Fort Pickens and secured to the United States the important harbor of Pensacola. Capt. Meigs was commissioned colonel of the 11th infantry on May 14, 1861; quartermaster-general, U. S. army, May 15, 1861, with rank of brigadier-general, which he held until he was retired as over sixty-two years of age, on Feb. 6, 1882. As quartermaster-general he was present at the first battle of Bull Run and during the siege and the battle of Chattanooga. He visited the armies of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Grant during the operations on the Potomac, the James, and in front of Richmond, and for a time had personal charge of the base of supplies of the army of the Potomac. He was made a major-general on July 5, 1864, and shortly afterward visited Savannah, where he met Gen. W. T. Sherman, and refitted his army at Goldsborough and at Raleigh. His duties in charge of the vast business of equipping and supplying the large armies kept him principally confined



Alfred H. Terry



Montgomery C. Meigs

to the offices of the quartermaster's department at Washington. Subsequent to the civil war he remained at Washington, and in connection with his official duties, inspected the workings of departments under his supervision. He went abroad on account of ill health in 1867, and again in 1875 on special service to study the constitution and government of European armies. In 1876 he was a member of the commission for the reform and reorganization of the army. Gen. Meigs was also a member of the board to prepare plans and specifications for the war department building, and the National museum. He was regent of the Smithsonian institute, a member of the National academy of sciences, and various scientific societies. From 1861-82 he published annual reports of the quartermaster's department, as well as other government reports. After he was retired in 1882, he was selected as architect, and supervised the construction of the Pension bureau at Washington, congress having made an appropriation for this building with the proviso that it should be erected under the supervision of Gen. Meigs. He died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1892.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, O., Sept. 8, 1829. He was appointed to the West Point military academy in 1848, and was graduated four years later, standing thirty-eighth in a class of forty three members.

He was then assigned as brevet second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. infantry, and was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1856, and to a captaincy at the outbreak of the civil war. Up to that time he had served on frontier duty, principally on the Pacific coast, where, in 1857, he was wounded on the Pitt river expedition, which he commanded. Being appointed colonel of the 36th Ohio volunteers, he took part in the operations of 1861 in West Virginia, and subsequently in McClellan's Maryland campaign. In 1863 he was in command of a division of cavalry in Rosecrans's army of the Cumberland, being engaged at Chickamauga, and from the 1st to the 10th of October in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry, which he succeeded in driving across the Tennessee with great loss. Early in 1864 he was given command of the Kanawha district of West Virginia, where he won a victory at Cloyd Mountain; and then, in the same year, was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, where he commanded an organization known as the army of West Virginia, or the 8th corps. Finally, in March, 1865, he was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and participated in nearly all its cavalry operations up to the surrender at Appomattox. Gen. Crook's brevets in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services include that of major for the battle of Lewisburg in 1861; of lieutenant colonel for that of Antietam; of colonel for that of Farmington; of brigadier-general for his campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and of major-general for the battle of Fisher's Hill; and meanwhile he had risen to the full rank of major-general of volunteers in 1864. It is a remarkable record, and clearly indicates the indefatigable energy and brilliant bravery that marked his career from the outbreak of the civil war to the surrender at Appomattox. Soon after the civil war he was sent against the Indians of Idaho, and there his campaign was so active and successful that in 1872 he was ordered to Arizona to quell an outbreak of the most desperate, wily, and bloodthirsty tribe



George Crook

on this continent. The policy with regard to these Indians had been simply one of destruction. The support of troops in the Southwest was costing the government \$3,000,000 a year, but there was still a constant reign of terror among the scattered white inhabitants. Gen. Crook's first step was to offer to the

hostile Apaches the alternative of peace or war—the choice between an instant return to their reservations, or, as he expressed it, of being "wiped from the face of the earth." Relying upon the supposed impregnability of their defences in the Tonto basin, the hostile chiefs gave no heed to his summons, when he fell suddenly upon them in their stronghold, inflicting upon them an overwhelming defeat, and forcing them to an unconditional submission. He was next ordered to the Northwest, where, between 1875 and 1877, he conducted successful campaigns against the formidable Sioux and Cheyennes, defeating them in severe conflicts on the Powder and Tongue rivers, and following these up by a terrible blow at the battle of the Rosebud. After this, the desperate savages concentrated their forces, and fell, on June 26, 1876, in such overwhelming numbers on Gen. Custer (q. v.), on the Little Big Horn, as to completely annihilate his command. Then Gen. Crook pushed forward with such resistless energy that by the May following he had inflicted upon the Indians a severe defeat in Dakota, and completely reduced all the northwestern tribes to subjection, thus subduing, no doubt, the largest force of Indians ever opposed to our troops at any one time, avenging the Custer massacre, and effectually clearing the way for the railroad, and for incoming settlers. In 1882 he was ordered again to Arizona to meet another outbreak that was threatened by the Apaches. He found the hands of the tribe overrun by squatters—miners, Mormons and stock-raisers—who were betraying and plundering the Indians without mercy. He at once drove off the white marauders, defended the Apaches in their rights, re-established them in their holdings, and encouraged them in agriculture by a promise of the protection and support of the government. In the spring of 1883 the Chiricahua tribe began a series of bloody raids from their fastnesses in the Mexican Sierra Madre, when Gen. Crook, having struck their outgoing trail, adopted the bold and



bold and

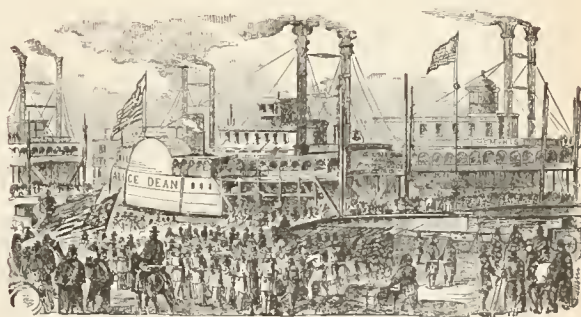
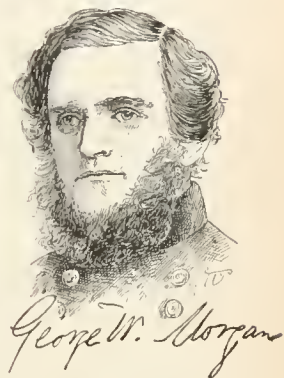


bold and

unprecedented plan of following it up backward into their mountain retreat, surrounding it, and capturing the Indians as they came in with their horses and plunder. It was an expedition of two months into the heart of almost inaccessible mountains, and with troops inferior in numbers to the enemy, and more than half of whom were the but recently hostile Apaches; but it was successfully accomplished, and its success demonstrates the truth of two favorite axioms of Gen. Crook—first, that in fighting Indians we must adopt Indian tactics; and, second, that if we are true to the savage, the savage will be true to us. The force with which Gen. Crook penetrated the Chiricahua stronghold consisted of but one company of U. S. troops, supported by 200 Apache scouts, and guided by a Chiricahua brave who was a deserter from the very band of whom the general was in pursuit. As they passed through the small Mexican towns on their way to the foot of the Sierra Madre, the inhabitants crowded around the bearded general, who, in cork helmet and suit of white duck, was mounted upon a little sorrel mule, to express their amazement that he should trust the terrible Apaches with guns in their hands, and, worse still, should venture with them into the mountains, when they outnumbered him two to one. But their forebodings were not realized. The Apache scouts were as ready as the whites to be led to battle, and were eager to assume the posts of danger; and the Chiricahua guide led the troops with unerring certainty over trackless mountains, along towering precipices, where only one man could go abreast, and by ways which, unaided, they never would have discovered, into the very heart of the Indian country. It was a march of incredible hardship, and over trails so rough that many of the sure stepping pack mules lost their footing on the shelving rocks, and were plunged hundreds of feet down into the frightful abysses below; but at last they reached the Indian stronghold. The camp was surrounded, but it contained only five braves and the women and children of the tribe. The remainder were away on raids against the whites. Only five prisoners were taken, but these were sent out with promises to the tribe that their lives should be spared if they came into camp and surrendered. The Indians knew that Gen. Crook's word could be trusted, and it was not many days before he was on his return march with 375 captives, and his 200 Apache allies, to the Arizona boundary. Viewed from any standpoint, the expedition was one of the most extraordinary ever undertaken against the Indians. There was scarcely a moment on Gen. Crook's return march through those well-nigh inaccessible mountains when his little company of troops might not have been annihilated by those 600 of the fiercest and wildest tribes of the Southwest, but he and his men were absolutely safe, for he had won the Indian's confidence and esteem by his unvarying course of honest, open banded, and straightforward dealing. This was the whole of his Indian policy. After conquering the Chiricahuas, Gen. Crook placed them upon arable land, provided them with farming implements, instructed them in their use, and encouraged them to work by supplying a market for their produce. Thus stimulated, even the Chiricahua warriors took to tilling the soil, and when the second outbreak occurred in 1885 less than one-fourth of the braves joined the revolt. On Apr. 6, 1888, Gen. Crook was promoted to the rank of major-general, and assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. He resided there at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on March 21, 1890.

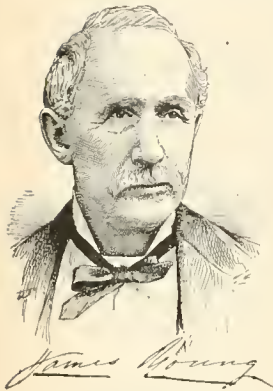
MORGAN, George Washington, soldier, was born in Washington county, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820. His grandfather was the Col. George N. Morgan

who gave Jefferson his first information regarding Aaron Burr's conspiracy. He entered college, but left before graduating, in 1836, to enlist with his brother, who was organizing a company to hasten to the relief of Texas, then struggling to gain independence. On his arrival he was appointed a lieutenant in the Texas army, and in a short time was promoted to the rank of captain, retiring in 1841 to enter the U. S. military academy. He left this institution, however, in 1843, and removed, for some reason, to Mount Vernon, O., where he engaged in the practice of law. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was asked to be come colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteers, and subsequently was appointed colonel of the 15th U. S. infantry. Under Gen. Scott, he took part in the engagements of Contreras and Churubusco. At both places he was severely wounded, and won marked distinction for his gallant conduct, for which he received the public thanks of the Ohio legislature and the brevet of brigadier-general. He then resumed his law practice until 1856, when he was sent to Marseilles as U. S. consul, which post he held for two years until appointed minister to Portugal in 1858. Gen. Morgan returned to the United States after a successful career in diplomacy in 1861; was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and commenced active duty under Gen. Don Carlos Buell. Assuming the command of the 7th division of the army of the Ohio in March, 1862, he assailed Cumberland Gap, Ky., then held by the Confederates, and dislodged them, after hard fighting, before the end of June. He was with Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, and later joined the 13th army corps, being in command at the capture of Fort Hindman, Ark. Failing health compelled him to resign in June, 1863. In 1865 Gen. Morgan was the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated. In 1866 he was elected a representative from Ohio to the fortieth congress, serving on the committee on foreign affairs. His



election was, however, contested by the republican candidate, Columbus Delano, who was seated in June, 1868, during the second session of that congress. Gen. Morgan was re-elected to the forty-first and forty-second congresses, serving on the committees on foreign affairs, military affairs, and reconstruction. His last appearance in politics was as delegate-at-large to the National democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876. Gen. Morgan, during the war, was opposed to interference with the state institutions of the South. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., July 26, 1893, the sole surviving general of the Mexican war.

YOUNG, James, capitalist, was born at Swatara Hill, near Middletown, Pa., July 25, 1820, descended on both sides from ancestors of means and prominence in pre-revolutionary times. His paternal grandfather appears in colonial records as "Peter Young, Gentleman," and resided during the revolutionary war near Sinking Springs, Berks county, Pa., and was an active patriot, whose services were recognized by the Continental authorities. He was commissioned, Dec. 14, 1776, second lieutenant in the 3d battalion of Berks county militia, and on May 17, 1777, by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, second lieutenant in a company of foot, forming part of the 4th battalion of Berks county militia, and May 10, 1780, lieutenant in the 6th battalion of Berks county militia. His maternal grandfather, David Eitla, came to America from Germany about 1756, settled at Middletown, and was one of three commissioners appointed by the king of England to raise the necessary funds for building St. Peter's Lutheran church, at Middletown. The son, James, received a common-school education, and helped his father in the task of hotel-keeping. He was a willing boy, shrewd and ambitious. The little money he earned he saved. With his first hundred dollars he purchased a horse and ran a hack between Hummelstown and Middletown. About



that time excitement ran high in state politics, and, being bantered, young James wagered his horse and all that he had on the result of the gubernatorial election. He won the wager, and established a line of two horses and a hack, which he diligently used. After acquiring a few hundred dollars he went to Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and applied for admission as a student. After two weeks he relinquished his studies and returned home. At the age of nineteen years he invested his savings in the purchase of a canal-boat, and employed a captain to run it; but the plan was not found to work well, and

before the season closed he took charge of the boat in person, following the business with success, and running for nearly a year between Hollidaysburg and Philadelphia. Upon quitting this enterprise he opened a lumber yard at Middletown, to which he added a coal yard. Soon after engaging in the lumber business, Gen. Simon Cameron, then a banker in Middletown, said to him on one occasion: "Notice you have quite an account in bank, and you seem to be a prosperous young man. If you want any aid at any time I will cheerfully extend it." Not long after this Gen. Cameron resumed the conversation, and said: "I infer that you do not want anything. If you will go to Mr. Nissley's sale and buy ten shares of stock I will make you a director in our bank." This Mr. Young did, was made a director, and remained so for more than thirty years. These incidents illustrate that, although just entering manhood, he had a wise head on young shoulders, and perceived opportunities of which he quickly availed himself. Several business opportunities were offered him in connection with the work of building railroads, extensively prosecuted at that time. During the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad he did a large business in furnishing supplies. For eight years (part of the time being the period of the civil war) he furnished all the ties and wood used by the Pennsylvania railroad company between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. He also fur-

nished all the wood and ties to the Northern central railway company for ten years, before and during the war. When the increased demands upon the facilities growing out of the exigencies of the civil war made a second track on the Pennsylvania road necessary, he took a contract for laying a portion of it, and was engaged during a large part of that struggle. Giving up his lumber and coal business, Mr. Young purchased, in 1859, a limestone quarry at Leaman place, Lancaster county, Pa., and from it supplied a large amount of stone for the bridges and abutments of the Pennsylvania railroad. This quarry was operated continuously for more than twenty-five years, and yielded a handsome revenue. It was finally sold by him in 1886. For many years Mr. Young has been a prudent investor in real estate, and thereby became the owner of much valuable property. In the disastrous panic of 1857 he was interested in the bank at Lebanon, and was a heavy loser. He resolved that if he ever got through without losing everything, he would thereafter be found, when panics came, the owner of real estate. He then purchased his first farm, against the advice of older heads. One day an incredulous friend observed that a new barn had been constructed, and expressed a desire to see it. On visiting the place he said, "Young, how much do you owe on this?" "Not one cent," was the reply. "Well," said the friend, "you have done well." Ever afterward he was one of the warmest admirers of Mr. Young's farming projects. As early as 1858 he purchased 200 acres of land situated near Middletown. To this tract he added, year after year, until his farming property exceeded 1,400 acres, exclusive of 400 acres of pasture land, his main farming tracts comprising land formerly occupied by thirteen farms, which had all been highly cultivated. Mr. Young has given much attention to the breeding of fine cattle. His herd of Jerseys is reputed one of the finest. He is a heavy stockholder in the American tube and iron company, of which he is also president. It was through his efforts that the works of the corporation were re-established at Middletown. During his active career he has been a director of the Lochiel rolling-mill company for more than thirty years; a director of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad company; a director of the Farmers' bank of Middletown, and a director of the First national bank of Lebanon. He was one of the incorporators, and is a director in, the First national bank of Steelton; also of the Merchants' national bank of Harrisburg; a director of the Harrisburg rolling-mill company of Lochiel, and president of the Cameron furnace company; a stockholder in the Pennsylvania steel works; a director of the Lancaster city electric railway, and the Harrisburg, Steelton and Middletown electric railroad. In financial circles Mr. Young is regarded as a man of sound judgment and the strictest probity. Quick to perceive the merits of an enterprise, whatever its character, he has lent valuable assistance by advice and money, which has proved of incalculable advantage in the development of the wealth of his state. While carefully guarding his large interests, he is a man of generous heart and marked public spirit, freely aiding the deserving, and never withholding liberal support from prominent enterprises in the hands of capable men. He is a member of the state board of agriculture, to which he was appointed by Gov. Hartranft in 1877, when the board was organized. Mr. Young is a hard worker, and, although more than three score and ten, is indefatigable in whatever he undertakes.

BALTZER, Hermann Richard, merchant, was born at Stettin, Ger., Feb. 6, 1826, the son of Alfred Baltzer, minister, and member of a family that had

been connected with the miuistry for more than a century. Only one member of it became a merchant; his daughter married into court circles in Copenhagen. Mr. Baltzer was educated in the common and commercial schools, and also by private tutors. He first was clerk in a grocery store, then went

into the lumber business, and finally became private secretary to the president of one of the largest sugar refineries in Germany. In 1849 he came to America and was a clerk in St. Louis, and subsequently managing clerk in a large Russian house in New York city. In 1855 Mr. Baltzer married Mattie Putnam Banta, by whom he has had several children. He has been Russian vice-consul in New York city, and was a member of a European banking house, which finally dissolved, since when he has carried on the business by himself. Mr. Baltzer is a director in the Germania life insurance

company, and vice-president of the Colorado central consolidated mining company. He is also a member of the Chamber of commerce.

BULKLEY, Edwin, manufacturer and merchant, and founder of the firm of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., was born in Southport, Conn., in 1818. His parents were Andrew Bulkley and Sarah Dimon. About the year 1835 Jeremiah L. Cross began business as a paper commission merchant at No. 234 Pearl street, New York city. Three years later, Edwin Bulkley, who had been traveling in Europe for some time, came to New York, and having a small capital to invest, was keen enough to detect the advantageous possibilities of a connection with this apparently insignificant house. The result was that in October, 1838, the firm of Cross, Bulkley & Gookin was formed, Mr. Bulkley being the principal financial partner. Mr. Cross left the concern in 1846, and formed a co-partnership with Louis D. Bulkley, a younger brother of Edwin, under the style of Cross, Bulkley & Co.; the new firm lasted but two years, however, and then Louis rejoined his brother. Meanwhile the old house had been changed to Bulkley & Gookin in 1846, and on the retirement of the latter in 1848, and the subsequent admittance of Louis Bulkley, became known as Bulkley & Brother, with headquarters at 110 John street. In 1851 Mr. William C. Dunton, who had been in the employ of H. N. & S. W. Gookin, and who was already well known in the trade for his aptitude and experience, received a favorable offer from the Bulkleys and became their general clerk. A year or two later he was given an interest in the business, and in 1856 was admitted to full membership, the name of the firm being then changed to Bulkley, Brother & Co. In January, 1865, Louis D. Bulkley withdrew, and Cornelius Perry, the trusted book-keeper of the house, was taken into partnership, the firm then assuming the title which has since become so well known, that of Bulkley, Dunton & Co. Through all these changes and up to the time of his death, Edwin Bulkley remained an active partner and the head of the concern. His record for sound commercial sagacity and unswerving integrity has rarely been excelled in mercantile annals. He married Helen Perry of Southport, Conn. In the financial crises which have shaken New York and other business centres in the past half-century, Bulkley, Dunton & Co. have always emerged unscathed. They were burned out in 1859 and again in 1864,

while at 55 Beekman street, and in the former instance generously assumed heavy losses, which legally should have fallen on some of their customers. Since 1891 the firm has been located in the commodious premises, 75 and 77 Duane street. The specialties of the house are papers for book and newspaper purposes. They own the Bancroft and Union mills at Middlefield, Mass., besides being large stockholders in the Montague paper company, the Keith paper company at Turner's Falls, Mass., and the Winnipiseogee paper company, Franklin, N. H. William C. Dunton, for a number of years the active managing partner of the house, was born in central New York in 1830. His speedy rise from a clerkship to an interest in the business has already been outlined. Naturally shrewd and industrious, he received the best of training under the worthy founder of the house. He married Sarah Warner of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Dunton died suddenly in 1884, leaving a host of friends and an enviable reputation for business ability, enterprise and rectitude. Three sons of Edwin Bulkley—Andrew, Moses and Jonathan, have been members of the firm, but the two former died while still young men. Moses Bulkley, who died in 1892, was very highly esteemed and held many positions of honor and trust. The present members of the firm are David G. Garabrant, Jonathan Bulkley and James S. Packard, and under their management the standing of the firm, now over fifty-five years old, is, for enterprise, honorable dealing and success, fully maintained. Edwin Bulkley died in 1881.

HILLS, William Henry, editor, was born in Somerville, Mass., June 6, 1859, the son of John Dearborn and Abby (Fosdick) Hills. He is of pure New England lineage, being seventh in direct descent on his father's side from Joseph Hills, who came from England to Charlestown, Mass., in the ship Susan and Ellen, in 1638, and on his mother's side from Stephen Fosdick, who came, also from England, to Charlestown in 1635. Joseph Hills was a man of considerable prominence in the colony. He was for seven years one of the governor's assistants, and was one of two who made the first compilation of Massachusetts laws. His descendant, William H. Hills, was educated in the Somerville schools, and was graduated from Harvard in 1880. He took high rank in his college course, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, which is composed of the first twenty-five of each succeeding class. Before leaving college, he published the early editions of "Students' Songs," a collection of college songs, of which 66,000 copies have been sold. In April, 1881, Mr. Hills entered newspaper work as a reporter on the "Boston Globe," on the staff of which paper he has since remained; for the last eleven years (1893) as exchange editor and editorial writer. In 1887, in association with Robert Luce, he began the publication of "The Writer," "a monthly magazine to interest and help all literary workers." The idea of the magazine was wholly novel, and it won immediate and lasting success. In August, 1888, Mr. Hills bought out Mr. Luce's half interest, and became sole owner of the magazine. The next January he began the publication of "The Author," a companion magazine to "The Writer." Connected with the two magazines are: the "Writer's Literary Bureau," which gives advice to authors, criticises manuscripts, and sells them on commission when desired, and the "Author's Clipping Bureau," which supplies authors with the published reviews of their books. The



Writer Publishing company has also begun a general publishing business. Since 1882 Mr. Hills has been the special telegraphic correspondent for New England of several large dailies in western cities. Since 1885 he has been connected with the "Somerville Journal," in which he purchased an interest in 1890. He is now the editor of the paper, and president of the Somerville Journal company. He was married Oct. 2, 1882, to Josephine Whitten, of Lowell, Mass., and has two daughters.

MOONEY, John Henry, contractor and politician, was born in New York city in July, 1848. He received his education in public and private schools of the city, and also from tutors. As a

business man he was a partner for many years of John Kelly, the partnership lasting until Mr. Kelly's death. The firm, together with the late Augustus Schell, owned a majority interest in the "Evening Express company" (now "Mail and Express"), which was sold to the late Cyrus W. Field for \$175,000. Mr. Mooney negotiating the sale. Mr. Mooney has held several positions in the public offices in New York city. Among others he was commissioner of accounts, member of the board of assessors, and one of the original trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, his name appearing on the tablet fixed in two of the towers. As a politician



he is a prominent factor in democratic, state and national conventions, and was the author of the famous "Harmony Resolution," in the state convention of Syracuse, that nominated Grover Cleveland for governor of New York in 1882. Mr. Mooney was also treasurer of the state organization campaign committee that ran John Kelly for governor against Lucius Robinson in 1879; was for three years a director of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad company, and is president of the Niagara Falls street railway, Canada side. He was also for many years quartermaster and staff officer in the 9th regiment, national guard of the state of New York, and at the same time treasurer of the regiment. At a later date he became a member of its veteran corps. In 1884 Mr. Mooney entered the firm of O'Brien & Clark, general contractors, who built about twenty miles of the Croton aqueduct, and subsequently instituted a suit against the city of New York for more than \$5,000,000 on account of unpaid claims. In November, 1880, the surrogate of the city and county of New York appointed Mr. Mooney administrator of the estate of Alonzo C. Yates, deceased, in which undertaking and trust, and also for the guardianship of two minor children, a bond of \$1,000,000 had to be furnished. The late William C. Kingsley of Brooklyn, and James J. Belden of Syracuse, N. Y., became his bondsmen. Mr. Mooney administered the estate for upward of four years, and his whole personal expenses, including attorney's fees of \$6,000, did not exceed \$10,000. It is claimed that no surrogate court records show a single instance of similar economic administration. While Mr. Mooney was filling the office of commissioner of accounts, he devoted much time to an examination of the methods in vogue in the state of Pennsylvania for the collection of taxes from corporations. Several journeys were made to the state capital, Harrisburg, as well as to the commercial capital, Philadelphia, and it was mostly from data thus secured by him that the present laws of the state of New York regarding taxation of corporations were formulated. Mr. Mooney was the only

Tammany hall man at the state convention that nominated David B. Hill for governor the first time, that had positive knowledge of John Kelly's desire as to what the organization should do. Mr. Kelly, being then at Riehfield Springs, sick, the late Charles E. Loew was in nominal control of the organization at the time, and accompanied it to Saratoga, where the convention was to be held. Upon alighting from the train, Mr. Mooney called Loew aside, and told him to call a meeting of the organization right away, and declare at once for Hill. It was done, and so suddenly and completely as to strike consternation in the ranks of the then county democracy, who had determined, together with several district leaders of Tammany, to put Abram S. Hewitt forward instead of Hill. Mr. Mooney is a member of the New York athletic club, life member of the Press club, member of the Manhattan club, and also a member of the Tammany society. He was married in 1881 to a daughter of Edward Kearney, of New York city, and has one child, a son, born in 1887. Mr. Mooney (with ex-Judge James C. Spencer, of New York city, and Charles L. Anderson, of Florida), is owner of a charter or franchise from the state of Florida, granted in 1889, for the building of a deep-water canal across the state to connect the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. A company has been formed with a capital of \$60,000,000 for this purpose, of which Mr. Mooney is treasurer, its name being the Florida Ocean and Gulf Canal company. Mr. Mooney is an examiner and appraiser for the state insurance department, having been appointed by John A. McCall, Sr. (president of the New York life insurance company), when he was state superintendent of insurance.

GRISWOLD, Rufus Wilmot, editor and author, was born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815. His youth was chiefly spent in travels, at home and abroad. He was in a printing office for awhile, then studied theology and became a Baptist minister, but soon abandoned this vocation for journalism. He edited "Graham's Magazine," was a co-worker with Horace Greeley in the "New Yorker," and in 1862 became editor of the "International Magazine." In 1841 his first book was published, and in the following year was issued the well-known "Poets and Poetry of America," which passed through twenty editions. He also published: "Christian Ballads and Other Poems" (1844); a discourse on the "Present Condition of Philosophy" (1844); "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century" (1845); "Prose Writers of America" (1846); "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution" (2 vols., 1847), and "Sacred Poets of England and America" (1849). Subsequently, having been requested by Edgar Allan Poe to become his literary executor, he issued three volumes of the poet's essays, stories, and poems (1850), prefixing it with a memoir which caused much criticism at the time. He died in New York city Aug. 27, 1857.

WOOD, William, pioneer and business man, was born at Painslaek, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1807, and in his twelfth year came with his father to America. He received a fair education and a thorough business training. He married early in life and settled in Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. Wood purchased eight acres of land adjoining the city of Wilkesbarre, and laid it out in lots and streets, thereby founding the



village of Woodville, which was christened by that name at a public meeting of the citizens. In 1836, in his own private carriage with his wife, he made the journey to Illinois, then considered the far West. The journey was a hard one, occupying six weeks of tedious travel, partially through an unbroken wilderness, with here and there a log-cabin, where travelers from many parts would meet to relate their various hairbreadth escapes, and be fed on the never-varying corn dodger and bacon, and where the one room would often accommodate twenty persons for the night. A part of the journey was made over the great National road, which was then the principal thoroughfare between the East and West. A portion of it was macadamized, and it was already filled with traveling vehicles moving westward with the star of empire. Many of them came to grief in being unacquainted with the mud and swamps after leaving the finished part of the road. Mr. Wood spent the winter in Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county, Ill. He purchased land and erected a house.



Mr Wood

In the spring of 1837 he came back to the East, settled up his business, and in the autumn of the same year returned to the West. He took a cannon stove with him from Pittsburg, and was the first to burn bituminous coal in southern Illinois. In 1838 he opened a store at Friendsville. He returned to Wilkesbarre, and continued there his mercantile operations until 1857.

During that time he laid out six acres more into lots and streets, a portion of the homestead property, which now forms a part of the city of Wilkesbarre. He was closely identified with the commercial and banking interests of Wilkesbarre, and was one of the founders of the old Wyoming bank, and a director for many years. Both he and his father were among the original subscribers to the stock. He was one of the founders of the Wilkesbarre water company; a director until 1866, and retained his connection through life. Mr. Wood settled in Trenton, N. J., in 1866. In 1876 he built a cottage at Ocean Grove, N. J., where he spent the summer months, with his family, during the remaining years of his life, returning in the autumn to his residence in Trenton, N. J. In early manhood Mr. Wood was interested in military organizations, and for sixteen years was a member of the state militia of Pennsylvania, rising through the various grades to the rank of major. He was twice married, his second wife being Eliza, daughter of Capt. Thomas Coward, of Baltimore, Md., who followed a sea-faring life for twenty-five years. Mr. Wood died in Trenton March 1, 1883.

FLOYD, William, signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Brook Haven, Suffolk county, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1734. His great-grandfather came from Wales in 1654, and settled at Setauket, also in Suffolk county. He received little education, but possessed a clear head, and a strong character, and lived quietly on his paternal acres till sent to the first congress in 1774. Here he retained his seat till 1785, with an interval in 1780, making no speeches, but doing his share of work in the committees, and being the first delegate from New York to sign the declaration. When the British made their first descent on Long Island, he headed a body of militia, and drove them off; but in 1776 his family had to flee across the sound, and for seven years he neither saw his property, nor derived any benefit from it; his house was used as a barrack for cavalry, and his live stock went to feed the enemy. Meantime, in

addition to his duties in congress, he discharged from 1777 those of state senator, representing his own region. His constituents, or such of them as had not fled like himself, were in no condition to vote, their territory being held by the British; so he was appointed by the senate. His position was much like that of a bishop *in partibus infidelium*; but he did good service in helping to save the state from the danger of bankruptcy, and placing it in a sound financial condition. In 1783 he returned to his farm, was made major-general of the Long Island militia, and for the next five years was properly elected to the New York senate. He was in the first U. S. congress, 1789-91, and declined a re-election; a delegate to the New York constitutional convention of 1801, and a presidential elector several times from 1792 to 1820, voting for Jefferson whenever he could. In 1784 he purchased a tract of wild land on the headwaters of the Mohawk, in what is now Oneida county; this he soon began to clear, and in 1802 removed thither altogether, leaving the region which had done him so much honor, and undertaking a pioneer's life in his old age. On this new farm he died Aug. 4, 1821, leaving a record of honorable public services and vigorous uprightness.

CRAIG, Allen, lawyer and legislator, was born in Carbon county, Pa., Dec. 25, 1835, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Hagenbuch) Craig, and on the paternal side is of Scotch Irish descent. His great-great-grandfather was Thomas Craig, whose ancestor emigrated to America from Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Col. Thomas Craig settled in what is now known as Craig or the Irish settlement, then Bucks, now Northampton county, and organized that settlement. He had a son Thomas, born in 1740, who at the breaking out of the Pennamite war, was made a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania militia. He was also a captain in the revolutionary war, and participated in the Canadian campaign, after which he was appointed major and then colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania regiment. In New Jersey he was in Gen. Poor's brigade, under Gen. Washington, and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In the battle of Monmouth his regiment distinguished itself, being in the thickest part of the engagement. He was also at the surrender of Cornwallis. He served throughout the entire war, and in July, 1783, returned to Northampton county. In 1784 he was appointed associate judge, clerk of court, and recorder of Montgomery county, which office he held until 1789, when he returned to Northampton county, settling in the vicinity of Stemlersville (now Carbon county). He was afterward elected major-general of the 7th division, Pennsylvania militia, and died at Allentown, Pa., in 1832. Thomas, his eldest son, and the father of Allen, was born at Stemlersville in 1796, and was engaged in farming, staging, lumbering and the mercantile business. He was the father of six children, of whom Thomas, the eldest son, was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives four years, and the senate three years; John served throughout the late civil war as colonel of the 147th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives one term; and Robert, the fifth son, a graduate of West Point, is now (1893) a captain in the artillery service, regular army. Allen, the third son, was



Allen Craig

reared at Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, Pa., was graduated from Lafayette college in 1855, read law with M. M. Dimmick of Mauch Chunk, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1858, and has since been in the active practice of his profession at Mauch Chunk. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Carbon county, and was a member of the house of representatives, 1865, 1866 and 1867, for the legislative district comprising Carbon and Monroe counties; and in 1878 was elected state senator for the district comprising Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties. In 1866 he married Anna I., daughter of E. A. Douglas, formerly superintendent of the Lehigh coal and navigation company. Mr. Craig is a member of the masonic fraternity, and in politics is a democrat.

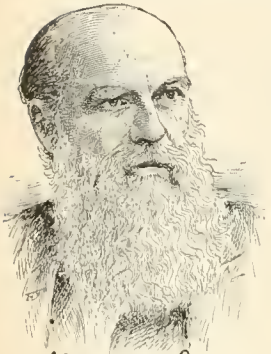
DAVIS, Noah Knowles, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1830, son of Noah and Mary (Young) Davis. His father died when he was two months old. His mother married Rev. John L. Dagg, and in 1836 the family removed to Tusculoosa, Ala. In 1844 Dr. Dagg became president of Mercer university, at Penfield, Ga. Here young Davis was graduated in 1849. He then spent several years in his native city in the study of chemistry, supporting himself meantime by teaching, by service in an architect's office, and by editing two books, "The Model

Architect," and "The Carpenter's Guide." In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of natural science in Howard college at Marion, Ala.; in 1859 he became principal of the Judson institute at the same place, which, under his management attained its highest success, having during the six years of his presidency an average annual attendance of 225 pupils. In 1868 he was elected president of Bethel college at Russellville, Ky. He reorganized this institution, enlarged its curriculum, raised the standard of scholarship, and thus placed the college on a level with others. Among these improvements was a chair of English,

believed to be the first one established in this country. In his position as president he found opportunity to give attention to metaphysical studies, for which he always entertained a preference. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia, which high position he has now (1893) held for twenty years. As a teacher he is enthusiastic, stimulating and thorough, and has made his course of instruction equal to that of any institution in America. He is a clear and forcible writer. Besides contributions to the "North American Review," "The Forum," and to "Christian Thought," he published in 1880 an extensive treatise on Deductive Logic, entitled "The Theory of Thought." This work while based on the writings of Aristotle, and aiming to reproduce his logical system, is yet both original and profound. It is the most acute, comprehensive and satisfactory treatise on logic ever written in English, and deserves a place among the classics of the language. Recently he has published "Elements of Logic," destined as a text-book for undergraduates. In 1892 was published his "Elements of Psychology," which has been received with marked favor, having been at once adopted as the text-book on this subject by a large and increasing number of colleges. He is expected to publish a treatise on "Induction," and "An Essay in Ethics," which are already in manuscript. It may easily be inferred that Dr. Davis is a man of varied and high attainments. While not dis-

posed to seek society, his character is genial, and he converses readily on a great variety of subjects. His religious convictions are strong, and on Sunday afternoons he usually lectures to the students of the university on Biblical topics. As a result of these lectures, he has now (1893) in the publisher's hands a work investigating especially the structure of Hebrew poetry. He has received the degrees of A.M., Ph.D., and LL.D.

POORMAN, Christian L., lawyer and journalist, was born at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 28, 1825, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Longdorf) Poorman. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1840 from the effects of a wound received in action. In the later years of his life he was prominently identified with the building of the Ohio canals, and was also a carpenter and bridge-builder. The grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Young Christian attended the common schools. He learned the cabinet and chairmaker's trade, but the life of a tradesman did not satisfy the ambition of the boy and he determined to study law, working at the trade to defray the expense of his education. He entered in 1853 the Cincinnati law school and was graduated in 1855, entered upon his practice at St. Clairsville, O., and at once received a large clientele. In politics he was a whig, and when the events took place that formed the republican party, he became the editor of the Belmont "Chronicle," and ardently supported the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln. He continued his connection with the "Chronicle" until 1870, except when in the field as a soldier, and the "Chronicle" exerted a wide-spread influence in moulding the local public opinion. He raised a company and was commissioned captain, company D, 43d Ohio volunteer infantry, Dec. 21, 1861, serving with his company until Aug. 12, 1862. He was, for gallantry in the field, commissioned lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 98th Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in all the battles and campaigns of Kentucky and eastern Tennessee, resigning Sept. 12, 1863. Disposing of his interest in the "Chronicle" in 1870, he embarked in manufacturing machinery at Bellaire, O. The financial crisis of 1872 came, and the accumulation of several years was swept away. In 1878 he established the Bellaire "Tribune," and is still in control of that journal. Col. Poorman is a strong advocate of the protective tariff system, and in the campaign of 1892 published an exhaustive treatise on the question, that was endorsed by the leading protective tariff advocates of the day and had a wide circulation. In this campaign he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by a small majority. His first official position was that of justice of the peace in Belmont county. He was then elected auditor of the county in 1859, and re-elected, serving two terms. In 1885 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and re-elected in 1887. He introduced the amendment to the Dow law, that added over half a million dollars to the revenue of the state; also a bill to consolidate the public institutions of the state under the management of a single board, having for its object retrenchment and a better management of those institutions. He was chairman of the committee that made the investigation of the Hamilton county election frauds, and an active member of the finance committee. In the management of the affairs of state, Col. Poorman has always advocated retrenchment in public expen-



Noah K. Davis.



C. L. Poorman.

ses. In 1892 he was appointed secretary of state, succeeding Mr. Ryan. On Apr. 6, 1846, he married Martha Ann, daughter of John and Elisabeth Ebert.

VAN WORMER, John Rufus, secretary and manager, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 14, 1849. His paternal ancestors came from Holland to America about the year 1660. These emigrants were pioneers on the frontier of the territory subsequently incorporated in the state of New York, and settled in the vicinity of the upper Hudson, Lake George, and Lake Champlain, where they endured the hardships incident to pioneers in the rough and wild life, endangered by the frequent border and Indian hostilities which preceded the revolution. Jacob Van Wormer, the great-grandfather, was skilled in woodcraft, an experienced scout, and an Indian fighter. During the revolution he was a lieutenant in De Garma's company of Van Rensselaer's 14th Albany county regiment, the Hoosack and Schaghticoke division. The great grandfather of John R., Abram Van Wormer, who was born at Sandy Hill, Saratoga county, N. Y., joined a regiment from his section of the state early in the war of 1812, and marched from Greenbush to Saekett's Harbor, N. Y., participating in the engagements and skirmishes with the British at that time. The grandson, John, was educated at an academy and military school in Adams. His taste and aptitude for politics were acquired during boyhood; his interest in the fierce political controversies that raged for a few years prior to the civil war was intense. Through his associates, his connection with the telegraph business, and the studies he assiduously prosecuted, he became rooted and grounded in the republican faith, and a vigorous and competent advocate of the principles and theories of government professed by that political party. For many years he was engaged in the telegraph business, and became an expert operator. His leisure was devoted to the study of political and economic subjects, and to cultivating the acquaintance of public men. He also did newspaper work. In 1872 Mr. Van Wormer resided in Oswego, N. Y.; was the correspondent of the New York "Times," in the northern and central portions of the state during the campaign between Grant and Greeley. He was "on the stump" for three months, and contributed in a considerable degree toward the defeat of DeWitt C. Littlejohn, who was an adherent of Greeley, and a candidate for member of assembly in one of the Oswego districts. Mr. Van Wormer attained immediate popularity as a forcible, eloquent, and thoroughly informed public speaker. In 1873 he removed to Albany, and devoted himself to newspaper work for four years. In 1877 George B. Sloan, the speaker of the New York assembly, made him private secretary. Next he became private secretary to Roscoe Conkling, and clerk of the committee on commerce of the U. S. senate. For a period he was chief clerk of correspondence in the New York post-office, and the confidential associate of Postmaster James. When Mr. James became postmaster-general in President Garfield's cabinet Mr. Van Wormer was appointed private secretary, and was almost immediately thereafter made chief clerk of the post-office department, and representative of the postmaster-general in all confidential and important matters. During his connection with the department the notorious "star-route frauds" were unearthed. In January, 1882, Mr. Van Wormer resigned as chief clerk of the post-office department, and accepted a position in the Lincoln national bank of New York. He devoted himself to the interests of this successful institution until his services were required by his associates as secretary and general manager of the Lin-

coln safe deposit and warehouse company. Hard work, study, unflagging energy, and natural executive capacity have made Mr. Van Wormer successful in whatever he has undertaken. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Union league club of New York.

MUMFORD, George Elihu, banker, was born in New York city in October, 1831, son of William W. Mumford, and, on his father's side, descended from Gov. Saltonstall of Connecticut. He was educated at schools in Rochester, N. Y., and at Hamilton college, and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Geo. H. Mumford. He was admitted to the bar about 1851, and when his uncle retired from business, formed the partnership of Palmer & Mumford. Mr. Mumford continued to practice until 1865, then became one of the partners in the private banking-house of Erickson, Jennings & Mumford, which discontinued business in 1877. In 1883 he aided in organizing the Merchants' bank of Rochester, became its president, and remained in office until his death. Mr. Mumford was for years attorney for the Mutual life insurance company of New York, and president of the Brush electric light company of Rochester, N. Y., was a trustee of the Rochester savings bank, and for a short time president of the Rochester street railroad company, of the board of trustees of the Church home, and of the Genesee valley club; was a director of the Chamber of commerce, an organizer and director of the Citizens' gas-light company, a trustee of the City hospital, and one of the wardens of the Church of the Epiphany. He was married in 1860 to Julia E. Hills, a daughter of Isaac Hills, and left five children, all sons. He died Feb. 2, 1892.

KENYON, James Benjamin, clergyman and author, was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1858. His boyhood was passed in the Mohawk valley. He was graduated from Hungerford collegiate institute in 1874. For three seasons following he taught school. In 1878, at the age of twenty, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. With the exception of two years spent in New York city as manager of a lecture bureau, Mr. Kenyon has been in the pastorate since the time when he first received a license to preach. He has been successful in the pulpit, having risen rapidly from the poorest to the best appointments in the conference. He usually preaches without notes. He has published several volumes of poems, the first one appearing when he was only sixteen years of age. The title of his first book was "The Fallen, and Other Poems." "Out of the Shadows" followed in 1880; "Songs in All Seasons" in 1885; "In Realms of Gold" in 1887, and "At the Gate of Dreams" in 1892. He has been a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Century," "Lippincott's," "Manhattan," and "American" magazines, and to "Outing," "The Current," and other publications. In



G. E. Mumford



James B. Kenyon

1892 the honorary degree of doctor of letters (Lit. D.) was conferred upon him by Syracuse university. He is also a member of the Authors club, New York city. He was married Jan. 2, 1878, to Margaret Jane Taylor, a lady of Scotch ancestry, and they have two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Kenyon is of medium height and fair complexion. He has a broad, high forehead, sensitive lips, and a somewhat square chin.

BILLINGS, John Shaw, surgeon and author, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Apr. 12, 1838. He was graduated from Miami university in 1857, and



from the Ohio medical college in 1860. He settled in Cincinnati, and received in November, 1861, the appointment of acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army; in April, 1862, was made assistant surgeon and had charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia. He served with the army of the Potomac, was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in 1865, and appointed surgeon in the U. S. army in 1876. After the war he was on duty in the surgeon-general's office, Washington, in charge of accounts and property division, subsequently of the library of the surgeon-general's office, and curator of the Army medical museum.

He was on special duty in the treasury department in 1870, in connection with reorganization of marine hospital service, and was vice-president of the National board of health in 1879-80, also in charge of vital statistics, tenth census, and of vital and social statistics, eleventh census. He is the author of: "Reports on the Medical and Surgical History of the War," "Report on Cryptogamic Growths in Cattle Diseases," "Report on Barracks and Hospitals," "Bibliography of Cholera," "Report on Hygiene of the U. S. Army," "Principles of Ventilation and Heating" (two editions), "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States," "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office" (13 vols.), "The National Medical Dictionary" (2 vols.), "Description of the Johns Hopkins Hospital," and of numerous papers in scientific and medical periodicals. He gave the American address at the International medical congress at London, 1881; the address on medicine at the British medical association in 1886; the presidential address at the first congress of American physicians and surgeons in 1888; the Lowell lectures, on the history of medicine, in Boston, 1887-88; and the Cartwright lectures, on vital and medical statistics, in New York in 1889. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh in 1884, and from Harvard in 1886; M.D. from Munich in 1889; D.C.L. from Oxford in 1889, and M.D. from Dublin in 1892. He is member and treasurer of the National academy of sciences; member and vice-president of the American statistical association; member and ex-president of the American public health association, Philosophical society of Washington, and of the Congress of American physicians and surgeons; member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, the American philosophical society of Philadelphia, the American surgical association, the American academy of medicine, the American medical association, and other medical and scientific bodies. He is the American member of the permanent committee of the International congress of hygiene, and honorary member of the Statistical society of London, the Royal medical and surgical society of London, the Medical society of London, the Epidemi-

ological society of London, Public health medical society of London, the Royal college of physicians of Ireland, the Royal college of surgeons of Ireland, the Arztliebe Verein of Munich, the Medical society of Sweden, the Société Française d'Hygiène, the Association of American physicians, the state medical societies of New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maryland, California, and of other local societies at home and abroad.

GRISWOLD, Alexander Viets, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the eastern diocese, and 12th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Apr. 22, 1766. It was claimed of him that at the age of three years he could read fluently. His precocity was regarded as phenomenal; but the revolutionary war intervening, also the fact that he took to himself a wife at the age of nineteen, prevented him from going to college. He was obliged to work on his father's farm, but managed to study law and was admitted to the bar. On the first visit of Bishop Seabury (at that time the only Episcopal bishop in the country) to the town where young Griswold lived, he was received into the church by confirmation. The practice of the law not proving to his liking, he resolved to study for the ministry. He entered upon his preparatory course in 1794, and during the prosecution of his studies officiated in the neighboring towns as a lay reader. He received deacon's orders June 3, 1795, from Bishop Seabury, and on Oct. 1st following, was ordained a presbyter. During the next ten years he had charge of three parishes—Plymouth, Harwinton and Litchfield, in all of which he had served as lay reader before his ordination. His parishes were not financially strong, and he not only labored at the usual employment on the farm, but taught school in the winters. In 1804 he accepted the rectorship in St. Michael's church, in Bristol, R. I., and filled the position for the following six years. He was then called to the rectorship of the church in Litchfield, the scene of earlier labors, when in 1810, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, he was elected to the episcopate for the eastern diocese. This consisted of the territory embraced by the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His modesty prevented an immediate answer, but his friends urged his acceptance, and he at length yielded. He was consecrated as bishop in Trinity church, New York city, May 29, 1811. In 1810 Brown university conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; in 1811 Princeton gave him another D.D., and in 1812 Harvard added a third. Bishop Griswold did not immediately leave his parochial work, but continued at Bristol in charge of his parish until 1830, a period of eighteen years, when he removed



to Salem, Mass., and became rector of St. Peter's church. His episcopal duties increasing, he resigned his parish work in 1835, and thenceforward devoted himself exclusively to the requirements of the higher office. In 1838, having reached his seventy-second year, and feeling the infirmities incident to advancing age, he suggested to the convention of that year the need of an assistant. An eminent presbyter was elected, but peremptorily declined. Four years passed and Dec. 29, 1842, Rev. Manton Eastburn of New York was chosen. He accepted the position, and his consecration to the bishopric was the last or-

dainig act of the venerable diocesan. The services were held in Trinity church, Boston, Dec. 29, 1842. In the order of the succession in seniority of the bishops of the Episcopial church, Bishop Seabury, the first bishop, had presided from Nov. 14, 1784, the date of his consecration, until his death, Feb. 25, 1796. His successor was Bishop White, and on his death, July 17, 1836, Bishop Griswold became the presiding bishop in the Episcopal church in the United States. He labored assiduously to the last. In later years his health became greatly impaired, but he refused to yield, and by sheer will power continued his duties. On Feb. 15, 1843, a few weeks after the services which had given him a coadjutor, he went to confer with Bishop Eastburn, when, as he was entering the door, he fell on the threshold and suddenly expired of heart disease. Bishop Griswold published: "Discourses on the Most Important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion" (1830); "The Reformation and the Apostolic Office" (1843), and "Remarks on Social Prayer Meetings" (1858). He died Feb. 15, 1843.

SQUIER, Ephraim George, archaeologist, was born at Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., June 17, 1821, son of a Methodist minister and grandson of a soldier of the revolution. He was brought up on a farm, taught school in the winters, acquired the rudiments of civil engineering, was connected with a country paper, and in 1841-42, with "The New York State Mechanic," at Albany. In 1843-45 he edited the Hartford "Journal," and was active in whig politics; in 1845-48 he was conductor of the Scioto "Gazette," at Chillicothe, O., and clerk of the legislature the two latter years. With Dr. E. H. Davis he examined the relics of the mound-builders; his memoir on this subject appeared in the first volume of the Smithsonian "Contributions" (1848). Similar explorations in his native state resulted in "Aboriginal Monuments," published by the New York historical society in 1849. In that year he was made *chargé d'affaires* to the republics of Central

America, and made treaties with three of them. He visited those countries again in 1853 to make surveys for the Honduras inter-oceanic railway company, of which he was secretary. This project, which he pushed for a time in Europe, was finally abandoned, but his observations bore fruit in "Niagara, its People, Scenery, and Monuments" (1852); "The Serpent Symbol" (1852); "Notes on Central America" (1854); "Waikua; or, Adventures on the Mosquito Shore" (1855); "The States of Central America" (1857, revised in 1870); "Tropical Fibres, and Their Economical Extraction" (1861); and "Honduras" (1870). He wrote also, "Question Anglo-Américaine" (Paris, 1857); "Is Cotton King?" (1861); and a "Monograph of Authors Who Have Written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America" (1861). Most of these books were translated into Spanish, French, and German. Mr. Squier was an authority on Central America and its antiquities, and received in 1856 the gold medal of the French geographical society, besides being elected into a number of learned bodies at home and abroad. In 1863-65 he was in Peru as U. S. commissioner, and went throughout the country to explore the remaining works of the Incas. His last book, "Peru: Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas," appeared in 1877. He became consul-



E. L. Squier

general of Honduras, in New York, in 1868, and in 1871 first president of the Anthropological institute. At home he did a great deal of writing and editing for periodicals, especially those of Frank Leslie. Hard work brought on a disorder which ultimately overclouded his faculties, and he died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 17, 1888.

GIFFORD, Sidney Brooks, superintendent, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1836. His parents were natives of Barnstable county, Mass. (Cape Cod), where their ancestors had resided for several generations. During his boyhood he attended school in his native place, and for four years was in the academy. At the age of fourteen he entered telegraph service, and occupied various positions on the New York, Albany and Buffalo company's line and its connections until their absorption by the Western union company. During his long and faithful performance of duty he exhibited the most sterling qualities of mind and heart, and was steadily promoted, and upon the Western union company acquiring control of the lines in 1864, was appointed a district superintendent for the territory between Albany and Buffalo, with headquarters at Syracuse. His position is a guarantee of the trust reposed in him, and the respect in which he is held by his superior officers, as well as the confidence of those connected with the service.



BRADLEE, Caleb Davis, clergyman and moderator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1831. He was a son of Samuel Bradlee, and a grandson of Nathaniel Bradlee, one of the "Indians" who threw the tea into Boston harbor. He is a great-grandson, on his mother's side, of Caleb Davis, the first speaker of the house of representatives in Massachusetts after the new constitution, and one of the presidential electors from the "Old Bay State" who voted for Washington. He received his preparatory education in Chauncy Hall school, Boston, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852; studied theology, and after ordination was pastor of a church in Cambridge, 1854-57; East Boston, 1861-64; and of various churches in Boston from 1864 to 1893. In 1892 Dr. Bradlee was elected moderator of the Boston association of ministers. He is a member of many historical and other societies in the United States, and is also an honorary member of the Royal society of northern antiquaries, Copenhagen; Royal academy of heraldry, Pisa; Society of science, letters, and art, London, etc. His publications include various sermons and essays. He is the author of a series of poems, also "Sermons for all Sects," and papers written for the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Galesville university in 1888, and that of Ph.D. in 1889. In 1891 Tufts college conferred a second D.D. Dr. Bradlee was married June 7, 1855, to Caroline Gay, daughter of George Gay, and resides in Boston, Mass.



Caleb Davis Bradlee

BRYANT, William Cullen, poet and journalist, was born at Cumington, Hampshire county, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794. He was of Puritan ancestry, being descended through his father from Stephen Bryant, who was settled at Plymouth, Mass., as early as 1632, and through his mother from John Alden, whose courtship of Priscilla Mullens—or, rather, her courtship of him—has been made famous by one of Longfellow's poems, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." His father was a cultivated physician, and of such reputation "as a man of letters" that he was thought by Samuel L. Knapp deserving of an extended notice in his "Biography of Distinguished Americans." In that work he is shown to have been during several terms a member of the Massachusetts senate and house of representatives, one of the founders of the Massachusetts medical society, and in 1816 a presidential elector for that state. The account says that "he was the author of many compositions in prose and verse, which appeared in the publications of the day," but a diligent search through several of our larger libraries has failed to reveal one of these productions, which warrants the conclusion that this sire of a great poet was himself an "inglorious Milton," not "mute," but singing in too low a strain to catch the ear of a busy posterity. The practice of medicine had descended from father



to son until it had become, in a manner, hereditary in the family, and to enroll his son duly in the ranks of Æsculapius Dr. Peter Bryant had him christened William Cullen, the name of an eminent Scotch physician, who, about the middle of the last century, was the first professor of medicine in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Young Bryant was very precocious, for there is a record that he knew his letters when sixteen months old, and by the time he was five years of age had committed to memory the whole of Watts's poems for children. This book indicates the character of the household.

It was strictly religious after the orthodox fashion of a hundred years ago—the father a Calvinist in theology, and a federalist in politics; and the mother, one of those good women who are pictured in the book of Proverbs, whose price is above rubies, and whose children rise up and call them blessed to the latest generation. The parents early instilled into their son the true meaning of life, and instructed him as to his duties to his Maker and to his fellow-men. Under such influences it is not surprising that he grew up a thoughtful boy, strictly observant of religious forms, and constant in his private devotions. For these last his early models were the books of prayer which were then written for children, but before he was ten years of age he began to send up his petitions in his own words, and was often heard to pray that he "might receive the gift of poetic genius, and be enabled to write verses that should endure." His father encouraged him in this desire for poetic expression, and became the boy's tutor in the art of verse-making. His own model was Pope, and the sonorous school that was the fashion of the eighteenth century; his taste, too, was exacting, but though a severe, he was a kindly critic, and careful not to clip the wings of the unfledged genius. The son's first recorded verses were a translation from Horace, and an address in rhyme recited at the closing of his winter school. They were written in his twelfth year, and are pronounced by Richard H. Stoddard,

a competent judge, as clever as the juvenile poems of Pope, Chatterton, or Cowley. His next essay, made in the following year, was published in a volume, and entitled, "The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times." It was a tirade against President Jefferson, who had just then (1807) hermetically sealed every port in the Union. If it had not been so long out of print the volume might now be entertaining reading, in view of the fact that this son of a federalist sire, when a few more years had gathered upon his head, became one of the stoutest champions of the so-styled "Jeffersonian democracy." But the book sold, and excited so much admiration that certificates had to be affixed to a second edition, to convince the public that it was the production of a boy of thirteen, and this so encouraged the youthful genius that, fortunately for all lovers of poetry, he went on with his exercises in metrical composition. During the succeeding three years he wrote several poems in heroic verse, and chiefly patriotic in their character, as may be inferred from the titles—"The Genius of Columbia," and "An Ode for the Fourth of July"—and then, in his sixteenth year, he entered Williams college, where he at once took high rank in the classical department. The late Charles F. Sedgwick of Connecticut, who was his college-mate, in speaking of him at this time, once said: "It was known that he was the reputed author of two or three short poems, which had recently been published, and which indicated decidedly promising talent on the part of their author. When spoken to in relation to these poetical effusions, he was reticent and modest, and, in fact, his modesty in everything was a peculiar trait of his character. It was very difficult to obtain from him any specimens of his talent as a poet." He read a short poem before his class, and once translated one of the odes of Horace, but these are all that Judge Sedgwick remembered him to have written during his college career. But that career was short. He entered the sophomore class at Williams in October, 1810, and asked for a dismission in May, 1811, intending to finish his college course at Yale, but on returning home he found that the altered circumstances of his father precluded any further prosecution of his collegiate studies. After something more than a year spent in study, under the direction of his father, he entered a lawyer's office to prepare himself for admission to the bar. It was just before his leaving home to thus fit himself for the actual business of life that he wrote the poem which will cause his name to last as long as our language endures. "It was here at Cumington," says the "Bryant Homestead Book," "while wandering in the primeval forests, over the floor of which were scattered the gigantic trunks of fallen trees, mouldering for long years, and suggesting an indefinitely remote antiquity, and where silent rivulets crept along through the carpet of dead leaves, the spoil of thousands of summers, that the poem entitled 'Thanatopsis' was composed." The youthful poet had been in the habit of submitting all his verses to the critical eye of his father, but these he thrust into a pigeonhole of that gentleman's desk, to be discovered by him when the author should have left home to engage in his law studies. The manuscript was found, and the delight it gave to the elder Bryant may be inferred from the following incident, which is related by several of the son's biographers. A lady, who was well qualified to judge of the merits of the poem, had called to pay Dr. Bryant a short visit, and his son having been alluded to, he produced the manuscript, and placed it in her hands, merely remarking, "Here are some lines that our Cullen has been writing." She read the poem, raised her eyes to the father's face, and burst into tears, in which Dr. Bryant, a somewhat reserved and silent man, was not ashamed to join.



William Cullen Bryant

"And no wonder," observes one writer; "it must have seemed a mystery that in the bosom of eighteen years had grown up thoughts that even in boyhood had shaped themselves into solemn harmonies, majestic as the diapason of ocean, fit for a temple-service beneath the vault of heaven." "Thanatopsis" was a new birth in the history of American poetry. The most of what had gone before had been of the artificial,

sonorous order, from which Cowper, and, a little later, Wordsworth, had then only recently broken away. A new dawn was breaking, and the young poet had risen to greet it, enraptured with its golden light. "His old idols," says his biographer, Parke Godwin, "the wits that shone and sparkled in the age of Anne, had lost their luster. He had loved them as a child for their pictures, their sentiment, and their wit, to say nothing of their musical jingle, but he was now, as a youth, beginning to study them in the

light of a higher art. He soon saw that they were only men of the town, of the coffee-house, and the drawing-room, who walked in slippers, and loved to dress in silk attire, and not men of the woods and fields, who walked upon the ground, and saw nature with their own eyes." And "Thanatopsis" must, too, have been a new birth to the young poet. He could not have been ignorant that it was, with him, a new era. He must have been grandly conscious of that strange opening and uplifting of soul which attends the endowment of seership. And such an experience, coming to prophet, preacher, painter, or poet, with its conscious insight and power, is a new creation. Thus it was that in the utterance of "Thanatopsis" he became the prophet of the new and the true, and all through his long life he was "obedient to the heavenly vision," loyal to the revelation he had received. But for nearly five years this incomparable poem was pigeonholed in the desk of a country physician, unseen by any eyes save those of a few friends, to whom he desired to exhibit the merits of "our Cullen." Then the manuscript of it was exhumed, and forwarded unsigned, with "The Transcription for the Entrance of a Wood," in the summer of 1817 to the "North American Review." That now ancient periodical was then in its second year, and was editorially controlled by half-a-dozen young men, nearly all of whom have since attained eminence. They met about the time of the summer solstice to consider the contributions for the September "Review," and "Thanatopsis" came before them. It had already been read by one of the number, Richard H. Dana, the elder, himself a poet of high standing, and he thought it not original. "No American," he said, "could produce a poem of such transcendent merit." Others of the *coterie*—among whom were Edward T. Channing and William Phillips—were not so positive, and Mr. Dana, having heard that the poem had been written by a state senator, named Bryant, decided to call at the state house, and interview that person as to its authorship. He went, and a plain, substantial, middle-aged gentleman, with somewhat of a rustic aspect, was pointed out to him. "What!" he thought to himself, "that person the creator of such linked sublimity! The thing is impossible." So he turned upon his heel without seeking so much as an introduction, and thus, doubtless, the worthy Hampshire doctur was saved the shedding of a few more tears at the thought of the high appreciation in which his son was held by some of the finest literary minds in the country. But "Thanatopsis" appeared in the September "Review," and it no sooner met the public eye than its author was universally acknowledged as

the "first of American poets." The identity of the youthful poet soon became known, and he was invited to continue his contributions to the "Review." This he did, publishing the "Waterfowl," and other poems that have attained a world-wide celebrity. In 1821 he was invited to deliver a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard. He accepted the invitation, reading his poem of "The Ages," and on that occasion met, for the first time, Mr. Dana, with whom he was in relations of the closest friendship ever afterward. Nothing in the biography of Mr. Bryant by his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, is more interesting than the correspondence between these two poets, which covered a period of sixty years, and did not come to a close until one had preceded the other by only a few months into the invisible country. The relation between them was of the closest and most affectionate intimacy. They were co-workers in the same cause, and the work of each, through all that long period, bears the loving touch of the other. Their mutual criticism was wonderfully chivalrous and affectionate. They were the joint creators of the school of nature in American poetry, and though in later years the work of Dana fell largely into the shadow, while that of Bryant assumed more distinct and stately proportions, no tinge of assumption appears in the words of the one, or of pique in those of the other. To the very last they were a pair of noble and loving brothers. Having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Bryant was married in 1820, but the practice of his profession being distasteful to him, he removed to New York in 1825, to assume the editorial control of a new monthly magazine, entitled the "New York Review." The venture was not a successful one, but it brought him in contact with some of the leading literary men of the time—with Cooper, Halleck, Hillhouse, Percival, and with the painters, Dunlap, Durand, Inman and Morse, and thus was an agreeable change from the isolated life he had previously led. It also introduced him to the managers of the "Evening Post" newspaper, with which journal he became connected as associate editor in the following year. This connection lasted until his death, a period of fifty-two years, during all but three years of which time he was chief editor, and a leading proprietor of that influential organ of public opinion. Into an analysis, or even an enumeration, of Mr. Bryant's poetical writings we must not enter,



for they are household treasures in every home in this broad country. And there is scarcely more occasion to speak of the other activities by which he has left his impress upon his day and generation. He is known chiefly as a poet, and this reputation has overshadowed all others, but had he not achieved a world-wide distinction by his poetry, he might have been as widely known by his prose writings, and his work as an American journalist. In each of these departments he was without a superior, and possessed a mind far more cultured, and more evenly balanced than that of Horace Greeley, being in-

ferior to him only in a certain terseness and ruggedness of style, which sprang from defective education and an undisciplined nature, and whose very literary imperfections gave it popular favor. Of Mr. Bryant's career it is not necessary here to say more, except that as one ponders on his life, he is constrained to admit that in all his relations to his fellow-men as lawyer, politician, journalist, political economist and party leader, he was without stain and without reproach. Though he must have been conscious that his was

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

he was one of the least self-asserting of men. His apparent unconsciousness of self was, perhaps, that which first struck a stranger, and yet no one could meet him face to face without being impressed with his originality and greatness. In person he was not above the medium height, and of a slender but stately figure, which carried his years, up to the very day of his death, with only a very slight stoop of the shoulders. His features were marked and prominent, his eyes deep and piercing, his head massive and well formed, and in the later years of his life the upper part was entirely bald, though flowing locks fell from above his ears, and mingled with the long beard that covered his breast. His whole aspect was impressive and commanding. He had



three homes, one in New York, "Cedarmere" at Roslyn, L. I. (see picture of study in same above, also cut of house on p. 123), and one, the house in which he was born, at Cumington, Mass. His winters were spent in New York, and at that season of the year he might have been seen at about eleven o'clock almost any morning and in all kinds of weather, walking down Broadway from his house in Sixteenth street, to his office in the "Evening Post" building. The distance was two miles, but he walked with an alert, rapid step, threading his way through the surging crowds, totally unconscious of the fact that nearly every one paused to gaze after him as he passed. He would be clad in a soft felt hat, a dark frock coat of thin texture, and loose-fitting trousers. This would be his usual apparel, but in very cold or boisterous weather his outer garment would be a thin overcoat. Arrived at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, he would ascend to his office in the tenth story by the elevator, if it were running; if it were not in operation, he would mount the nine flights of slate steps, with a tread as rapid and alert as if he had been a young man of twenty. And this he did during the last month of his life. His office was a small room adjoining the principal editorial apartments on the tenth floor, whence he could see far off over the greater part of New York. It was plainly furnished with a desk, and one or two yellow chairs, and there he passed the two or three hours of every day, which in his later life he gave to editorial work, for to the very

last he guided the policy of the great journal he may be said to have created, and wrote with his own firm, business-like hand, some of its most important leaders. But the details of the office came under the direction of a managing editor, which position had been filled by several very able men during Mr. Bryant's long control of the journal—among others by his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, and by John Bigelow, the ex-minister to France. But though he gave no time to details, Mr. Bryant had established certain rules which every member of the editorial staff was required to observe implicitly. Among other things he had adopted a dictionary *expurgo*, by which he excluded certain words in common use from his journal, and substituted others of better pedigree, or more nearly Saxon. A house was never to be a residence or a mansion, fall never to be autumn, a gift never a donation, two never a couple, six never a half dozen, the end never the conclusion, a coffin never a casket, and the use of the word cortege for procession was his pet aversion. About 150 words of a similar description he as rigidly excluded from the columns of the "Evening Post" as if they had been ragamuffins seeking to intrude themselves into respectable society. Mr. Bryant shrank habitually from public display, as he did from public office, and even in his later life, when his formal public appearances became more imperative, he made them only after a conflict with his diffidence. The record of great men exhibits scarcely one whose lack of personal ambition and thorough self-abnegation were more prominent. He is said to have been without religious belief. The charge arose from his neglect of forms, but this grew out of the very depth and breadth of his religious convictions. What he felt could not be expressed by any array of words or bodily genuflections. He may be described as a liberal Christian, attached to no single creed, but tolerant of all forms of belief so long as they helped to bring more up to the Christian ideal of life. "Christianity," he once said to a friend, "is not a science, it is a faith." Again, "Without Christianity there would be no history." His favorite text was, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Such was the great poet, the admirable scholar, the able journalist, and the chivalrous gentleman, William Cullen Bryant. Not a man whose personality was impressed upon others by his great force and individuality, but rather by his commanding genius, transfused with gentleness, sympathy, and that love of the natural and harmonious which inspires the songs of nature and her works, which will echo his thoughts to the distant ages. The close of Mr. Bryant's life was very sudden and unexpected. He had agreed to speak at the unveiling of the statue of the Italian patriot, Mazzini, in Central Park, New York city, on the afternoon of May 29, 1878. For a few days previous to this he had not been so well as usual, but nevertheless he had, as was his custom, been at his office in the "Evening Post" building each morning. The 29th of May was extremely hot, and during the exercises in the park a friend had endeavored, but with only partial success, to shade Mr. Bryant's head from the burning rays of the sun. At the close of his address he felt somewhat worn out, but did not immediately return to his residence because James Grant Wilson had persuaded him to cross the park afoot with him to his own house. They entered Mr. Wilson's residence at 4 o'clock, and the party, which included Miss Wilson, having stepped into the vestibule, while the host was advancing to open the inner door, the venerable poet, suddenly dropping the supporting hand of Mr. Wilson's daughter, fell backward through the open outer door, and struck his head on the highest of the stone steps, part of his body being stretched in

the vestibule. After being removed to the parlor and revived, he desired to return immediately to his home, and that, too, without the use of a carriage. From his conversation, which was jerky, and from the constant repetition of the same ideas, it was evident that the poet was wandering in mind. The journey home was quickly made, partly by a Madison avenue car, and partly by carriage, for toward the end of the journey Mr. Wilson succeeded in persuading the sick man to enter a carriage. The poet was examined by Dr. John F. Gray, who said that the fall had been caused by syncope, and the blow on the stone step had resulted in concussion of the brain, which, however, need not be fatal. On the eighth day after the fall there was a hemorrhage in the brain, followed by paralysis of the right side of the body. It is doubtful whether the sick man recognized any one after the accident. During fourteen weary and sorrowful days the poet's life slowly waned. At 5.30 on the morning of June 12th, he passed into the higher existence, for which his singularly pure life had been a grand preparation. His confidence in his own abilities was small; his trust in God was bounded only by the confines that limit the possibilities of human trustfulness, for his will was to follow the Divine leadings without question. At his quiet burial in the cemetery at Roslyn a nation wept like a child that has lost a fostering mother, whose loss is keenly felt, but the magnitude of it is not at the time appreciated. So did the magnitude of the loss of the beloved Bryant grow upon the nation as the months went by, for a guardian angel of sympathetic verse had left our midst. Dr. J. G. Holland called him "the principal citizen of the great republic," and other equally eminent literary lights laid their tributes on his grave. The "Retrospective Review" said: "The verses of Bryant come to us as assuredly from the 'well of English undefiled,' as the finest compositions of Wordsworth. Indeed, the resemblance between these two authors might justify a much more invidious parallel. His poetry overflows with natural religion, with what Wordsworth calls the 'religion of the woods.'" The "North American Review" said: "Others have sung the beauties of creation, and the greatness of God, but no one has ever observed external things more closely, or transferred his impressions on paper in more vivid colors. A violet becomes in his hands a gem fit to be placed in an imperial diadem; a mountain leads his eyes to the canopy above it." The "Nation" observed that "nothing surpasses the mellow autumn, the serenity, the chastened melancholy of the thirty poems, his latest original gift to us." George F. Hillard truly said, "His name stands at the first, or at least among the two or three foremost. Some of his pieces are, perhaps, greater favorites with the reading public than those of any other writer in the United States."

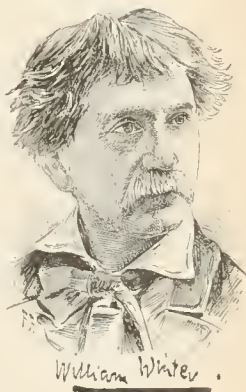
WINSLOW, William Copley, archaeologist, was born in Boston Jan. 13, 1840. He studied in the Latin school, and was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1862. In 1862-63 he was on the staff of the New York "World," and later was managing editor of the "Christian Times." In 1865, after graduating from the General theological seminary, New York city, he passed four months in Italy. From 1867 to 1870 Dr. Winslow was rector of St. George's church, Lee, Mass. In November, 1870, he removed to Boston. For many years he has had various charges in the vicinity of Boston. Dr. Winslow has been much interested in the preservation of the Adirondack forests, and has written many articles for the press upon that subject. Since 1881 he has been executive secretary of the Free church association, and has served officially on various committees in the learned bodies of Europe and America. Mr. Winslow's most im-

portant foreign connection is with the Egypt exploration fund, of which he is vice-president and honorary secretary for the United States, and for which he had raised nearly \$60,000 up to 1893. The Museum of fine arts in Boston contains splendid monumental objects procured through him. He is an honorary fellow or member of many historical, archaeological, and antiquarian societies in Europe and the United States of America, and at a general meeting of the Egypt exploration fund, in London, when Edward J. Phelps, then U. S. minister, spoke, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, and Prof. R. S. Poole stated that "with the one single exception of Sir Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Winslow had done more than any one, not merely for the work of the society, but for the cause of Biblical research and the spread of Biblical knowledge in connection with Egyptology throughout the civilized world." Dr. Winslow has received eight honorary degrees, among them LL.D. from St. Andrew's, D.C.L. from Kings college university, L.H.D. from Columbia (Centennial), D.D. from Amherst, and Sc.D. from St. John's college. His most valuable writings are Egyptological. On various committees of the Chicago exposition congresses, he prepared papers for their sessions. He is a recognized authority in Egyptological research and exploration, and in New England colonial history. Copley Square, Boston, is named from the paternal side of his family, and Pemberton Square from his maternal ancestors.



Wm. C. Winslow

WINTER, William, author, and dramatic critic, was born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836, and by virtue of his descent from a race of mariners would have followed the sea, but an artistic temperament, inherited perhaps from his mother, who was partly of Italian extraction, dominated him, and forced him into literature. He was graduated from Harvard law school in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar, but never practiced. He began very early to write both prose and verse, and his first volume, "The Convent, and Other Poems," published in 1854, was dedicated to Longfellow, who was for many years an intimate friend. He also took an interest in politics, and, while in the law school, took the stump for Fremont and Dayton. Later he was a successful lyceum lecturer. In 1858 his second book of verse, "The Queen's Domain, and Other Poems," appeared. In 1860 he removed to New York, where he contributed to the "Saturday Press," "Vaunt Fair," and other papers, and for several years was assistant editor of the "New York Albion." In July, 1865, being appointed by its managing editor, Sidney Howard Gay, Mr. Winter became dramatic reviewer for the "Tribune," and he still holds that position. He has spent much time abroad and his books on England and Scotland are among the best of their class. His principal works are: "My Witness: A Book of Verse" (1871); "Sketch of the Life of Edwin Booth" (1871); "A Trip to England" (1879); "The Jeffersons," bi-



William Winter

ographies of that family of actors (1881); "English Rambles" (1884); "Henry Irving," a full examination of his acting and his prominent characteristics (1885); "The Stage Life of Mary Anderson" (1886); "Shakespeare's England" (1886); "The Press and the Stage," an oration, giving a history of the dramatic movement in America; "Brief Chronicles," biographies of nearly a hundred prominent actors of the last thirty years; "Gray Days and Gold;" "Wanderers," a collection of poems; a memoir of John McCullough; a life of Ada Rehan, entitled "A Daughter of Comedy;" "Shadows of the Stage" (1892-93); "Old Shrines and Ivy" (1892); and an oration commemorative of George William Curtis (1893). He has edited: "The Poems of George Arnold" (1886); "Life Stories and Poems of John Brougham" (1881); and "The Poems and Stories of Fitz James O'Brien" (1881). A collection of Mr. Winter's poems, entitled "Thistledown," was published in London, in 1878, but when he learned that the title had been used by another writer, he withdrew it. With Edwin Booth he edited the fifteen plays which formed the principal part of that actor's repertory, furnishing prefaces and notes, and he has prepared elaborate prefaces for "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Twelfth-Night," "Love's Labor Lost," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Inconstant," "The School for Scandal," and other plays, as produced by Augustin Daly. He was for several years managing editor of the "New York Weekly Review," and he has been a constant contributor to leading periodicals. He is an honorary member of the Society of the army of the Potomac, and of the Bohemian club of San Francisco. He is a master of English prose, and his verse is always finished and refined. As a critic of dramatic art he has few if any rivals. Mr. Winter was married, in October, 1860, to Elizabeth Campbell, whose family came from Ederline, Loch Awe, Scotland. They have had five children, one of whom, a boy of remarkable genius and beauty, was killed, while coasting, in 1886, and in whose memory Mr. Winter established, at Stapleton, Staten Island, the Arthur Winter memorial library.

SALTER, Moses Buckingham, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1841. Although unable to obtain an academic education, his inquiring mind enabled him to profit by what few advantages were occasionally afforded. At the age of fifteen he became a class leader and exhorter; and when Rev. Mr. Payne, afterward bishop, returned to America in 1865, to organize the African Methodist Episcopal church, young Salter was one of sixteen to join him in his enterprise. In 1867 he was ordained a deacon, and appointed to a charge in Aiken, S. C.; in 1858 he was ordained, and made presiding elder of the Aiken district. In 1870 he entered Wilberforce university, and gave four years to study, when ill health obliged him to

give up his studies, and he was reappointed to his former Aiken charge. In 1875 he went to Emanuel church, Charleston, where he achieved remarkable success. He then for several years preached in various places as arranged for the ministers according to the rules of the church. In 1892, at the session of the general conference held in Philadelphia, he was elected bishop, and assigned to the South Carolina

district. He entered heartily into the work of advancing the interests of Allen university, and his efforts met with unprecedented success.

JONES, Francis Wiley, electrician, was born at Weymouth, N. S., May 22, 1846, third son of Sterns Jones and Margaret Ann Doane, and a descendant of Lewis Jones, who emigrated from England to America in 1640, and eventually settled at Watertown, Mass. The great-grandfather of Francis W. was a loyalist, who, during the revolution, removed to Nova Scotia, and his grandfather was one of the first judges of that province. At the age of thirteen Francis W. entered the post-office at Kentville, N. S., as a clerk, managing, at the same time, to attend the grammar school in that place. He learned telegraphy with but slight assistance, and at the end of three months took charge of the Kentville office while continuing his work in the post-office. In 1867 he entered the office of the Western union telegraph company at St. John, N. B., at that time the principal repeater station between the United States and the Atlantic cables, and took charge of the batteries and repeaters, and connected the instruments of the offices on the European and North American railway when that was opened for traffic. During 1868 auroral electric storms frequently stopped work on the wires, and this led Mr. Jones to disconnect the wires from the earth, and to loop them in metallic circuits, thus obviating the difficulty. A few years later, when an English prince visited St. John, Mr. Jones connected two battery carbons with a grove battery of eighty cells, regulating them by hand, and from the windows of the Western union office made a titful but brilliant display for the benefit of a dense throng below. Few, if any, of the beholders, had ever seen an electric light before. In 1872 Mr. Jones removed to Chicago, believing that the United States was a better field for a man of scientific tastes, and in that city saw for the first time a galvanometer and a Stearns duplex. He found employment immediately, was entrusted with important work and became corresponding secretary and librarian of the American electrical society on its organization in 1875. In this year he made a modification in the quadruplex circuit, which had been invented by Mr. Edison, reducing it to the differential form between Chicago and Buffalo, with repeaters at Detroit, with such marked success, that his system came into use throughout the country. In 1875, also, Mr. Jones was appointed assistant manager of the Western union office at Chicago, with care of the operating department and the circuits. In 1880 the new position of general circuit manager was created for Mr. Jones, but in 1882 he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. In 1882 he became general manager of the Union electric manufacturing company; in 1884, electrician of the Bankers' and Merchants' telegraph company, and in the same year general manager. He arranged for this corporation a duplex with an induction coil to obviate static troubles, the only one that competes successfully with the Stearns condenser duplex on long lines. Since 1885 Mr. Jones has been electrician in the Postal telegraph and cable company. Many of his inventions are used by telegraph companies in the United States and Canada. He was naturalized in 1877; is a life member of the New York press club, of the Ameri-



can institute of electrical engineers, and a member of the Institution of electrical engineers of England. He was the first president of the New York electrical society. Mr. Jones was married in 1874 to a daughter of Maj. Robert Dike of Chicago, one of the early settlers of that place, and commander of Fort Snelling during the civil war.

USSHER, Brandram Boileau, bishop in the Reformed Episcopal church, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, Ang. 6, 1845, the youngest son of Capt. Richard Beverley and Henrietta (Boileau) Ussher. On both sides of the house his ancestors were distinguished. Capt. R. B. Ussher was descended from Richard Neville, the earl of Warwick, one of whose descendants (for political reasons) took the name of the office which he bore—viz.: Usher of the Black Rod—thus retaining his influential position when the name had become unpopular, and the king-maker's influence had waned. To distinguish the family name from the office, the second letter "s" was added in the reign of King John. Bishop Ussher is descended from a long line of churchmen. His great-grandfather was rector of the parish of Clontarf, and was the last of the family to hold the incumbency, which had remained in the family for over 150 years. This ancestor was afterward astronomer royal for Ireland. His sons were, Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Ussher, K. C. B., who figured in the history of the great Napoleon, taking him to Elba in H. M. S. Undaunted. He died naval commander-in-chief at Cork, and lies buried in one of the vaults at Monkstown church. John Ussher of Woodpark, a second son, left four sons, the youngest of whom, Richard Beverley, was the father of Bishop Ussher. He is directly descended from Archbishop Henry Ussher, one of the founders of Trinity college, Dublin, whose brother, Arland, was the father of James Ussher (Trinity's first student, buried in Westminster Abbey), the celebrated primate of Ireland, author of Ussher's "Chronology." Bishop B. B. Ussher received his early education at Delgany college, Dublin.

At a little over sixteen years of age he secured the diploma of the Royal Dublin society, taking sixth place among seventy-three candidates. Owing to heavy financial losses, his father was unable to continue him in his studies, and he came to the United States. Having adopted the medical profession, he studied in the University of Michigan, received the degree of M. D., became a member of the Illinois state medical association, and practiced eleven years. Dr. Ussher became greatly influenced by the preaching of Mr. Moody, the evangelist. The seed sown in early life by his parents had lain dormant, but was now quickened, and he devoted himself to Christian work in the Protestant Episcopal church, to which he was licensed by Bishop Whitehouse, Episcopal bishop of Illinois. Under the direction of this eminent prelate, he pursued a course of study for the ministry. When the Reformed Episcopal movement was commenced, he joined it, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Cheney on the 9th of June, 1874, in Christ church, Chicago; presbyter, the 16th of July, 1876, in Emanuel church, Ontario. He was appointed rector of a church in Toronto, and in 1878 rector of St. Bartholomew's church, Montreal. During his incumbency in St. Bartholomew's, in which he was a very successful minister, he was elected to the episcopate by the Ca-

nadian synod of the Reformed Episcopal church, in 1882, having previously been elected in England, and declined the office. Finally he left the Canadian synod, returned to the United States, settled in Kansas City, Mo., and became rector of Christ church. Bishop Ussher is a forcible writer, a poet, a born organizer, and a leader of men. As a pulpit writer he is eloquent, impressive, and convincing. On the 16th day of July, 1867, he was married by the Rev. Dr. Kelly, in Chicago, to Elizabeth Leonora Thompson, daughter of the Rev. Skeffington Thompson of Broomfield, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, now deceased. On her mother's side, Mrs. Ussher was lineally descended from the well-known D'Arcy family, who figured so prominently in the history of Ireland. The bishop's work in Kansas City has, in spite of many difficulties, amongst which was the burning of Christ church after it had all been paid for, been very successful; the new edifice, erected on the ruins of the old one, being much larger, and all indebtedness on the building and furniture paid off. This, in less than two years of hard times, is a monument to the energy and devotion of his people.

CROCKETT, David, pioneer, was born in Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786. He spent his early years in hunting, trapping and teaming in the wilds of West Tennessee and Virginia. In 1809 he married and settled in Lincoln county, Tenn., whence he removed to Franklin county in 1811. At the beginning of the Creek war in 1813 he enlisted in a regiment of sixty days' volunteers, the enlistment resulting in his serving through the contest. Crockett was twice elected to the state legislature (in 1821 and 1823), and in 1828 and 1830 he was sent to the U. S. congress, where he was noted for eccentricity, common sense and shrewdness. In 1832 he was once more a member of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature. During the greater part of his political career he was an adherent of Andrew Jackson, but his independence of character asserted itself in his opposition to Jackson's Indian bill, and was voiced in his utterance, "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to be right, without the yoke of any party on me, or the driver at my heels, with the whip in his hands, commanding me to 'gee-whoa-baw' just at his pleasure." At the close of his last congressional term Crockett joined the Texans in their war for independence from Mexico. The sources of Crockett's popularity are not far to seek. The son of an Irishman who served in the American revolution, he inherited pluck and a roving disposition, and really little more. But these and kindred traits were precisely the qualifications that pleased his constituents. His hunting exploits, with the wit and raciness of his stories, helped him in his canvasses for office far more than any amount of book-learning could have done. His poverty and his filial piety were shown at his Tennessee home by his working, for nearly a year, to pay the debts of his father, amounting to the appalling sum of \$76. His persuasive influence with the coon who was treed by the hunter, "Don't shoot, I'll come down!" often attributed to Capt. Scott, another famous backwoodsman, and his famous motto, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," have made this name familiar to nearly every one in the country. The words of John S. C. Abbott, who wrote "David Crockett: His Life and Adventures,"



B. B. Ussher



David Crockett

are significant as an estimate of the man and his relations to the development of his section: "He was," says Mr. A., "conspicuously one of a very numerous class, still existing, which has heretofore exerted a very powerful influence over this republic. As such his wild and wondrous life is worthy of the study of every patriot. It is a veritable romance, with the additional charm of unquestionable truth. It opens to the reader scenes in the life of the lowly, and a state of semi-civilization of which but few of them can have the faintest idea." His adventurous life ended March 6, 1836, after the hopeless defence of the Alamo. Crockett was one of the six survivors of the original band of 140 Texans who surrendered themselves to Santa Anna, and were shot by the Mexican general's orders. Crockett published an autobiography in 1834. See also the "Life of Colonel David Crockett," by Edward S. Ellis.

WHIPPLE, Joseph Reed, hotel proprietor, was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1842. His parents conducted the little country hotel in New Boston at the time of his birth. He passed the first eighteen years of his life, with the exception of a year spent with an aunt in Vermont, in the town of New Boston, where he labored in turn about his father's hotel and on neighboring farms. He was always an industrious lad, and to use the expression of an energetic old lady who knew him in his youth, "there was not a lazy bone in his body." At the age of eighteen he went to Boston to seek his fortune. His first job was in a provision store on Pleasant street. There he remained a year and a half. Then he found work in a restaurant on Washington street, and continued there until he had an opportunity to go behind the



Joseph Reed Whipple

lunch bar at the Parker house. In less than a year he was transferred to the steward's department. He continued as steward at Parker's for nine years. In 1876 he formed a partnership with George G. Hall, then a clerk at Parker's, and the two young hotel men became proprietors of Young's hotel, succeeding George Young, the founder of the hostelry. When



the new Adams house was built in 1883, Hall & Whipple became proprietors of that house, too, having secured a fifteen years' lease of the property while it was being built. Four years later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Whipple taking Young's and Mr. Hall the Adams house. In 1890 Mr. Whipple

secured control of the Parker house, and both houses are now managed by the J. Reed Whipple hotel company, which includes, besides Mr. Whipple and his brother James, the heads of several departments at both Young's and Parker's. J. Reed Whipple, however, is the active and energetic head of the organization and personally superintends the affairs of what is without doubt the largest hotel property in the world. Besides looking after his two big hotels Mr. Whipple conducts a large farm in his native town, from which eggs and dairy products are supplied to the hotels, and he also owns a small summer hotel there. He was instrumental in securing the building of a railroad connecting New Boston with Manchester and Boston, and in other ways has done much for the town. When New Boston was partly destroyed by fire in 1887, Mr. Whipple's prompt helping hand raised the village from the ashes of its desolation. He has given the town a free public library and contributed toward the erection of several new public buildings, including a church and a town hall. Mr. Whipple was married in 1865 to Rose Higgins, of Bangor, Me. Their Commonwealth avenue home in Boston is regarded as one of the most handsomely and tastefully furnished residences in Boston. Mr. Whipple has a fine private stable, and his famous tandem team, Brandy and Soda, have carried off first prizes at the horse shows in both Boston and New York.

ROLFE, William James, editor, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1827. Mr. Rolfe's parents were John and Lydia Davis (Moulton) Rolfe, of Newburyport. His father belongs to the Rolfe family that settled early in Newbury, and members of which were noted in the history of the state at Haverhill and elsewhere. His boyhood was spent in Lowell, Mass. He entered Amherst college (Mass.) in 1845, but left at the end of three years to become a teacher. He taught in Kirkwood academy, Maryland, and Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass. In December, 1852, he became master of Dorchester (Mass.) high school; in 1857, of Lawrence (Mass.) high school; in 1861, of Salem (Mass.) high school, and in 1862 filled the same office in Cambridge, Mass. In 1868 he resigned this position, and devoted himself to editorial and literary work. For several years he edited the department of "Shakespeariana" in the "Literary World," Boston, and afterward in the "Critic," New York. In 1865 he published a "Handbook of Latin Poetry" in conjunction with J. H. Hanson, A. M.; in 1867 edited

"Craik's English of Shakespeare;" in 1867-69 brought out the "Cambridge Course in Physics" in six volumes in connection with J. A. Gillet, A. M.; in 1870 prepared an edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," which was followed by other plays until a complete edition of Shakespeare was finished in forty volumes. He has since edited selections from Gray's poems, Goldsmith's, Wordsworth's, and Browning's; also the "Minor Poems of Milton," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" a complete edition of "Scott's Poems;" Tennyson's "Princess," and three volumes of selections from Tennyson; Byron's "Childe Harold;" Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese;" Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" (in conjunction with his son, John C. Rolfe, Ph. D.), and several volumes of elementary "English Classics" for school use. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1859, and the same degree from Amherst



W. J. Rolfe

in 1865. In 1887 he received the further honor of the degree of doctor of letters (Lit. D.) from Amherst. He was married in Dorchester, July 30, 1856, to Eliza Jane Carew, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Griffiths) Carew; and has three sons, all graduates of Harvard. Mr. Rolfe has contributed articles to the "North American Review," "Arena," "Poet-Lore," of which he is an honorary editor, and many other periodicals.

PITMAN, Benn, phonographer, was born in Trowbridge, near Bath, Eng., July 24, 1822. In his fifteenth year he was a pupil and assistant teacher in a private academy conducted by Isaac Pitman, his

brother and senior by eight years. When, in the year 1837, Isaac Pitman devised his system of phonography, Benn Pitman was his first pupil and at once formed a class of his own within the school and taught phonography from lesson cards of his own writing, before the system was ever published. A few years later he was apprenticed to an architect and builder, and it was his intention to acquire this profession and join his eldest brother, Jacob, who had already emigrated to Australia. He was pursuing this intention in the year 1842, when he was suddenly called away from it by a message received from

his brother, Joseph Pitman, then giving public lessons on phonography in the north of England, and who, suddenly falling ill, called upon his younger brother to fill his engagements. Thus, at the age of twenty, Benn Pitman's efforts were again enlisted in behalf of phonography, and they have never ceased from that day to this. For ten years he traveled alone or in company with his brothers, Joseph and Henry, Messrs. Haywood, Reed and other enthusiasts devoted to the same cause, lecturing on phonography, and teaching public and private classes in the leading cities and towns of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. In December, 1852, having meanwhile married Jane Bragge of Birmingham, he sailed for America. Arriving in Philadelphia in January, 1853, he lectured and taught public classes for six months when he accepted an invitation to lecture in Dayton, O. He was attracted to the life and manners of what was then the far West, and returned to Philadelphia only long enough to remove his family to Cincinnati, where he has ever since lived. In 1853 the Phonographic institute was founded, and the English text-books being found inadequate and unreliable, he began the publication of a series of text-books with which his name has since been inseparably connected. The first of these was a "Reporter's Companion," compiled by him in collaboration with R. P. Prosser, and by 1860 a manual of phonography had run through several editions, and a phrase book and numerous readers were added to the series. The breaking out of the war put a stop, for the time being, to phonographic propagandism. During the early part of the war Mr. Pitman carried arms as a soldier, and later served the government as the official recorder of military commissions and other military and governmental investigations. The most famous of these was the trial of those who conspired to assassinate President Lincoln, an official report of which was printed by Mr. Pitman, in a large octavo volume. He also reported the Buell investigation, the New Orleans, Memphis and Indiana riots investigation, the "KuKlux" trials, and many other famous proceedings. After the war Mr. Pitman found that expert reporters were few,

that professional reporting was more lucrative than the propagandism of an art which attracted but few followers, and devoted himself to professional reporting up to 1873. During this period he reported a number of constitutional convention proceedings, besides a multitude of lectures, lawsuits, political meetings, etc. During this period the business of publishing and selling the phonographic text-books was conducted by Mr. Pitman's wife, who, in addition to this work, supplemented his labors in the reporting field by dictating transcripts from his notes. In this way nine-tenths of the transcripts of all the reports he made were written out. Mrs. Pitman continued in charge of the publication business up to 1877, the year preceding her death. In 1873 Mr. Pitman connected himself with the Cincinnati school of design as teacher of decorative art in all its phases, and especially as exemplified in wood carving. The artistic impulse, inborn in many of the family, lay not altogether dormant in Benn Pitman himself during his many years of phonographic labors, as is evidenced by the ornamentation of his earlier shorthand books, which were engraved by his own hand on stone, and are treasured by the few who are so fortunate as to possess copies of them. At the time of connecting himself with the school of design he felt that he could more fully gratify this taste, and for the next eighteen years he devoted a considerable portion of his time and thought to the interests of art students. In 1883, having in the meantime associated with himself Jerome B. Howard as a partner, he published by far the largest and most difficult work to prepare yet issued by the Phonographic institute—"The Phonographic Dictionary." In 1889 a new and perfected "Reporter's Companion" was issued. In December, 1892, the Phonographic institute was reorganized upon the basis of a joint-stock company, and Benn Pitman, having relinquished his connection with the art school, assumed the presidency of the new corporation and again devoted himself to phonography. In his seventy-first year he is hale, hearty, and straight as an arrow, and never talks or thinks of such a thing as ceasing active work.

ALEXANDER, Matilda (Greathouse), author, was born at Mt. Vernon, Posey county, Ind., June 14, 1842, daughter of George Greathouse, captain of the state militia and a Kentuckian by birth, whose father fought in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle of New Orleans. She was educated in the common schools of the state and at the Vincent academy near Morganfield, Ky. Most of her life has been spent in looking after her farms, and in writing for the press. She was married in 1863 to Andrew L. Alexander, who died in 1866, and had one child, Rosamond Perkinpaugh, who mysteriously disappeared while in New York city Apr. 22, 1892, and three weeks later was found drowned in the Hudson river. Mrs. Alexander is interested in all churches, without being a member of any particular one. She is inclined to benevolence; has deeded farms to orphan children, and intends to form a fund for needy journalists and one for a state arboretum. She has published: "Going West" (1882); "Here and Hereafter" (1883); "Worth Wins" (1884), and has other works in preparation. She assisted in organizing the Alexandrian literary society in Mt. Vernon, Ind., and contributed to the Alexandrian library fund.



PEYTON, JOHN Rowze, the "Hero Boy of '76," was born at Stony Hill, Stafford county, Va., Oct. 19, 1754. He was the son of John Peyton of the same place, and his wife, Elizabeth Rowze, a descendant of Dr. Lodowick Rowze, an author during the reign of James I. The first emigrant from England to Virginia was Henry Peyton, of London, born 1630-31, who died in Virginia 1655. He was a son of Henry Peyton, of Lincoln's Inn, examiner in the high court of Chancery, whose father was Henry Peyton, a cadet of the house of Sir Edward Peyton, knight and baronet of Islcham, Cambridgeshire, M. P., Custos Rotulorum of the county, and author of the "Secret History of the Reign of James I.," and other able works. Henry Peyton (3d) was a brother of Col. Valentine Peyton, who accompanied him to Virginia, and of Sir Robert Peyton, Knt., an officer in the Royal army and member of the long parliament, for Middlesex, in 1678-79, who has also left many descendants in America. Henry Peyton settled in Westmoreland county, Va., and left by his wife Ellen, several children, the eldest, Henry Peyton, born in Virginia in 1650, who left two sons—first Valentine, second, John Peyton, born 1691, died May 18, 1760. John Peyton married first, Ann Waye, second, Elizabeth Rowze, and by both wives left children. By his second wife he had two sons, John Rowze,



John R. Peyton

of Stony Hill, and Valentine, who married Mary بنتler Washington, daughter of Baily Washington and his wife, Mary Starke. From the third Henry, who came to Virginia in 1644, to the present day, the family has been prolific of men full of gallantry and public spirit, of thrifty habits, hospitable, charitable, and generous, whose lives have been useful and blameless, and whose characters were without blemish. John Peyton died May 12, 1760. Sixteen years after his death, in 1776, when the revolutionary war began, his son, John Rowze, who had been educated at William and Mary college, Va., left home against the wishes of his widowed mother, when a little more than twenty years of age, and joined the army, in which he served to the close of the war in 1783. Such was his faithful discharge of duty and his dauntless valor that he won the sobriquet of the "Hero Boy of '76." During a temporary leave of absence at home in 1777, he married Anne, daughter of Howson Howe and his wife, Mary Dade, and at his death left six children, the eldest being John Howe Peyton. John Rowze Peyton was a man of superior ability, a true patriot, a brave and faithful soldier, in fact, a true type of the revolutionary hero, who left everything, and rushed at the first sound of war to the defence of liberty and country. Pure and gentle in spirit, modest and unassuming in everything that he did, his life was so short and unassuming, that it was but a fragment known to few. From the close of the war to his death in 1798, he resided on his Stony Hill estate of 1,900 acres, where he dispensed a liberal and generous hospitality, and though of too serious a turn of mind to be constantly looking for amusement, his house was always cheerful and at times gay, in accordance with his kindly nature. He was singularly indifferent to honors and distinctions, never sought or accepted office, but did so much good in a quiet way, that he enjoyed great influence with his neighbors and in his county. He was a man of strong convictions, and enforced his views in many able articles in the newspapers of the day, showing marked

ability as a thinker and writer (see "Virginia Genealogies" by Rev. Horace E. Hayden). He died in the autumn of 1798 at Stony Hill.

PEYTON, John Howe, statesman and jurist, was born at Stony Hill, Stafford county, Va., Apr. 27, 1778, and was the eldest son of John Rowze Peyton. He was graduated from Princeton in 1797 as A. M., and returning to Virginia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He obtained at once a considerable practice, to which he devoted himself with laborious assiduity for forty years, and succeeded in acquiring a larger fortune than any lawyer of Virginia had ever done before him. In 1806 he was elected to the house of delegates for Stafford county. In the house he was a leading spirit, and his labors were crowned with remarkable success. He was the author of the celebrated report and resolutions on the subject of a tribunal for settling disputes between the state and federal judiciary, adopted by the senate and house, Jan. 26, 1810. Of these resolutions Daniel Webster said, "they are so conclusive of the question that it admits of no further discussion." In 1808-9 he was appointed public prosecutor for the Augusta district, and removed to Staunton. He was conceded to be the ablest criminal lawyer and public prosecutor the state had ever produced. It was observed that in all of his investigations, his philosophical mind rose above the technicalities of the common law to the consideration of general principles, and he was never more eloquent than when expatiating on those principles which lie at the foundation of all law, and are equally applicable to all its forms. In the war of 1812, he was commissioned major of volunteers, and served as chief of staff to Gen. Robert Porterfield, until the close of hostilities in 1815. On the return of peace he resumed his law practice in Staunton; was elected mayor of the city, and appointed deputy U. S. district attorney for western Virginia. For several years he contributed to the reviews various papers on social, literary and political subjects. In 1824 he was offered the position of judge of the general court, but declined, as he had previously declined to become a candidate for congress. In 1836 he was elected senator, and exerted himself to found the Virginia military institute. His brother, Gen. Bernard Peyton, was *ex-officio* president of the first board of visitors, being at the time adjutant-general of Virginia. In 1840 he was re-elected to the senate. In the senate he opposed the annexation of Texas, a revenue tariff and a war with England, on the question of the Oregon boundary line. In the course of an exhaustive speech on the subject, he said in regard to Oregon: "While our title to the whole of that vast region, extending westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from 42° of north latitude to 54° 40', was certainly as good as that of any other nation, and probably better, we had, ourselves, on repeated occasions virtually admitted that it was not so complete and unqualified as to preclude all other claims to any portion of it, and therefore a war for Oregon, unless an attempt be made to wrest it forcibly from our possession, would not only be a blunder, but a crime." Prof. Preston in his memoir, alluding to Mr. Peyton's brilliant reputation at the bar, says, he was "a champion in every branch of his profession." In person he was tall and handsome, over six feet two inches high, and weighing 220 pounds. He had large, piercing blue eyes, and a countenance of majestic benevolence; was liberal,



John H. Peyton

generous and public spirited, and a large contributor to all worthy objects. He died at Montgomery Hall, Augusta county, Va., Apr. 3, 1847. His memoir by Prof. J. T. L. Preston, Virginia military institute, was published by David Clapp & Son (Boston, 1881).

PEYTON, William Madison, lawyer and legislator, was born in Montgomery county, Va., Sept. 4, 1803. He was the only son of John Howe

Peyton, the celebrated jurist, by his first wife, Susan, daughter of William Strother Madison, of revolutionary fame. Strother Madison was a nephew of the Right Rev. James Madison, bishop of Virginia, and of Gov. George Madison, of Kentucky, and a relative of James Madison, president of the United States. William M. Peyton was educated at the Staunton academy, Princeton and Yale. While at Yale he was the leader or captain of his class, and formed many lasting friendships with his companions. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826. Shortly after going on the circuit he married an heiress, daughter of Judge Allen Taylor. Her large fortune,

added to his own, enabled him to retire from the bar to an extensive estate on the river Roanoke, a portion of which is now within the boundaries of Roanoke city. Here he kept up an extensive establishment, entertaining with elegance, and dispensing a liberal and generous hospitality. In 1836 he was elected to the house of delegates of Virginia for Botetourt county, and served several terms in the assembly, first for Botetown, and then for Botetourt and Roanoke counties, acquiring distinction as a party leader, a ready debater and an eloquent orator. At this time he was appointed state proxy in the James river and Kanawha canal company, and served many years with great advantage to the public. He was personally popular, inspiring with respect and affection all who were drawn about him, by the vivacity of his conversation, the vigor of his mind, and the generosity of his heart. In 1840 William Ballard Preston, afterward secretary of the navy, Gen. Edward Watts, Henry A. Edmondson, and the leading men generally of the district, urged him for congress, but he invariably declined, having no taste for public life. His extravagant style of living, and the aid extended to others, which had embarrassed his finances, now made a close attention to business a matter of grave importance. In 1841-42 he purchased extensive tracts of coal lands in western Virginia, and began to develop the mines. On Coal river he owned 30,000 acres, and began the mining of cannel coal in Boone county, at the present town of Peytona, which grew up around his headquarters, and was named in his honor. On the improvement of Coal river alone he spent \$100,000, seeking to make the stream navigable for boats and barges. The civil war put an end to his operations, and resulted in the ruin of his fortunes and his health. He died in 1868. His character may be summed up in a few words. He was revered for his high sense of honor, his amiable temper, kind heart, affectionate disposition, and earnest desire to do all the good in his power.

PEYTON, John Lewis, author and lawyer, was born in Staunton, Va., Sept. 15, 1824, and was the elder son of John Howe Peyton, by his second wife. His mother was the daughter of Maj. John Lewis, of revolutionary fame, and his wife, Mary Preston, a daughter of Col. William Preston, of Montgomery county, Va., who was wounded at the battle of Guilford, from the effects of which he died years afterward. Mrs. Peyton was a woman

of rare beauty and remarkable intellect, cultivated and refined, and was often styled the "cleverest member of a clever family." J. L. Peyton was educated at the Virginia military institute and the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in the law department in 1845. In 1852 he was sent to Europe by Daniel Webster, then secretary of state; returned in 1853, and resided two years in Chicago, where he was the intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. B. Ogden, C. H. McCormick and other prominent men and early pioneers of northern Illinois. He was commissioned major of the 1st Chicago (Washington) regiment, and major, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 18th battalion of the national guards. He was recommended by Stephen A. Douglas, and appointed by President Pierce in 1855 U. S. district attorney for Utah, which office, from failing health, he declined. He was a regular contributor to the Chicago press; associate editor of "Danenhower's Journal," and also wrote for various other periodicals. Ill health led to his return to Virginia, where he was elected a justice of the peace, also a bank director and appointed member of the board of visitors of the State institution at Staunton for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind. In 1855 he married Henrietta, daughter of Col. John C. Washington, of North Carolina, of the illustrious Washington family of Virginia. He has one son, Lawrence Washington Howe Peyton, an officer in the corps of cadets, and a distinguished student of the graduating class of 1893, of the Virginia military institute. (The law establishing the Virginia military institute requires the superintendent to report annually to the governor of Virginia the three most distinguished students in each class. Lieut. Peyton has been reported as distinguished for three years and is expected to graduate in June next with some of the highest honors. Hence the use of the adjective in his case.) Mrs. J. L. Peyton is a niece of the late Gov. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, formerly U. S. senator, and is an aunt of W. A. B. Branch, member of congress in 1893 from North Carolina. In 1861, while Col. J. L. Peyton was drilling a force for the Confederate army, he was appointed to represent the state of North Carolina in Europe.

While on the Confederate man-of-war Nashville, he broke the Federal blockade of Charleston, S. C., on Oct. 26, 1861, and reached the Bermuda Islands, where he and Mrs. Peyton were received and entertained with distinguished consideration by the lieutenant-governor, Col. Harry St. George Ord, and the authorities and inhabitants generally. Afterward they sailed for the Azores, the Nashville capturing and burning, about 350 miles from Southampton, England, the American packet ship Harvey Birch; and landed at Southampton Nov. 21, 1861, where the captain and crew of the Harvey Birch, eighty in number, were liberated. Col. Peyton remained in Europe until 1876; was elected an honorary member of the Reform club, London, and became extensively acquainted with the leading statesmen, authors and scientists of England, France and Italy; was elected a fellow of the Royal geographical society of London, and of the Society of Americanists of Luxembourg, Prussia, and of other learned societies in Europe and America; was entertained by Napoleon III. in the Tuileries; had audiences with Cardinal Antonelli, in the Palace of the Vatican, and met in



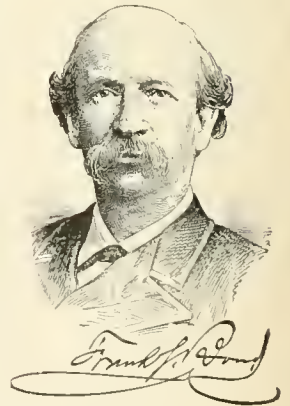
Rome many dignitaries of the church and distinguished personages. He is author of: "Pacific Railway Communications and the Trade of China" (1854); "A Statistical View of the State of Illinois" (1854); "The American Crisis; or, Pages from the Note Book of a State Agent during the Civil War in America" (1866); "Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies—Personal Recollections of the Far West, One and Twenty Years Ago" (1867); "Memoir of William Madison Peyton" (1870); "The Adventures of my Grand-



father;" "A History of Augusta County, Va." (1882); "Rambling Reminiscences of a Residence Abroad" (1886). He also edited, with an introduction, "The Glasse of Time," by Thomas Peyton, of Lincoln's Inn, published in New York in 1887 from the London edition of 1620; "Tom Swindel, or the Adventures of a Boomer" (1893), and other popular works. For many years after 1865, Col. Peyton resided principally in the island of Guernsey; was elected a member of the Independent and the Grange clubs, and was intimate with Victor Hugo, who presented him with his likeness, suitably inscribed in his own handwriting, which Col. Peyton preserves as a precious souvenir of the immortal poet. When a vacancy occurred, about five years after he had been in the Island, in the office of Jurat of the Royal court, the then Dean of the Island, the very Reverend Carey Brock, and many of the leading inhabitants, invited him to become naturalized that he might be chosen to fill the position. No persuasions, however, could induce him to entertain the idea of giving up his American citizenship. It redounds greatly, though, to the honor of the Guernsey people that they sought to engage a "man of such worth and merit," as the Dean expressed it, in their service. Hepworth Dixon, editor of the London "Athenæum," said of Col. Peyton that "he was the ablest of the able men sent by the South to represent its cause in Europe, and that he had rendered signal service to his cause." On his return to America in 1876 he resumed his residence in Virginia, where he has since led a life of social happiness on his beautiful estate of Steephill, near Staunton, greatly enjoying, after his eventful career, the quiet of home and the society of his friends, and contributing much to the pleasure and advantage of others in his community. Prof. C. R. Richardson, of Dartmouth college, on page 426 of the second volume of his history of "American Literature," gives an extract from one of Col. Peyton's letters, which testifies to the writer's liberal and rational sentiments as to sectionalism in literature, as also to those of the present generation of Southerners. Prof. Richardson says: "An able, unquestionable and admirably concise and strong expression of the true southern attitude towards American literature is made by a very competent authority, in a personal letter to me. Col. J. Lewis Peyton, of Steephill, Va., is peculiarly qualified to speak on this subject by descent, by remarkably extended family connections with the great men of the South, by important services to the Confederate States, when their representative in Eng-

land and by his own relation to library work. He writes: 'In the South, as with you, nobody now thinks of the birthplace of an American writer; we only wish to know what he has turned a piece of white paper into, with pen and ink, and I hardly think any but a man of diseased mind and imagination, like Poe, would ever have uttered such sentiments as he did, as to Edward Coate Pinkney. The enlightened men of this region, as of yours, know no North or South in literature—only one Grand Republic of Letters, in which every man standeth according to the soundness of his heart and the strength of his understanding.'" An extended sketch of Col. Peyton may be seen in the second volume of "Virginia and Virginians" by Brock and Lewis.

BOND, Frank Stuart, was born at Sturbridge, Worcester county, Mass., Feb. 1, 1830, son of Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., a well-known Congregational minister of Norwich, Conn. He is of an old New England family, being seventh in line of descent from William Bond, born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk county, England, in 1625, who was an original settler in Watertown, Mass., about 1645, and was speaker of the general court in 1691, and for three successive years thereafter the first speaker under the Royal charter that united the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts bay. Frank Stuart was educated at the Norwich academy in Connecticut, and at the high school at Hopkinton, Mass. He was first employed in business in the office of the treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester railroad company, where he remained during 1849-50, when he removed to Cincinnati, O., and from 1850-56 was connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company, and became secretary of that company. In 1856 he removed to New York city, and from 1857-61 was secretary and treasurer of the Auburn and Allentown railroad company and of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant of volunteers in the militia of Connecticut, and was detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, and served under him when he joined Gen. Pope's command, then operating in Mississippi; and he was with that command at the battle of Farmington and in other engagements that resulted in the capture of Corinth. After Gen. Rosecrans relieved Gen. Buell as commander of the army of the Cumberland, he joined Gen. Rosecrans as volunteer aide-de-camp, and was assigned to duty on his personal staff before the army left Nashville. He served with Gen. Rosecrans at the battle of Stone river, and after the death of Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of staff, was commissioned by President Lincoln as major U. S. volunteers and aide de camp, and assigned to duty as senior aide-de camp on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans. He was with the army of the Cumberland in the advance from Murfreesboro across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; was at the battles of Tullahoma and Chickamauga and in other engagements that resulted in the capture of Chattanooga. He subsequently accompanied Gen. Rosecrans to St. Louis, and served with him in the campaign across the state of Missouri against Gen. Price, and at the close of that campaign he returned to St. Louis and resigned his commission Nov. 18, 1864. He did not re-enter active business until 1868, when he became connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad com-



pany, then recently organized, and was subsequently its vice-president, remaining with that company until 1873, when he resigned. From 1873 to 1881 he was the first vice-president of the Texas and Pacific railroad company. From 1881 to 1882 he was president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. From 1884 to 1886 he was president of the five associated railway companies, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific; Alabama and Great southern; New Orleans and northeastern; Vicksburg, and Meridian; and Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, then operating 1,159 miles of completed road. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, and has since then represented that company in the city of New York. Mr. Bond is a member of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States, and of the society of the Sons of the American revolution.

POE, Ebenezer Wilson, merchant, was born near Findlay, O., Nov. 11, 1846, the son of George L. and Jane (Wilson) Poe. Mr. Poe's grandfather was Jacob Poe, one of the Virginia branch of the Poc family, from which the poet, Edgar Allen, was descended, and a cousin of Andrew and Adam Poc, the celebrated Indian fighters of pioneer days. Mr. Poe's father was the first white male child born in Hancock county, O. He became a farmer in the same county, fought in the civil war as a member of the 21st Ohio regiment, and died in 1889, highly respected by all who knew him. His wife was a descendant of the Vance family, and a woman of rare intelligence. Ebenezer's early years were passed in working on his father's farm, and in attending the district school. After his father enlisted in the army, the care of the farm devolved upon

him, as the eldest of ten children. In 1862, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the 133d O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Returning home he attended the Findlay high school, and taught school during the winter months for about two years. He then entered the dry-goods store of J. S. Patterson, at Findlay, where he remained several years. Later he traveled as salesman for a clothing firm, and subsequently removed to North Baltimore, where he engaged in the general merchandizing business on his own account. In 1881 he was elected auditor of Wood county, and re-elected in 1884, serving these two terms with credit to himself and advantage to the county. In 1887 he was nominated and elected, on the ticket with Gov. Foraker, auditor of the state of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1891. In his official capacity Mr. Poe has been most efficient; his careful and conscientious attention to the duties of his office and his executive ability have saved the people large sums of money by reducing taxation, and in keeping the expenditures within the limit of the receipts. His genial and kindly disposition has won him a large number of friends, and his name has been earnestly canvassed as a candidate for gubernatorial honors. Mr. Poe is an active member of the G. A. R., and was commander of the Sill post, No. 46, at North Baltimore. He was colonel of the Ohio division of the Sons of veterans, being a veteran himself, and the son of a veteran. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias, G. A. R., and S. of V. (paternal orders). On Oct. 8, 1868, Mr. Poe married Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gorrell) Thomas, of McComb, O., and has three children. Mr. and Mrs. Poe are active

members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their house is the resort of the cultured and refined.

BOYNTON, John Farnham, scientist, chemist and inventor, was born in East Bradford (now Groveland), Mass., Sept. 20, 1811. The family of Boynton is of great antiquity. Kimber in his "Baronetage" (A. D. 1771), states the first in the pedigree to have been Bartholomew de Boynton, who was "seised" of the manor of Boynton in 1067. William Boynton was the first of the family who came to America. Dr. Boynton is of the seventh generation from William. During the last fifteen years of his life he devoted attention to the genealogy and history of his family and became acquainted with 5,000 Boyntons, besides having investigated the family history of ages past. He had at the time of his death a complete record from the year 1014, and had published the results of his researches in a "Family Directory." Every year hundreds of Boyntons meet in convention, fraternize, and talk over their history and their prospects. Dr. Boynton was graduated from a St. Louis medical school, practiced for a while in the West, and then traveled through every state in the Union, lecturing on "Geology and the Natural History of Creation," and various other scientific as well as medical subjects. Leaving lecturing for a time in 1846 he turned his attention to practical science, especially to geology and mineralogy. He prospected along the south shore of Lake Superior. Here he met Sir William Logan, the Queen's commissioner, and together they examined the spar vein and copper deposits. Mining had not yet been begun there, and they found the place much as it had been left by the aborigines thousands of years before. The surface was covered with great lumps of almost pure copper, and rudely-fashioned tools were found. In 1849 Dr. Boynton became a "forty-niner." Among the friends he made on the Pacific coast was the famous scout, Kit Carson, and the friendship was long continued. During the years before the war he devoted his attention to invention. The fire-extinguisher known as the Babcock is the work of his own brain. Babcock invented a machine, but it turned out a failure, and the Babcock company bought Dr. Boynton's invention and manufactured the present extinguisher. Dr. Boynton also invented a malleable iron and steel, which consisted in making common iron malleable, and converting this in turn into steel. His patents covered a large ground. Knowing, as he did, the properties of the rocks, he turned his knowledge to account, and patented a new Portland cement, a substance previously imported from England. He also invented new processes of brick and wall plaster. Dr. Boynton had a *penchant* for lecturing, especially upon geology and kindred sciences. Even during the civil war he followed this calling, but at the time of the battle of Petersburg his paraphernalia was confiscated. Among other things, his electric battery was taken, and used to set off the torpedoes in Aquia creek, Potomac river, and were the first ever used on the continent. With reference to some of his inventions, Dr. Boynton made the following statement over his own signature: "While W. W. Wood was chief engineer and inspector of 'all afloat,' I (J. F. Boynton) had the freedom of the Brooklyn navy-yard, by order from the secretary. In my residence, then 86



E. W. Poe



John F. Boynton

James street, Syracuse, was concocted a plan for the destruction of the Confederate ram, Albemarle. Lieut. William Cushing left for Washington, and I joined him at the navy-yard a few days after, where I watched the construction of two armed torpedo boats. With Cushing I experimented with them in the Hudson river and East river, to insure the practical workings of the machinery and torpedoes. I named the two boats and know how they were exploded. I was the original inventor of the oil-well torpedoes; was once appointed to destroy or remove the hull of the first American war steamer, Missouri, which was burned and sunk in English waters at Gibraltar." He died at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1890.

BREWSTER, Henry C., banker, son of Simon L. Brewster, was born in the city of Rochester Sept. 7, 1845, and received

his education in the schools of the city. In 1863 he entered the Traders' national bank as a clerk; in 1868 was appointed cashier, a position he still holds, besides being a member of the board of directors. In addition, he is vice-president of the Rochester trust and safe deposit company, president of the Rochester clearing house association, a director in the Rochester and Genesee valley railroad company; commissioner of Mt. Hope cemetery, vice-president for New York of the American bankers' association; vice-president of the Republican league of the state of New York; president of the Monroe county republican league; a director in the East-

man Kodak company; a governor of the Rochester homoeopathic hospital; a trustee and treasurer of St. Peter's Presbyterian church; a director in the Ward natural science establishment, and president of the Rochester chamber of commerce. Mr. Brewster was married, Oct. 5, 1876, to Alice E. Chapin, daughter of Louis Chapin, and has two daughters.

HUTCHINSON, Edmund Green, merchant, was born at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1824, of English

ancestry. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of ten he was sent to Chase seminary at Chatham in the same county, which was kept by members of the Society of Friends. Here he remained three years. At the age of fifteen he entered the store of Marshall Hall at Hinmansville, Oswego county, N. Y., and five years later was taken into partnership, upon which he opened a branch store at Liverpool, Onondaga county, N. Y., and sold out his interest after a year, and returned to Hinmansville. Four years later a new partnership was formed, and a mercantile business was

opened at Phenix, which was continued for two years, when Mr. Hutchinson opened a general store in Phenix under the firm name of E. G. Hutcheson & Co., which he managed up to 1891. Since then he has given most of his time to the care of two beautiful farms. Mr. Hutchinson was appointed railroad commissioner by Judge

Whitney, of Oswego, and still holds office. In 1874 he was elected vice-president of the Phenix bank for a term of seven years, and president for seven years. He has been a member of the board of education nearly twenty years. In politics he has always been a republican. Mr. Hutchinson was married Sept. 11, 1842, to Miss R. A. Chapman, who died in April, 1873, and again on Dec. 19, 1873, to Mrs. Wescott. Two children were born of the first marriage, a son and daughter, the former of whom has succeeded his father in business.

MAY, Lewis, business man, was born in Worms, Germany, Sept. 23, 1823, and lost his parents when only six years old. He received his education in the public schools, and in the higher seminary. He came to the United States in July, 1840, and found employment as clerk in a country store in a small town of Pennsylvania, receiving for the first year's labor

a salary of \$100. He became popular with the firm, and followed its members to Huntsville, Ala., where he received a salary of \$2,000 a year. In 1845 he went into business on his own account in Shreveport, La., doing a large and prosperous trade until 1850. Thence he went to California, formed a partnership, and did an extensive business, both in San Francisco and Portland, Ore. In December, 1851, he went to New York, making his residence there, and attended exclusively to the purchase of merchandise for his California house. Mr. May retired from the California business in 1857, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city until 1869. He then turned his attention to banking under the firm

name of May & King, but after devoting himself to it for a period of fifteen years retired from active participation in the work in 1884. Mr. May's life has been a varied one. For the past quarter of a century he has been actively engaged in many enterprises connected with the best interests of the city of New York. He has been greatly interested in the real estate of this city, and prominently engaged in many enterprises tending to its advancement, and is a generous friend to a large number of charitable institutions. Mr. May was elected a trustee of the Mutual life insurance company in 1873, and has occupied that position up to this date (1893). Referring to his connection with this great financial institution, Richard McCurdy, its president, says: "He is held in the honor and regard of all his friends, of whom I am glad to count myself one." Mr. May is a stockholder in several railroad companies; treasurer of the Twenty-third street railroad company; treasurer of the Iron steamboat company, and was formerly a director in many other corporations. As a financier he won an enviable reputation, having been a successful banker as the leading member of the firm of May & King. He also was the assignee of the bankrupt estate of Halstead, Haines & Co., and that of John J. Ciseo & Son. He was a director and treasurer of the Mt. Sinai hospital for nineteen years; one of the organizers of the Young men's Hebrew association, and its first president. Among his co-religionists he has a record second to none. He has been chief director and president of that magnificent synagogue, the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth avenue, New York city, for the past twenty-eight years. Few religious institutions exist whose good works, charitable deeds, and liberal actions shine more conspicuously in practical life than those of Temple Emanu-El. The practical life of its



members has demonstrated that its name, "Emanu-El" (God with us), was appropriately chosen, and in the good deeds exhibited by the members of this synagogue for the past twenty-eight years the name of Lewis May is brilliantly conspicuous. His able management as president of the synagogue has been of the most noteworthy character, and has helped to make it one of the wealthiest religious societies in the world. Of these two characteristics, business tact and an abundant generosity in Mr. May's character, the members of the Temple have a thorough appreciation, to which they gave expression in the presentation of a public testimonial to him on Thanksgiving day, 1888. The proceedings on that occasion and the special services were considered an epoch in the history of this synagogue. A banquet was offered to Mr. May on the same occasion, but he declined, making the suggestion that if there were any surplus it should be devoted to some charitable object. The learned Dr. Gottheil, rabbi of the Temple, says of him, "During the fifteen years of my ministry, Mr. May has been uniformly courteous and considerate in his bearing. He never asked anything to which he was not fully entitled, nor ever refused to do anything he could be expected to do. As chief executive officer of the congregation, he exercised his power with the utmost moderation; his ways were ways of pleasantness, and all his paths were peace. Hardly a cloud passed over our mutual relations. There has grown up a bond of personal friendship between us which is very precious to me, and which I am confident will last our lifetime." Mr. May has been repeatedly solicited to accept public office, both political and otherwise, but invariably declined, having important trusts to fully occupy his time and attention. Business affairs seem to have had the greater attractions for him, and he has preferred the undeviating and quiet course of a business career to the uncertainties and turmoils of politics. Assuredly his life has been a model well worthy of imitation by the young business men of the present generation.

BARRETT, John Erigena, journalist, was born in Ireland May 10, 1849, but in his boyhood went to England and lived in Birmingham until 1871, when he came to the United States. During his residence in England he contributed poems, sketches and special articles to the newspapers. In 1872 Mr. Barrett joined the staff of one of the Scranton newspapers, and early in 1873 became its city editor. He served also as special correspondent at Washington and Harrisburg, and finally became managing editor. In 1884 he formed a partnership with James J. Jordan for the publication of the Scranton "Truth," an independent daily paper. The first issue of this journal proved that they were justified in making the venture, and the paper soon became one of the most successful in the state. Mr. Barrett was sent to the state legislature by the republicans in 1878, but his journalistic duties have prevented him from giving much attention to politics outside of the columns of the paper. He has been a contributor of fiction to several

popular publications. The agreeable and spirited style of his stories, and their underlying moral, have combined to make them very popular, and some of them have been republished in London and Dublin periodicals. Among those that have been highly commended by their readers are: "Love

and Labor; or, the Perils of the Poor;" "The Black List;" "Worse than Death;" "A Knight of Labor;" "The Rising Tide," and "The Curse of Innisfail." Mr. Barrett was married, in 1876, to Mary Alida Kelly, and has six interesting children. In the journalistic contest, conducted by the New York "Recorder" during the presidential canvass of 1892, Mr. Barrett was awarded first prize for an editorial dealing with the leading questions of the campaign.

BROWN, Robert Campbell, merchant, was born at Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y. His grandfathers, on both sides, fought in the revolutionary war, and his father was one of the California pioneers of 1849, who was forced by the burning of his store in Sacramento and by failing health to return to the East. Robert C. Brown attended the common schools until he was nine years of age, then worked as a printer's apprentice for two years, drove a canal boat, sold newspapers, was clerk in a store in Wisconsin, apprentice in a railroad machine shop at Marquette on Lake Superior, then returned to the East and became salesman, and afterward partner, in a wholesale grocery in New York. He is now a member of the Owl cigar company of New York and Florida, doing a business of over \$4,000,000 annually. During the civil war Mr. Brown served in company G, 16th U. S. infantry, and was in three engagements and six skirmishes. He was taken prisoner in Kentucky and paroled, and in 1862 was discharged from service on account of ill health. He has been trustee of the Mercantile benefit association and of the Excelsior savings bank. He was married in 1869, in Albany, to Louise McIntyre Lovatt.

ASHMEAD, Henry Graham, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1838. His ancestors, John and Mary (Courier) Ashmead, came from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Eng., early in 1682, and settled at Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa. H. G. Ashmead's great-grandfather, Capt. John Ashmead, commanded the Eagle and other vessels during the revolutionary war, and the diary of his voyages from 1758 to 1782 was recently printed for private circulation. His father, John W. Ashmead, was deputy attorney-general, assigned to Philadelphia under George M. Dallas and Ellis Lewis when they were attorneys-general of Pennsylvania; was U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1849-54, and while holding this office represented the United States in the case of Castner Hanway, indicted for treason. His mother was Henrietta G. Flower, a descendant of William Flower, who joined the Fenwick colony in New Jersey in 1686. H. G. Ashmead was educated at the West Chester (Pa.) academy and at Saunder's institute, Philadelphia, read law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1859, but owing to ill health was compelled to abandon the profession and seek out-of-door pursuits. He was local editor of the "Chester Evening News," "Delaware County Republican," and other newspapers. In 1876 he wrote a "History



Robert Campbell Brown



Henry Graham Ashmead



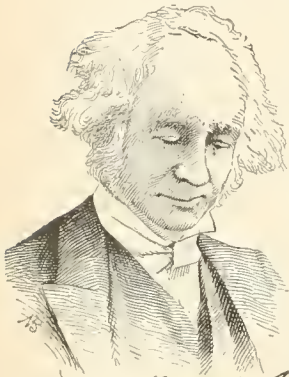
John Erigena Barrett

of Delaware County, Pa.," which was published in William H. Egle's "History of Pennsylvania;" and in 1883 published "Historical Sketches of Chester-on-Delaware," in 1884 "History of Delaware County, Pa.," and has contributed a number of historical articles to various publications. He was corresponding secretary of the Penn bi-centennial committee of Chester in 1882, and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Chester. Mr. Ashmead was twice married: first to Frances R., daughter of Capt. Richard N. Warner of Alexandria, Va., and in the second instance to Emma, daughter of James Campbell, the pioneer manufacturer of Chester.

BARTOL, Cyrus Augustus, clergyman, was born at Freeport, Me., Apr. 30, 1813. In 1824 his parents removed to Portland, Me., and during the

next four years he fitted himself for Bowdoin college (Me.), from which he was graduated in the class of 1833, and from the Harvard (Mass.) divinity school in 1835. His first preaching was at Cincinnati, O., where he was "pulpit supply" for six months. Succeeding this came six months' missionary work as minister-at-large in Boston, Mass. March 1, 1837, he was settled as colleague pastor, with Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., over the West (Unitarian) church, and continued as preacher to the society for more than fifty years. Dr. Bartol has published somewhat largely, his works including several volumes, besides many miscellaneous articles in period-

icals, such as the "North American Review," the "Christian Examiner," and London "Athenæum." Among his publications are: "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (Boston, 1850; 2d ed., revised, 1854); "Discourses on Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe Framed in Ideas" (1855); a novel and interesting combination of graphic sketches and philosophical reflections; "History of the West Church and its Ministers" (1858); "Church and Congregation" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church" (1860); "The Unspotted Life," in memory of Rev. T. S. King (1864); "Radical Problems" (1872); "The Rising Faith" (1874); "Principles



C. A. Bartol



and Portraits" (1880); "James T. Fields A Discourse" (1881); "The President's Death A Discourse" (1881), and "Spiritual Specifics" (1884). His writings are ethical and social rather than theological, and overflow with quaint word paintings, which have a peculiar charm of their own.

WALL, John Perry, physician, was born in Hamilton county, Fla., in September, 1836, the son of Judge Wall, for many years probate judge of Her-

nando county, Fla., his mother being a member of the well-known Hunter family of Georgia, who are descendants of the Hunter family of Virginia. He is the half-brother of Gen. J. B. Wall, and Charles Wall, the large land proprietor of Seaside, Fla. He was educated by private tutors; commenced the study of medicine in 1855, and was graduated from the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., in 1858, the famous R. A. Kinloch having been his preceptor. He settled in Brooksville, Hernando county, Fla., practiced there for two years, removed to Fernandina in 1860; remained there until 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Confederate army and ordered to report for duty to the hospital in Richmond. He remained there until 1864, when he was appointed a full surgeon; sent back to Florida, and kept on duty until the surrender of the Confederate armies. He married in 1862 Pressie A. Eubanks, daughter of John Eubanks of South Carolina, a state senator. The issue of the marriage was one son, John P. Wall, Jr., who was educated at Columbia college, New York, is a graduate of its law school, and is now a practitioner in Tampa, Fla. After leaving the army, Dr. Wall returned to Brooksville and practiced there until 1871, when he went to Tampa on account of the growing importance of that maritime town. He was mayor of Tampa in 1878-79 and editor of the Tampa "Tribune" from 1876 to 1882. During his management



John P. Wall

of that journal he was an able advocate of the building of railroads, the improvement of the city, and the general development of the state, through the introduction of northern capital. Being thoroughly fearless and independent, his editorials provoked much criticism and even trouble, as he was once challenged to fight a duel by an irate brother editor and summoned before that august tribunal, the state legislature, for making certain sharp comments on its distinguished members. He succeeded in escaping without even a reprimand. Although he was known to have served in the Confederate army, the government appointed him acting assistant surgeon in 1882, and he filled that position for some time. His first wife having died, he was married in 1872 to Matilda McKay, daughter of Capt. James McKay, Sr., of Tampa, and one of the founders of the city. The issue of this marriage is one son, Charles McKay Wall. Dr. Wall is president of the examining board of physicians for the sixth judicial district; a member of the American medical association; American public health association; ex-president of the Florida state medical association; and a member of the committee appointed by the American medical association to collaborate Jenner's discovery of vaccination. He was president of the county board of health from 1885 to 1890; represented the Marine hospital bureau in Hillsborough county, during the yellow fever epidemic in 1888, and was a member of the council of the section of surgery at the International medical congress held in Washington in 1889. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, the range of his subjects being extensive and characterized by breadth and thoroughness of treatment. He is considered one of the highest American authorities on yellow fever, having had ample opportunities for observing it during the epidemics of 1887-88. His essays on Florida fevers, the climate of Florida and other subjects, have won him a national reputation, and he is frequently quoted by foreign medical

journals when discussing the diseases of the southern states. Dr. Wallis of medium height, has an earnest but not severe face, which changes expression with magical rapidity when it is lighted up by his genial smile; has deep-set blue eyes, firm lips, and the gait of a soldier. He is a firm supporter of the Episcopal church and a warm advocate of religion as a means toward mental and moral improvement.

HART, James Cowles, business man, was born in Brighton, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1836, the son of Romanta Hart, born in Connecticut in 1800, and Ruth Cowles, born in Brighton, N. Y., in 1807. James was educated in the common schools and high school at Rochester. At sixteen he went to California, remaining but a few months, then returning to Rochester, went into the Rochester savings bank as clerk, afterward into the Eagle bank, and later into the Traders', remaining a few years, when he purchased his father's interest in the store and hardware business of Siddons & Co. Since 1874 he has been a member of the well known firm of William S. Kimball & Co. Mr Hart is a director in the Commercial bank, trustee of the First Presbyterian church, member of the Genesee valley club and the Whist club. He was married in

1862 to Isabella G. Pond, daughter of Elias Pond, a prominent citizen of Rochester. He is a democrat in politics, but has never held any public office. Though a man of domestic tastes and retiring nature, he is at the same time extremely popular.

BLAIR, James, banker and capitalist, was born in Sussex, now Warren county, N. J., May 15, 1807. His father, James Blair, also of New Jersey, was of Scotch descent, and married a lady born in the United States, but of English parentage. The son, James, was educated in the district schools until fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a country store. Three years later, at the age of eighteen, he began business on his own account, opening a store in Marksboro, N. J., where he remained for more than forty years. At the end of his first five years of independent business, he joined his brother, I. I. Blair, in establishing the Belvidere bank, of which institution the brother was elected president, and James a director—the latter still being in office (1893). In 1838 Mr. Blair became interested in the Lackawanna iron and coal company of Scranton, Pa., also in the Lackawanna and western railroad, being for many years a director in both. In 1865 the magnitude of his interests in Scranton and its vicinity caused him to make his residence in the city. He was one of the incorporators of the first street

railway in Scranton and president for many years, also an incorporator of the Scranton savings bank, and its president from the beginning of its existence. Mr. Blair has also invested largely in railway property in the western states, among them the Iowa, Cedar Rapids & Missouri railroad; the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroad; the Sioux City and Pacific

railroad; the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri valley railroad of Nebraska, all of which were afterward put under lease to the Chicago and northwestern railroad system. Mr. Blair is likewise a large stockholder in many of the manufacturing industries in and about Scranton. His life has been an extremely active one, and his investments have been made with caution. In politics he is an old-time whig, an admirer and supporter of Henry Clay. On the organization of the republican party, he readily affiliated with it, and afterward became an active member, although he never held public office. Mr. Blair was married three times, five children surviving the first marriage, the others being without issue. The third wife died in 1886. In the sunset of his life he displays a remarkable energy, is thoroughly familiar with the events of the day and actively interested in the development of properties where his investments have been made.

COX, James Farley, marine underwriter, was born at Locust Valley, L. I., Feb. 1, 1830. His father was Daniel Townsend Cox, a descendant of early Puritan settlers of Long Island, who spelled the name Cock, and Hannah Wilmot Coles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Coles of "Dosoris," L. I., who served in the war of 1812. James Cox entered college at an early age, but was obliged to give up his studies there on account of heavy losses sustained by his father. For a short time he was employed in the wholesale dry-goods house of Greenway, Henry & Smith, New York city, then entered the Mercantile marine insurance office under President Elwood Walter, and soon adopted the profession of an adjuster of averages, in which he became distinguished for acumen and accuracy, and remains a high authority. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed vice-president of the Great Western marine insurance company. He originated, established and carried to great success the system of individual underwriting in this country, and with Douglas Robinson, at that time his partner, created the U. S. Lloyds. Mr. Cox was one of the original founders of the 23d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and filled every rank therein from private to colonel. He served in Baltimore and Harper's Ferry in 1862; made the exhausting march, in 1863, to Harrisburg, Carlisle, etc., following Fitzhugh Lee's retreating army, and returned to aid in defending New York during the draft riots. A very serious illness ensued and permanently injured his health. Mr. Cox is a man of great personal reserve and dignity. A keen sense of humor and great cordiality disguise what would otherwise seem haughtiness. He is a delightful companion, attracting many friends by his strong personal magnetism; and is remarkable, also, for intense application, untiring perseverance, extraordinary pluck in overcoming obstacles, and great generosity in dealing with others. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married May 15, 1886, at the naval station of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to Maria McIntosh, daughter of Flag-officer James McK. McIntosh. They reside at Morristown, N. J.

HULL, Holmer, jurist, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1815, attained distinction as a journalist and lawyer, and in 1870 was appointed U. S. circuit judge for the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He died in Detroit, Mich., on May 14, 1877.



James Hart



James Farley Cox



James Blair

MANN, Francis Norton, Jr., lawyer, was born at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1849, the son of Francis N. Mann and Mary Hooker Mann. He is a descendant on his father's side of Richard Mann, one of the earliest settlers of Wrentham, Mass., and on his mother's side, of Thomas Hooker, one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Conn., and the first preacher of that township. He was prepared for college at the public schools of Troy, and at the school at Throggs Neck, Westchester county, and entered Yale college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1870. He subsequently studied law at the Albany law school, was graduated in 1872, and admitted to the Rensselaer county bar. He has devoted his business energies principally to the management of his large estate, and this absorbed so much of his



Francis N. Mann, Jr.

time that he has had little left for outside matters. Beginning to take interest in politics early in life, he soon became recognized as a leader in the republican party in his district, and has held honorable positions in the gift of his party. From 1873-77 he was alderman from the second ward of Troy, and in 1878 he was elected to the assembly from the first district of Rensselaer county. In 1890 he was candidate for mayor of Troy, and was defeated by a small majority. In February, 1891, he was commissioned postmaster of the Troy post-office. He is vice-president of the Mutual national bank of Troy; trustee of the Troy savings bank, and of the young men's association library of Troy. He has also occupied a distinguished position in the state military organization. In 1873 he served on Gen. Joseph B. Carr's staff as lieutenant-colonel, being promoted later to the position of judge advocate with the rank of colonel. In 1880 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, and retained that office until 1883. Mr. Mann was married June 9, 1878, to Jessie M. Patchen, a woman of great beauty and culture, who is descended from distinguished ancestors.

GEORGE, Charles H., merchant, was born in Foxboro', Mass., July 14, 1839. He attended the public schools until the age of twelve years, when he was removed to Providence and entered as clerk a hardware store, remaining in that service three years. Resigning the position, he entered as a pupil the academy at Taunton, Mass., pursued his studies for one and a half years, and then returned to his former place of business as general clerk and bookkeeper, which position he filled for five years. In 1860 he commenced business for himself as a dealer in general hardware, prosecuted it successfully for two years, when he admitted a partner, and the business was conducted under the firm name of George & Cutler. At the end of three years the firm was



C. H. George.

again changed to Charles H. George & Co., and has so continued until the present time. In 1872 Mr. George was elected a director in the Roger Williams national bank, serving as such until 1880,

when he was elected its president. The Roger Williams is one of the oldest banking institutions in the country. He holds positions in several finance institutions of Providence as director or officer. He served on the school board many years. For several years he has been the president of the Providence board of trade. President Cleveland appointed Mr. George postmaster of Providence. His administration of the office has been admirable and non-partisan, and a republican president did not have occasion to deprive the city of Providence of a capable, honest and courteous postmaster. Mr. George is a man of marked business ability, strict integrity of character and unblemished reputation. By untiring energy and strict attention to the details of his large business he has acquired a competence, making a generous use of his income in practical benevolence. His well-known frankness of nature makes him approachable by all, and any worthy appeal to his sympathies finds a ready and cheerful response. Mr. George is regarded as one of the brightest after-dinner speakers in the state. He is quick at repartee, shows excellent judgment in the choice of words, and has a fine voice. He is an honored member of the Beneficent Congregational church, and is actively interested in all its efforts for the elevation of man and the religious and moral culture of society, and finds his enjoyment during the hours of relaxation from business in the domestic circle and in books.

ERNST, Louis, business man, was born in Zinsheim, near Baden-Baden, Germany, July 19, 1825. His father came to America in 1831, and purchased a farm about four miles from the city of Rochester, N. Y. The education of Louis was in the public schools of the day, but while yet a youth he began to earn his own living by clerking, first in a shoe store, then in a hardware establishment. In the latter place he remained until 1856, when he went into business for himself. In 1880 he admitted his son, Louis J., as a partner. In 1890 the business had increased to such a degree that it was reorganized as a corporate body. Mr. Ernst became a member of the New York state militia in 1849, and in 1860-62 was lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment. In the latter year he resigned his position and assisted in organizing the 140th regiment N. Y. volunteers. He was elected lieutenant-colonel, and with the regiment went to the front. He served a year, and took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Mr. Ernst filled several municipal offices in Rochester; was a nominee for the office of mayor, but declined. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Fenton a manager of the Western house of refuge, known afterward as the State industrial school, which position he occupied until he resigned in 1885. In 1872 he assisted in organizing the Rochester German insurance company, and became a director; was president in 1874-76, and then, on account of his private business, declined a re-election, but accepted the position of vice-president, which he held until his death. He had, up to his death, been a director in the East Side savings bank since its organization in 1869, and also in the German-American bank since its organization in 1875. At the time of his death he was commander of the veteran brigade of Monroe. He was a man of very social disposition and marked popularity, and whose advice in matters of public interest was often asked for. He died suddenly at his home in Rochester Apr. 3, 1892.



Louis Ernst



R. E. W.

LEE, Robert Edward, soldier, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 19, 1807. He was descended from among the oldest and best of the cavalier gentry of eastern Virginia. His father was the distinguished cavalry general known throughout the revolutionary war as "Light Horse Harry," who, after the termination of that contest, became governor of the "Old Dominion." "Light



Horse Harry" was a cousin once removed of Richard Henry Lee, the revolutionary statesman, who, as early as 1766, was the leader of that section of the Virginia aristocracy, which co-operated with Patrick Henry against the stamp act. It was he who, at the Continental congress of 1774, is said to have penned the address to the king, and who is known to have prepared the second address to the people of Great Britain, together with the appeal to the people of British America, which had been voted by the second congress. He also, on June 7, 1775—nearly a month before the declaration of independence—introduced into the congress at Philadelphia the resolution averring "that the united colonies are,

and of right ought to be, independent states." It is also important to remember—because it points to the inherited conviction which led Robert E. Lee to side with his state against the Union—that Richard Henry Lee, like Patrick Henry, vehemently opposed the adoption of the constitution by Virginia. Afterward, like Henry, he strove to make the best of the new régime, and accepted the post of Federal senator to secure the adoption of those earlier constitutional amendments, which, it was hoped, would offer a sufficient guarantee of state rights. Robert E. Lee was reared in the knowledge that if such revolutionary patriots as Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry and George Mason had controlled the Virginia convention—and they came within a hair's breadth of controlling it—the Union in its present form would never have existed. To one conversant as he was with the details of Virginia history, it seemed indisputable that if a state's right to secede had been denied in 1788, the constitution could not have obtained ten votes in the Virginia convention. The opinion that a state had as much right to leave the Union as it had to withdraw from the confederation which had preceded the Union, continued to prevail in Virginia, until it took shape in the act of secession in the spring of 1861. But while in no Virginian was the belief more firmly rooted than it was in Robert E. Lee, he perceived, what was hidden from too many of his countrymen, that the abstract right to secede was one thing, and the practical wisdom of exercising it quite another. He was born in the year in which Thomas Jefferson, another son of the "Old Dominion," made his famous embargo experiment, and, therefore, was thirteen years older than Sherman, fifteen years older than Grant, and seventeen years older than "Stonewall Jackson."

At eighteen he entered the Military academy at West Point, where he obtained, like most of the eminent commanders on both sides in our civil war, a thorough technical education. How well he profited by his opportunities is attested by the fact that when he was graduated in 1829, he received a commission in the corps of engineers. At the date of the outbreak of the Mexican war he had risen to be a captain, and he served with credit during that contest, in the army under Gen. Scott. In the remarkable

campaign which ended with the capture of Mexico, he earned particular distinction, and was brevetted colonel for his gallant conduct at the siege of Chapultepec, where he was wounded. The high estimation held by his superiors of his knowledge of the military art, was demonstrated in 1852, when he was appointed, by the secretary of war, superintendent of the West Point academy. Three years later he returned to active service in Texas as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of cavalry, one of the finest regiments in the army. In March, 1861, he was not only made colonel of the 1st regiment of cavalry, but it was an open secret that Gen. Scott offered to recommend him for the chief command of the Union forces, if he would remain faithful to the old flag. It was with profound distress that Lee saw himself reduced to the alternative of fighting against his native state, or against the Federal government, in whose service the best part of his life had been spent. It was impossible, however, for a man brought up under the doctrine of state rights not to recognize that Virginia had the higher claim upon his sword, and accordingly, after the Richmond convention had passed an ordinance of secession, Lee resigned his commission in the Federal army, and tendered his services to his native state. He was at once made commander-in-chief of the Virginian forces, and, after his state had joined the Confederacy, he was one of the five generals appointed by the Confederate government. For some reason his remarkable abilities do not seem to have been promptly recognized by the Confederate authorities. During a large part of 1861 he was employed in West Virginia, was repulsed in one engagement at Cheat Mountain, and being unable with the force at his disposal to achieve any decisive success, he was recalled by President Davis. Up to June, 1862, it was not suspected at the North that Gen. Lee was to prove the most redoubtable opponent of the Union. When, however, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was defeated, and severely wounded at Fair Oaks, he obtained his first great opportunity. He was appointed in Johnston's place to the command of the army of Northern Virginia, for the reason, as President Davis said at the time to an aide-de-camp, Col. W. P. Johnston, that he, unlike other Confederate generals, had persistently recommended a vigorous aggressive policy. Owing to his undemonstrative demeanor, and the absence of any melodramatic



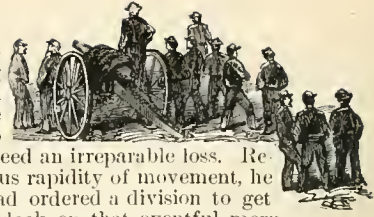
element in his character, he did not at the time, nor does he now, receive full credit for audacious purposes. The truth is, that, could Lee have had his way, he would never have suffered the Federal armies to recover from their defeats, nor the interval of nearly a year to elapse between the two invasions of Maryland. The effect of his promotion to the supreme control of the defence of Richmond was immediately perceptible. The same Confederates who had been beaten at Fair Oaks (May 31st, June 1st),

struck McClellan's army at Mechanicsville on June 26th, and after a series of desperate battles, lasting seven days, drove McClellan to the James river under the protection of his gunboats. How much the sword of one great general weighs when flung into the scale of war, may be computed from the fact that the Washington government, which only thirty days before had deemed its forces in the field adequate for all exigencies, then issued, in a fever of anxiety, a call for 300,000 men. A large army was immediately concentrated for the defence of Washington, and placed under Gen. Pope, who was to receive also the command of McClellan's troops, which were to be transferred from the James river to the Potomac. Before, however, the junction of the Federal forces could be effected, Lee, whose quickness of discernment was equaled by his celerity of movement, fell on Pope, and crushed him so utterly that the remnants of his army were glad to flee for refuge behind the fortifications of Washington. Lee had now been general of the army of Northern Virginia for ninety days, and, whereas at the outset Richmond seemed upon the verge of capture, now, at the end of that brief period, Richmond was safe, while Washington was in imminent peril. The subsequent invasion of Maryland was checked at Antietam, but it is only fair to remember that, in that battle, the Federal forces largely outnumbered the



Confederates, and proved unable to prevent Lee from retiring unmolested across the Potomac. Two months later, at Fredericksburg, Lee inflicted on the greatly reinforced Federal army, under Burnside, a defeat which nothing but the advent of night hindered from becoming an appalling massacre. As it was, the loss of the Federal troops exceeded 12,000 men. Thus ended the year 1862, luminous with hope for the Confederates in Virginia, where Lee commanded, but dark throughout the West, where no captain had proved competent to fill the place left vacant by Albert Sidney Johnston. The three days' battle of Chancellorsville (May 2, 3, and 4, 1863), was one of the most brilliant victories gained on either side during the civil war, by reason of the disparity of forces on that of the victor. Lee, who had dispatched the corps of Longstreet to the West, had only 60,000 men at his disposal, whereas the army of the Potomac, under Hooker, numbered over 100,000. Nevertheless, Lee outmaneuvered and outfought the greatly preponderate forces of his antagonist, and finally drove them back to their old camping ground on the north of the Rappahannock. This truly astonishing achievement was, however, more than counterbalanced in the mind of Lee, and that of the Southern people, by the loss of "Stonewall Jackson," who, after the evening of his successful onslaught on the Federal right, was mortally wounded by his own men, who mistook his escort for Federal cavalry. Col. William Preston Johnston has recorded that, on meeting Lee in Richmond

soon after Hooker's defeat, and condoling with him on the death of Gen. Jackson, Lee responded, with deep feeling, that it was indeed an irreparable loss. Referring to his marvelous rapidity of movement, he mentioned that he had ordered a division to get under way at three o'clock on that eventful morning, or four hours before Jackson started with his corps, and yet by nine o'clock the latter was ahead. Whether, had Jackson lived two months longer, to act as the unerring executor of Lee's plans at Gettysburg, that battle would have had a different termination, is one of the problems which will always puzzle the student of military history. What is known is, that on the first two days of the three days' carnage, the Confederates were to all appearances successful, and that, although on the third day their magnificent assault on Cemetery Ridge was repulsed by a cyclone of fire beyond the power of human beings to withstand, they were not pursued by Meade in their retreat, but were suffered to leisurely recross the Potomac. In reviewing this tremendous battle it is to be remembered that, while there has been much dispute about the numbers engaged on both sides, no competent military authority has assigned to Lee more than 68,000 men, or to Meade less than 82,000. Thus Lee had failed in his second invasion of the North, and on the third day at Gettysburg had lost thousands of gallant veterans who were never to be replaced. So great, nevertheless, was his prestige, that the commander of the army of the Potomac did not venture to attack him, and for ten months there was no serious attempt at a renewed advance upon Richmond. When, however, in March, 1864, Gen. Grant was made commander of all the Federal forces, it was evident that Lee was to have "a foeman worthy of his steel." In the following May the Federal army crossed the Rapidan, and the terrible carnage of the two days' battle of the Wilderness ensued. There is no doubt that both here and at Spotsylvania, as well as at the North Anna and Cold Harbor, Lee defeated Grant in the technical sense of blocking the latter's forward movement and inflicting upon him much severer losses than the Confederates incurred. The ultimate result of the campaign was favorable to the Union, for Gen. Grant, like Zachary Taylor, never knew when he was beaten; but when checked in front, would, instead of retreating, continue to move forward on the left flank of the enemy, and thus after each defeat he drew nearer to the James river. Moreover, Lee's forces were so vastly outnumbered that they could not afford the depletion experienced through a series of desperate engagements, so that when Grant at last sat down in front of Petersburg, they were foreed by sheer numerical weakness to remain in a defensive attitude. That nine months should still have intervened before the capture of Petersburg and Richmond is a fact that bears unmistakable testimony to Lee's power of making the most of a hopeless situation, and of achieving remarkable results with small resources. It is even doubtful whether he might not have postponed the evacuation of Richmond still another year, but for Sherman's triumphant march through Georgia and the Carolinas, which threatened the rear of the Confederate capital. When Lee at last abandoned Richmond, the Confederacy was irretrievably shattered, and the only course left open to him as a patriot was to procure the best terms possible for the wreck of his gallant army. Not many months after the surrender at Appomattox, Lee was elected president of the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., and he continued to discharge the duties of that peaceful office until his death in 1870. Col. William



Preston Johnston, who was a professor in the same institution, states that Lee avoided discussing the events of the war, or expressing any opinion concerning the political incidents of the reconstruction period. He considered that his own life, so far as it related to public affairs, had ended in 1865, and that the exposition of the war, and of his own part in it, must be left to history. But, although silent, he was conscious that from the hour when he assumed command of the army of Northern Virginia up to the moment when he laid it down, he could not fairly be said to have lost a single battle. And yet, there never was a day in that long period when the forces opposed to him were not numerically superior to his own. The trust which he reposed in the historian has been more than justified by the event. He has been awarded a place with those great captains—Munnibal, Charles XII. of Sweden, and Napoleon Bonaparte—who, although unsuccessful in the end, have gained more glory than their conquerors. Col. Johnston's recollections of his intercourse with Gen. Lee at Lexington, after the war was over, are full of interesting personal details. There was in the great Confederate commander an extraordinary modesty, and an utter lack of self-consciousness. He would usually insist upon deferring to the opinions of the college faculty, although most of its members were much younger men than he. Col. Johnston states that no matter how long or fatiguing a faculty meeting might be, Gen. Lee always preserved an attitude in which dignity, decorum, and grace were united. He was, it is said, a very well-made man, with a symmetrical body, and without the slightest affectation or effort, he sat, stood, or walked, a born gentleman. He was never in a hurry. Another fact which seems to bring the great man home to us, is a certain peculiarity of language and pronunciation. Thus he always said "coronel" for colonel, and pronounced walnut "wonnut." In middle life he was still a handsome man, having a rich brown complexion, aquiline features, and fine dark eyes. He was forty-eight years old when Col. Johnston first saw him in 1855, and the thought flashed through the young man's mind, "It was thus that Washington looked." Gen. Lee died suddenly Oct. 12, 1870. Returning from a meeting of the vestry of his church, he found his family waiting for him at the tea-table, and took his place to ask a blessing on the meal. At that moment the fatal stroke fell, and he sank down speechless, never to rise again. There was something singularly appropriate in the circumstance of his taking off. If there was in the Confederacy a man whose effort to divide the Union was disinterested and conscientious, that man was Robert Edward Lee, and it was fitting that his last conscious act on earth should be an act of prayer.

PERRY, Alexander James, soldier, was born in New London, Conn., Dec. 11, 1828. He is the son of Nathaniel Hazard Perry, an officer of the U. S. navy, and a direct descendant of Edward of Sandwich, Mass., who emigrated from Devonshire, Eng., about 1639, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Freeman, assistant governor of the colony, in 1653, and died Feb. 16, 1695. In Burke's "Landed Gentry" it is stated: "About the middle of the seventeenth (17th) century the Perrys were found settled in Devonshire. Perhaps it is owing to the circumstance of being a resident in the county of Devon that one of them, devoting his genius and skill to naval architecture, acquired a name of considerable celebrity in that science, and obtained an appointment in the King's dockyard at Woolwich." Gen. Perry's descent from Edward of Sandwich comes through his son Benjamin, 1677-1748, who purchased land and was one of the settlers of Kingstown, R. I.; Judge Freeman Perry, 1733-1813; Christopher Ray-

mond Perry, 1761-1818, who, at the age of fifteen, volunteered in the Continental navy, serving therein as midshipman on the frigate Trumbull, and on letters of marque, etc., in the war of the revolution, and was for some time held as prisoner-of-war on the Jersey prison-ship (later he held the rank of post captain in the U. S. navy), and Nathaniel Hazard Perry, 1803-1832, who was the youngest of the five sons of Christopher Raymond Perry and his wife, Sarah Wallace Alexander, Com. Oliver Hazard Perry being the oldest. Through his mother, Gen. Perry is descended from Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the original grantees of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies, through Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, colonial governor of Connecticut, 1708 to 1724, the date of his death. His mother's maiden name was Lueretia Mumford Thatcher, daughter of Anthony and Lueretia (Mumford) Thatcher, her grandfather being Capt. John Thatcher of the revolution, who was in Gen. Waterbury's command in Arnold's expedition to Canada in October, 1776; was severely wounded while in command, and was captured with his vessel, the "Washington," which was fatally disabled in the desperate conflicts on Lake Champlain Oct. 11 and 13, 1776, against an overwhelmingly superior force under Gen. Sir Guy Carleton. Gen. Perry received his preparatory course at the Cheshire (Episcopal) academy, and entered the West Point military academy in 1847, graduating in 1851. He joined his regiment, 2d artillery, at Charleston, S. C., served in the war against the Seminole Indians in 1852; was assistant professor of mathematics, West Point military academy, 1853 to 1857; was in frontier service 1858, '59, '60 to '61, in the northwest, during the hostilities of the Sioux and Chippewas; made a successful scout, June, 1858, capturing a band of Indians, who were raiding the country just after their fight near the site of the town of Shakopee, Minn., having encountered them between Lake Minnetonka and the Mississippi river; was appointed captain and quartermaster in May, 1861. He sailed on the first expedition of the civil war for the relief of Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, where he was promoted to be chief quartermaster of the department of Florida and the Gulf. In 1862 he became lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and chief quartermaster of the 8th army corps. In 1864 he was made chief of a bureau in the quartermaster's department, with the rank of colonel, having organized and equipped that special department, which was one of the most efficient in the service. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, also brigadier-general, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious service in that department; lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., March 3, 1875; colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 1883; served since 1869 as chief of the quartermaster's department (department of the Platte, and department of Texas, military division of the Missouri); as chief of the division of the Atlantic and of the department of the East; on the Pacific coast as chief of the military division of the Pacific, also of the department of California; since 1890 he has been on duty in New York. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal legion and of the society of the Sons of the revolution. He married, June 25, 1857, Josephine Adams, daughter of John Marsh Adams of Augusta, Ga., a



lineal descendant of Henry Adams, one of the earliest settlers of Braintree, Mass., through the Rev. Amos Adams and his wife, Elizabeth Prentice. The children by this marriage are Lucretia Thatcher (who married Prof. H. F. Osborn of Columbia college, son of William H. Osborn of New York), John Adams (lieutenant 8th infantry, U. S. A., on frontier duty in Texas, New Mexico and in Arizona, in command of Apache Indian scouts), Alexander Wallace (second lieutenant of U. S. cavalry), and Josephine Adams (married to Junius S. Morgan, son of George H. Morgan of New York). Alexander Wallace, although only a second lieutenant, commanded a full troop of cavalry during the Sioux campaign of 1890-91, and won the respect and admiration of his comrades for his coolness and gallant behavior in action.

BENEDICT, Le Grand, soldier and advertising broker, was born in Troy, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1842, a descendant of rugged New England stock. He studied in the grammar schools and the academy in Troy at the early age of thirteen, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the bank of Troy. He became an expert in the manipulation of currency and in the detection of counterfeit money, which resulted, one year later, in his appointment as assistant teller of the Farmers' bank. In 1858 he was appointed to a clerkship in the newly organized assorting house for the redemption of state currency in Albany. While thus employed he entered upon a night course of instruction in a mercantile college, where he mastered the science of accounts. Upon graduation he was called to Troy to assist his father in the express business, and later, was sent to Montreal for temporary service with the British & American company. It was at this time that the Prince of Wales visited Canada, and the incident gave Mr. Benedict the opportunity to gain his first experience in press writing. At the first tap of the drum signaling the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in Col. Carr's Troy regiment, the 2d New York volunteers, the first formed in the state, the first to leave it, and the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia. Private Benedict, having been detailed for duty at headquarters

as regimental clerk, displayed such executive ability that he was soon advanced to the grade of sergeant-major. As such he received his "baptism of fire" in the first battle of the war, at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. Nearly two and a half years of active service in the field followed. He participated in the various operations in and about Fortress Monroe, witnessed the conflict between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" in Hampton Roads; served as post-adjutant at Portsmouth, and took part in the second battle of Fair Oaks, and in the famous seven days fight before Richmond. He was engaged in the action at Glendale, in the two battles of Malvern Hill, at Bristoe's Station,

where he had a horse killed under him, at Groveton, at the second battle of Bull Run, at Chantilly and at Fredericksburg. He was with Burnside in his "mud march," and in an expedition up the Rappahannock, and fought at Chancellorsville, where he had a second horse killed under him, and at Gettysburg. The year 1862 found him, at twenty, an assistant adjutant-general of United States volunteers, with the rank of captain by appointment of President Lincoln. Gen. Carr had urged his promotion to the general staff "because of his rare capacity for the

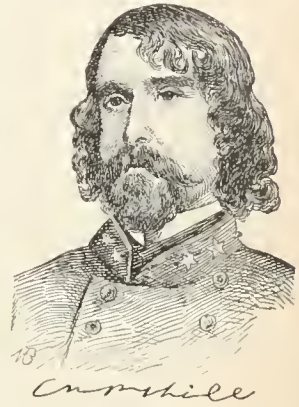
place, and his distinguished conduct in the field." During the sanguinary battle of Chancellorsville, Maj.-Gen. Berry, commanding the second division of the 3d corps, fell, mortally wounded, and died in the arms of Capt. Benedict but a few moments after the latter's horse had been shot from under him and killed. "The conspicuous merit and gallantry" of Capt. Benedict in this engagement was recommended to the notice of the general-in-chief by Maj.-Gen. Siekles in his official report of the operations of the 3d corps at Chancellorsville. Maj.-Gen. Humphreys, who commanded the second division of the 3d corps at Gettysburg, and who was subsequently appointed chief-of-staff of the army of the Potomac, in a personal letter to Capt. Benedict, said: "I believe you fully earned advancement at the battle of Gettysburg, where your distinguished gallantry fell under my own observation. It was so marked that I could not, without injustice to you, fail to mention it in my report of that battle." After more than twenty months' continuous service, Capt. Benedict was granted a leave of absence for fifteen days. Returning North he was married, Jan. 8, 1863, in Lansingburg, N. Y., to Emma Frances Gardner, daughter of a retired manufacturer, and enjoyed the unusual experience of a two months' honeymoon in camp. Three children have blessed their union—two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Louis Le Grand is a graduate of Trinity college and a member of the New York bar. In October, 1863, Capt. Benedict was ordered to Washington for duty in the war department and placed in charge of the disbursements of the bureau for colored troops. It fell to him to organize boards in Kentucky and Maryland for the adjudication of slave claims and to pay loyal holders for slaves enlisted in the federal service. In November, 1864, he was released from the responsibilities he had so well sustained up to that time, and ordered by the secretary of war to Arkansas, where he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Eugene A. Carr, and later, to that of Gen. Salamon, a former officer in the Prussian army, whose headquarters were located at the arsenal in Little Rock, where he remained until the close of the war. Declining a commission in the regular army, he tendered his resignation as an officer of volunteers, and in February, 1865, after nearly four years of continuous service, retired to private life. During the entire period of the war Col. Benedict was a correspondent of the Troy (N. Y.) "Times." After a brief rest he turned his attention to business pursuits and became interested in a manufacturing company in Troy. Early in 1866 he became identified with the Troy "Whig" as its business manager, and simultaneously commenced the publication of a monthly magazine called "Public Spirit," devoted to literature and business. In the same year he was brevetted a major, "for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg." In 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Fenton colonel, assistant adjutant-general, and chief-of-staff of the 3d division of the national guard of the state of New York. In 1868, lured by flattering prospects, he retired from the "Whig" and removed to New York city, where he changed the form and scope of "Public Spirit," and gathered about him some of the popular writers of the day. Bending every energy to establish his magazine on an enduring foundation, he soon became convinced of the futility of his efforts because of inadequate capital, and arranging for its consolidation with a rival publication, he accepted an offer from a prominent life insurance company to make a trial trip to Maine as its general agent, but the ex-



treme conservatism of the average "down Easter" rendered his work slow and monotonous, and he gladly responded to a proposition from S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, to identify himself with their business in New York, and returned to that city forthwith. Subsequently he became the advertising representative in New York of the then famous Boston publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, afterward Fields, Osgood & Co. In 1872 Col. Benedict turned his face southward, where, by fortunate ventures, he acquired a competency. In 1873 he was appointed an honorary commissioner to the Vienna exposition, and accompanied by his wife, made a tour of Europe. While in Rome, they were accorded an audience by Pope Pius IX., and during his visit to Scotland, Col. Benedict was honored by complimentary membership in St. Mungo's priory of Glasgow. In 1876 he met with serious financial reverses, culminating in the loss of his property, including his residence in Lansingburg, containing a valuable library, and many art treasures gathered in the Old World. Col. Benedict's buoyant nature, however, was not to be crushed by disappointments then or at any subsequent period. Exchanging his beautiful home for a modest cottage, and looking disaster square in the face, he prepared for another struggle. In 1880 he accepted an appointment of a confidential character in the office of the state comptroller. In 1884 he returned to New York city and settled himself in business as an advertising agent and broker, in which he has continued since. Col. Benedict is a life member of several masonic bodies in his native city, an honorary member of St. Mungo's priory, of Glasgow, Scotland, and of the Troy citizens' corps; a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, of South Orange, N. J.; and a member of the New York Press club and of several military organizations, including the 3d army corps union, Lafayette post, G. A. R., of New York, the Society of the army of the Potomac and the Loyal legion of the United States. The events here given in sharp figures and rigid lines involve the history of a man of handsome presence and perfect equipage, who has done much of different kinds of important work and has done it well. In all the changes and conditions of his life, he has preserved an integrity without flaw, and a reputation without blemish, and it is a great deal to say that his democracy has been equally good as the prince and the subordinate. Always buoyant and hopeful, always poised and alert, enjoying life in all situations, a business man, but a thorough judge of literature, art and events, with a heart for any condition and a hand for any friend, venturesome without recklessness, emotional and sympathetic without display, he has made friends in every department of his busy existence.

HILL, Ambrose Powell, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 9, 1825, the son of Maj. Thomas Hill, a politician and merchant. He was graduated from West Point in 1847, and entered the United States army as second lieutenant of the 1st artillery. He afterward served in the Mexican and Florida wars, and attained the rank of captain. At the outbreak of the civil war he was connected with the United States coast survey, but at the secession of Virginia at once offered his services to his native state, and was appointed colonel of the 13th Virginia regiment, and ordered to Harper's Ferry. He was with Johnston at Manassas, and, after the battle, was brevetted brigadier-general. He occupied a conspicuous position at Williamsburg, and was soon afterward made a major-general. He opened the seven days' fight around Richmond by driving the forces of McClellan from Meadow bridge, and took part in the second campaign against Pope and the second battle of Bull Run, and received the surrender of the Federal troops at Harner's Ferry

Sept. 17, 1862, and, by making a forced march, arrived at Sharpsburg in time to render Lee valuable service. His division formed the right of Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg, and the centre at Chancellorsville, and participated in the flank movement which crushed Hooper. Gen. Hill was severely wounded in this engagement. May 20, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-general, and placed in command of a corps, which he led at Gettysburg, and participated in all the operations around Petersburg until he met his death. Contrary to the wishes of Gen. Lee, he attempted to reach Heath's division, and was shot from his horse by stragglers from the U. S. army. His body was recovered, taken to Coalfield and buried in the family burial-ground, and later his remains were removed to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., and recently (1891) have been interred in their final resting-place at the intersection of Laburnum avenue and the Hermitage road, Richmond, Va. A handsome monument is erected there to his memory by the A. P. Hill monument association. His wife was a Miss Morgan, sister of the Confederate general, John Morgan. He died near Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865.



HARDEE, William J., soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., about 1818. He was admitted to the United States military academy, from which he was graduated in the class with Gen. Beauregard in 1838, entering the army as second lieutenant of dragoons. He was promoted to first lieutenant of the dragoons Dec. 3, 1839, after a year's service in Florida. During the whole course of his studies he showed so much aptitude and so much proficiency in all the details of war, and paid such attention to the observance of military discipline that he soon won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact, and his advancement was rapid and steady. In 1838 he was sent by the U. S. secretary of war to the military school of St. Maur, in France, and during his stay there, was attached to the cavalry of the French army. After his return to America he served as captain of dragoons on the frontier, and in 1846 was one of the officers who went with Gen. Taylor across the Rio Grande. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of captain. His company, which was the first to attack the Mexican troops at Curcitos, was defeated by the superior numbers of the enemy, and Capt. Hardee was taken prisoner; he was, however, exchanged, so that he was able to be present at the siege of Monterey. On March 25, 1847, he was made brevet major for meritorious and gallant services. In 1855 he was brevetted major of the 2d regular cavalry, and in 1856 appointed to the command of the cadets at West Point academy, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. While at West Point he gave courses of instruction in artillery, cavalry and infantry tactics. In 1860 he was brevetted a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and in January, 1861, resigned his commission in the U. S. army to enter



the Confederate service, and was appointed brigadier-general, soon attaining the rank of major-general. Shortly after the Mexican war Gen. Hardee was instructed by the war department to prepare a system of tactics for use in the infantry; the result of which was "Hardee's Tactics; or, The U. S. Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics." His work was drawn chiefly from French sources, and made his name famous, afterward becoming the standard for use by the militia in the regular army. At the battle of Shiloh, in 1862, Gen. Hardee was placed in command of the 3d corps, and at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th of that year, he commanded the left wing of Gen. Bragg's army, and also held a prominent position at the battle of Murfreesboro; and at Chattanooga, in November, 1863, he had charge of Gen. Bragg's right wing. Gen. Hardee was also for a time stationed in Kentucky, where he defeated a small body of United States troops at Munfordsville. He was subsequently assigned to commands in South Carolina and Georgia, evacuating Savannah Dec. 20, 1864, and Charleston Feb. 17, 1865. He was made a lieutenant-general for meritorious and gallant services at Perryville and other engagements, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865, surrendering to Gen. W. T. Sherman, with Joseph E. Johnston's army, at Durham, N. C., Apr. 26, 1865. After the war Gen. Hardee lived quietly on his plantation in Alabama. He died at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873.

TWIGGS, David Emanuel, soldier, was born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790. His father, Gen. John Twiggs, was a distinguished revolutionary officer, and then earned the title of the "savior of Georgia." In the war of 1812 he volunteered at the age of twenty-two years, and on March 8th was appointed captain of the 8th infantry. His ability soon caused his promotion to the rank of major, U. S. A., and he went with Gens. Jackson and Gaines against the Indians and Spaniards in Florida. He distinguished himself in the Black Hawk war and in the controversy between the United States and South Carolina in 1832. President Jackson, with whom he was a favorite, ordered him to command the U. S. arsenal at Augusta, Ga. He was commissioned colonel of the 2d regiment dragoons, June 8, 1836, which, under his training, became the best cavalry regiment in the U. S. army. This regiment was part of Gen. Taylor's army of occupation in Mexico, and in the

movement upon Rio Grande, Col. Twiggs led the advance and captured Point Isabel. His gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma promoted him to brevet brigadier-general, and at Monterey he was put in command of a division, and given the chief command at that place until ordered to join Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, where he shared in the attack on that place with great heroism. At Cerro Gordo he led the main attack, served conspicuously at Contreras and Churubusco, and led the assault finally at the gates of the Aztec capital. After peace was declared he was given the command of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, until 1857, when he took charge of the department of Texas, with office at San Antonio. When the civil war began in 1861, he was, next to Gen. Scott, the senior officer of the army, and upon the death of the lieutenant-general would have been in the line of command, but he resigned to east his fate with the South, upon the secession of Georgia, his native state, to which he was intensely devoted

and loyal, and to whose memories and traditions he clung with a love widely known. He was promptly made major-general, C. S. A., and at that time was the ranking general in the army. He served at New Orleans the early part of the war, but on account of age and infirmity was compelled to retire from active service. After the war with Mexico Gen. Twiggs was voted three magnificent swords for his splendid services; one by congress, one by the legislature of Georgia, and one by the city of Augusta. Congress gave a superb sword, with jeweled hilt and the scabbard of solid gold. These swords were found by Gen. B. F. Butler in charge of a lady in New Orleans, who had received them from Gen. Twiggs for safe keeping, when he left the city. Gen. Butler turned them over to the government. They were on exhibition for years in the treasury at Washington, and in 1889 they were returned to Gen. Twiggs's family, after a long-continued effort to regain them. Gen. Twiggs was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hunter of Virginia, and his second was Mrs. Hunt of New Orleans, a widow. He has a daughter and son living—the former, Mrs. A. C. Myers (widow of Quartermaster-general Myers, C. S. A.), by his first wife, who resides in Washington, D. C., and the latter, John W. Twiggs, by his second wife, who lives in San Francisco. Gen. Twiggs died at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1862. He is buried in the old Twiggs cemetery, ten miles from Augusta, on the property where he was born, which property descended to Judge H. D. D. Twiggs.

HILL, Daniel Harvey, soldier, was born at Hill's iron works, York district, S. C., July 12, 1821. On both his father's and his mother's side he was descended from American soldiers, and his earliest aspirations were for a soldier's life. In furtherance of this desire, he, at sixteen, secured an appointment to West Point, and was, in 1842, graduated from that institution in a class that afterward furnished twelve generals to the Federal army and eight to the Confederate. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 4th artillery, and served in various garrisons until the opening of the Mexican war. He took part in every important battle of this war, and was one of the few officers in the whole army who were twice brevetted, having been made brevet captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and brevet major for being a volunteer in the desperate storming party at Chapultepec. In the assaults on the works of Chapultepec, he and Lieut. Stewart had a foot-race, to see which could first force his way into a stoutly defended Mexican fort. At the close of the war the state of South Carolina presented him with a gold sword as a token of its appreciation of his services. Shortly after the treaty of peace was ratified, Maj. Hill resigned his commission, and accepted the professorship of mathematics in what is now Washington and Lee university, but was then known as Washington college. After five years of work there, he was elected to the same chair in Davidson college, N. C., where he did much to build up a high standard of scholarship. In 1859 he was called to the presidency of the North Carolina military institute at Charlotte, an institution from which were culled many of the noblest young officers that fell in the Confederacy. In 1861 Gov. Ellis invited Maj. Hill to Raleigh, to organize the first camp of instruction in the state. Shortly afterward, as colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment, he fought, at Big Bethel, the first important battle of the war. Promoted to be a brigadier-general, he took part in the Yorktown defenses, and then, as a major-general, he commanded a division in the great battles around Richmond. At Seven Pines his division drove Casey from his entrenchments, and, aided only by Jenkins's



brigade, repulsed, after a desperate battle, the whole of Keyes's corps. He took part in the Maryland campaign, and during Lee's retreat into Virginia he fought, single-handed, the battle of South Mountain, or Boonesboro, one that has often been called the Thermopylae of the war, for, with 5,000 men Gen. Hill held these mountain passes against McClellan's 80,000, from sunrise until three o'clock, and by this bold stand enabled Jackson to reunite with Lee, and this junction saved the Confederate army from being crushed. Gen. Hill was hotly engaged at Sharpsburg and at Fredericksburg. During Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he entrusted Gen. Hill with the command of the defences around Petersburg and Richmond. In the fall of 1863 he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general, and sent to command a corps in the western army, and his command made a brilliant record in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. For some years after the war Gen. Hill conducted a monthly magazine, "The Land we Love," at Charlotte, N. C. In 1877 he was invited to assume the presidency of the University of Arkansas, and labored successfully there until 1884. After a year's rest in Macon, Ga., he accepted the presidency of the Military and agricultural college at Milledgeville, and remained there until within a few weeks of his death. Gen. Hill was a constant contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of three books: "A Consideration of the Sermon on the Mount" (1858); "The Crucifixion of Christ" (1860), and "The Elements of Algebra." Gen. Hill died at Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 21, 1889.

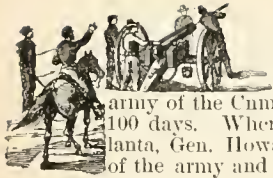
RENO, Jesse Lee, soldier, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 20, 1823. He was graduated from West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war, and received two brevets for gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec; in the storming of the latter he had command of a battery and received a severe wound. He was afterward on ordnance and topographical duty; was sent to Utah in 1857, and became a captain July 1, 1860. He had command of arsenals at Mt. Vernon, Ala., 1859-60, and at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1861. In the civil war he was commissioned brigadier Nov. 12, 1861, and major-general of volunteers July 18, 1862; led a brigade under Gen. Burnside in the taking of Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862, and in the subsequent operations, including the capture of Newbern, March 14th; was at the head of a division in that department until August, and then received command of the 9th army corps, with which he was engaged under Gen. Pope at Manassas and Chantilly, Va. At Turner's Gap in the South Mountain, near Sharpsburg, Md., three days before the battle of Antietam, he repelled the Confederates under Gen. Lee; and after being in action all day, he was killed in the evening of Sept. 14, 1862.

HOWARD, Oliver Otis, soldier, was born at Leeds, Kennebec county, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. He came of a family who were in comfortable circumstances but not wealthy, and during his boyhood he worked on a farm, attending the district school, and at the age of nine, after the death of his father, lived for two years with his uncle, John Otis, at Hallowell. Here he began to obtain the advantages of a higher education. Having finished preparation at Monmouth and Yarmouth, at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated in 1850, with a fair standing. An opportunity was now afforded him by his uncle, Mr. Otis, to

enter the United States military academy, and he became a cadet in that institution, graduating in 1854. He stood fourth in his class; by his own request being assigned to the ordnance department with the brevet rank of second lieutenant. His first service was at Watervliet, N. Y., and Kennebec arsenal, Me. He next served in Florida, being chief ordnance officer during Gen. Harney's campaign against the Indians. The following year he was promoted first lieutenant, and was assigned to duty as acting professor of mathematics at West Point, which position he continued to hold until the breaking out of the civil war. In the meantime he had received the degree of M. A. from Bowdoin college. In 1861 Lieut. Howard volunteered his services to the governor of his native state. He was finally, by a regimental election, made colonel of the 3d regiment, Maine volunteers. The other officers of this regiment were: lieutenant-colonel, I. N. Tucker, of Gardiner; major, H. G. Staples of Augusta; adjutant, Edwin Burt of Augusta; quartermaster, W. H. Haley of Bath; surgeon, Gideon S. Palmer of Gardiner; chaplain, A. J. Church of Augusta; sergeant-major, Charles H. Plaisted of Waterville; quartermaster-sergeant, W. H. Smith of Gardiner; commissary-sergeant, B. W. Graves of Augusta; hospital steward, Getchell of Bath. His commission bore date May 28th, and by June 1st he was on his way to the national capital with a full regiment. Col. Howard commanded the 3d brigade of the 3d division during the battle of Bull Run July 21st. For his conduct during this campaign he was, the 3d of September, created brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned by Gen. McClellan to a brigade, which finally became the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps. He bore a prominent part in the movement toward the Rappahannock in the spring of 1862, and was then transferred to the Peninsula, where he participated in the advance against Richmond. He was twice wounded in the right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, while leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy. He lost that arm by amputation. He was invalided but a few days, during which he was at home in Maine. When able, he addressed the public, and exercised his personal influence to promote enlistments in the army. In two months and twenty days after Fair Oaks Gen. Howard returned to his corps, and was in the Pope campaign in Virginia, participating in the second battle of Bull Run. During the retreat from Centreville to Washington, he commanded the rear guard of the army, which was under fire during that movement. In the Maryland campaign he commanded a brigade until Antietam, where Gen. Sedgwick was wounded, when he took charge of his division, which he also commanded at Fredericksburg. In November, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. In the following spring he succeeded Gen. Sigel as commander of the 11th army corps, which he led during the sanguinary battles at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Gen. Howard's corps did good service during the three days' fight at Gettysburg, securing, the first day, the final battle-ground, Cemetery ridge, and was thanked by congress. In October, 1863, Gen. Howard's corps was engaged in the fighting in Lookout valley. He received Gen. Thomas's commendation in further orders the following month, when he fought under Grant in the battle of Chattanooga, gaining distinction. During Sherman's Atlanta campaign in the spring of 1864, Gen. How-



J. L. Reno



ard was in command of the new 4th corps, a consolidation of two others, which formed part of the army of the Cumberland, seeing severest service for 100 days. When Gen. McPherson fell before Atlanta, Gen. Howard succeeded him as commander of the army and department of the Tennessee, and throughout the whole of the grand march through Georgia his corps formed the right of Sherman's army. For his part in this campaign he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army. He commanded the same wing during the movement through the Carolinas, and assisted in the operations by virtue of which Johnston's army was forced to surrender in 1865. For this portion of the campaign Gen. Howard was brevetted major-general of the regular army. On May 12, 1865, Gen. Howard was assigned to duty in the war department in the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands. One of his first orders was to the effect that lands in the states recently in rebellion, which had been abandoned by their disloyal owners, and were now under cultivation by freedmen, should be retained in the possession of the latter until the crops, then growing, should be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation should be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures. Gen. Howard remained commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau from May, 1865, to July, 1874, when he was assigned to the command of the department of the



Columbia. In 1877 he commanded a successful expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, his infantry marching over 1,400 miles, and the following year another, nearly as extended, against the Bannocks and Putes. In 1881-82 Gen. Howard was superintendent of the United States military academy. From 1882-86 he commanded the department of the Platte at Omaha, Neb. In 1886 he was commissioned major-general and placed in command of the division of the Pacific. After the death of Gen. Sheridan, and the assignment of Maj.-Gen. Schofield to command the U. S. army, Gen. Howard was appointed to the command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's island in the harbor of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him four different times: by Water-ville college, Maine, 1865; by Shurtleiff college, Illinois, 1865; by Gettysburg theological seminary, Pennsylvania, 1866, and by Bowdoin college, Maine, 1888. The French government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of honor in 1884. He was author of "Donald's School Days;" "Chief Joseph; or, The Nez Perces in Peace and War;" also author and translator of "Life of the Count De Gasparin"—from the French, and of numerous articles and monographs published in magazines and reviews.

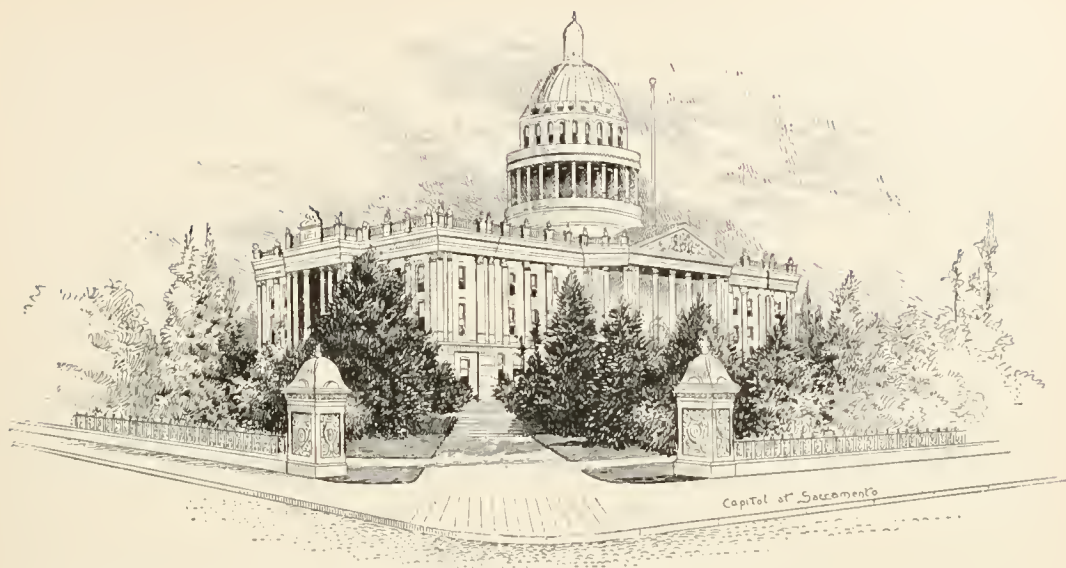
McCULLOCH, Ben, soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1811. His father was an aide-de-camp of Gen. James Coffee, under Gen. Jackson in the Creek and British wars of 1812-15. His early life was spent in Dyer county, Tenn., where he had fair opportunities for an English education, but the

teaching he loved best was that of nature; he seemed to possess an inborn faculty for every kind of wood-craft. Besides his farming labors, he served an apprenticeship as a raftsman and flat-boatman, in which occupation he developed the self-reliance so conspicuous in his later undertakings. In the fall of 1835, at very nearly the same time as his friend and neighbor, Col. David Crockett, he went to Texas, to aid that colony in its struggle for independence. He arrived in time to join the ranks of Gen. Sam. Houston on the eve of the battle of San Jacinto. There, in command of a gun in the artillery, he displayed great coolness and dash; and there he met Gen. Tom Green, Gen. W. P. Lane, and Ben C. Franklin—who became his life-long friends—as well as Gen. Houston, who had known him in his boyhood. When, in 1837, the army was disbanded, he became a citizen of Gonzales, and for ten or more years he was the chief defender of his section against Indian and Mexican inroads, and did gallant work in countless small engagements. He had no settled home, but such was his popularity among the people that a score of homes were always open to him, with provender for his squad of two or three trusty horses. In 1839 he was elected to the Texas



Ben McCulloch

congress by the people of Gonzales, and it was in connection with this election that a bitter feud arose between him and Col. Reuben Davis, which resulted in a duel, in which he received a severe wound in the arm, the use of which he never fully recovered. In the Indian raid of 1840 he was of the greatest service, both as a scout and in several considerable engagements. After the admission of Texas to the Union he was elected to the first state legislature, and in 1846 was appointed major-general of all the militia west of the Colorado. When the war with Mexico began he organized a company of picked scouts. He won great distinction at Monterey, where, advancing a hundred miles into the enemy's country, he discovered the exact strength of Santa Anna's forces, and gave to Gen. Taylor the suggestion which he adopted, of falling back to the easily defended La Angostura, that became the battle-field of Buena Vista. The exploits of McCulloch's rangers are to be found in "The Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers," written by Samuel C. Reid, a member of the company. At the height of the gold fever Col. McCulloch went to California, and was chosen sheriff of Sacramento. On his return to Texas in 1853 he was appointed U. S. marshal for the eastern district of the state. His great ability as a partisan soldier made him a valuable acquisition to the Confederate forces in the war which was now fast approaching. Though he refused the command of a regiment, he accepted the post of brigadier-general on the breaking out of hostilities. In 1861 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the southwestern division of the Confederate forces, and won the battle of Oak Hills. Afterward, joining his forces to those of Gen. Van Dorn, he made a successful attack upon Bentonville, then occupied by Gen. Sigel. On being driven from the city, Gen. Sigel joined Gen. Curtis at Elk Horn, or Pea Ridge, and it was while reconnoitring their combined forces that McCulloch met his death. He had ridden directly into a concealed company of sharpshooters, and a rifle-ball, entering his right side, pierced his heart, and he fell from his horse, mortally wounded. (See "Life and Services of Gen. Ben McCulloch," by Victor M. Rose.) He died near Elk Horn March 7, 1862.



BURNETT, Peter Hardeman, first governor of California (1849-51), was born at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1807, of Virginia parentage. When ten years of age, he removed with his father to Howard county, Mo. He grew up to manhood amid a rude and struggling border society, but he managed nevertheless to obtain an ordinary English education. In 1826 he returned to Tennessee, where he became a clerk in a store at \$100 per annum, and later at \$200. Before he was quite twenty-one he married Naniet W. Rogers, started in business, studied law, and became editor of "The Far West,"

a weekly paper published at Liberty, Mo. His first law business was the prosecution of a number of Mormons for debt. Afterward he was employed as counsel by the Mormon leaders at Liberty, Mo., who were charged with arson, robbery, and treason. In 1843 he removed to Oregon, where he became a farmer, lawyer, legislator, and judge, and took a prominent part in the organization of the territorial government. In 1848 he left Oregon for California with the first company of gold-seekers, and during his subsequent career in that territory and state is said to have been shrewd enough never to have



made any conspicuous failures, either in business or in politics. For a short time after reaching California he worked in the mines, but in 1849 assumed the management as agent of the complicated affairs of the Suttin family and estate at New Helvetia. In 1849 he was very active in urging the formation of a state government prior to the admission of the territory into the Union. This measure carried, and he was chosen territorial governor in December, 1849, although California was not admitted as one of the United States until Sept. 9, 1850. He had vehemently opposed the United States military government of the territory, but cooperated in the constitutional convention ultimately called by Gov. Riley, and was elected as military

governor. He had been previously appointed (Aug. 13, 1849) superior judge by Gov. Riley. His vote for governor was 6,716, to 3,188 for one opposing candidate, 2,201 for a second, 1,475 for a third, and 619 for a fourth. John McDougall was elected lieutenant-governor. Burnett's inaugural message was delivered at San José, the temporary capital, March 21, 1850. Among other things, it recommended the exclusion of free negroes from the territory. In 1844 he introduced the same provision in his revision of Oregon's fundamental laws, and it was finally incorporated into the constitution of that state, where it remains to this day, though a dead letter. Jan. 9, 1851, Gov. Burnett resigned, and resumed the practice of law at San Francisco. In 1857 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of California, which position he held until October, 1858. He was president of the present Pacific bank of San Francisco from 1863-80, and then retired from business with a fortune. Gov. Burnett is well known as an author, having published, among other books: "The Path which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (1860); and "Recollections of an Old Pioneer" (1878), a stirring record of the earlier history of the territory and state. The gold miners, of whom he was one, were at that time a nomadic race, with prospectors for advance guard. "The miner," says Bancroft, "then baked his bread for the requirements of several days, took a little salt, and the cheering flask, and with a cup and pan, pick and shovel, attached to the blanket strapped to his back, he sallied forth, rifle in hand for defense, and for providing meat." Where gold was found, "there sprang up a camp of leafy arbors, brush huts, and peaked tents in bold relief from the naked bar, dotting the hillside in picturesque confusion or nestling beneath the foliage. . . . Over the ridges came the mule trains, winding to the jingle of the leader's bell, and the shouts of arrieras, with fresh wanderers in the wake, bringing supplies and customers for the stores, drinking-rooms, and hotels that formed the solitary main street. Here was the valve for the pent-up spirit of the toilers, lured nightly by the illumined canvas walls, and the boisterous mirth of revellers, noisy, oath-breathing, and shaggy; the richer, the more dissolute, but, as a rule, good-natured and law-abiding. The chief cause for trouble lay in the cup. . . . The great gathering on the main street

was on Sunday. . . . That was the harvest-day for the gamblers. . . . Drinking-saloons were crowded all day, drawing pinch after pinch of gold-dust from the duck-skin bags of the miners, who felt lonely if they could not share their gains with bar-keepers as well as friends, and enough of these there were to drain their purses, and sustain their rags." So much for this phase of California life when Gov. Burnett migrated thither. This system of things grew out of necessity and experience, based on the primary principle of free land, to which discovery and appropriation gave title. After hard gathering of gold with pick and shovel came the long-tom, an inclined stationary wooden box or trough, from ten to thirty feet in length; then the quicksilver machine for saving fine gold; then the more effective and permanent sluice; then the turning of streams into artificial channels, in order that their bottoms might be laid bare, supplemented subsequently by dredges, the sluice and its co-ordinates giving an immense increase in the production of gold during the early mining period. This surface mining was followed by quartz mining, and finally by the exploration of places, where the more general paleness of gold which is found reveals the wide admixture of silver, especially marked beyond the summit of the Sierra, and in the southern part of the state. It may be said of the gold-mining in general of those days, that



it was a lottery, wherein the gloom of many blanks was illuminated by the glitter of the few prizes. The great majority of diggers obtained little more than the means to live at the prevailing high prices. Up to 1852 the average yield for each of the 100,000 men engaged in mining was only \$600, or barely \$2.00 per day, while wages for common labor were twice and three times as high. Deducting the profits of employers and the few fortunate ones, the majority of diggers earned little more than \$1.00 per day. But by improved processes introduced in 1852, the aggregate production of gold soon rose to \$60,000,000, while in 1849 it had been but \$40,000,000, and the higher figure was long sustained thereafter. And yet, measured by the labor expended upon its production its cost was three times the value. Society, too, suffered fearfully by the loosened moral restraint of mining life, with the consequent development of vice, the increase of crime and bloodshed, and the spread of a gambling spirit. On the whole, however, the United States was, at one step, placed half a century forward in its commercial and political interests on the Pacific coast by the gold-mining, which had its rise in the era of Gov. Burnett's career. Gradually, too, in the territory and state itself, towns were born, municipal governments were brought into being, and cities were built up. Then came the establishment of counties, and later, in the larger

portion of the state, of the agricultural interests, which ultimately became of supreme importance. Gov. Burnett was closely connected, and did his part in laying some of the foundations of a more stable and permanent order of social life than that which he found at his entry into the territory of his adoption, and the state whose gubernatorial chair he had the honor to be the first to occupy.

McDOUGALL, John, second governor of California (1851-52), was born in Ohio in 1818, and in boyhood moved to the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., where he was superintendent of the Indiana state prison in 1846. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in the subsequent Mexican war, as captain. He distinguished himself greatly as a soldier. In 1849 he went to California, and there attended the convention which framed the state constitution. He was elected the first lieutenant-governor of the state, Nov. 13, 1849, and when Gov. Burnett resigned the gubernatorial office, Jan. 9, 1851, became governor, and filled out the remainder of Gov. Burnett's term. Subsequently, he was elected a member of the state senate. He is said to have possessed decided talent, but his usefulness was greatly impaired by intemperate habits. It was during Gov. McDougall's term that the celebrated San Francisco vigilance committee was formed (June 9, 1851), with Sam. Brannan as president of its executive committee, the immediate occasion of its coming into existence being the robbery and maltreatment of a prominent merchant of the city, Mr. J. Jansen. Subject to this executive committee was the general committee, embracing every respectable citizen who chose to join and act as guard and detective, reporting all suspicious characters and occurrences to headquarters. In grave cases certain taps on the fire-bells were the signals for a general assembling, to take action as determined by the executive. On the 10th of June, the day after the formation of the committee, its efficiency was tested by the trial and hanging of a notorious robber, just captured, from the veranda of the city hotel. The people manifested their approval of the procedure in public meetings, and rallied around the committee, until its enrollment numbered 716, one-fifth of which force figured constantly on guard, police or committee duty. Soon after this the association marked its career by the execution of three other prominent members of the Sydney (Australia) brood of criminals who had come to San Francisco to pursue their courses of villany and outrage. Besides these four executions, fifty notorious criminals and suspected characters were condemned to banishment, most of them being sent back whence they came—to Sydney. The result of the committee's action was the temporary purging of the city of such characters, and to arouse lax and corrupt officials to such zeal and activity as greatly promoted the reform of public morals and consequent security of life and property, which was in hand. This work of the committee was not done, indeed, without some opposition from the municipal and state authorities, but it was generally approved, and, in the main, supported by the people, and passed into history as an abnormal necessity of the period, and of the exigency. The members disbanded on Sept. 9th, but in order to sustain the effects of their work, a committee was appointed to continue the watch over the political and judicial administrations, and in case of need, to give the signal for a general meeting. Gov. McDougall died in San Francisco March 30, 1866.

BIGLER, John, third governor of California (1852-56), was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1804, of German descent. He received a common-school education, learned the printer's trade, and was the editor of the "Center Democrat," at Bellefonte, Pa., for several years. During this time he studied

law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession with considerable success. In 1846 he settled in Illinois, but was one of the first of the "Argonauts of 1849" to reach California. He was an approachable, good-natured, neighborly man, who had not scorned to labor with his hands when it seemed necessary. He had unloaded steamboats, cut wood, taken a contract for making cotton comfortables when bedding was in demand, and sold goods under the hammer in an auction store. A man of this stamp had the essential elements of personal popularity in such a community as that of early California. Mr. Bigler was inaugurated as governor of California Jan 8, 1852, and in this capacity ministered largely to the wants of immigrants, many of whom reached the state in a forlorn and even suffering condition. During his administration an attempt was made in the state legislature to introduce the coolie system of labor, but it was defeated by indefinite postponement. At the close of the first year of his governorship the civil debt of the state amounted to \$1,388,213.78, and the war debt to \$771,190.05—a total of \$2,159,403.83. There was also a debt of \$190,080 to the school fund. Gov. Bigler urged retrenchment, and for the revision of the revenue laws. The statutes regarding the collection of taxes were confessedly imperfect, and delinquencies by state officials were not uncommon. But the governor was quite unable to stem the tide of misrule. It was charged against him that, to keep his office, he lent himself to schemes as crooked as any. He was chosen to a second term in 1853. In April,



1854, a U. S. mint went into operation at San Francisco, capable of coining \$30,000,000 annually. About this time measures were taken by the U. S. congress to begin the construction of the national navy-yard, with dry dock, etc., at Mare Island, Cal., and in 1856, the last year of Gov. Bigler's incumbency, appropriations for this object by the general government reached the sum of \$441,000. Nearly \$2,000,000 were spent by congress as well, from 1854 to 1856, for fortifications and arsenals in the state, and the U. S. coast survey was vigorously pushed. Gov. Bigler was nominated by the democrats for a third term, but was defeated.

JOHNSON, James Neely, fourth governor of California (1856-58), was born in southern Indiana about the year 1828. He went to California by the overland route in 1849, and studied and practiced law in Sacramento. By his ability and industry he became both city and district attorney. He was elected as governor of the state by the know-nothing party in 1855, receiving 51,157 votes to 46,220 for Bigler, his predecessor. Soon after the close of his term he removed to Carson, Nev., where he had a lucrative practice as a lawyer, and was elevated to the supreme court bench. His wife, whom he married in 1852, was the daughter of J. C. Zabriskie, an eminent lawyer. During his governorship of California the

San Francisco county and city governments were consolidated. This consolidation, and the revival of the San Francisco vigilance committee (1856), produced a revolution in political and official circles in the state, which has been accounted the greatest ever achieved with so little bloodshed. The general committee of vigilance was re-formed that year, on May 15th. It speedily mustered 6,000 men, later, it was increased to 8,000, and organized in a military body, mainly infantry, armed with muskets and clubs, complemented by some cavalry, flying artillery, and a marine battery, with commissary, medical and police departments and patrol service, the whole under the presidency of William M. Coleman, a merchant of San Francisco. Sunday, May 18th, they surrounded the city jail, and took from it James Casey, a noted editor and politician, who had assassinated James King, of William, editor of the "Evening Bulletin," on the 14th, and on the 22d the committee hung him, with another murderer, named Corea. Gov. Johnson endeavored to oppose the committee, but his opposition was feeble and fruitless. In three months after its reorganization it had once more purified, for the time, the corrupt fountains of city and state politics by the execution of four men, the deportation of twenty-five, and the order for a number of others to leave—a lesson which led to the voluntary departure of some 800 malefactors and vagabonds. A careful historian, in estimating the work done by this last organization of the San Francisco vigilance committee, has written: "A slight industrial disturbance was the only evil effect of the committee movement, while the benefits were incalculable, in many respects permanent, and far surpassed the superficial results of 1851. Crime never again reached dangerous proportions in the city. Expenditures fell from \$2,646,190 in 1855 to \$856,120 in 1856, and \$353,292 in 1857. A people's reform party was organized, which for at least ten years did good service in maintaining an honest administration and urging the people to a performance of the political duties so sadly neglected. San Francisco, purified, became famed as one of the best governed among cities. Real estate advanced in price, immigration received fresh impulse, and trade and industry flourished." Gov. Johnson died at Salt Lake city, Utah, in August, 1872.

WELLER, John B., fifth governor of California (1858-60) was born in Ohio in 1812. He was a congressman from that state from 1839 to 1845. He then served as the lieutenant-colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Mexican war, becoming its commander at the death of its colonel at Monterey. He was appointed by President Taylor a commissioner to settle the Mexican boundary under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, but on removing to California about 1850, he resigned his place as boundary commissioner, and devoted himself to law and politics. In the latter relation he was regarded as a pro-slavery democrat, and was soon elected U. S. senator, sitting in the senate from March 17, 1854, to March 3, 1857. Later in 1857 he was elected governor, which office he held until 1860. He was U. S. minister to Mexico, from Nov. 7, 1860 to May 14, 1861. It was during Gov. Weller's administration that the long-standing differences between U. S. Senator Gwin and U. S. Senator David C. Broderick, both of California, and both leaders of opposing wings of the democratic



party in that state, came to a head and were ended in a duel between Broderick and David S. Terry, for four years judge of the state supreme court, who resigned his office and forthwith challenged Broderick. The latter was an Irishman born at Kilkenny, in 1820, the son of a skillful stone-cutter, who, after his removal to the United States, had worked upon the interior decoration of the U. S. capitol at Washington, D. C. The son learned the same trade from the father, and when the family removed to New York city, was, after the death of his father, the support of the family. Left alone in the world by the death of his mother and his only brother, he became a chief among city firemen, an athlete and a gladiator. Before reaching his majority, moreover, he was such a politician as is bred in the dram-shops and ward schools of the metropolis—rising ultimately to higher and yet higher places, and obtaining at length a position in the New York custom house. In 1846 he was nominated for the U. S. congress, and was renominated in 1848, but declined at that time to run. In the spring of 1849 he went to California, and for ten years grew apace in political influence until he wished great power, and was finally a senator of the United States from his adopted state. Ranging himself while there with Stephen A. Hayden of Illinois, he came into disfavor with the democratic national administration, and the resulting imbroglio between the California democratic factions culminated in the challenge of Terry, which has been named. The first meeting of the parties was in San Mateo county, ten miles from San Francisco, but was interrupted by the officers of the law. The next morning (Sept. 13, 1859) they met again and proceeded to the first act. When the word was given Broderick's pistol was discharged before it reached a level. The ball struck the earth in a direct line with, but at some distance from, his antagonist, who stood cool and firm. In a moment more Broderick sank to the ground, mortally wounded, and Terry



went to breakfast with his friends. Broderick was conveyed to the house of a friend, where he expired on the 16th of September. To persons around his bedside he remarked, "They killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and to a corrupt administration." His obsequies were the most imposing ever seen in San Francisco. When the news reached New York city, they were repeated there, the funeral procession being two miles in length. A noted leader in the democratic party at the East wrote of him; "He worshipped freedom above all things, and he firmly believed that all men must be wicked themselves who could not or would not reject the wrong as he did." His remains now rest under a stately monument in Lone Mountain cemetery in California, erected by the people of the state. As one of the earlier forces in her history, of unique personality and prominent at a critical and exciting period, the space which has been given to his career and his tragic end, is amply justified. Gov. Weller died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 17, 1875.

LATHAM, Milton Scott, sixth governor of California (1860), was born at Columbus, O., May 23, 1827. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Iowa, in 1845, and soon afterward settled in Russell county, Ala., where he taught school and studied law. On being admitted to the bar, in 1848, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court. Removing to California in 1850, he became clerk of the recorder's

court in San Francisco, the same year, and in 1851 was appointed district attorney of Sacramento and El Dorado counties. In 1852 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives on the democratic ticket, but declined a re-election. In 1855 he was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco by President Pierce, and held the office until 1857. He was elected governor in 1859, and took the seat, but the day after his inauguration (January, 1860), he was chosen U. S. senator, to succeed David C. Broderick, who had been killed the previous September in a duel with David S. Terry. Mr. Latham's term of service in the senate ended in March, 1863. In the spring of 1861, Senator Latham spoke for the cause of the Federal union in California, but in 1862, the last year of his term, his sympathies for the southern states assumed ascendancy over him. After his return to San Francisco, he acquired a large fortune, being president of the London and San Francisco bank, and subsequently of the California Pacific railroad company. He built a very expensive house in San Francisco, filled it with art treasures collected from all parts of the world, and entertained his friends in a lavish manner, but there came a time when his fortunes turned adversely. He built a narrow-gauge railroad to open up the redwood forests on Russian river, the construction and maintenance of which necessitated an outlay of \$6,000,000 or over. The returns were small; in a few years hard times came on, and Mr. Latham became involved to the extent of losing his entire fortune. He was twice married, and to the memory of his first wife erected a beautiful monument in Laurel Hill cemetery, San Francisco. Mr. Latham died in New York city March 5, 1882.

DOWNEY, John G., seventh governor of California (1860-62) was born in County Rosecommon, Ireland, June 24, 1826. His grandfather, John, of Castle Sampson, and his father, Dennis Downey, were stock farmers on a small scale. John G. left home and reached California in 1849 with but \$10 in his pocket. He settled in Los Angeles in 1850, and in three years had accumulated \$30,000. He then engaged in stock raising and real estate operations, whereby he secured a handsome fortune, and purchased about 75,000 acres of land, near the present site of Downey, at Wilmington, San Pedro, and elsewhere. He is the owner of the Santa Gertrude ranch, noted for its beauty and mineral springs. He was elected governor in 1860, succeeding in office Gov. Latham, with whom he had acted as lieutenant-governor in 1859. "His administration as governor was universally commended," says Baneroft, "and as a private citizen, one to whose enterprise and liberality is largely due the prosperity of Southern California, he is no less widely esteemed." It was during this administration, moreover, that the position of the people of the state, as firm supporters of the U. S. government in the civil war was made manifest, and was definitely assured. Early in 1861 the newspaper press of the state, reflecting the feeling of party leaders, had seemed undecided as to what course ought to be pursued. Union meetings were hinted at after the secession of some of the southern states, but many influential business men thought that nothing which California could do would have any effect upon the result of the national controversy, and counseled neutrality. One of the U. S. senators from California had even said in the senate: "If



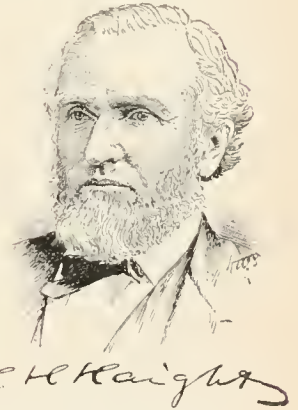
ever the Federal Union shall be broken up, the eastern boundary of the Pacific republic will be, in my opinion, the Sierra Madre and the Rocky Mountains." Against this and other utterances the San Francisco "Bulletin" said, "The repudiation of the Pacific republic notion by California, and her declaration against secession in any form, may prove an important step toward restoring harmony to the country." To bring out and keep the Union sentiment up to a proper point, a mass-meeting was arranged to take place on Feb. 22, 1861, in San Francisco. This meeting, intended for a test, was attended by fully 14,000 people. Speeches were delivered by Edward Stanley, Delos Lake, J. B. Crockett, Thomas Starr King, and James Shields. The Union clubs, which were forming in the city and country, increased from that time. Apr. 24th the news was received at San Francisco that Fort Sumter had surrendered, and that blood had been spilled. On Apr. 27th the republican clubs of 1860 met to organize as administration Union clubs; both political parties professed the utmost devotion to the national cause. May 11th, business was suspended in San Francisco in order that a loyal demonstration might be made. The city was swathed in national colors, and the one lone palmetto flag that was raised by a daring opponent, was lowered by the people in an emphatic manner. Several prominent citizens of dubious tendencies took their stand openly for the Federal government against secession. U. S. senators Latham and McDougall, and Govs. Shields and Sumner, made speeches in favor of coercion. On May 17th the legislature pledged the state of California to the support of the government. News had been received from the East every ten days, by pony, but the anxiety to get intelligence more quickly became such that the relief of the people was great when Hale's bill for a daily mail was passed, and the mail service was changed from a southern to a central route, as it was early in the summer. Thus California came to declare its ardent support of the Union during the incumbency of Gov. Downey.

STANFORD, Leland, eighth governor of California (1862-1864). (See Vol. II, p. 129.)

LOW, Frederick Ferdinand, ninth governor of California (1864-68), was born at Frankfort, Me., June 30, 1820. He was trained for mercantile life in Boston, Mass., but went to California in 1849. After a period of mining there, he engaged in business at San Francisco and at Marysville. He was one of the incorporators of the California steam navigation company. Later he became a banker at Marysville. In 1860 he was elected to the U. S. congress as a republican, and in 1863, when his term in the house of representatives expired, he was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco by President Lincoln. During the same year he was chosen governor of the state, and served the new four-year term, this change in the term of office being in accordance with the requirements of the amended state constitution then coming into operation, his majority over Downey, his opponent and a former incumbent of the office, being 19,832. When his term expired Gov. Low was appointed U. S. minister to China, where he served acceptably until 1874. One of his measures in the Orient was a negotiation with the empire of Corea for the protection of shipwrecked seamen, and for a treaty of commerce and navigation, which he was empowered to negotiate by the U. S. government in February, 1871. During Gov. Low's administration, California became entirely loyalized, so far as its public servants were concerned, a special election for the state judiciary having been held Oct. 21, 1863. There was no draft for filling up the Union army from California: the volunteers from that state exceeded the quarters, while money was

given freely to support the men in the field. To the governorship of Mr. Low belong, moreover, the exciting scenes incident to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and his assassination. There was no doubt about California, which gave its 30,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln, but in the evening of election day, excitement in San Francisco was intense. The city waited breathless, far into the night, for the first news from the country east of the Missouri, and while it waited, windows were illuminated, and the inmates of few houses thought of sleep. Toward midnight there began to move through the principal streets, a solid column of the city's chief citizens, singing the "Battle Cry of Freedom," and other songs of the war, while women crowded balconies and windows waving handkerchiefs and flags, laughing and weeping together in a contagion of exultant emotion, for then it was known that the president was re-elected. The historian sets in sharp contrast the scene in San Francisco on Apr. 15, 1865, following. The city was in gala dress in honor of victories in the field and in the cabinet. Suddenly the crimson sea from the reflection of thousands of national flags was calmed, the banners, drooped and lowered, were darkened by bands of crape—the shadow of a monstrous crime and of a nation's despair. Bells tolled forth the dread intelligence. On many faces gladness was quenched beneath a pallor such as blanches the cheek but seldom in a lifetime, and men grasped each other's hands, unable to syllable the grief, horror, and rage which possessed them. The citizens forsook all business, and congregated in the streets, benumbed by the unparalleled calamity of the tragedy at Washington. Soon hot blood began to stir, nor was the spontaneous upheaval which resulted, checked, until the "Democratic Press," "The Occidental," "The Monitor," "The Franco-Americaine," and "The News-Letter" newspapers were destroyed, and 5,000 men were placed under arms to patrol the streets. But the next morning quiet was restored, and on Apr. 20th, when the obscurities of the dead president were celebrated, 14,000 people were in the procession which followed the catafalque to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where the exercises were conducted.

HAIGHT, Henry Huntley, tenth governor of California (1868-1872), was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 20, 1825. His father, Fletcher M. Haight, was judge of the U. S. district court for the southern district of California, from 1850 to 1861. In 1844 Henry was graduated from Yale college. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1846. Remaining there until 1850, he then found his way to San Francisco, and soon became one of the best-known members of his profession. In 1862 he was appointed U. S. judge by President Lincoln, and in 1867, as the democratic candidate for governor, he was elected by a majority of 9,546. He served until 1872, but although a candidate for re-election, was defeated in the campaign of 1871 by Newton Booth. He resumed the practice of law, and greatly added to his legal reputation. At the time of his death he was a member-elect of the state constitutional convention of 1878. He married Anna E., daughter of Capt. Bissell of Missouri. During Gov. Haight's administration the Central Pacific railroad gave signs of becoming a power in the land, and many persons declared that its direct-



ors would decide who should be chosen to the legislature, and through the legislature who should become U. S. senators—in short, that the state was about to pass under a dangerous monopoly. Accordingly Gov. Haight set himself firmly against the granting of railroad subsidies. But as a matter of fact it appears that the Central company interfered but little in politics, and then only to secure their rights, with passage of such measures as were necessary to complete their enterprise. In the contest between President Andrew Johnson and the U. S. congress, Gov. Haight adhered to the president. He also vigorously opposed the increased pay of state legislators, and stoutly objected to the fifteenth amendment of the U. S. constitution, and the California legislature welcomed his lead. It was under his governorship, again, that the legislature imposed a penalty of not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment, upon any one bringing to California shores any subject of China or Japan without first presenting evidence of his or her good character to the commissioner of immigration, but the supreme court decided against the constitutionality of the statutes. The same year the municipality of San Francisco passed an ordinance forbidding the employment of Chinese on public works of any kind. But the alien race, it is declared, held their ground, and were constantly employed. Even in 1867 a steamship line to China, carrying the mails monthly between San Francisco and Chinese ports was authorized by the U. S. congress, and established, thus recognizing the importance of the trade with China and Japan. Mr. Haight died in San Francisco Sept. 2, 1878.

BOOTH, Newton, eleventh governor of California (1872-74) and U. S. senator, was born at Salem, Ind., Dec. 25, 1825. He was graduated from Asbury university in 1846, studied law at Terre Haute, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1850. The same year he removed to California, engaging in the wholesale grocery business at Sacramento. Returning to Terre Haute in 1857, he practiced law there until 1860, when he returned to California. In 1863 he was a member of the state senate, and in 1871 he was chosen governor as an anti-monopolist on an independent ticket, but under republican auspices. He performed his duties satisfactorily, and in company with Eugene Casserly, headed the

people in their fight against the railroad companies. His second biennial report, presented to the legislature in 1873, showed that he was thoroughly acquainted with the finances, resources, and needs of the commonwealth. This document contained statistics showing a large decrease in the indebtedness of the state, and called particular attention to the Chinese problem, urging that adequate protection be given people of that nationality then in California, but asserting that unless measures be taken to restrict further immigration, society would be modified, and the relations between capital and labor changed. In March, 1874, Mr. Booth was elected U. S.

senator by the anti-monopolists, and accordingly resigned the governorship. He served a full term in the senate (1875-81), and returning to California resumed his business life. He is called one of California's most successful and wealthy men, and, still better, has ever had a reputation for integrity.

PACHECO, Romnaldo, twelfth governor of California (1874-76), was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 31, 1831. His father came from Guanajuata,

Mex., in 1825 with Echaudia, military governor of Alta California, and was killed in a skirmish between the latter and Victoria, who had been appointed in Echaudia's stead, but whom Echaudia refused to recognize. The father married Romona Carillo of San Diego. The son, Romnaldo, at the age of seven years was sent to school in the Sandwich Islands, where he remained until 1843, forgetting, in the meantime, his native tongue, but acquiring English and French. Later, on his return home, he was given a private tutor; and, his mother having married John Wilson of Dundee, Scotland, a sea captain, Romnaldo was sent to sea with his tutor to learn navigation. He next engaged in agriculture, but when the country passed into American hands, became a politician. In 1853 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1855 he was elected county judge, serving four years. He was a state senator in 1851 and 1861, and state treasurer from 1863 to 1866. In 1868 he was again in the state legislature, and in 1871 he was chosen to the lieutenant-governorship.

He became governor in 1874 by the election of Gov. Booth to the U. S. senate, and held the office until 1876. During the latter year he was nominated for the U. S. congress by the republicans and received his certificate of election, but was unseated by the house of republican representatives. In 1880 and 1882 he was re-elected to congress, and served until 1885. In the forty-eighth congress he was chairman of the committee on private land claims. After the expiration of the last term in congress he took up his residence at San Luis, Cal. There he continued until 1890, when he was appointed by President Harrison U. S. minister to the republic of Central America. He is regarded as a man of superior intellect and broad culture.

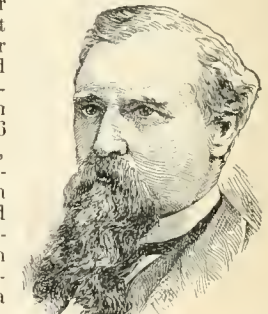
IRWIN, William, thirteenth governor of California (1876-80), was born in Butler county, O., in 1827. He was graduated from Marietta college in 1848. After teaching for three years at Port Gibson, Miss., he became a tutor at his alma mater. He then read law for a short time, and afterwards practiced his profession in Oregon. Leaving Oregon in 1856 he removed to Siskiyou county, Cal., where he was a miner, a lumberman, and editor of the "Yreka Union." In 1861 he was elected to the state legislature as a democrat. He served a second term in that body, and was then its president, *pro tempore*. He was also a member of the state senate (1874), and in 1875 was chosen governor, receiving a plurality of 29,587 over one competitor, and of 31,647 over a second. He held the office until 1880, and then resumed the practice of law at San Francisco. While he was governor the political career of the notorious Dennis Kearney began. Kearney was an Irish dragoon, who made his first public appearance in San Francisco at a lyceum for self culture, and subsequently figured as a member of a committee to lay before U. S. Senator Sargent on Aug. 18, 1877, certain trade grievances. Kearney took the preliminary steps toward organizing a politi-



R. Pacheco



Newton Booth



William Irwin

cal party, which held its first meeting on the 22d, under the title of the "Workingmen's Trade and Labor Union." At a gathering on Sept. 12th, his followers resolved to abjure all existing parties, and organize under the name of "The Workingmen's Party of California," with the following objects: The abolition of assessments on candidates for office, the people to own the offices, not the incumbent, holding state and municipal officers to a strict account for all their official acts; the establishment of a bureau of labor and statistics; the reduction and periodical regulation thereafter, of the hours of labor; and the creation by the legislature, of a convention on labor, with headquarters in San Francisco. This was the beginning of a party which was to overturn the government of the state. Regular "Sandlot" meetings began on the following Sunday, and at this gathering Kearney advised that every workingman procure a musket, saying also that a little judicious hanging of capitalists would be in order. He devoted himself exclusively to agitation, and such was the alarm created by his incendiary speeches and threats, that on Nov. 3, 1877, he was arrested and confined in jail. There he remained about two weeks, and then, upon his representations that he had been unfairly reported, was dismissed. But he again publicly assailed the police, the judges, and the supervisors, and at a ward meeting a resolution was passed that "If any officer or leader in the workingmen's movement lagged behind or proved

recrunt to his trust, he should be hanged to the nearest lamp-post." Thanksgiving day the workingmen had a parade, representing every ward and trade in the city, and after resolving to wind up the national banks, dispersed. Kearney then began to push his schemes in the interior of the state, and in the principal towns large numbers eagerly listened to, and applauded, his talk. Dec. 12, 1877, the

workingmen of Oakland sent a petition to the president of the United States, praying for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty with China. Jan. 3, 1878, Kearney led several hundred unemployed men to the city hall, to demand "work, bread, or a place in the county jail." Several times he was arrested with others of his comrades. Threats to blow up the Pacific mail steamship company's docks and steamers, to drop dynamite from balloons into the Chinese quarter, to make infernal machines with which men might be secretly destroyed, were supplemented by advice to bring guns and bludgeons to the meetings. Military companies were formed, but only those of two wards in San Francisco were able to procure arms. Jan. 16th the incendiaries were again locked up, the national guard called out, and a man-of-war sent to protect the mail docks; and the legislature at Sacramento immediately passed an act authorizing the arrest of incendiary speakers, and the dispersal of doubtful assemblages. Then 150 workingmen's delegates held a convention in San Francisco county, which lasted several days. Soon afterward, in the Alameda election, they claimed to have secured a state senator, and a state central committee was formed. The organization was strong enough by this time to become a powerful factor in the politics of the state. Kearney assumed the air of a potentate. He was next invited during the spring of 1878 to the eastern states, where he went. His star drooped thereafter, and his movement, which had drawn more or less attention to itself throughout this country, came to naught.

Subsequently he figured as an inmate of the house of correction in San Francisco. In September, 1878, a state constitutional convention was called which sat for 156 working days, and made sundry changes in that instrument. The changes were usually esteemed as the more or less direct result of the Kearney agitation. This constitution was adopted in the state by a majority of 10,820 votes, out of a total cast of 145,088. It went into operation July 4, 1879. Gov. Irwin died at San Francisco March 15, 1886.

PERKINS, George Clement, fourteenth governor of California (1880-83), was born in Kennebunkport, Me., Aug. 23, 1839. His early boyhood was spent on a farm, with such opportunities for an education as the district schools in the neighborhood afforded, their deficiencies making them more remarkable than their excellencies. At the age of twelve he ran away to sea, a common thing with New England boys at that period. The youngster shipped as cabin boy on the Golden Eagle, to New Orleans. He did not want to go home after his first trip, but persevered in the path marked out for himself, and made seven voyages to the Old World as a sailor boy, visiting England, Ireland, Wales, France, Norway, Sweden and Russia. After his return home he attended the district school for six months. While yet not fifteen years old, he again sailed for New Orleans, where he had an attack of yellow fever. Upon his recovery, he made three more voyages to Europe: from New Orleans, Maine and New Brunswick to Cork, Ireland. The men mutinied on the last voyage, and so well advanced had the young man become in seamanship that the officers placed him at the wheel. The mutiny being suppressed, the ship returned to port. While on the last trip he heard from an old sailor remarkable tales of the golden glories of California. He shipped before the mast, although but sixteen years of age, on the clipper ship Galatea, and sailing around Cape Horn, landed in San Francisco in the autumn of 1855. His

resources were few, but his enterprise and ambition great. A few days after arrival, he went to Sacramento by schooner, thence to Oroville, nearly 100 miles distant, walking all the way. He engaged in mining for about two years, but, meeting with poor success, found employment in teaming and lumbering. The work was hard and remuneration small, with little chance of improvement, and he sought employment as porter in a store. He was soon advanced to be a clerk in the establishment, then a partner, and finally became proprietor, engaging, besides, in banking, milling, mining, and sheep-raising. During a flood in 1862, he made a perilous voyage in a skiff from Oroville to Marysville, where he chartered a steamer for the relief of his fellow-townsmen. His popularity became such that in 1868 he was elected state senator, and at the close of his term of four years, was re-elected, and served another four years. He declined a renomination, removing soon afterward to San Francisco, where he became a stockholder in the Pacific coast steamship company. He held a leading position among the merchants of the city, being president of their Merchants' exchange for several years. He was elected governor of the state in 1879 as a republican, on a platform which opposed the policy which had brought about the adoption of the new constitution, his plurality being 21,000. The Chinese question was also prominent in the cau-



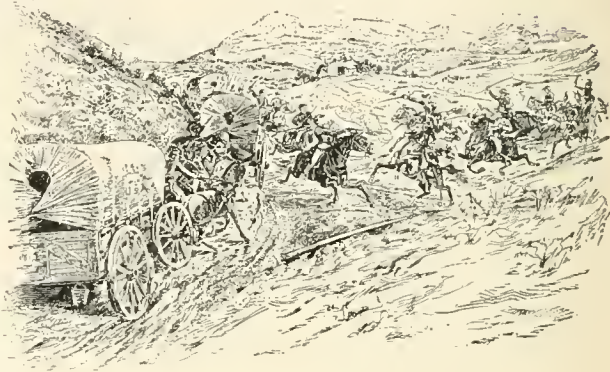
vass, and in San Francisco, out of 40,259 votes, only 229 were given for allowing the Chinese to remain in the country. This election was the last held in the state in odd-numbered years, the new constitution ordering that the term of the first officers chosen after its adoption, should be one year shorter than those which had been fixed by law, in order to bring elections in the even-numbered years. Gov. Perkins filled out his term according to this provision, and then continued his active participation in his business enterprises. His firm, Goodall, Perkins & Co., have the management of about thirty steam ships plying on the Pacific coast from Alaska on the north to Central America on the south. Mr. Perkins is also a director in the First national bank of San Francisco, and a director in several banks in interior cities of California, and extensively engaged in farming and various mining enterprises. He is a member of a large number of societies, lodges, and other associations, and in many has reached a high rank. He is also connected with many charitable and benevolent associations, especially with the Boys' and Girls' aid society, of which he was president eight years. He was president for two years of the Art association, and is a member of the Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Athenian clubs. He served as president of the Merchants' exchange in 1878, and was again elected president in 1889, holding the position at this date (1893). He has been for several years a trustee of the Academy of sciences, a trustee of the State mining bureau, and a trustee of the State institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Berkeley. He was married in Oroville in 1864, and has a family of three sons and four daughters. As a public speaker he is forcible, pleasing, and convincing. He expends much money in charities, and has never been known to turn a deaf ear to the calls of benevolence. He is courteous, cheerful and genial, and adverse to pretensions—"a typical Californian imported from New England."

STONEMAN, George, soldier, and fifteenth governor of California (1883-87), was born at Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1822. He was educated at Jamestown academy, and at West Point, where he was graduated in 1846, and entered the 1st dragoons. He served in the Mexican war under Capt. Philip Kearny. He acted as quartermaster at Santa Fé, and was sent, in 1847, to California with Capt. A. J. Smith's command, remaining on the Pacific coast until 1857, in Oregon, Arizona and California, and becoming aide-de camp to Gen. Wool. In 1855 he became a captain in the 25th U. S. cavalry, and, shortly after, was transferred to Texas, where he was in command of Fort Brown when the civil war broke out. He refused to surrender to Gen. Twiggs, and managed to seize a steamer and escape with



his command. He reached New York in April, 1861, and on May 9th was made major of the 1st cavalry, served with distinction in the campaign in Virginia, and was made brigadier-general and chief of cavalry of the army of the Potomac. After the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates his cavalry and artillery did effective work in pursuing them, and thus brought on the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. He took command of Gen. Philip Kearny's division after the second battle of Bull Run, succeeded Gen. Heintzelman as commander of the 3d army corps Nov. 15, 1862, was promoted major-general Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded his corps at

Fredericksburg on the following Dec. 13th. He was active in raids as leader of a corps of cavalry in April and May, 1863. On the reorganization of the armies operating against Richmond by Gen. Grant, Gen. Stoneman was appointed to a cavalry corps in the department of the Ohio; was engaged in the Atlanta campaign in May to July, 1864; led a raid for the capture of Macon and Andersonville, and the liberation of prisoners, but was himself captured, and instead of entering Andersonville as a conqueror,



he went into the stockade as a prisoner, and there remained from July 31st until Oct. 27th. He led a raid in southwestern Virginia in December, 1864; commanded the district of east Tennessee in February and March, 1865, and, during the weeks immediately succeeding, led an expedition to Asheville, N. C. He was in several engagements in North Carolina, notably the Saltville raid, which was one of the brilliant closing events of the war. While continuing on his North Carolina raid, which ended at Salisbury, a Confederate prison camp, he entered Jonesboro' Apr. 18th, where he received the news of Lee's surrender. All this time the ranks of a secret organization in Floyd and Wytte counties had been increasing in numbers by the enlistment of discharged soldiers from Lee's disbanded army. When the news arrived that Stoneman and his cavalry would pass through Floyd county on his way to Washington, wiser and older heads tried to prevail on the young enthusiasts to abandon their plan of revenge, but with apparently little or no effect. On May 18th, Stoneman, with 6,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry and twenty-three guns, started on a 100-mile march over the mountains to the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at Christianburg, to embark for Washington. Mounted couriers of Floyd county's little army were despatched to inform recruits in outlying districts of the movements of Stoneman's army, and to notify them to gather at Floyd Court-House under arms. It was the intention of the promoters of the scheme to fire from ambush, and harass the Northerners for a distance of ten miles on each side of the town. Early in the morning of May 23d 200 ex-Confederate soldiers and recruits had arrived at the town. As the day advanced, and no new arrivals were reported, they became disheartened, and desertions were numerous. Another hour passed, and the advance guard of Stoneman's army was reported within ten miles of Floyd Court-House. By the time the information was received, about 100 men—all that remained of the bold band—were concealed along the highway. But as soon as the Federal column hove in sight, the self-appointed protectors of Floyd county deserted, except three Virginians, who had planned to lead the Floyd county army in attacking the Federal troops. Maddened by the departure of the 200 who had pledged

themselves to aid in striking the final blow at the hated troops, the three men boldly advanced to meet the great army of Stoneman with as little fear as did David to battle with the mighty host of the Philistines. When within a stone's throw of the front of the column, they entered a field thickly grown with bushes. The march of the three men was watched with interest by the inhabitants of the town, who had turned out in full force to see the army pass. They had no idea the boasts of the men were more than idle threats. After entering the field, Bordunix, the leader, halted his followers, and, greatly to the amusement of the Federal troops, put them through drill. Finally, Bordunix gave the order to aim, and then to fire. The amazement of the Federalists can be imagined when two of their number fell, seriously wounded. Before they had fully recovered from their surprise, another volley was fired, wounding others. The three men hastily retreated. The army moved forward, and a mile from town was again fired upon. The order was given to capture the men alive, and they were charged by at least 500 men, but were not taken, as they knew the rough country well. Another mile, and three more Federal soldiers fell. Two miles further on, three others fell. The three avengers hastened forward and found concealment in a graveyard beside the highway. Here they waited again for Stoneman's army. The troops were ordered to fire if another assault was made. Suddenly, for the fifth time, the crack of three rifles was heard, and the roar of 500 muskets answered it. The mad Virginians fell, riddled with bullets, and were buried where they fell. This was the last blood shed in the civil war. On July 28, 1866, Gen. Stoneman became colonel of the 21st infantry, and was brevetted colonel, brigadier and major-general for gallant conduct. On Aug. 16, 1871, he retired from the army and returned to California. He served as a railroad commissioner for six years—first by appointment by the governor of California, then by election of the people. In 1883 he was elected governor by the democratic party, holding office 1883-87. During his administration the state tax rate was lower than it had ever been in the history of California.

BARTLETT, Washington, sixteenth governor of California (1887), was born in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 29, 1824, the eldest son of Cosum E. and Sarah E. Bartlett. His ancestors on his father's side came from England early in the seventeenth century, and settled in the village of Newbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Stephen Bartlett, eldest brother of Josiah Bartlett, governor of New Hampshire, signer of the declaration of independence, etc., obtained a large grant of land in the province of New Hampshire, comprising a considerable part of what is now Grafton county, and migrated thither in the middle of the last century with his family and a colony composed of his neighbors from the villages of Newbury, Newburyport and Amesbury. Cosum Emir Bartlett, born in Bath, N. H., was a student at Dartmouth college, and obtained a license to practice law, and soon afterward went South, settling at first in Charleston, S. C., where he married. The youth of Washington Bartlett was passed in Georgia and Tallahassee, Fla., where he obtained a fair education, mostly in private schools, as fifty years ago the common-school system was introduced in only a few of the southern states. In November, 1849, he arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and immediately engaged in the printing business, and published the first book printed in California—"California as It Is and as It May Be: A Guide to the Gold Region" (1849). In January, 1850, he started the "Daily Journal of Commerce," and vigorously advocated the "Compromise Measures" of 1850, in-

cluding the admission of California as a state. He was a leader in the uprising of 1856, being a member of the "Vigilance Committee" and captain of an artillery company composed of "Vigilantes." He was elected county clerk of San Francisco county in 1859 and thrice re-elected; was chosen state senator in 1873 and served four years. In 1882 he was elected mayor of San Francisco, and again in 1884, serving two full terms. As chief magistrate of this city he won great distinction by his ability, firmness and courage, particularly in the administration of its finances, and in allaying the discontent and turbulent spirit aroused by Dennis Kearney, the famous agitator, which for a time seriously threatened the peace and good order not only of the city but the state. In 1886 he was chosen governor of California although, most of the candidates on the democratic ticket, including the candidate for lieutenant-governor, were defeated. He was inaugurated on Jan. 8, 1887, and held office until his death. Gov. Bartlett for nearly forty years was a conspicuous figure in California life—in its politics and business enterprises, and exercised great influence in shaping the history of the state. His death was generally regretted, and the demonstrations of respect upon the occasion of his funeral have never been equaled in California. All business was suspended throughout the state, and every city, town and hamlet was represented by delegations of citizens. Although successful in business enterprises, he never allowed his fortune to accumulate beyond \$100,000, nor his private expenses to exceed \$200 per month—the excess was systematically devoted to charity and assisting relatives and friends. He was never married, and died Sept. 12, 1887.

WATERMAN, Robert Whitney, seventeenth governor of California (1887-91) was born at Fairfield, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1826. His father was a merchant, who died when Robert was a child. Then the boy was trained and educated under the care of his brothers at Sycamore, Ill. He was clerk in a country store until 1846, when he entered mercantile life on his own account at Belvidere, Ill. In 1850 he was appointed postmaster at Geneva, Ill., and the same year went to California, where for about two years he followed mining on Feather river. Returning to Illinois, he published at Wilmington the "Independent," a weekly journal, besides giving his attention to several business enterprises. In 1854, with Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Turnbull, Owen Lovejoy, Richard Yates, and David Davis, he helped to found the republican party in Illinois, and in 1856-58 he canvassed the state in its behalf during the Fremont campaign, as well as in the United States senatorial contest between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. In 1873 he went again to California, settling in San Bernardino in 1874. There he discovered and developed silver mines, in what is known as the "Calceo district" of San Bernardino county. Other mining enterprises of his were highly successful, and he became, as well, an extensive landowner. He took a leading part in the work of developing the railroad system of California, and is chief owner of the Stonewall gold mine in San Diego county, and is president of the San Diego, Guyanaca and eastern railway. He was elected lieutenant-governor of California in 1887, and when Gov. Bartlett died, Lieut.-Gov. Waterman succeeded



to the governorship, the term expiring Jan. 1, 1891. Gov. Waterman resides at San Bernardino, Cal. In closing the record of the executive officers of this younger state in the American Union, the records of Bancroft, as yet her best historian, may be cited: "To judge her by the history of her state and municipal politics, would be to misjudge her. She is altogether of a noble and generous type: great in her virtues, as in her faults and follies. Her population is, roundly, 1,600,000. She has one city of nearly 400,000, and six others of from 20,000 to 75,000. She has fifty-two counties, embracing all resources of soil, productions, and mineral wealth known to the most favored parts of the earth. The state imported goods in 1889 to the value of \$50,000,000, and exported goods to the value of \$35,000,000, for the most part to foreign parts. The duties collected at the port of San Francisco aggregated \$9,478,000, and the internal revenue receipts were on a commensurate scale. When the state has attained the age of fifty years it will be more famed for its agricultural, horticultural, and manufactured productions than for its mining products."

MARKHAM, H. H., eighteenth governor of California (1891-). (See Vol. II., p. 415.)

MILLER, Warner, U. S. senator from New York in 1882, and a wealthy manufacturer and leading politician, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1838. He came

of German ancestry, and his grandfather rose to be colonel in the revolutionary war. He was graduated from Union college in 1860, and the war having then just broken out, enlisted in the 5th New York cavalry. He was promoted to lieutenant, but was captured at the battle of Winchester by the Confederates, and paroled on the field. Soon afterward he was honorably discharged, and went abroad, where he became interested in paper manufacturing, and on his return home he entered into that business in Herkimer, making his paper from wood pulp, and

rapidly accumulating a fortune. Mr. Miller was elected to the state legislature of 1874-75. He was also elected to the forty-sixth congress, and re-elected to the forty-seventh congress. When the faction fight occurred in the republican party, and the New York senators, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt resigned from the senate, a new election became necessary, and Warner Miller was elected to fill the unexpired term of Thomas C. Platt, his colleague being Elbridge G. Lapham. Mr. Miller's most popular act as senator was securing the bill granting an increase of pensions to disabled veterans, and the letter-carriers' eight-hour law. In 1882 he was instrumental in passing a bill regulating immigration, commonly known as the "head money bill" which relieved the state of New York from an annual burden of tax of about \$200,000. In 1885 he reported from the committee, and caused to be passed in the senate the "alien contract labor" bill, which is still the law. He did much to aid the commerce of the city of New York by a movement for deepening the water at Sandy Hook bar, and was also prominent in creating the departments of labor and agriculture. Mr. Miller has been a prominent inventor in the direction of his own manufacturing business. He invented machines for the manufacture of wood pulp, and instead of keeping these in monopoly, he sold them freely, although at first paper-makers were slow to buy them, and for many years Mr.

Miller was in debt, and with difficulty continued in business. He, however, pushed the use of his machine with indomitable perseverance and very hard work, and finally triumphed. He succeeded in reducing the cost of paper used by newspapers from fifteen cents to three and a half cents a pound. In politics Mr. Miller is a republican and protectionist. He was a conspicuous member of the Chicago convention of 1888 which nominated Gen. Harrison. The same year Mr. Miller was nominated as republican candidate for governor of the state of New York, but was defeated. In republican political circles this defeat is charged upon the split in the party, caused by the manipulations of Mr. Miller's enemies, and out of this defeat originated the remark, credited to the successful presidential candidate in the same election, who in a personal interview with Mr. Miller, just after the election, speaking of his valiant fight and untimely defeat, said, "You fell, senator, just outside the breastworks." Mr. Miller married Miss Churchill, of Fulton county, by whom he has had four sons and a daughter. Upon retiring from the political field, Mr. Miller interested himself in the great national enterprise of constructing a ship canal across the isthmus to connect the two oceans, and attached himself to the Nicaragua canal construction company, and was elected its president. He visited the state and inspected the canal, and on his return to New York city pushed its construction with great vigor and with fair prospects of eventual success.

CARSON, Alexander Newton, Presbyterian clergyman, was born near the town of White Pines, Tenn., July 25, 1848. His father was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, as were his grandfather and great-grandfather, on both sides of the family. On account of the civil war Alexander received but little schooling while a child, and it was not until he reached the age of eighteen that he was able to pursue a regular course of study. After a year and a half at Mt. Horch academy, Jefferson county, Tenn., he entered Maryville college in 1867 and was graduated in 1871. In September of the latter year he entered Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, O., and left there in 1872 to engage in ministerial work at Goshen, O. In 1873 he returned to the seminary, resumed his studies, was graduated in 1875, and supplied the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church in Cincinnati until September. On June 16, 1875, he married Nannie N. Sevier, of Kingsport, Tenn. To this union were born four children, only one of whom is living (Charles D., the eldest). In September, 1875, Mr. Carson removed to London, Madison county, O., where he filled the pulpit of Dr. C. W. Finley, who was in ill health; in 1877 he accepted a call to take charge of the Presbyterian churches at Westerville, and Central college, Franklin county, O., where he labored four and a half years, and so increased the membership of the churches that the Presbytery decided to divide it, and he remained as pastor of the Westerville church with the same salary that he had formerly received from both. In 1882 he became pastor of the Park Presbyterian church at Dayton, O., and on Oct. 1, 1885, accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Piqua, O. In 1888 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D. D.; in 1889 he went as a delegate to the World's Sunday-school convention in London, England, after which he traveled extensively on the continent, and returning to Piqua, he dedicated (the 6th of July, 1890) the new Presbyterian church, the building of which was largely due to his efforts. The 1st of June, 1892, he resigned at Piqua to accept a call to the Central Presbyterian church of St. Paul, Minn., which has one of the finest church edifices in the Northwest.





LARKIN, John, first president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1849-50). (See Vol. II., p. 265.)

RYAN, John, Roman Catholic priest and second president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1850-56), was born in Ireland, June 24, 1810, and after receiving a good education in his native place, while still a youth emigrated to America. Feeling that he had a religious vocation, he began the study of theology, and subsequently made application for admission to the Society of Jesus. The Jesuit fathers were then stationed at Bardstown, Ky. Mr. Ryan entered the novitiate there on Sept. 7, 1839. He was ordained priest in 1845, and a year later went with the Jesuit fathers to St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., where he remained two years, teaching literature and attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry and other places on the Hudson river. In 1849 Father Ryan was sent to New York, where he assisted Father Larkin in the difficult work of founding a college. When Father Larkin left for Europe, Father Ryan succeeded him as president of the college. He continued the search for a suitable location, and after some time purchased the property in West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where the college now stands. To enable Father Ryan to cover the necessary outlay for the new building, Father Maldonado, a distinguished professor of theology, consented to accompany Father De Luynes on a tour through Mexico for the purpose of appealing to the charity of the Catholics of that country. The two fathers started in November, 1850, provided with letters of introduction to leading Mexican gentlemen, both clerical and secular, and during the fourteen months of Father Maldonado's sojourn there, by his polished manners and engaging disposition he succeeded in winning all hearts, and both clergy and laity responded with true Catholic liberality to his appeal in favor of this distant charity. Besides a considerable sum of money, paintings, vestments, and sacred vessels were donated, and for this timely aid the Jesuit fathers of New York owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the Mexican Catholics. About two years were employed in the erection of the college, and on Nov. 25, 1850, the former students of the School of the Holy Name of Jesus, entered their new and commodious abode. In making the transition, however, both school and church lost their old name, and, at the request of Archbishop Hughes, were placed under the patronage of St. Francis Xavier; the college and church of St. Francis Xavier thus germinating, as it were, from the Holy Name of Jesus. The college opened with about 250 students. The new building was a plain, substantial edifice

(see illustration); it was torn down in order to make room for the present church of St. Francis Xavier. During Father Ryan's term of office he enlarged the college property by the purchase of three lots in Fifteenth street, and three in Sixteenth street, for which he paid \$12,000. He built the present parochial school on Nineteenth street, and was instrumental in securing the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart" as teachers. Father Ryan was noted for an unlimited capacity for work, intense activity and untiring energy; no obstacles seemed to deter him from the accomplishment of any work he had to perform. He was a good preacher, his sermons being characterized for solidity and strength. He died at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New York city, in 1861.

DRISCOL, Michael, Roman Catholic priest and third president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1856-60), was born in Ireland May 7, 1805. His studies, though including a thorough course in English, did not extend far into Latin and Greek literature. For some years he devoted himself to artistic stone-cutting, and he became such an adept in that line that his services were eagerly secured. Michael Driscoll soon decided to emigrate to America, and secured employment as a stone-cutter at Nazareth, near Bardstown, Ky., on a building which was considered grand in those primitive days. It was while there that young Driscoll made the acquaintance of Father Charles De Luynes, at that time professor in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, and assistant priest to Rev. M. J. Spalding, afterward archbishop of Baltimore. Noticing something unusual in the young man Father De Luynes became interested in him, and was soon impressed with the idea that he had a vocation for the priesthood. He sought an interview with Mr. Driscoll, the result of which was that as soon as he could honorably close the contract on which he was then engaged, he entered St. Mary's college, then under the care of the Jesuit fathers. He subsequently applied for admission in the Jesuit order, but, that he might have time to review his studies, his admission into the novitiate was delayed until Sept. 15, 1839. Two years later his friend, Father De Luynes, also entered the order. After completing the required course of studies, Mr. Driscoll was ordained a priest, and in August, 1846, was sent to St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y. He was at once appointed by Bishop Hughes president of the Diocesan seminary, and, after serving in that capacity one year, was, in 1847, delegated with Fathers Dumeri and Schianski to Montreal, Canada, to attend to the spiritual wants of the emigrants, dying there in great numbers from ship-fever. The three fathers contracted the dread disease, and only Fa-

ther Driscoll escaped with his life. Upon his recovery, at the earnest request of the Sulpicians, he was appointed rector of St. Patrick's parish, Montreal. In 1856 he succeeded Father John Ryan as president of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city. Father Driscoll was a remarkable pulpit orator, and during his term of office was one of the regular preachers in the church connected with the college, always attracting large audiences by his well-known power of oratory. He could move his audience at will, and frequently during his sermons not a dry eye would be seen in the church. His eloquence was tender, pleading, and pathetic. His term of office as president having expired, Father Driscoll was made pastor of the church. The Jesuits are appointed to the office of presidents of colleges by the White pope, as the general of the order is called, and the term of office is three years, though sometimes it is deemed expedient, in the interest of the college, to extend the tenure of office another term. After resigning the pastorate of St. Francis Xavier's church, Father Driscoll was assigned to missionary service, during which time he gave several spiritual retreats to the clergy of different dioceses. In August, 1868, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Troy, N. Y. During his incumbency he built St. Michael's church, outside of Troy. Father Driscoll was relieved from the burdens of office in 1876, and spent the remaining years of his life in retirement at St. John's college. He died at Fordham, N. Y., March 4, 1880.

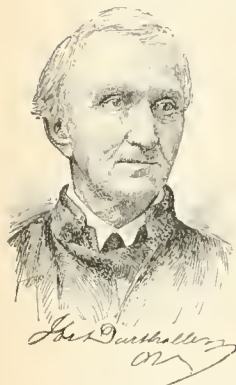
DURTHALLER, Joseph, Roman Catholic priest and fourth president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1860-63), was born at Ste. Marie au Migne, Alsace, Nov. 28, 1819. He studied at the Lycée of Strasburg, where he attracted much attention, both by his ability and correct life. After completing the course at the Lycée he was awarded the degree of B. A. by the University of Paris. He next entered the Seminary of Strasburg, and after finishing his theological studies, was ordained a priest. In 1844 Father Durthaller joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1843 left France, in company with other Jesuit fathers whom the French government refused to allow to live in their native land, and went to Montreal, Can., where he taught in St. Mary's college. He was after-

ward transferred to the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, and in this college filled the chair of philosophy, being subsequently appointed vice-president, and in 1860 named president of the college. To his efforts is due the erection of the handsome college building in Fifteenth street. During his first year as president he obtained from the regents of the University of the state of New York a charter raising the College of St. Francis Xavier to the rank of a university. In 1861 the first degrees were conferred by Father Durthaller in the name of the trustees of the newly chartered college. In 1863 he was transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., and during his stay there built the present church of St. Michael, and also started a school, which, under the care of the German Jesuits, has developed into Canisins college. In 1871 Father Durthaller was recalled to St. Francis Xavier's college, and made prefect of studies. His next appointment was to the rectory of St. Lawrence's church, corner of Park avenue and Eighty-fourth street, New York city, and while there he founded the German congregation of St. Joseph, of which he was made superior in 1874, retaining this position until his death. Father Durthaller was a man of generous impulses,

gentle manners, unobtrusive piety, and had great firmness of character. Gustave Doré was once his pupil, and held him in high esteem. Father Durthaller died in New York city, May 3, 1885.

LOYZANCE, Joseph Marie René, Roman Catholic priest and fifth president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1863-70), was born in the parish of St. Ouen des Alleux, diocese of Rennes, Brittany, France, March 12, 1820. He received his classical education at the Petit Seminaire of St. Méné, later entering the Grand Seminaire of Rennes for the study of theology. At the expiration of five years he was raised to the priesthood, and on Dec. 3, 1849, entered the Society of Jesus at Vannes, and, upon completing his novitiate, was sent to Laval to review his theology. He arrived in New York city in October, 1852, and spent one year mastering the English language. For the subsequent eight years he filled various offices in St. Francis Xavier's college. In 1860 Father Loyzance was appointed rector of St. Joseph's church, Troy, N. Y., and in 1863 became president of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city. During his administration the college was highly prosperous, steadily increasing its numbers until 475 pupils were in attendance. On Dec. 8, 1863, he established the Solidarity of the college alumni, which has been perpetuated in unbroken succession up to the present time, and has numbered among its members some of the most prominent men of New York city. He was the first president to found scholarships in the college. Father Loyzance added to the college property by the purchase of several adjoining houses, for which he paid \$138,000. He retired from office at St. Francis Xavier's in 1866, and assumed the rectorship of St. Lawrence's church, Park avenue and Eighty-fourth street, New York city. In 1870 he was appointed treasurer of St. Mary's college, Montreal, and for three years labored at diminishing the debt on the house, in which he was eminently successful, being a thorough and accurate business man. His next charge was at Guelph, Can., where he was stationed at St. Bartholomew's church. In the constitution of the Society of Jesus there is a rule which reads thus: "Our vocation is to travel to various places, and to live in any part of the world where there is hope of God's greater service and the help of souls." Father Loyzance was a true son of St. Ignatius; he was a much-traveled man. He was next appointed to Fordham, where he was minister at St. John's college. In 1876 he was removed to Troy, where he remained twelve years, doing the work of a parish Jesuit, and about 1880 was named superior of Manresa, Keyser Island, near South Norwalk, Conn., where the Jesuits have a house of retreat for priests and laymen. In August, 1891, he was sent to St. Peter's college, Jersey City, where, thirty-eight years before, he had begun his ministry in America.

HUDON, Henry, sixth president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1870-80), was born at La Rivière Ouelle, a parish of Kamouraska county, Can., Sept. 6, 1823. He received his education at the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and entered the Society of Jesus, Oct. 18, 1843. After two years spent in the spiritual training of the novitiate, he reviewed his classical studies, and was sent to teach in St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y. He was promoted to the priesthood after the usual course of philosophy and theology, and in 1863 was appointed



vice-president of St. Francis Xavier's college, remaining in the office until 1870. He was a strict but very affable prefect of studies; students and professors alike learned to love him, for he had a pleasant word and an encouraging smile for all. He took a fatherly interest in those committed to his charge, and his constant care was that they should be happy and contented, although, at the same time, he was very exact in requiring from them a fulfillment of duty. On the retirement of Father Loyzance from office in 1870, Father Hudon was appointed president of the college. The choice was an especially happy one,

both practically and socially; for besides having a thorough knowledge of the college and its needs, he seemed to be a man whom nature and grace had fitted to rule. His government was mild and gentle; all who were under him felt that he was a friend. The college reached a high degree of prosperity during his term of office, advancing steadily both in numbers and reputation. Father Hudon's care was not confined to college work alone. A new church attached to the college was in contemplation, and to him fell the lot of collecting funds for its erection. He entered into the work with all the ardor of his soul, and before retiring from office had

nearly completed the present beautiful church of St. Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth street west of Fifth avenue, New York city. Father Hudon left New York in August, 1880; was superior of the Jesuits in Canada from 1880 to Nov. 9, 1887; and during his term of office built the scholasticate of the Immaculate conception, Montreal, and equipped it with professors. The Canada mission had been in 1879 made dependent upon the Jesuit province of England; but it was soon understood that Canada must prepare for an independent existence, which entailed upon the superior an entirely new organization, both as to men and money. Colonization of the Canadian backwoods was then being actively pushed by influential members of the clergy. Father Hudon eagerly joined in the enterprise, and helped it on by word and work; by word, for he appointed a Jesuit father, preacher of colonization; by work, for he secured a grant of land in the northern Ottawa county around Lake Nominique, where Jesuit missionaries labored for ten years. In the spring of 1888 he was appointed to the mission of Brandon, 132 miles west of Winnipeg. Father Hudon had already traveled, in 1884, as far as Calgary, 800 miles west of Winnipeg, where he went, as superior, to make arrangements for taking charge of the College of St. Boniface. The acceptance of this college in 1885 by the Jesuits was one of the most important events of his superiorship. The results have proved his wisdom; for there is probably no college of the Society of Jesus in America where more solid work has been done in eight years for the glory of God. On Sept. 6, 1891, he was installed rector and procurator of the College of St. Boniface. Father Hudon is keenly alive to all the best interests of his charge, and has secured very successful examinations before the Manitoba university.

FRISBEE, Samuel H., Roman Catholic priest and seventh president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1880-85), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1840. He entered Yale in the autumn of 1857, and was graduated in July, 1861. He studied law in the Columbia law school after graduation, till

May, 1863, when, after more than a year's investigation, brought about by conversations with a graduate of St. John's college, Fordham, he determined to enter the Catholic church. After a preparatory retreat at Fordham, he was baptized in May, 1863, and after another retreat he applied for admission into the Society of Jesus. The superiors of the order sent him to the novitiate at the Sault, near Montreal, P. Q., where he remained until the end of August, 1865. At this date he went to St. Mary's college, Montreal, where he taught and studied until Sept. 3, 1866, then went to Quebec, where he was occupied in studying languages and literature. He left there in July, 1868, and went to St. John's college, Fordham, where, though not in connection with the college, he began a three years' course of metaphysics, the last two of which he took at Woodstock college, Maryland. During the years 1871-75 he was professor of physics and mathematics at St. Francis Xavier's college, New York. In August, 1875, he went to Europe, and took a course in theology at Louvain, Belgium, devoting also some time to physics and higher mathematics. He was ordained priest at Brussels Sept. 9, 1877, by Archbishop (now Cardinal) Seraphinus Vanutelli, who was then the Papal legate to the court of Belgium. After passing

two months of missionary labor in England, and eight months in the third year of probation at Paray-le-Monial, near Lyons, France, he returned to his former work as professor of physics in St. Francis Xavier's, New York. In July, 1880, he was appointed president of the college. When Father Frisbee entered upon the duties of office, the college had quite an extensive commercial course. It consisted of four years' English, business, and scientific training, and the degree of B.S. was conferred on those who had completed for it. This course was abolished, because the president and faculty thought it more to the interests of the college, and more in accordance with the spirit of the order, to concentrate their efforts on the strict curriculum, namely, the arts, languages, sciences and philosophy. At the time that the commercial course was introduced into the college, there were circumstances which demanded its admission. Father Frisbee saw that this necessity no longer existed, and hence he brought St. Francis Xavier's back to the standard which its founders and all succeeding presidents intended it should have. Education does not consist merely in imparting knowledge, however useful that knowledge may be, but in bringing out the faculties of the soul; and the Jesuits have always held that the classics are best adapted to that purpose, for they train the mind, develop habits of thought, and fit the student to engage in any walk of life. The following is a quotation from the prospectus of the college, which was issued in 1882: "The most successful business man is not he who has learned merely to read, write and cipher; but the one who, with true far-sightedness, having first had all his powers developed by a liberal education, is enabled afterward to bring a tenfold mental activity to mercantile pursuits. The details of business life can be learned only by practice, and these once mastered, superior training makes itself felt from the very outset." Father Frisbee was ever active in promoting the cause of education. He instituted a rigid system of examination, which decimated nearly all the classes; but despite this, the grammar classes were larger than ever the next year, and the college classes, after

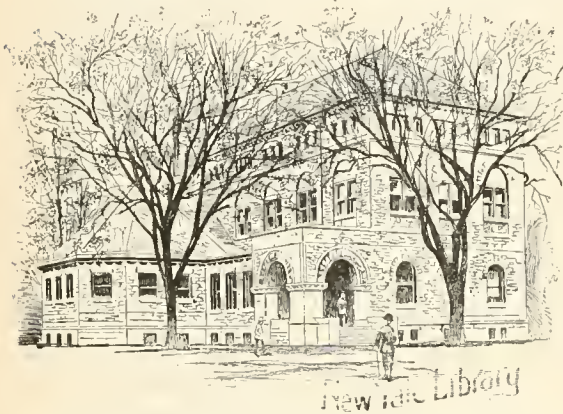


H. Hudon



S. H. Frisbee, S. J.

some familiarity with severe examinations, began to recover from their effect, and an entirely new spirit was infused into the studies. Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, Provincial of the Maryland-New York province, and Rev. Wm. O'B. Pardow, present rector of St. Francis Xavier's (1893), filled the office of vice-president during Father Frisbee's term. Both of these men are well known, and it is needless to say that they were able assistants of the president in the work he was doing. Father Hndon had been



unable to finish the new church before his term of office expired, so this task fell to Father Frisbee. He pushed the work forward, and in 1882 the sacred edifice was solemnly dedicated. A beautiful memorial of the occasion was published, comprising a short biographical sketch of the Jesuit missions in New York, and a description of the new church. While rector of St. Francis Xavier's college, Father Frisbee was invited to give one of the after-dinner speeches before the faculty and the alumni of Yale, at their annual banquet on commencement day. The fact is worthy of note, as it was the first time a priest, and especially a Jesuit, had been invited to speak before the university. Yale has been called the "mother of college presidents," and on this occasion the faculty did all in its power to show that the day of prejudice had passed, and that it was glad to welcome, in the person of one of its alumni, the president of a Catholic college. The Catholic rector was given a seat on the platform with the distinguished guests, among whom were Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, W. D. Howells, the author, and the Protestant Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. As these gentlemen, and some others, had already been called on to speak before Father Frisbee, when his turn came the audience was already fatigued, and some were even leaving the hall. He began: "It is probably the first time in the annals of old Yale that a Catholic, a priest, and above all, a Jesuit, has been called on to speak to its alumni." In a moment there was perfect silence in the hall; those who were leaving turned to listen, for such words had never before been heard at Yale. Father Frisbee continued: "On my reaching New Haven, a son of Gen. Sherman, a Yale graduate who has the honor to be a Catholic, as I am, gave me a leaflet issued by the college, in which Yale is said to be influenced by no sectarian spirit, but is ready to welcome all. I cannot but feel that in inviting me, a Catholic and a Jesuit, you have given a great proof of this, and that I can claim to-day to afford better evidence of the non-sectarian spirit of alma mater than any other alumnus." He continued in this strain for some five minutes. At the close of the address President Porter, ex-President Woolsey, Prof. Fisher, Prof. Whitney, and Dr. Bacon congratulated him, and

did all in their power to show that a Catholic was welcome at Yale. The evening before, his own class had gone still further, for although there were several ministers present, Father Frisbee was asked to give the benediction to the class. In 1885 Father Frisbee retired from the presidency of St. Francis Xavier's, and went to Georgetown college to be professor of physics. Here he remained for three years, when, in August, 1888, he was sent to Woodstock college, to have the spiritual care of the younger members of the Society of Jesus, who there pursued their philosophical and theological studies. This position he held till the summer of 1892, when he was appointed professor of chemistry in this college, which position he still holds. While in Louvain, at the request of a distinguished member of the Belgian "Chambre des Représentants," he contributed an article on higher education in the United States, with especial reference to Yale university. In the course of the discussion by the "Chambre" (session of 1875-76) of a law relating to the "Collation des Académiques," abundant quotations were made from this article. While at St. Francis Xavier's he contributed articles to the New York "Herald" and to the "Scientific American," on astronomy and physics, and while at Woodstock he has edited an English edition of the "Interior of Jesus and Mary," by Père Grou, adding to it a preface and an introduction to the Life and Works of the author.

MURPHY, John J., Roman Catholic priest and eighth president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1885-88), was born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, Jan. 17, 1844. He received his classical education at Carlow college, and at the early age of eighteen matriculated at the famous College of Maynooth, where he studied theology for four years. In 1866 he came to America, and early in the following year entered the Society of Jesus. After passing the two years of his novitiate at Frederick, Md., he was appointed to teach classics in Boston college, Boston, Mass., and Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. Having completed the years of teaching prescribed by the order, he went to Woodstock college, Maryland, for his theology. On June 20, 1874, at the end of his second year he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons, then bishop of Richmond. In the following autumn Father Murphy was appointed prefect and lecturer in Christian doctrine at Georgetown college, D. C., and afterward transferred to Frederick as teacher of rhetoric to the scholastics, thence sent to Woodstock college as professor of sacred Scriptures, and later returned to Georgetown as rector of Holy Trinity church. In 1878 Father Murphy was removed to Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., where he was first professor of philosophy, and subsequently was president and prefect of studies. In 1881 he again assumed the chair of rhetoric at Frederick, Md., and at the same time also made part of his third year's probation, but before the close of the scholastic year was appointed minister in Woodstock college. In 1882 he was made rector of Gonzaga college, Washington, D. C., and in 1885 recalled to New York to fill the responsible position of rector of St. Francis Xavier's college. During the three years that he occupied this office he led a most active life, and personally superintended the building of the imposing addition to the college and pastoral residence on Sixteenth street, west of Fifth avenue.



The company, which has added so much to the college, was also his creation. Though a chronic sufferer, Father Murphy was ever at his post, preaching, giving retreats and missions with an ease and self-forgetfulness that little betokened the physical pain from which he was never free. In 1888, his health becoming more feeble, he was relieved from his duties as rector of St. Francis Xavier's college, and went to Europe for his health. On his return he was appointed professor of philosophy at Georgetown college. In 1889 Father Murphy took an important part in the imposing exercise of the centenary of the college. August, 1889, he was attached to the staff of the "Messenger" of the Sacred Heart. His contributions to this periodical, and to the "Georgetown College Journal" gave striking evidence of his excellent literary taste. Father Murphy was the true friend of the Catholic press, and was identified with the "Messenger" from the time of his ordination. This affiliation was continued to his death. In 1891 he left the Gesu in Philadelphia to become rector of Holy Trinity church, Georgetown, for the second time. It was there that he contracted the illness which caused his death. Father Murphy was a man of commanding person and powerful physique. Genial by nature, he had a warm, tender heart which was always responsive to the calls of charity, or beat in sympathy with those in affliction, who found in him a ready friend and wise counselor. To the call of his superiors he was ever ready with tongue, brain or pen to go forth in the service of God. Father Murphy had the knack of inspiring enthusiasm among his followers, giving himself, heart and soul, to the work in hand, his strong personality being his greatest pledge of success, while his intellectual superiority, manifest in every plan and scheme, produced unbounded confidence. He was a finished elocutionist, and his public readings were attended by the most cultured people of Washington. Physically he was distinguished among men; his ready wit attracted universal attention; his correct judgment inspired trust, while his great heart and generous hand captivated the heart. His abilities were so varied that it was not easy to form a just estimate of them. He died of pneumonia at Georgetown, D. C., March 4, 1892.

MERRICK, David Andrew, Roman Catholic priest and ninth president of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1888-91), was born in New York city, Feb. 19, 1833. He began his education in Pearl street at the early age of four under Mrs. Parkham, whose daughter afterward became the famous Lydia Parkham. The well-known Fay was at one time his teacher. After going to various schools in Brooklyn and New York, he began his Latin and Greek at Columbia college grammar school in Murray street, from which he went to St. John's college, Fordham, in 1847. He was graduated from this college in 1850. After spending three years in the study of medicine and law he became convinced that neither of these was his vocation; so he went to Europe and joined the Society of Jesus at St. Acheul, near Amiens, France, where he passed three years, and then devoted three years more to the study of philosophy at Laval, France. On his return to America he taught Latin and Greek at Fordham, and at St. Mary's college, Montreal, and then studied theology at Boston. He was ordained priest at Fordham by Bishop Bailey, Archbishop McCloskey not having yet received his pallium. Early in his career Father Merrick gave evidence of remarkable power as an orator, so that his superiors appointed him English preacher at the Church of Gesu, Montreal. He remained there from 1866 to 1870, doing good work in the pulpit. During the latter part of his stay here, in addition to his other duties, he taught the class of philosophy in St. Mary's college. We next find him at St. Francis

Xavier's, New York, where he remained until 1880, doing the work of parish priest. It would be difficult to estimate aright the extensive work done by Father Merrick during the useful period of his residence in New York. His praiseworthy zeal, singleness of purpose and untiring activity were of invaluable assistance to Father Henry Hindon, S. J., who was at that time collecting funds for the erection of the present beautiful church of St. Francis Xavier on West Sixteenth street, New York. When that church was completed, Father Merrick was made pastor of St. Lawrence's church, Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city. His great experience as a financier here came to his aid, and he soon completed the handsome basement of the new church. In September, 1888, he was appointed to succeed Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., as president of St. Francis Xavier's college, New York, and the next three years was for him a busy time. He built the beautiful college theatre, which was destroyed by fire, Jan. 1, 1893. In 1891 his health began to fail, and his superiors assigned him to a less responsible position in Boston college. In his many positions of authority Father Merrick recognized that his duty was chiefly to guide and direct, and hence, although of intense energy himself, he allowed those under him to develop the powers that were in them. He was, besides, a man of prayer, and of unaffected piety. It may seem strange that the presidents of Jesuit colleges are changed so often. Some may think that when a man is successful in governing, he ought to be allowed to continue governing indefinitely. However, the American people believe in rotation of office, and but few presidents of the United States have had even a second term. The framers of the constitution of the Society of Jesus deemed it useful for the spiritual advancement of the order, that its members should not remain long in the higher offices of government, except in cases where special circumstance called for a more protracted term. The colleges do not suffer by the change, for the society has so many able men, and the training of its members is so thorough, that it is always possible to find those who can ably hold the reins of government. Among the Jesuits, presidents of colleges are not chosen by election, but by selection. Three names are sent to the General of the order in Rome, and he selects one of these according to his judgment. He may, however, reject them all. When a rector is appointed, it is supposed that he will remain in office for one term, that is, for three years; but after that he may be changed at any time, and he must be prepared to go to any part of the world where his vow of obedience shall call him.

PARDOW, William O'Brien, Roman Catholic priest and tenth president or rector of the College of St. Francis Xavier (1891-), was born in New York city June 13, 1847, the son of Robert Pardow of Lancashire, Eng., and Augusta Garnett O'Brien of New York. He began his elementary education at the academy attached to old St. Peter's church, Barclay street, conducted by the Sisters of charity. From St. Peter's school he entered, in 1855, the preparatory department, then the grammar department, and finally the College of St. Francis Xavier. Father Pardow was graduated at the age of eighteen, and immediately joined



the Society of Jesus. The course of study prescribed by Ignatius of Loyola for the members of the order is very long and comprehensive. Like the old Greek philosopher, he believed that the one who wishes to acquire true knowledge should begin by the study of himself. Two years are devoted to the

study of one's self, during which time all other study is put aside. After these two years, if the novice or candidate wishes to remain in the order, and if the order is satisfied with the novice, the latter pronounces his perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Then follow two years devoted to a very careful review of the classical studies already pursued in college days. Next come three years of mental philosophy, metaphysics and cosmology, also mathematics, chemistry, astronomy and physics. After these seven years spent in serious study the Jesuit is put to teach some of the classical branches which he has thor-

oughly mastered. After four or five years as professor in one or other of the many Jesuit colleges throughout the country, he devotes four years more to sacred scripture, theology, canon law, Hebrew and ecclesiastical history. Father Pardow went through this protracted course of study, spending the last five years in France and England. He was ordained a priest at Laval, France, Sept. 9, 1877, by the Rev. Jules Le Hardy du Marais, bishop of Laval. On his return from Europe he was appointed professor of rhetoric, and in 1881 was named vice-president of the College of St. Francis Xavier. He interrupted his duties as vice-president for some years of labor in Maryland, but in 1890 returned to college work as professor of mental philosophy, and, in 1891, was named president, being the first alumnus of the college to become president of his alma mater. Father Pardow was always a strong upholder of the advantages of a thorough classical education, being convinced that such a course of study gives a man the command of powers that the one who has pushed through a business college can never develop. It was while Father Pardow was vice-president, in 1882, that the business department, or commercial course, was dropped from the college curriculum. As president, Father Pardow advocated very strongly the system of university extension, and established a night class for the advanced study of ethics and sociology. The lectures delivered by the Rev. P. Halpin, S. J., vice-president of the college, were, and are, very largely attended by lawyers and other professional and non-professional men. With the same desire of advancing the educational movement in the United States, both Father Pardow and Father Halpin lent all their support to the establishment of the Catholic summer school of America, Father Pardow having the honor of delivering the opening sermon in New London Aug. 6, 1892, and Father Halpin giving the lectures on ethics and sociology. Besides attending to the intellectual work of the college, Father Pardow also looked after the material improvement of the beautiful church attached to the college. To him is due the introduction of the electric light. Thirteen hundred lights, artistically arranged throughout the church, bring out the beauties of the architecture in a way not dreamed of before, and have given rise to the universal verdict that St. Francis Xavier's church is the handsomest in this country. Father Pardow has made many valuable additions to the college library. Libraries were pur-

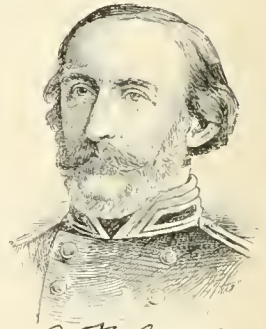


W. O. B. Pardow

chased from Bavaria and other parts of Europe. Many of these books had been seized by sacrilegious hands when the Jesuits were expelled from the old world, and thus the society had the happiness of buying back its own books. The library contains (1893) about 25,000 volumes. The museum also is fully provided with the latest scientific instruments, and contains, besides, a complete collection of specimens for the study of paleontology, mineralogy, and geology. The collection is valued at \$35,000. The herbarium consists of 25,000 specimens of American and foreign flora, and the collection of fossils and rare coins is of great value.

LINDERMAN, Henry Richard, director of the mints, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 26, 1825. He studied medicine, and after completing his course, practiced his profession in Pennsylvania, finally settling in Philadelphia, where he was chief clerk of the mint in that city from 1855-64. He then resigned, and was appointed director of the mint, a position which he held for two years. In 1871, on his return from a mission for the U. S. government to London, Paris and Berlin, he published a report on the mints in those cities. It was owing to his representations that it decided to coin the trade dollar as an outlet for the surplus silver in this country. Mr. Linderman was also one of the framers of the coinage act of 1873. He was superintendent of the mint from April, 1873, to the time of his death. Mr. Linderman was an able advocate in favor of the gold standard. He died Jan. 27, 1879, in Washington, D. C.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 28, 1845, son of Rear-Adm. Charles Henry Davis. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1864, became ensign-master in 1866, lieutenant in March, 1868, lieutenant-commander in July, 1869, and commander in 1885. His service has been successively in the Mediterranean, the South Atlantic, the Pacific, in the naval observatory (1875-77), in submarine cable work in various waters, and from 1885 to 1888 on the training ship *Saratoga*. He commanded the *Quinnebaug*, third rate, Mediterranean station 1888-89; was chief intelligence officer of navy department, 1889-92. Appointed to command U. S. S. *Montgomery* on the completion of that vessel in 1893, and in May, 1893, was selected to represent the president of the United States in the reception and entertainment of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain during that princess's visit to America, as the guest of the nation. The results of his labors appear in government publications: "Chronometer Rates as Affected by Temperature," etc. (1877), and three volumes on "Telegraphic Determination of Longitude" (1880 with Lieut.-Com. F. M. Green; 1883 and 1885 with Lieut. J. A. Norris).



C. H. Davis

SLATER, Samuel, manufacturer, was born in Belper, Derbyshire, Eng., June 9, 1768. His father was a yeoman in good circumstances, and able to give his son a thorough practical education. After serving an apprenticeship of six years at cotton spinning with Jedediah Strutt, Samuel Slater resolved to come to America and introduce the industry into the new country. Previous unsuccessful attempts had been made to build an operative spinning-jenny with the machines working raw cotton, both in Mas-



Samuel Slater

sachusetts and Rhode Island, and like efforts had been made in Pennsylvania and New York, but it remained for Mr. Slater to successfully establish mills on the Arkwright system. The work was attended with more labor and discouragement than the average young man of twenty-one years would willingly face, but Mr. Slater was above the average, a hard, courageous worker, and had a firm faith in his ultimate success. The manufacture of cotton was at this time an established industry in England, and all who were interested in the business were reaping such rich rewards, that every effort was made to keep the knowledge of the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright and Samuel Crompton confined to Great Britain. An act of parliament was passed prohibiting the exportation of such machinery, and the utmost caution was taken to intercept the departure of any person who possessed knowledge of the manufac-

ture. Admission to the factories where the new business was pursued was cautiously restricted, and the manufacturers themselves were fearful of each other and jealously guarded their own interests. Sir Richard Arkwright was a partner of Jedediah Strutt, to whom young Slater was apprenticed; the terms of the indenture were quaint and peculiar, and provided that the young apprentice "should be taught all the mysteries of the cotton manufacture as it was then known." The factory where he was taught was probably the best in England at that time. About the year 1789 when Mr. Slater completed his apprenticeship, the congress of the United States passed its first act for the promotion of manufacturing interests, and the legislature of Pennsylvania offered a premium for the introduction of the Arkwright patent into the state. Mr. Slater, becoming acquainted with these circumstances, resolved to be the one to have the honor of establishing this industry in America. His departure from England was attended with difficulties, and kept a secret from his own family. The first intimation given of his intentions, was in a letter to his mother, written after he had boarded the vessel that was to carry him to America. He brought with him no patterns, measurements or designs of the complicated machinery he had been studying during his whole apprenticeship, as the restrictions of the laws made it dangerous to leave England with such property. He first obtained employment with the New York cotton manufacturing company, at New York city, but hearing of the efforts that were being made to establish the manufacture of cotton in Rhode Island by Morris Brown, a Quaker of Providence, young Slater applied to him for the position of manager, saying it was a business in which he prided himself that he "could give the greatest satisfaction in making machinery that would manufacture as good yarn, either for stockings or twist, as any that is made in England." He received a favorable response, and early in January, 1790, Mr. Slater reached Providence, from which place he was taken to Pawtucket, where Mr. Brown had invested some money in machinery, which the young manufacturer pronounced worthless, and said that he could "make machines that will do the work and make money at the same time." An agreement was finally made whereby he was to build a set of machines according to the Arkwright system, and receive therefor all the profits over the interest of the capital invested; Mr. Slater to give his time and experience in the erection of the machines, which, when built, he was to operate, and receive as compensation one-half of

the profits. Nearly a year elapsed before the first frame of twenty-four spindles was built, as everything, including the tools to work with, had to be made. His greatest trouble came in making the cards. "After his frames were ready for operation, he prepared the cotton and started the cards, but the cotton rolled up on the top cards, instead of passing through the small cylinder. This was a great perplexity to him, and he was for several days in great agitation." He was at the time boarding in the house of Ozial Wilkenson, one of whose daughters he subsequently married. He did not confide his anxiety to any one, but, noting his distress, Mrs. Wilkenson said to him, "Art thou sick, Samuel?" He then disclosed the cause of his trouble, saying, "If I am frustrated in my carding machine, they will think me an impostor." He feared that proper cards could not be obtained outside of England, from which country they were not allowed to be exported. He finally consulted with the man who made the cards, and found the teeth were not sufficiently crooked, that the leather was inferior, and the holes, which were pricked by hand, were too large, and permitted the teeth to fall back from their proper place. The difficulties were remedied and the machinery successfully placed in operation Dec. 21, 1790. The first yarn made on his machinery equaled in quality that of the best English manufacture. The second cotton mill operated in Rhode Island was established about 1800, and in 1806 his brother John arrived from England, and together they built a cotton mill at the site of the present town of Slatersville, R. I. All of the cotton mills put in operation up to this time, were started under the direction of men who had been in some way connected with the original factory. In 1810 there were nearly 100 factories in operation with over eighty thousand spindles, and England recognized that she had a powerful competitor in the business of cotton manufacture, which has since made such rapid strides and developments in America. In 1812 Mr. Slater began the erection of mills in Oxford (now Webster), Mass., adding thereto in 1815-16 machinery and facilities for the manufacture of woolen cloth. He also became a large owner in several iron foundries, and extended



Slater's Mill

his financial interests in many directions, acquiring great wealth and a reputation for business integrity, wise and noble generosity, and sound religious principles. In 1890 the town of Pawtucket, R. I., had an elaborate centennial celebration that lasted a week, the main features of which centered around the name of Samuel Slater. To him is also given the honor of having started the first Sunday-school in America. His son, John W. Slater, has donated \$1,500,000 for the endowment of schools among the freedmen of the South, the people who worked to produce the cotton that his father instructed Americans to spin. Samuel Slater died at Webster, Mass., Apr. 21, 1835.

OLDS, Joseph, lawyer, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, O., Apr. 15, 1832; son of Edson Baldwin and Anna Maria (Carolus) Olds. His father, Dr. Edson B. Olds, studied at Transylvania college in Kentucky, and was graduated from Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia. He was a prominent and leading democrat in Ohio, speaker of the Ohio senate in 1846-47, and a member of congress for three terms from March, 1849, to March, 1855, when he was defeated by the know-nothing movement. While in congress he was a distinguished and influential member, and was for two terms chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads. The counties of Pickaway, Fairfield, Licking, Franklin, Madison and Fayette were represented by him in congress, his district having been changed while he was a member. Dr. Olds was an able debater and eloquent speaker. He was a man of unusual strength of character, and of strong convictions, which he at all times fearlessly maintained. He was born June 3, 1802, and died Jan. 25, 1869. Anna Maria Olds was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and was a granddaughter of Peter Shaffer, who served first as ensign and afterward as captain in the Pennsylvania troops during the revolutionary war. She was noted for her kindness, charity and piety. She was born March 7, 1805; married Dr. Olds at Circleville June 18, 1824, and died Dec. 22, 1859. Joseph Olds was educated by private instruction at home, until he entered the freshman class at Yale college in September, 1849. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1853. He then studied law for a year at Circleville with his uncle, Chauncey N. Olds, who had been a member of the senate of Ohio, and was afterward attorney general of the state, and died in 1890. Chauncey N. Olds was a highly educated man, a cultured and courteous gentleman, a polished and persuasive orator, one of the foremost lawyers in Ohio for many years, and a prominent member of the



Joseph Olds

Presbyterian church. He was graduated from Miami university at Oxford, O., and studied and practiced law at Circleville, with his older brother, Joseph Olds, who was a distinguished and leading lawyer in Ohio from an early day in the history of the state, until his death in 1846. Joseph Olds, the younger, in September, 1854, entered the Harvard law school in Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1856. He was admitted to the bar by the district court at Chillicothe, O., the same year. In 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county, and served two terms. He afterwards practiced law with Jonathan Renick, of Circleville, until the death of Mr. Renick in 1863, and then alone until May, 1868. He had a large practice in Pickaway and adjoining counties. In April, 1868, he was elected in Pickaway, Franklin and Madison counties a judge of the fifth judicial district of Ohio, and served as such from May, 1868, to May, 1873. During his term of office he held all the courts of common pleas in Pickaway and Madison counties, held court in Columbus about five months in each year, and attended all the sessions of the district court in the nine counties of the district. He resided at Circleville until May, 1878, and then changed his residence to Columbus and re-entered the practice of law in partnership with Richard A. Harrison. He has ever since resided in

Columbus, and practiced law with Judge Harrison, as a member of the successive firms of Harrison & Olds, Harrison, Olds & Marsh, and Harrison, Olds & Henderson. Their practice in important litigation, involving large amounts of money or property, in the federal and state courts, has been of the most extensive character. Judge Olds is devoted to his profession. He has always been a staunch and pronounced democrat, but has not, since he left the bench, desired public office of any kind, and has repeatedly declined to accept office. Judge Olds was married at Circleville on Dec. 18, 1866, to Mary Anderson, of Pickaway county. She was born at Glen Mary, near Chillicothe, O., on Nov. 5, 1846. She is the daughter of William Marshall and Eliza (McArthur) Anderson. Her father, William Marshall Anderson, was a son of Col. Richard C. Anderson, and a brother of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, of Col. Chas. Anderson, a former governor of Ohio, and of Larz Anderson, deceased, of Cincinnati. Col. Richard C. Anderson served throughout the revolutionary war, first as a captain, then as major and finally as lieutenant-colonel in the Virginia continental troops. After the war, he was selected by his brother officers as the first principal surveyor of the Virginia military lands. William Marshall Anderson was born June 24, 1807, at his father's home, "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., and died at Circleville, O., on Jan. 7, 1881. He studied at Transylvania university, and was admitted to the bar, but practiced law only for a few years. He moved to Chillicothe, O., in 1835 and resided there until 1854, when he changed his residence to Pickaway county. He was a man of remarkable erudition and great scientific attainments, and of most agreeable address and manners. While on a visit to Mexico in 1865, he was commissioned by Maximilian to examine and report upon the agricultural and mineral resources of northern Mexico, and was engaged in that service when Maximilian fell. The mother of Mrs. Olds was born at Fruit Hill near Chillicothe on Nov. 14, 1815, and died in Pickaway county on Sept. 2, 1855. She was a daughter of Gen. Duncan McArthur, who served with much distinction through the war of 1812, first as colonel of the 1st Ohio volunteers, and afterward as colonel of the 25th U. S. infantry, and in March, 1813, was commissioned a brigadier-general in the regular army. He was serving under Gen. Hull at the time of "Hull's surrender," but happened to be detached on that day to bring in a supply train. As senior brigadier-general in 1814, he succeeded Gen. Harrison in the command of the northwestern army. He was afterward speaker of the Ohio house of representatives, a member of congress, and governor of Ohio. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became converts of the Roman Catholic church, and for the remainder of their lives were pious, devout and zealous members thereof. Two brothers of Mrs. Olds, Thomas McA. Anderson and Harry R. Anderson, served in the civil war and are now officers in the regular army. Thomas M. Anderson is now colonel of the 14th infantry, and Harry R. Anderson is a first lieutenant in the 4th artillery. Judge Olds had two brothers, Mark L. Olds, who was older, and Edson Denny Olds, who was younger than he. Mark L. Olds left Miami university when eighteen years of age, to engage in the Mexican war. He served in that war, first as a lieutenant in the 2d Ohio volunteers, and afterwards as a lieutenant in the 15th infantry of the regular army, which was commanded by Col. Geo. W. Morgan, and disbanded after the war. After the Mexican war, he was admitted to the bar, and was register of the U. S. land office at Minneapolis. He subsequently became an Episcopal clergyman, and died in 1869, while pastor of the "Old Navy Yard church" in the city of

Washington. Edson Denny Olds was graduated from Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia; acted for several years as physician for the Winchago tribe of Indians in Minnesota. He then went to Mexico, and in the spring of 1858 received a commission at Monterey as surgeon in the liberal army, with the rank of colonel. He served with this army in its march and almost constant battle for a year from Monterey to Morelia, and from there to the City of Mexico, under the command of Gen. Degollado. In the attack upon the City of Mexico in the spring of 1869, he was struck by a cannon ball, and killed in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Judge and Mrs. Olds have six children—four daughters and two sons.

O'BRIEN, M. J., vice-president and general manager of the Southern express company, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1838. He began life as a clerk in a publishing house in Baltimore, when eight years of age, and after ward relinquished the position to become clerk in a drug store. The express business possessed a strong fascination for him as a boy, and he finally secured the position of driver of an express wagon in Memphis, Tenn., at a salary of \$30 a month. The first day he drove a team he resolved to reach the highest attainable position in the company, if energy, integrity and determination could do it. At the end of two months he was promoted to be a shipping clerk, at that time, 1858, one of the most responsible positions in the service, as the railroads to New Orleans were not completed, and all the business with that city went southward by

way of the Mississippi river. His work was so satisfactory to the managers of the company, that H. B. Plant, now the president of the Southern express company, made him cashier of the New Orleans office, although he had never seen him previous to the appointment. He was rapidly on the way to the place he had determined to win. When the civil war broke out Mr. O'Brien enlisted in the Confederate navy, and served under Com. Poindexter until the fleet was destroyed to prevent being captured by the Federal navy forces. He then went to Richmond, and reported to the secretary of the Confederate navy, but instead of being sent on board a gunboat, he was, at the request of Mr. Memminger, secretary of the treasury, sent to resume connection with the express company, in order to be able to give special attention to the transportation of government moneys. He accepted the mission, and performed the work so thoroughly that he received the commendation of his superiors as well as that of the Confederate government. He also, while engaged in the express business, aided in the exchange of prisoners at various places, having been appointed to that place by Maj. Hatch, the assistant of Col. Ould, commissioner of exchange for Confederate prisoners. At the close of the war he was in the Atlanta office of the Southern express company, and went from there to Augusta, Ga., to act as confidential clerk for H. B. Plant, president of the company. While acting in that capacity he was elected general superintendent of the Southern express company, and placed in charge of express lines ramifying 25,600 miles of territory. His new duties included the making of contracts with railroads, and kept him in such active motion that he traveled an average of 30,000 miles a year over the different railway lines. His duties brought him in contact with the leading railroad men of the United States, and so forcibly did his business qualities impress them, that he was

elected a director in all the railroads in which Mr. Plant had an interest. Thirty years after entering the service of the express company as a driver, Mr. O'Brien reached the goal for which he had so resolutely struggled, being elected vice-president, director and general manager of the Southern express company in 1888. Although he has received many tempting offers from bank, railway, steamer and other companies, yet nothing has yet induced him to desert his chosen business or his chief. A singular fact in connection with his career is, that he has never had any differences with the officers of the company, and that he still retains all of his youthful regard for his chief, Mr. Plant. Mr. O'Brien is a bachelor, and his immediate relatives are confined to a brother and two sisters, one of the latter being a sister of charity. In manner he is genial, unpretentious, and cordial, without being demonstrative, and possesses the frankness, sincerity, loyalty, and courtliness of his Celtic ancestors. He is a fine type of physical manhood, tall, with regular features, blue eyes, a firm but humorous mouth, and military bearing. He is generous with both time and purse, and a liberal contributor to worthy charities. His winning manners, untiring energy, thorough business habits and strict integrity, have made him hosts of friends throughout the United States, and it is difficult to decide whether he is more popular as a social favorite or as a business man. Firmness, frankness, thoroughness, and perseverance are among his leading characteristics, and to those may be added benevolence, dignity, humor, delicacy of feeling and innate refinement.

BROWN, Philip Shelley, lawyer, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Oct. 14, 1833. His father, Henry Brown, was a descendant of the Maryland family of that name, and his mother, whose maiden name was Shelley, was a member of the old Shelley and Smith families, having among her ancestors some of the earliest settlers of Philadelphia. The father died early in 1834, and the mother, taking young Philip and his three brothers, removed to her father's farm in Huntington (now Blair) county, Pa. Here Philip alternated between farm and school life until the age of sixteen, when he entered the academy of Rev. John H. McKinney, at Hollidaysburg, Pa. His stay there was prolonged for three years, due solely to his own exertions; for during vacation, by his services as deputy in the Sheriff's office of that county, he was enabled to meet his necessary expenses for tuition. Leaving the academy in 1852, Mr. Brown during the following year entered the employ of the Cambria iron company, working through the day and continuing his studies at night. In 1855

he resigned his position and removed to Davenport, Ia., and taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1857. In the next year he removed to Kansas City, Mo., then a small town, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and retained for years a prominent position at the bar. Largely through his efforts the magnificent library of the Kansas City law library association was secured. As attorney for, and director of, the then constraining Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior railroad (now a part of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system) during those early years of this frontier town's precarious existence, he displayed a remarkable faith in the city of his adoption, and by his sound counsel and advice, many difficulties were



overcome. While a member of the city council of Kansas city, Mr. Brown drew the right-of-way contract, and made the legal adjustments for the entrance into Kansas City of the Pacific railroad, it being now the main entrance into Kansas City of that great corporation, the Missouri Pacific railway. After many years of arduous application, finding his health impaired, he retired from practice in order to develop his large realty interests. Mr. Brown married on Nov. 3, 1858, Julia A. Shaffer, eldest daughter of William Shaffer, of Blair county, Pa., and of this union nine children were born, of whom six are now living. Early allying himself with the Presbyterian church, he has aided and upbuilt many of its projects, and has ever been among the first to advance the social and religious welfare and prosperity of his community.

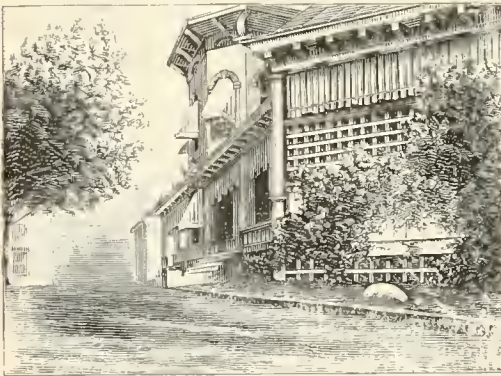
HOPPER, George H., business man, was born at Shebber, Devonshire county, Eng., Apr. 21, 1837, the son of John and Lydia (Griffin) Hopper, who emigrated to America with their three children in 1840, and settled at Cleveland, O. There he attended public schools until fourteen years old, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the trade of tin, copper, and sheet-iron worker. In 1858 he joined a wagon train at Fort Leavenworth, and went to Salt Lake City, but returned to Cleveland after an absence of nearly a year, during which he had had all the varied experiences attendant upon such a journey at that period. In 1860 he married Harriet A. Ganson, and shortly afterward removed to Logansport, Ind. He joined an Indiana regiment during the civil war, re-enlisted

in an Ohio regiment, and in 1867 his services were engaged by the Standard oil company in their co-operation and shipping department, to the management of which department he was speedily advanced. He established a beautiful summer home at Unionville, O. He has been specially devoted to the trotting horse interest, and has at Unionville commodious



his mother, when he was seven. His early educational advantages were meagre, but he made the most of them, and was graduated with honors from Delaware college before he had reached his twentieth year. He studied law in the offices of St. George Tucker Campbell, Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving from the latter institution the degree of LL.B. in 1859. At this period of his life failing health necessitated a change of climate, and after winning his first case in the courts of Pennsylvania, he sought the shores of the Pacific in 1860. The state of California was at that time passing through her trying pioneer period, her situation being made doubly precarious by the mutterings of civil war. McCullough, young, inexperienced and delicate, arrived on the rough scene just in time to perform an important part in the drama. He opened a law office and was acquiring a good practice when he was swept by the force of circumstances into the thickest of the fight for the preservation of the autonomy of the Union. The flood of population from the eastern states was composed of bitter and conflicting elements; secessionists from the South and Unionists from New England lived in close proximity, and feuds were constantly engendering riots. At this crisis Gen. E. V. Sumner arrived on the scene, and by a brilliant *coup d'état* superseded Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command of Fort Alcatraz, thereby frustrating the scheme of the southern sympathizers to separate California from the Union. Young McCullough, whose delicate health prevented camp service, set about to show his loyalty for the Union by a series of speeches, which immediately commanded the admiration and confidence of the Union element.

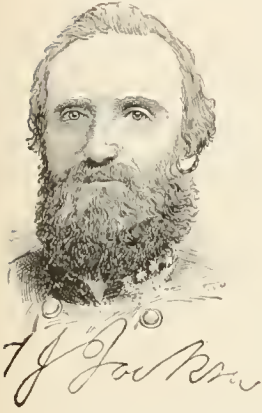
He was soon sent to the legislature, and the following year, 1862, was returned to the state senate, and in 1863, notwithstanding his youth, elected attorney-general of the state. After four years of service in this trying position, he was, in 1867, renominated by his party, but failed of an election. His official career having been brought to a close, he devoted the next five years to a highly remunerative legal practice. He next visited the eastern states, and in 1871 married Eliza Hall Park, daughter of Trenor W. Park. A tour of Europe was taken; the scene of his labors in California again visited, and in 1873 he removed to southern Vermont. His talents and energy were now turned into a new channel. He did not return to the general practice of law, but interested himself in railroad, commercial and banking enterprises. From 1873 to 1883 he was vice-president and general manager of the Panama railway company, then president until 1888. Mr. McCullough was elected a director of the Eric railroad in 1884, and since 1888 has been chairman of the executive committee. He was the first president of the Chicago and Erie railroad in 1890; is president of the Bennington and Rutland railway company; president of the First national bank of North Bennington, Vt.; a director of the New York security and trust company, of the Federal bank, and of the Fidelity and Casualty insurance company of New York. In political life, he has not permitted a campaign to pass, since he made his first efforts on the western slope of the picturesque Sierra Nevadas in 1860, without taking active part therein. His service is freely offered, without expectation of reward, for he desires no public office.



barns and stables, and a splendid half-mile track. He paid \$51,000 at auction for the celebrated stallion Bell Boy, which was shortly afterward burned to death in his stable.

McCULLOUGH, John Griffith, lawyer and financier, was born in Newark, Del., about 1835. His father died when he was three years of age;

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall" Jackson), soldier, was born at Clarksburgh, W. Va., Jan. 21, 1824. His first ancestor in this country was John Jackson, of Scotch and Irish descent, who sailed from England in 1748 for America, and during the voyage fell in love with Elizabeth Cummins, daughter of a public-house owner in London, who, after disagreement with her stepfather, who was also her uncle, had hurled a silver tankard at his head, and then fled from home. On the vessel she formed the friendship of a family of colonists bound for Maryland, and agreed to serve them for a certain term of years after reaching land, thereby securing her immediate future. Two years after this she was married to Jackson, in Calvert county, Md. The couple forthwith made their way to West Virginia, and Elizabeth Jackson then had ample opportunity to display her intrepid spirit. She never quailed, it



is said, at the Indian war-whoop, and her voice inspired the men around her to heroic resistance of the savages. She lived to be 105 years old, dying in 1828. In the war of the revolution John Jackson and his son bore honorable part as soldiers. The second son was Edward, grandfather of "Stonewall," and Jonathan, father of the latter, was a lawyer, who married Julia Beeleith, daughter of Mr. Neale, a merchant at Parksbury, W. Va. He died in middle life, and left his family without property, Thomas Jonathan then being three years of age. When six years old he was separated from his mother, and sent to live at the house of an uncle. Summoned within a twelvemonth to the dying bedside of that mother, it is said that her prayers, counsels, and triumphant death made an impression upon his mind that was never effaced. "His boyhood," says his latest biographer, "showed that the child is the father of the man." The same energy, determination, perseverance, that marked him in after years were visible then. At school he was studious and persevering; on the farm and in the mills, which belonged to his uncle, he was a valuable assistant. As soon as he was old enough he rode his uncle's racers; but although he made for him a good deal of



money, it is stated that he never had the least propensity to the vices which belong to sporting characters, and had a reputation for uprightness, industry, and truth. He possessed talent for mathematics in an eminent degree. When he was but eighteen years old, by the influence of his uncle he was made sheriff of the county. Then, hearing of a vacancy in the appointment for the cadetship at the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., in the gift of the mem-

ber of congress from his district, he besought his friends to aid him in securing it; and to one who asked him if he did not fear that his education was insufficient to enable him to enter and sustain himself at West Point, he replied: "I know that I shall have the application necessary to succeed; I hope that I have the capacity; at least, I am determined to try, and I want you to help me." Being encouraged to hope that his application would be successful, he resolved to make it so, if possible, and accordingly went to Washington, where the secretary of war was so pleased with his manliness and resolution that he gave him the appointment, and said to him: "Sir, you have a good name. Go to West Point, and the first man who insults you, knock him down, and have it charged to my account." In June, 1842, he went to West Point, and was admitted to the academy. Deficient as he was in preparation, he was obliged to employ every expedient to keep up with his class. A classmate said of this period: "We were studying algebra, and maybe analytical geometry, that winter, and Jackson was very low in his class standing. All lights were put out at 'taps,' and just before the signal he would pile up his grate with anthracite coal, and lying prone before it on the floor, would work away at his lessons by the glare of the fire, which scorched his very brain, until a late hour of the night. He rose steadily year by year, until we used to say, if we had to stay here another year 'old



Jack' would be at the head of the class." He himself said that he studied very hard for what he got at West Point. He was graduated in 1846, seventeenth in a class of seventy. Among his classmates were Gens. G. B. McClellan, Foster, Reno, Stoneman, Couch, Gibbon, A. P. Hill, Pickett, Manry, D. R. Jones, W. D. Smith, and Wilcox. While at the academy he compiled for his own use a set of rules and maxims relating to morals, manners, dress, choice of friends, and the aim of life. Perhaps the most characteristic of these was, "You may be whatever you resolve to be." Of the others, let these quotations suffice: "Through life let your principal object be the discharge of duty." "Disregard public opinion when it interferes with your duty." "Sacrifice your life rather than your word," etc. Upon his graduation he was ordered at once to New Orleans, La., and sailed thence for Mexico to join the American army, under Gen. Winfield Scott. He was in most of the battles of the Mexican war for the ensuing two years. After the operations which ended in the capture of Vera Cruz, March, 1847, he became second lieutenant in Capt. J. B. Magruder's battery of light field artillery. In the engagement of Churubusco he took the place of the first lieutenant, and for his gallantry was promoted to the brevet rank of captain. In the battle of Chapultepec his conduct was such that Capt. Magruder wrote: "If devotion and industry, talent and gallantry are the

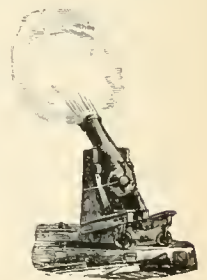


highest qualities of a soldier, then he is entitled to the distinction which their possession confers." For this he received the brevet of major. Years after, when his pupils at Lexington, Va., were asking him for particulars of the Chapultepec fight, he modestly described it, when one of them exclaimed in astonishment, "Major, why didn't you run when your commander was disabled?" With a quiet smile he answered: "I was not ordered to do so. If I had been ordered to run, I would have done so; but I was directed to hold my position, and I had no right to abandon it." In after years he confessed that the part he played in stepping out and assuring the men that there was no danger, when the cannon ball passed between his legs, was the only willful falsehood he ever told in his life. After the capture of Mexico city, he had a few months of leisure in that capital, and was charmed with what he saw of its social life. Here, too, he began the religious life which was so marked in all his future career. Col. Francis Taylor, the commandant of his regiment, the 1st U. S. artillery, who was an earnest Christian, was the first of all ever to speak to Jackson upon personal religion. Characteristically, Jackson determined to study the Bible for himself. In his quest for truth, moreover, as he had no preference for sects, he sought out the Roman Catholic archbishop of Mexico, with whom he had several interviews, although he was not convinced by him as to the correctness of the Roman Catholic faith. In the summer of 1848, the U. S. troops returned from Mexico, and for ten years Maj. Jackson was stationed at Fort Hamilton, L. I. Here he attended to his religious duties, but afterward acknowledged that he went through them with no feeling stronger than that of having performed a duty. Sunday, Apr. 29, 1849, however, he was baptized at St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, at the Fort, by Rev. Mr. Schofield. He did not apply for the rite of confirmation. In 1851 he was ordered to Fort Meade, near Tampa Bay, Fla., and remained there but six months. Then, having been elected (March 27, 1851) professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics in the Lexington (Va.) military institute, he at once resigned from the U. S. army to accept the position. Here he spent the next ten years of his life. In the early part of his stay at Lexington, he identified himself with the Presbyterian church in that place, making his public profession of religion Nov. 22, 1851, and soon after was chosen a deacon in the church. The subject of becoming a preacher, moreover, seriously engaged his attention. Forthwith he began Christian labor among the negroes, getting up a large Sabbath-school class among them, the Sabbath-school which grew out of it being now in existence. Influenced by a sermon from his pastor, he called on him to know if he (Jackson) was to be deterred from making public prayer because of modesty or false shame, saying that he had not been used to public speaking, was naturally diffident, and feared that he would not edify those who were present, but added, "You are my pastor, and the spiritual guide of the church, and if you think it my duty, I shall make the effort." But when he was called on, his embarrassment was such that the service was almost as painful to the audience as to himself. Jackson was not asked to pray again, and after several weeks he renewed his visit to the pastor's to know if this was because of the latter's unwillingness to inflict distress upon him. Being answered in the affirmative, his reply was: "Yes; but my comfort or discomfort is not the question; if it is my duty to lead in prayer, then I must persevere in it until I learn to do it right, and I wish you to disregard all consideration

for my feelings." The man's crystalline truthfulness may be added as another moral trait. It is said that if in conversation he unintentionally made a misstatement about a matter of no moment whatever, he would lose no time in hastening to correct it, even if he had to go upon the mission in a pouring rain; and upon being remonstrated with for this extreme action would say, "I went simply because I have



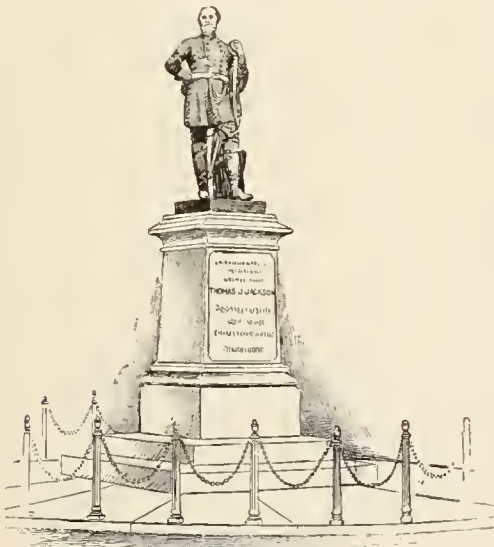
discovered that it was a misstatement, and I could not sleep comfortably to-night, unless I corrected it." He was an abstainer from the use of intoxicating drinks on principle, and said during the civil war, "No, I thank you, I never use it (the social glass); I am more afraid of it than of Federal bullets." Testimony as to the profound nature of his religious character, and the extent of his habitual submission to the will of God may be found in the "Life and Letters," published by his wife in 1892, from which much of this sketch is derived, and is of extraordinary interest. He was twice married: first to Elinor, daughter of Rev. George Jenkins, president of Washington college, Va., who died about fourteen months after the union; then (July 16, 1857) to Mary Anna, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, president of Davidson college, N. C., who, with one daughter, survives him. In the summer and fall of 1856, he made a five months' tour in Europe. Of his ten years' experience at Lexington as military instructor the concurrence of testimony is, that it was not especially successful, one writer going so far as to say that he was a laughing stock to the institute students. Near the close of that year, and as the civil war cloud began to darken, Mrs. Jackson's "Life" declares that her husband was, in his feelings, "strongly for the Union, but at the same was a firm state's rights man. In politics he had always been a democrat, but never a very strong partisan." "He never," she adds, "was a secessionist, and maintained that it was better for the South to fight for her rights in the Union than out of it." She adds: "I am very confident that he would never have fought for the sole object of perpetuating slavery." When Virginia seceded from the Union, the superintendent of the Lexington institute was notified by Governor Letcher that he should need the services of the more advanced classes of the cadets as drill-masters, and they must be prepared to go to Richmond at a moment's notice, under the command of Maj. Jackson. Sunday morning, Apr. 21, 1861, Jackson received the summons, and at once departed from Lexington with his small command, and did not return to his home. He had no furlough, and was never absent from his troops in all his subsequent military service. At Richmond he was made colonel of the Virginia forces, and ordered to take command at Harper's Ferry. When Virginia adopted the constitution of the Confederate states, he advised his wife by letter, to manage all home interests so that she could return to her father's roof in North Carolina. Up to this date, she declares that he had hoped that the gathering storm might pass over without bloodshed. At Harper's Ferry he promptly took possession of Maryland Heights, but



as to his plans in general and in detail, displayed the reticence and secrecy which marked his subsequent campaigns. It was his maxim that, in war, mystery was the key to success, and to one of a committee of the Maryland legislature who visited his camp at this time, and asked him: "Colonel, how many troops have you?" he answered only, "I should be glad if Lincoln thought I had 15,000." When the Confederate authorities located at Richmond, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was sent to Harper's Ferry, and superseded Jackson in command. The Virginia troops were organized into a brigade, and Col. Jackson was made its commander. This body afterward became the "Stonewall" brigade. July 3, 1861, Gen. R. E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army, forwarded to him his commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Gen. Johnston having evacuated Harper's Ferry, after removing from it its valuable machinery and war materials, fell back to Winchester, Va., and in the month of July pressed on to Manassas Junction to the relief of Gen. Beauregard, who in the first battle of Bull Run (July 21st) was sorely pressed by the Federal forces. Jackson's brigade was the first of Johnston's troops to get into position, reaching the field of Manassas about 4 P. M. The troops of South Carolina, commanded by Gen. Bernard E. Bee, had been overwhelmed, and he rode up to Jackson in despair, exclaiming, "They are beating us back." "Then," said Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet." Bee rode off to rejoin his command, and cried out to them to look at Jackson,

major-general (September, 1861), and placed in command of the Confederate forces in the lower Shenandoah valley. Some apparently profitless and wearisome marches and movements in that quarter during the next five months brought no material military results, but, severely testing the mettle of his troops, somewhat impaired his popularity with them. In March, 1862, he found himself at Winchester, Va., with but 3,400 men and eighteen guns, while Gen. N. P. Banks was approaching him from the Potomac with a largely superior force. Jackson's instructions were to detain as large a hostile body as possible in the valley without risking the destruction of his own troops. He fell back as far as Strasburg, but turned, on the 23d of the month, and fought the battle of Kernstown the same day, after a forced march of from fourteen to twenty-five miles. In this action he was worsted, and forced to retire up the valley to Swift Run Gap, in the Blue Ridge, on the south fork of the Shenandoah river, which he struck about the 9th of April. Meanwhile an adversary, Gen. Milroy, was marching across the mountains from the west to unite with Banks. But reinforcements for Jackson were approaching under Gen. Ewell, and another Confederate force, under Gen. Edward Johnson, was at Buffalo Gap, just west of Staunton. Giving orders to Ewell to hold Banks in check, while he, forming a junction with Johnson, should take the offensive against Milroy, Jackson encountered and defeated that officer in a severe action at McDowell, May 8, 1862, and forced him to retreat with a heavy loss in supplies. Then, retracing his steps, he effected a junction with Ewell, and throwing himself into the Luray valley by a forced march, day and night, he stole upon the flank and rear of Banks's army at Winchester, and captured detached bodies of Federal troops, artillery and wagon trains. This brought the immediate concentration of strong Federal columns from different quarters in the Shenandoah valley upon Jackson's rear for his destruction. They threatened him. Jackson detached Ewell to meet Frémont, approaching from the northeast, and with his own division, cumbered with 2,300 prisoners and over 9,000 stand of captured arms, promptly threaded the Luray valley to White House, and passing around another Federal general (Shields), took position near Ewell at Fort Republic, equally distant between Shields and Banks. On the 8th and 9th of June the Confederate generals worsted their opponents in sharply contested engagements. The effect of Jackson's operations was to neutralize an aggregate of nearly 70,000 Federals, with a highly adverse influence upon the Federal Gen. McClellan's campaign against Richmond, added to the gravest apprehension excited at Washington and throughout the whole Union, for the safety of the national capital. Banks then precipitately retreated across the Potomac into Maryland. It has been said that in this "campaign of the valley, Jackson displayed true military instinct and the highest military art. By vigilance, sagacity, celerity, and secrecy of movement, and faultless tactical skill on the field of battle, he achieved the greatest possible results with the smallest possible means. His reputation was now fixed in the estimation of friend and foe, and while the Confederacy was filled with the renown of his achievements, the Federal forces were in constant apprehension of his prowess." At once, when these results had been secured, Jackson was summoned to Richmond to concert with Lee for the deliverance of the Confederate capital, then almost invested by McClellan. Appointed forthwith to command a corps, he suddenly reversed himself to the Federal forces at New Chancellorsville, Va., and in a series of desperately fought battles, routed the besieging army, and drove McClellan to shelter at Har-



saying, "There he stands like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians!" Bee then led his troops in another charge, but fell dead while making it. This was the genesis of the sobriquet, which did not leave Jackson thereafter, by which he is known in history, and which pertained thenceforth to his brigade. His distinguished career was now fairly begun. For his conduct at Bull Run he was commissioned

rierson's Landing, on the James river. When Richmond was thus relieved, without pause Jackson confronted Pope, who was threatening the Confederate capital from the north, and in the battle of Cedar Run (Aug. 9, 1862) inflicted signal defeat upon the general, compelling him to retrace his steps across the Rappahannock. Then Pope was reinforced by the army of the Potomac and by fresh troops from the northern states, but on the field of Manassas (Aug. 30, 1862), in the second Bull Run battle, he suffered as severe an overthrow as had fallen to McDowell's lot at the first battle in July of the previous year. On the 25th of the month, Jackson, under orders, had passed around Pope's flank with 2,500 men, seized his depot at Manassas, and broken up his communications. In the action of Aug. 30th, his was also the conspicuous figure. Then came the invasion of Maryland by the Confederates, in which Jackson was detached by Lee for special operations at Harper's Ferry, Va., and soon reported to his superior that this fortified position had fallen into his hands with 11,000 men, an equal number of small arms, seventy-three pieces of artillery, 200 wagons, and large stores of camp and garrison equipage. The withdrawal of Jackson's force for this service, however, weakened Lee's army so seriously that the Confederate leader was brought to

bay at Antietam, Md., before Jackson could rejoin him, and was compelled to accept battle under every disadvantage. The timely arrival after of Jackson's division not only averted an otherwise inevitable disaster for the Confederates, but secured Lee from the destruction that awaited him if defeated with his rear resting upon the Potomac river. In Gen. Burnside's attack on Lee at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862, Jackson, who had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, held the Confederate right. When,

in April, 1863, the Federal Gen. Hooker made a feint of passing the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg, the movement was confronted by Jackson, and at his own suggestion he was entrusted with his last flank operation, a swift march around, and descent upon, the Federal right and rear. On the 2d of May, in the afternoon, he fell upon the 11th Federal corps and completely routed it, but was checked in his advance by Federal batteries hastily brought into line. Between eight and nine o'clock Jackson rode beyond his own lines with a small party to reconnoitre. On his return he and his suite were mistaken by some of his own troops for Federal cavalry, and were fired upon by Lane's brigade. Jackson fell with three wounds, one ball shattering his left arm two inches below the shoulder. Another passed through the same arm below the elbow. A third entered the palm of his right hand. These volleys drew an immediate answer from the Federal force. A sharp conflict began between the Federals and Confederates, in which the Federal soldiers charged over the very body of the Confederate leader. That was recovered, however, in a counter-charge, and carried from the field under a terrible fire, by which one of the litter-bearers was slain. By the fall of the litter Jackson was grievously contused. "Meanwhile," says one biographer, "his charge to the surgeons in attendance was, 'Do not tell the troops that I am wound-

ed.'" The doubly wounded arm having been amputated, he was left serene, cheerful and hopeful, talking freely of the battles, the bravery and the deserts of his subordinates, and of his old "Stone-wall" brigade. Pneumonia supervened, and, in his weakened condition, he died May 10, 1863. His remains were taken to Richmond, Va., and after a public funeral in that city, to Lexington, where they were buried. A bronze statue, paid for by English subscriptions, was unveiled at Richmond, Va., in 1875. It is probably a fair judgment which says of this extraordinary man that, "the more his operations in the spring, summer and fall of 1862 are studied, the more striking must the merits of this almost uniformly successful soldier appear, with all his intense perception of the value as well as right method of the active defensive of which he may indeed be regarded as the very incarnation." His life was written by R. L. Dabney (N. Y., 1863); by John Esten Cooke (1866), and by Mary Anna Jackson, his wife (N. Y., 1892).

BUTTERFIELD, Daniel, soldier, was born at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831, was graduated from Union college in 1849, and afterward, for a time, went into the service of the Mohawk division of the N. Y. Central railroad, and subsequently became the general superintendent of the eastern division of the American express company. He served in the N. Y. militia, 71st and 12th regiments, from 1851 to 1861. As colonel of the 12th N. Y. militia he went into the war in April, 1861, and led the advance

into Virginia.

He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He served through the Peninsular campaign, was wounded at Gaines's Mills, and covered the retreat to and from Harrison's landing. He took part in all the battles of August and September, 1862, and was promoted major-general of volunteers Nov. 29th, and colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry July 1, 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services. He commanded the 5th corps at Fredericksburg, Va., and was chief-of-staff of the army of the Potomac at the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. In 1863 he was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and was chief-of-staff of the 11th and 12th corps under Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Missionary Ridge, and several subsequent actions. He commanded a division of the 20th corps in Georgia, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army. He was the originator and author of the system of corps badges, flags and marks adopted in the army of the Potomac, and followed in other armies, and now worn by veterans. He was also the author of the standard work on "Camp and Outpost Duty for Armies in the Field." After the war he had charge of the recruiting service, and of the forces in New York harbor, commanding Governor's island, David's island, and Bedloe's island 1865-69. Resigning from the army, he became assistant U. S. treasurer in New York, and afterwards organized and built a railway in Central America. In September, 1886, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Eng., he married Mrs. Julia L. James, of New York, the Bishop of Bedford and Canon Farrar performing the ceremony. He planned, organized and commanded the



civic parade on the third day of the Washington centennial celebration in New York, May 1, 1889, the largest movement

of civilians in a public demonstration ever on this continent, or known in modern history. He organized and moved the funeral demonstration to Gen. Sherman, as the representative of Gens. Howard and Slocum. In 1891 he was elected president of the Society of the army of the Potomac, of which body he was the principal founder. He has been for thirty years a trustee of the Citizens' savings bank in New York city, and is now (1893) the only living member of that board who has been with the bank from its foundation. He is president of the National bank of Cold Spring, his country home. He declined the republican nomination for congress in the Tenth congressional district of New York city in 1891.

FRY, James Barnet, soldier, was born in Carroll, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point July 1, 1843, and was graduated as brevet second lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1847. He joined Gen. Scott's army in the City of Mexico in the autumn of 1847, and returned with it in the following summer. He was sent around Cape Horn to Oregon, with troops to take military possession of that region. Changes of station to Louisiana and thence to Texas occurred in 1851-52. In 1853 he was ordered to the U. S. military academy as assistant to Maj. George H. Thomas, afterward the distinguished major-general. In 1854 he was appointed adjutant of the academy by the superintendent, Col. Robert E. Lee, the future famous leader of the Confederate forces. At the beginning of the civil war, Gen. Fry, then first lieutenant, 1st artillery, was commanding Magruder's battery, which he conducted from Fort Leavenworth to Washington in January, 1861, and commanded in the streets of the capital during the anxious day of President Lincoln's first inauguration. President Lincoln appointed Lieut. Fry a captain in the adjutant-general's department, and on the 28th of May, 1861, he was sent across the Potomac with Gen. McDowell, and was chief-of-staff to

McDowell's army during the Bull Run campaign. In November, 1861, he was sent to Kentucky as chief-of-staff to the army of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell, and served in that capacity until November, 1862. On the 17th of March, 1863, he was selected as provost marshal general of the United States, and held that office until it was abolished by law. He was successively brevetted colonel, brigadier general and major general, for gallant and meritorious services during the national conflict. On the 1st of July, 1881, Gen. Fry, having served continuously for thirty-four years, was at his own request placed upon the retired list, and has

since been in the quiet pursuit of military studies. He is the author of a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875" (1875); "The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States" (1877); "Army Sacrifices," illustrating

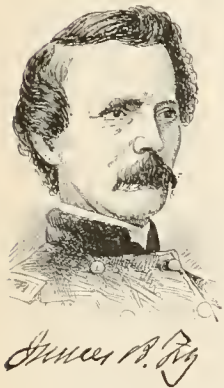
the services and experiences of the U. S. army on the Indian frontier (1879); "McDowell and Tyler in the Campaign of Bull Run" (1884); "The Army under Buell and the Buell Commission" (1884), and "New York and the Conscription of 1863" (1885).

ANDERSON, James Patton, soldier, was born in Tennessee about 1820. Of his early life information is vague. He served in Mexico, commanding the Mississippi volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the Mexican war, he removed to Olympia, Wash., and served as a delegate to the house of representatives in 1855. During the civil war he held the rank of brigadier-general, C. S. A., distinguished himself at Shiloh and Stone river, and was promoted major-general Feb. 17, 1864. He was then assigned to the command of the Florida district and subsequently commanded a division in Polk's corps in the army of the Tennessee. He died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1873.

McMAHON, Martin Thomas, soldier, was born in Laprairie, Canada, March 21, 1838. His parents removed to New York city when he was a child, and he was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., in 1855. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was the special agent of the post-office department for the Pacific coast, and special Indian agent for a short time. At the opening of the civil war in 1861 he entered the Federal army as a volunteer, and was transferred to the regular army and made aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan, with the rank of captain. In 1862 he became adjutant-general and chief of staff in the 6th army corps, and served in that capacity under Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. John Sedgwick, and Gen. H. G. Wright, participating actively and gallantly in all of the operations of the army of the Potomac up to the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He served afterward as assistant adjutant-general, department of the East. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers on March 13, 1865, and in 1866 he resigned from the army. In 1866 and 1867 he was corporation attorney for the city of New York, and in 1868-69 U. S. minister to Paraguay. Returning to the United States he again practiced law. In 1872 he was appointed receiver of taxes for New York city, and held the position for thirteen years. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York, and served until Harrison became president in 1889. He was a member of the New York assembly in 1891, and of the senate in 1892-93, and chairman of important committees. He is one of the board of managers of the National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and is prominent and active in the affairs of the G. A. R. In 1886-87 he was president of the Society of the army of the Potomac. Gen. McMahon is a man of fine talent, superior executive qualities, and is possessed of great personal magnetism. In 1866 St. John's college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is president of the alumni association of that institution. His brothers, John Eugene and James Power, both won distinction in the civil war. They were born in Ireland, were graduated from St. John's college, and were engaged in the practice of law when the war opened. They were in succession colonels of the



congressional district of New York city in 1891.



164th N. Y. regiment. John died from injuries received in the service, and James was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor in June, 1864.

ANDERSON, Robert Houstoun, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 1, 1835. He entered West Point, was graduated in 1857, and appointed second lieutenant of infantry at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. Thence he was transferred to Walla-Walla, Washington territory, where he remained until 1861, when, at the outbreak of the civil war, he absented himself without leave. Resigning his commission May 3, 1861, he entered the Confederate army and rose from rank to rank, until, by successive advancements, he became a brigadier-general in 1864. He possessed a remarkable genius for organization. In 1867 he was appointed chief of police in Savannah, Ga.

THE McCOOKS are two Ohio families with a remarkable military record, often distinguished as the "Tribe of Dan," and the "Tribe of John," from their respective heads—two brothers, Maj. Daniel and Dr. John McCook. All the sons, fourteen in number, served either in the U. S. army or navy, and all but one were commissioned officers.

McCOOK, Daniel, lawyer and soldier, head of the "Tribe of Dan," was born at Canonsburg, Pa., June 20, 1798, son of George and Mary (McCornaek)

McCook, of Scotch descent. George McCook was a refugee from Ireland in 1780 on the defeat of the "United Irishmen," of which organization he was a conspicuous member. He was an elder and a charter member of the old "McMillan church" at Canonsburg, and was active in the establishment of Jefferson college. Daniel was educated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, and afterward settled in Ohio. When the civil war broke out, President Lincoln accepted the tender of his services, and made him a major. He married Martha Latimer, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Greer) Latimer. On the

maternal side the Latimers were Scotch-Irish, and on the father's side English, originally from Leicestershire, being descendants of the family that produced Hugh Latimer, the martyr of the English Reformation, who, with Ridley, was burned at the stake in Oxford Oct. 16, 1555. Daniel McCook was an elder in, and devoted to the interests of, the Presbyterian church. He died July 21, 1863, from a wound received the day before in a skirmish with Gen. John H. Morgan at Bullington's island.

McCOOK, Latimer A., physician, eldest son of Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Apr. 26, 1820. After graduation from Jefferson college, he studied medicine. He was surgeon, with the rank of major, of the 31st regiment, Illinois volunteers, through most of the civil war. He died Aug. 23, 1869, from the result of injuries received during Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and exposure incident to Sherman's march to the sea.

McCOOK, George Wythe, lawyer, the second son, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1821. He was for a number of years the law partner of Secretary Stanton at Steubenville, O.; was attorney-general of Ohio from 1854-56, and democratic candidate for governor in 1871. In the Mexican war he was lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Ohio regiment, and

was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861, but was prevented by feeble health from serving in the field, except for short periods. He died at Steubenville Dec. 28, 1877.

McCOOK, John James, naval cadet, the third son, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Dec. 28, 1823. After leaving the Annapolis naval academy, he was appointed midshipman on the U. S. frigate Delaware. He died on shipboard March 30, 1842, in consequence of exposure while on duty, and was buried in the English burying-ground at Rio Janeiro.

McCOOK, Robert Latimer, lawyer and soldier, the fourth son, was born at New Lisbon, O., Dec. 28, 1827. He studied law in the office of Stanton & McCook at Steubenville, and afterward practiced his profession at Cincinnati. He entered the army, in 1861, as colonel of the 9th Ohio regiment, and later commanded a brigade in the West Virginia campaign under McClellan, and so distinguished himself for bravery, especially at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky. (Jan. 19, 1862), where he was severely wounded, that he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21st. The Confederate forces in this above-mentioned engagement were driven from their lines by an overwhelming bayonet charge of McCook's brigade, and so closely pursued afterward that they were completely routed. Gen. McCook was rash enough to rejoin his command before the wound had healed, and it was while being conveyed helpless from the field in an ambulance, that he was fatally shot by a band of guerrillas Aug. 6, 1862.

McCOOK, Alexander McDowell, soldier, the fifth son, was born in Columbiana county, O., Apr. 22, 1831. He seemed to possess in the most marked degree the splendid fighting qualities of his sturdy father, who, though sixty-three years of age when the civil war broke out, yet joined eagerly in the defence of his country with his nine sons, and fell mortally wounded while leading the advance party to intercept Morgan's raid. His mother, too, who died in 1879, was a woman of great courage and strength of character, as well as highly intelligent. Alexander was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1852, and assigned to the 3d infantry.

After a brief garrison service, he fought the Apaches in New Mexico for several years, and from February, 1858, until April, 1861, he was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at West Point. He became first lieutenant on Dec. 6, 1858. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the 1st Ohio regiment. He distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, and for his services there was brevetted major. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at the capture of Nashville, March 3, 1862, and colonel on the 7th of April following for meritorious conduct at Shiloh. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, July 17, 1862, and took command of the 20th army corps, which participated in the campaigns of Perryville, Stone river, Tullahoma and Chickamauga. He served in the middle military division from Novem-



Daniel McCook



Robert Latimer McCook



Alexander McDowell McCook

ber, 1864, until February, 1865, and in eastern Arkansas from February till May of the latter year. On March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallant services at Perryville, Ky., and also on the same date that of major-general, U. S. A., for services in the field. He investigated Indian affairs with a congressional committee from May till October, 1865, and at the close of the war was made lieutenant-colonel of the 26th infantry. Of late years Gen. McCook has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as commandant of the school of instruction for infantry and cavalry.

McCOOK, Daniel, Jr., lawyer and soldier, the sixth son, was born at Carrollton, O., July 22, 1834. He was a law partner of Gens. W. T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing at Leavenworth, Kan., when the war began. As colonel of the 52d Ohio infantry, he led the assault at the battle of Kenesaw mountain so gallantly that he was made a brigadier-general, but he never assumed his new command, being fatally wounded in the charge at Kenesaw, and dying in a few days from his wounds, July 21, 1864.

McCOOK, Edwin Stanton, naval officer and soldier, the seventh son, was born at Carrollton, O., March 26, 1837. He was educated at the Annapolis naval academy, but preferring the life of a soldier to that of a sailor, he recruited a company for Col. John A. Logan's 31st Illinois regiment in the summer of 1861. He succeeded Logan in his various grades of command, his final rank being full brigadier and brevet major-general. He was fatally shot Sept. 11, 1873, at a public meeting, over which he was presiding as acting governor of Dakota.

McCOOK, Charles Morris, soldier, the eighth son, was born at Carrollton, O., Nov. 13, 1843. He left Kenyon college before he was eighteen years of age to serve as a private in the 2d Ohio infantry, in spite of the fact that he was offered an officer's commission in the regular army. He fought only at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was killed in an encounter with a detachment of the Black Horse Virginia cavalry, to which he refused to surrender. His last words to his father, who was near him, were: "Father, I will never surrender to a rebel!"

McCOOK, John James, soldier, the ninth and youngest son, was born at Carrollton, O., May 25,

1845. Although but a lad of sixteen at the beginning of the civil war, he gave up his studies at Kenyon college to enlist in the 6th Ohio cavalry. He was soon made a lieutenant, and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. T. L. Crittenden. He served in the campaigns and battles of Perryville, Stone river, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga with the western armies, and was with Gen. Grant, from the battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of James river, in his campaign with the army of the Potomac. In September, 1863, he was commissioned captain and

aide-de-camp of United States volunteers, and for gallant and meritorious services in battle at Shady Grove, Va., where he was severely wounded, he received the rank of major, and subsequently was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the same campaign, although when the war was ended he was but twenty years old. He is now (1893) a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green, New York city; is a director and general coun-

sel of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, and of a number of other important railway and financial corporations. At the end of the war he returned to Kenyon college, which conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of arts in 1866, and master of arts in 1869. In 1869 he was graduated from the Harvard law school with the degree of bachelor of laws, and in 1873 Princeton awarded him the degree of master of arts. In 1890 he received from the University of Kansas the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Mr. McCook is an elder of the Presbyterian church, with which his family has always been identified, and is a man of exceptional force of character.

McCOOK, John, physician, head of the "Tribe of John," was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Feb. 21, 1806. Like his brother, Daniel, he was educated at Jefferson college. He practised the profession of medicine at Lisbon and Steubenville, O., and during the civil war he served for a time as a volunteer surgeon. He married Catherine Sheldon, born in Hartford, Conn., May 21, 1807, died in Steubenville, O., March 11, 1865, who was noted for her beautiful and unusual gift of song. Their five sons all enlisted in the Federal cause in worthy emulation of their stalwart cousins, and possessed an equal right to the title of the "fighting McCooks." John McCook died near Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1865, while on a visit to the military headquarters of his son Anson.

McCOOK, Edward Moody, lawyer and soldier, eldest son of John and Catherine Julia (Sheldon) McCook, was born at Steubenville, O., June 15, 1833. He was a pioneer of the Pike's Peak region. At the opening of the war he was appointed a lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army. He became colonel of the 2d Indiana cavalry, and rose to the rank of major-general. He performed a number of brilliant cavalry exploits through the Confederate lines by way of a feint before Sherman began his march to the sea. From 1866-69 he was U. S. minister to the Sandwich islands, and was twice appointed territorial governor of Colorado by President Grant.

McCOOK, Anson George, lawyer, the second son, was born at Steubenville, O., Oct. 10, 1835. Moved by the spirit of adventure, he went to California when a mere boy, but returned East just before the war, and began the study of law in his cousin, George W. McCook's, office at Stenbenville, O. He entered the army as captain of a company of Ohio volunteers he had himself recruited; rose to the rank of colonel, and at the close of the war was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteer for "gallant and meritorious services." He was U. S. assessor of internal revenue at Steubenville, O., 1865-1873, afterward removing to New York city. He was in congress from New York as a republican 1877-83, and acted as secretary of the U. S. senate in the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses.

McCOOK, Henry C., clergyman, the third son, was born at New Lisbon, O., July 3, 1837. He was educated for the ministry at Jefferson college and the Western theological seminary. During the war he served as first lieutenant and chaplain of the 41st Illinois regiment. He is prominent in the Presby-



John McCook



John J. McCook

terian church; his pastorates having been in Clinton, Ill., in St. Louis, and Philadelphia. He has written largely upon theological subjects, and upon the habits of ants and spiders, upon which he is an acknowledged authority, both in this country and abroad.

McCOOK, Rhoderick Sheldon, naval officer, the fourth son, was born at New Lisbon, O., March 10, 1839. He was graduated from the Annapolis academy in 1859, and served through the war with great credit. Sept. 25, 1873, he was made a commander, but was retired, in 1885, because of ill health. He died at Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, 1886.

McCOOK, John James, soldier, clergyman, and educator, the fifth son, was born in New Lisbon, O., Feb. 4, 1843. He served as lieutenant in the 1st Virginia volunteers during a short campaign in West Virginia—a regiment recruited almost exclusively from Ohio. He was at Kellysville, one of the earliest engagements of the war. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford; began the study of medicine, but abandoned it to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of St. John's church, Detroit, and afterward of St. John's, East Hartford, Conn. He is a distinguished linguist, and at present (1893) occupies the chair of modern languages in Trinity college, Hartford. He is the author of a witty booklet, entitled "Pat and the Council."



SEDGWICK, John, soldier, was born at Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1837, twenty-fourth in a class of fifty that included Gens. Freuch, Hooker, Benham, Arnold, Bragg, Pemberton, and Early. He was appointed second lieutenant, and was first engaged in the Seminole war, taking part in several engagements against the Indians. He was subsequently engaged in frontier duty along the Canada border, as well as on garrison and recruiting duty. In 1846

he entered the Mexican war as first lieutenant of artillery, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and in the assault upon the capital. For his gallantry in the above-named actions he received the brevets of captain and of major, and in 1855 was transferred to the 2d cavalry with the full rank of major, and in March, 1861, became its lieutenant-colonel. On Apr. 25, 1862, he was made colonel of the 1st regular cavalry, whence, four months later, he was transferred to the 4th cavalry, and Aug. 31st commissioned brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. During the Virginia

peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded a division of Sumner's 2d corps, with which he took part in the siege of Yorktown, and at the head of which he subsequently pursued the Confederates up the peninsula. Gen. Sedgwick particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Fair Oaks, where, after a toilsome march, he succeeded in bringing his troops in a position to decide the success of the day. He also figured prominently in the battles of Savage Station, Glendale, and at Antietam, where he was twice wounded. On Dec. 23 1862, he was appointed major-general of volunteers, to date from July 4th of that year, and when fully recovered from his wounds was placed in command of the 9th corps, from

which, in February, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the 6th corps. While at the head of the latter, during the Rappahannock campaign, he was ordered by Gen. Hooker to carry Marye's Heights, in the rear of Fredericksburg, and to effect a junction with the main army at Chancellorsville. On the morning of May 23, 1863, Gen. Sedgwick executed Hooker's orders, after a series of engagements in which his loss was nearly 5,000 men. Continuing his march toward Chancellorsville, in pursuance of his instructions, his further advance was checked at Salem Heights by the force which Gen. Lee was able to detach for this purpose after the repulse of Hooker in the morning. After battling all the afternoon with varying success, Sedgwick was ordered to withdraw at dark across the Rappahannock. In the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863 the 6th corps formed the right wing of the army, following the movements of Lee at the time the latter attempted his second invasion, and was brought in position upon the battle-field of Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-five miles in twenty-four hours, afterward participating in the battle, and also in the pursuit of the enemy July 5th. At the battle of Rappahannock Station Sedgwick again commanded the right wing of the army, composed of the 5th and 6th corps, as he likewise did in November and



December, 1863, in the engagement of Mine Run. During the Richmond campaign of 1864 he continued in command of the 6th corps, and was conspicuous for his bravery at the battles of Wilderness and of Spotsylvania Court House. While directing the placing of some artillery in an advanced position during the last-named engagement, he was struck in the head by a bullet from a sharp-shooter and instantly killed. A monument, wrought of cannon captured by the 6th corps, was erected to his memory in 1868 upon the grounds of the U. S. military academy at West Point.

FANNIN, James W., Jr., soldier, was born in North Carolina about 1800, emigrated to Georgia and thence to Texas in 1834, and settled on a plantation. He was a man of liberal education. His first appearance in public life was as a captain, with Bowie, in the brilliant engagement at the Mission of the Concepcion, Oct. 28, 1835. When the provisional government was formed in November, 1835, with Henry Smith as governor, a legislative council as advisers, and Gen. Sam Houston as commander-in-chief of all the armies of Texas, Gen. Houston tendered Fannin an honorable position on his staff with the rank of colonel. Fannin declined the position, and a few weeks later engaged with a factious element in the council, in a series of measures tending to ignore the authority of the governor and commander-in-chief, and with the result that he, as an "agent" of the government, became commander of about 500 men concentrated at Goliad in February. F. W.



John Sedgwick

Johnson, the successor of the fallen Milam after the capture of San Antonio, and Dr. James Grant, a Scotchman long living in Mexico, with about 100 men, joined Fannin in his movements, the design of which was to march through a wilderness for 300 miles from the nearest supplies to capture Matamoros on the Rio Grande. In a foraging trip to the Mexican frontier for horses, Johnson and Grant, temporarily separated, were so utterly routed that only Johnson and five or six others escaped. This was on Feb. 27 and March 2, 1836. At the time that Alamo was besieged, Fannin was in Goliad with nearly 500 men. The plenary convention on March 2d declared independence, and on the 4th re-elected Gen. Houston commander-in-chief. From Gonzales, with only 300 men, he ordered Fannin to abandon Goliad and fall back thirty miles to Victoria on the east bank of the Guadalupe, in order to secure a concentration of forces. Alamo had fallen on the 6th. Fannin received the order on the night of the 13th. Over a hundred of his men were then at Refugio, obliquely beyond Goliad, and were soon cut off from Goliad by a Mexican force and forced to retreat directly toward Victoria. They were under Lieut.-Col. Wm. Ward, a brave and noble man. Fannin seemed hardly to realize his perilous condition, and did not begin his retreat till the afternoon of the 19th, six precious days after receiving Houston's orders. A few miles on the road, in an open plain, surrounded by slightly higher ground, within a mile of timber and less than two of both water and timber, Fannin was suddenly assailed by approaching columns of Mexicans, and obliged to halt. His men fought bravely, and he exhibited the coolness and courage of a true soldier. A night of extreme darkness suspended operations. Fannin had lost sixty men killed and wounded; his oxen were lost, and he had no means of moving his cannon. He remained all night without water in that deadly trap, slightly wounded himself, with the absolute certainty of defeat on the morrow; whereas he could have easily moved less than two miles distant to abundant water and the sheltering banks of a creek protected by a forest of oaks. He refused to leave his wounded men, however; a noble tribute to his heart, but a sad commentary on his military judgment. Probably most of the wounded could have been moved so short a distance—certainly some would perish whether moved or not. At the creek, sheltered by its banks and timber, with his rifles he could almost certainly have repulsed the enemy and then reached Victoria. The morning came and speedily revealed his defenceless condition. After due deliberation he capitulated, under written stipulations to be marched to the nearest port and shipped to the United States. They were all marched back to Goliad on the same day, March 20th. Col. Ward and his men escaped to the east side of the Guadalupe, and were surrounded when almost starving and out of ammunition. Necessity compelled their surrender. They were hastened back to join their imprisoned comrades at Goliad. By an imperious order from Santa Anna, the whole body, excepting twenty-eight saved as physicians, carpenters, etc., were marched out on March 27th under pretense of going to the port for embarkation for New Orleans, two soldiers guarding each prisoner, but within less than a mile of their destination were murdered—only about twenty-six escaping. Fannin was murdered alone in the prison. Thus, by the unwise action of the legislative council, in the assumption of powers properly belonging to the governor and commander-in-chief, Texas lost, under Fannin, Johnson and Grant, over 500 as brave men as ever served a cause. Fannin's high personal character, his humanity and gallantry, are acknowledged to the uttermost; but his incapacity as a military leader seems manifest. It is but another

evidence of the direful effects of personal ambition and an indisposition to submit to higher authority. But for this spirit San Jacinto could never have been; its glories would have been on the Guadalupe.

FRANKLIN, William Buel, soldier, was born in York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823. He was graduated from West Point in 1843, at the head of the class which included such men as Ulysses S. Grant, Chris. C. Augur, and James A. Hardie. He served in the topographical engineers continuously until the war broke out. He reached the grade of captain July 1, 1857; previously he had been brevetted first lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1847, for conspicuous gallantry at Buena Vista. In 1861 he was stationed in Washington, supervising the construction of the capitol, the treasury department, and the general post-office. He was appointed colonel of the 12th infantry May 14th, brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861, and major-general of volunteers July 4, 1862. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army June 30, 1862, for meritorious conduct in the battles before Richmond, and of major-general March 13, 1865, for signal services during the war. His first active experience was at Bull Run, after which he was placed in command of the 6th army corps, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, West Point, White Oak Bridge, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing. He was at Cramp-ton's Gap, South Mountain, Sept. 14th, and at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he commanded the left grand division. Gen. Burnside made an unfavorable report of him after this battle, alleging that he disobeyed orders. Franklin received the censure of the committee, and later resigned his command, as Burnside intended to have him removed for insubordination. Gen. Franklin, however, was returned to active service in July, 1863, and on Aug. 15th was given the command of the 19th army corps. He was so badly wounded in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Apr. 8, 1864, that he was obliged to take a



W. B. Franklin



leave of absence for eight months. Confederate raiders attempted to capture him on July 11th, while he was riding on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, but he managed to escape the next day. After his resignation from the army, March 15, 1866, he was for some time vice-president of the Colt's fire-arms company at Hartford, Conn. He was state commissioner at the Centennial exposition of 1876, presidential elector in 1876, adjutant-general of Connecticut 1877-78, and president of the board of managers of the National home for disabled soldiers, 1880-87. Gen. Franklin has contributed military articles to the magazines.



HANCOCK, Winfield Scott, soldier, was born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824. He came of English ancestry; his father, however, Benjamin Franklin Hancock, having been born in the city of Philadelphia Oct. 19, 1800. Winfield Scott Hancock and Hilary B. Hancock were twins. The family were Baptists, and Gen. Hancock's father was a deacon of that church, besides being superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than thirty years. Gen. Hancock's mother came from English and Welsh ancestry. The political principles of the family, after the presidency of John Adams, were anti-federal or democratic, so that the subject of this sketch may be said to have been a natural democrat. At the time of the birth of the twin brothers, Gen. Winfield Scott was the most admired of American soldiers, and Mr. Hancock, who was naturally patriotic, named one of his sons after him. The two boys were sent in early boyhood to Norristown academy. Here Winfield first began to display his military tastes by continually marching and countermarching with his playmates, among whom

he organized a military company, of which he was chosen captain. In his fifteenth year the boy received a marked expression of public esteem, in being appointed to read in public at Norristown the declaration of independence. In 1840, at the age of sixteen, young Hancock entered the West Point military academy. His class graduated twenty-five, among whom were Gens. U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, William B. Franklin, William F. Smith, Joseph J. Reynolds, Rosecrans, Lyon, and others of the Federal army; and Longstreet, Pickett, E. K. Smith, and "Stonewall" Jackson of the Confederate army. Hancock was graduated on June 30, 1844, and was brevetted second lieutenant of the 6th infantry, July 1st. He was afterward sent to join his company in the Indian country, near the Red river, on the border of Texas, and in this rough but exhilarating duty he remained until 1846, when he was commissioned second lieutenant in a company stationed on the frontier of Mexico, where he remained until the outbreak of the Mexican war. But it was not until Gen. Scott, passing through New Orleans on his way to Mexico, heard from some friend of Hancock's that he was still detained in his former post, that he joined the army of invasion under peremptory orders from that general, who had previously met him, and taken a fancy to him, partly on account of his name, and partly because of his already excellent record. Hancock's first active service was at the National bridge, on the way from Vera Cruz to Puebla, where he was in command of a storming party, and captured the bridge and a strong barricade. Hancock was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco in the war with Mexico." Between 1848 and 1855 he served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant on the upper Missouri. In 1849 he was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., but was then granted five months' leave of absence, and returned to his home in Pennsylvania. On Jan. 24, 1850, Lieut. Hancock was married to Almira Russell, daughter of Samuel Russell, a merchant of St. Louis. Of this marriage there were born two children, Russell and Ada Elizabeth, both now dead. In 1855 Lieut. Hancock was appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain, and ordered to

Florida, where the Seminole war was going on, and where, under Gen. Harney, he performed difficult and arduous service. Next occurred the disorders in Kansas, and Capt. Hancock was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and after the Kansas troubles were over he accompanied Gen. Harney's expedition to Utah. Following the Utah outbreak, Capt. Hancock was ordered to join his regiment, the 6th infantry, at Fort Bridger, and made the trip with sixteen soldiers, a distance of 709 miles, in twenty-seven days with a train of wagons. He was next ordered to Benicia, Cal., and the entire journey which he made from Fort Leavenworth to that station, 2,100 miles, was performed by Capt. Hancock on horseback. Later he returned to the East on leave, and rejoined his family, but, after a short sojourn, was again ordered to the Pacific coast, and stationed at Los Angeles, Cal. Here he was when the civil war broke out, and his position at this time became critical, as he had a depot of military stores under his control, with supplies and munitions of war, and there was a good deal of pro-slavery feeling at the station. He succeeded in holding it within the Union until the arrival of reinforcements. He was then ordered to the East, reaching New York Sept. 4, 1861, when he reported at Washington for service. He was at once commissioned brigadier-general, and placed in charge of a brigade, including the 5th Wisconsin, the 6th Maine, the 49th Pennsylvania, and the 4th New York. Gen. Hancock's energies were at first devoted to aiding Gen. McClellan in the organization of what was gradually becoming the army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1862 the division of which his brigade was a part was assigned to the 4th army corps, and had its first serious conflict with the enemy at Lee's Mills on Apr. 16th. He saw sharp fighting at Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm and in the Maryland campaign. At the battles of South Mountain and Antietam he commanded the 1st division of the 2d army corps, which fought brilliantly during the second day of the battle of Antietam. He was assigned as commander of the 1st division, 2d army corps, on the field of Antietam. This corps contained many of the best regiments in the service. Two days after the battle Gen. Hancock's corps marched to Harper's Ferry, where the corps continued encamped until the movement to Warrenton and Fredericksburg in October and November. In the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded the 1st division, 2d army corps, in the magnificent attempt to storm Marye's Heights, Dec. 13, 1862, when he led his men through such a fire as has rarely been encountered in warfare. He left nearly half his division on the field. The following spring Hancock's division fought at Chancellorsville, and on June 25th he was ordered by the president to assume command of the 2d army corps. In the consultation prior to the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Hancock located the situation which was afterward the scene of that celebrated conflict. In the fight of July 3d he commanded the left centre, the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse, being dangerously wounded, but remained on the field until he saw that the enemy's attack had been repulsed by his corps. For his services in this campaign Gen. Hancock received, on Apr. 21, 1866, a resolution of thanks passed by congress. His wound kept him from active duty until March, 1864, during which period he was engaged in recruiting the 2d army corps up to its former



strength. He resumed command in the spring campaign of that year, and fought in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, also at the second battle of Cold Harbor, and in the assault on the lines in front of Petersburg. On Aug. 12, 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in the operations of the army in Virginia under Lieut.-Gen. Grant." At Ream's station on the Weldon railroad on Aug. 25th Gen. Hancock's corps met with a serious disaster, being attacked by a

powerful force of the enemy, and many of his men slain and captured. In the movement against the South side railroad in October of that year Gen. Hancock took a leading part. On Nov. 26, 1864, he was called to Washington to organize a veteran corps of 50,000 men, and continued in the discharge of that duty until Feb. 26, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the military division, and ordered to Winchester, Va. After the assassination of Presi-

dent Lincoln, Gen. Hancock's headquarters were transferred to Washington, and he was placed in command of the defence of the capital. On July 26, 1866, he was appointed major-general of the regular army, and on the tenth of the following month assigned to command of the department of the Missouri. Here he fought the Indians until relieved by Gen. Sheridan, when he was placed in command of the fifth military district, comprising Texas and Louisiana. In 1868 he was given command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in New York city. The following year he was sent to the department of Dakota, but in 1872 was again assigned to the division of the Atlantic, in which command he remained until the time of his death. In 1868 and in 1872 Gen. Hancock was a candidate for the presidential nomination, and in 1880 was nominated by the democratic convention at Cincinnati. The election in November, however, gave the opposing candidate, James A. Garfield, both a popular plurality, and a majority in the electoral college; the vote being: Garfield, republican, 4,454,416; Hancock, democrat, 4,444,952; James B. Weaver, greenback, 308,578; Neal Dow, prohibition, 10,305. After the conclusion of this election Gen. Hancock continued to devote himself to his military duty. On the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Grant the arrangements were carried out under his supervision, and this was the last time that he appeared in public. Gen. Hancock's death was felt as a national calamity. More than any other officer on either side, perhaps, he was the embodiment of chivalry and devotion to the highest duties of the soldier. Gen. Grant, best qualified to judge, said of him: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a general command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible. He was a man of very conspicuous personal appearance, tall, well-formed, and, at the time of which I now write, young and fresh looking; he presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed. His genial disposition made him friends, and his presence with his command in the thickest of the fight won him the confidence of troops who served under him." During the presidential canvass of 1880 Gen. Sherman said of him to a reporter, "If you will sit down,

and write the best thing that can be put in language about Gen. Hancock as an officer and a gentleman I will sign it without hesitation." McClellan gave him the name of "The Superb." Among all who knew him he was the Bayard of the northern army, *Sans peur et sans reproche*. He died at Governor's island, New York harbor, Feb. 9, 1886.

PAULDING, Hiram, naval officer, was born in New York city Dec. 11, 1797, the son of John Paulding, who, with Isaac Van Wart and David Williams captured Maj. André on Sept. 23, 1780. Hiram was appointed midshipman in the navy Sept. 1, 1811, and saw some hard fighting during the war with England shortly after, distinguishing himself with McDonough in the battle of Lake Champlain, and receiving for his services on this occasion, a vote of thanks and a sword from congress. After the close of the war, he served on the U. S. frigate Constellation, and was with the squadron of Com. Decatur, which captured the Algerine cruisers. Apr. 27, 1816, he was commissioned lieutenant, and during that and the next year served on board the Independence and the brig Prometheus. In 1820 he was on the frigate Macedonian, which was engaged in suppressing piracy in the West Indies. In 1824 he was sent with the schooner Dolphin to the South Sea islands to search for the mutineers of the whale-ship Globe, who had murdered their officers and taken the ship to Mulgrave Island. There they had been marooned and the ship carried off by a portion of the crew, who arrived safe in Valparaiso and told the story of the mutiny. The Dolphin hunted every island among the Marquesas and other groups until it found two of the mutineers. From them it was learned that all the others were dead. Paulding afterward published an account of this voyage, entitled "Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Pacific." In 1834 he commanded the schooner Shark in the Mediterranean, and being promoted to the grade of commander, was assigned, Feb. 9, 1837, to the command of the sloop-of-war Levant, on which he made a cruise in the West Indies. He was made captain Feb. 29, 1844, and appointed to the sloop-of-war Vincennes, on which he made a cruise of three years in the East Indies. He was for a time in command of the East Indian station, but in 1848 was transferred to the frigate St. Lawrence and cruised in the Baltic, North Sea and the Mediterranean. In 1852 he had charge of the Vermont, but never sailed on her, and the same year he was put in command of the navy-yard at Washington. From 1856 to 1858, he commanded the home squadron and in 1857 received at Greytown, on board the Wabash, the surrender of Gen. Walker, the filibuster, with 132 of his men. In this matter, Paulding acted without instructions, and his conduct in arresting Walker on foreign soil was not approved by the government. Subsequently the president of Nicaragua presented Paulding with a sword and offered him a large tract of land as a reward for his services, but the latter gift the U. S. government did not permit him to receive. On the outbreak of the civil war, Paulding was appointed by President Lincoln to assist in putting the navy afloat. While in the performance of these duties he was ordered to the command of the navy-yard at Norfolk and sailed on board the Pawnee with 600 men under special instructions. As soon as the Pawnee was made fast to the dock, everything of value that could be carried away was taken out of the Pennsylvania and other vessels at the navy-



yard, shot and shells and stacks of arms were thrown overboard and the heavy guns were spiked. In the early morning the Pawnee took the Cumberland in tow; at the same time trains were fired and the whole yard became a scene of a mighty conflagration, but Paulding succeeded in getting the Cumberland safely out. On Dec. 21, 1861, being over sixty-two years of age, he was retired by law, and on July 16, 1862, he was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list. He commanded the navy-yard at Brooklyn in 1863, was governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1866 and in 1869 was port-admiral at Boston. He died at Huntington, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1878.

CAMERON, James, soldier, was born at Maytown, Pa., March 1, 1801. At an early age he entered a printing office, subsequently became an editor, and afterward studied law. At the outbreak of the civil war he took the colonelcy of the 79th New York Highland regiment of volunteers, having previously been at the head of a militia regiment in Pennsylvania. The 79th regiment formed a part of the 3d brigade in the army of the Potomac, under Col. W. T. Sherman, and was in Gen. Daniel Tyler's division. At the first battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, it was ordered from the centre with other regiments to carry heavy Confederate batteries, located on the

hills across the Watertown turnpike. Time and again they assaulted these batteries against murderous fire, but to no purpose. In the first rally Col. Cameron fell at the head of his men mortally wounded. His body was subsequently found buried near the junction of the Watertown turnpike with the Sudley Springs railroad; permission to recover it before for sepulture having been denied by the Confederate general, Beauregard.

SIGEL, Franz, soldier, was born in Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 18, 1824. He received a military education and took an active and prominent part in the German revolution of 1848 and 1849. At the close of the revolution he retreated with the rest of his army to Switzerland, and in 1852 came to the United States, becoming a teacher in a private school in New York city. In 1857 he removed to St. Louis and taught in a college of that city. In 1861 he became a colonel of the 3d Mo. volunteers, aided in the capture of Camp Jackson, and on July 5, 1861, fought and won the battle of Carthage. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, served under Frémont in the campaign against Price, and commanded two divisions at the battle of Pea Ridge. Owing to a disagreement with Halleck he resigned, but was soon made a major-general and took command of the forces stationed at

Harper's Ferry, Va. He succeeded to the command of Frémont's corps, served under Pope in the Virginia campaign, and fought gallantly at the second battle of Bull Run. On Sept. 14, 1862, he was assigned to the 11th army corps, and in 1863 he commanded a grand division, consisting of the 11th and 12th corps, under Gen. Burnside. In 1864

he was placed in command of the department of West Virginia. He fought an unsuccessful battle with the forces of Gen. Breckinridge at New Market on May 15th, with 3,000 against 5,000 men, and in consequence was relieved of his command by Gen. Hunter. During Gen. Early's raid in July, 1864, he defended Maryland Heights successfully with 4,000 against 15,000 men. In 1866 he settled in New York city, and in 1869 was the republican candidate for secretary of state of New York, but was defeated at the polls. In 1871 he was elected register of New York city and county by the republicans and reform democracy and served the full term. Upon the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the presidency in 1880, he allied himself with the democracy, and from 1885 to 1889, by appointment of President Cleveland, was pension agent of the U. S. government in New York city. He married a daughter of Rudolph Dutton of New York, and resides at Morrisania, N. Y.

MASON, John, soldier, was born in England in 1600, served in the Netherlands, and came to Massachusetts about 1630. In 1635, with others, he founded the town of Windsor, Conn. Two years later the Pequot Indians slaughtered a party of whites at Wethersfield, Conn., and seemed determined to exterminate the settlers. Their action demanded retaliatory measures, and Mason was commissioned by the general court to take a force of ninety men, descend the river, and chastise the savages. He was at the time the commandant of the colonist fort in Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The force of ninety that accompanied him were volunteers. The Indians who had committed the slaughter were near the mouth of the Pequot (now the Thames) river, and but a few miles from the present site of New London. Mason, with his ninety soldiery, sailed, floated and rowed down the Connecticut river, reaching the fort at Saybrook about the middle of May. After a slight delay he put off into Long Island sound; followed the coast until he reached the Narragansett country; landed near the famed Point Judith, and secured the services and co-operation of 200 Narragansetts. By the addition of other tribes of friendly Indians, including Mohegans and Niantics, his force was swelled to 500. Having added the Indian contingent to his command, he made a retrograde march by land, a distance of some thirty miles, upon his Indian enemies. Before taking up his land march, he sent back his boats, with instructions to meet him at the mouth of the Pequot river. By quick marches he reached the Mystic river, about eight miles from New London, where were the two most important Pequot strongholds. His Indian allies were timid, having such a terror of the Pequot warriors that, at dawn on the morning of May 26th, Mason was compelled to begin the attack almost unaided. With his American soldiery he burst through the palisades of the first Indian fort, fell upon the surprised foe with the vengeance of a man whose friends have been ruthlessly slaughtered, set fire to their wigwams, and cut



down and shot without mercy. The Indian allies, gaining courage by witnessing the bravery of the "big white man," formed a circle around the fort, so that only seven out of nearly seven hundred of the camp escaped. Of the English forces two were killed and twenty wounded. The result of his expedition was a peace between Indians and colonists, which lasted forty years. Mason settled at Saybrook, Conn., but in 1659 removed to Norwich in the same state. Upon resigning his position as commander of the Indian expedition, he was appointed commander of the military forces of the colony with the rank of major, which he held until his death. From 1660 to 1670 he was deputy governor of Connecticut. At the request of the general court he wrote a detailed account of the "Pequot War," which was published by Increase Mather in his "Relation of Trouble by the Indians" (1677), and republished in Boston in 1736. He died in Norwich, Conn., 1672.

BENTON, James Gilechrist, soldier and gun inventor, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Sept. 15, 1820. His father, Calvin Benton, was a wealthy merchant, and the introducer of merino sheep into New England. James entered the U. S. military academy in 1838, was graduated in 1842, and entered the service as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. Until 1848 he was stationed at the Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenal and in Washington, where he assisted in preparing service manuals of artillery and ordnance. He was made full second lieutenant in March, 1847, first lieutenant in March, 1849, and until 1852 served as assistant inspector of arsenals and armories. In 1853 he was commandant at the Charleston (S. C.) arsenal, and then until 1857 was on special duty at Washington, engaged in perfecting the Springfield rifle musket, which replaced the smooth bore formerly in use, serving in the meantime upon the ordnance boards of 1854 and 1856. He was promoted to be captain in 1857, and until 1861 was instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point. While at the academy he perfected a wrought-iron sea-coast gun-carriage, the first of its kind ever made in this country, and which was at once adopted by the government. In April, 1861, Capt. Benton was transferred to Washington as principal assistant to the chief of ordnance. In 1863 he was promoted to be major, and made a member of the board of ordnance, and thereafter, until 1866, was commander of the Washington arsenal. In 1863 and again in 1864, at the risk of his life, he suppressed fires that had broken out in the arsenal, and for his gallantry on these occasions he was in March, 1865, brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. In June, 1866, he was appointed to the command of the National armory at Springfield, Mass., and retained that position until his death. Col. Benton personally designed the successive improvements in the Springfield rifle, and was also the first to determine velocity by the application of electricity. Among his other inventions were an improved electro-ballistic pendulum for testing powder; improved calipers for inspecting shells, a cap filling machine, a velocimeter, a re-enforcing cup for cartridge case, and a spring dynamometer. He never secured patents upon any of his inventions, maintaining that they belonged by right to the government which had educated him and given him an opportunity to develop his talents. In 1873 he was a member of a board which visited Europe to collect information upon heavy ordnance, and his report was published by the government. He was also the author of "A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery" (New York, 1861 and 1873). He died at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 23, 1881.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, soldier and lawyer, was born in Breckenridge county, Ky., May 30, 1812. His father died when he was four

years of age, and his mother soon after removed to Shawneetown, Ill. His youth was passed on a farm, and in attendance at the common schools. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar, but left his practice to take part as a volunteer in the war with the Sac and Fox Indians. In 1835 he founded the Shawneetown "Democrat," engaging at the same time in the practice of his profession, and from 1836 until 1842 was a member of the Illinois legislature. In 1842 he was elected to congress, and served, by re-election, until 1851. In 1858 he was again elected to congress, but at the opening of the civil war recruited the McClernand brigade, and was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general of volunteers. He was present at the battle of Belmont, and in the assault on Fort Donelson commanded the right wing of the Federal army. He was promoted to be major-general of volunteers March 21, 1862, and led a division at the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862. In January, 1863, he succeeded Gen. Sherman as commander of the expedition against Vicksburg, and captured Arkansas Post. As commander of the 13th corps he took part in the operations at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River and Vicksburg. In July, 1863, he was relieved from his command, and on Nov. 30, 1864, resigned from the army. Gen. McClernand was latterly (1891) a member of the Utah commission.



McClernand

EARLY, Jubal Anderson, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Va., Nov. 3, 1816. He was graduated from West Point in 1837, but, after a year's service in Florida, left the army, and became a lawyer in his native state, where he was in the legislature in 1841-42, and commonwealth attorney from 1842-52, excepting 1847 and most of 1848, when he was in the war with Mexico as major of a Virginia regiment. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel of Virginia troops. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and received a severe wound at that of Williamsburg May 5, 1862. In 1863 he received the commissions of brigadier and major-general, and had command of a division at Gettysburg July 1st-4th. In the spring of 1864 he was sent to the Shenandoah valley, and in the summer he gained repute as a dashing cavalry officer, and became for a time the terror of the North by invading Maryland, threatening the capital, and sending some of his troops across the line into Pennsylvania, where they burned most of Chambersburg July 30th, in default of a heavy tribute demanded by Gen. McCausland. This career of conquest was soon checked by Gen. Sheridan, who defeated Early near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, and at Fisher's Hill Sept. 22d. He took the Federal forces by surprise at Cedar Creek Oct. 19th, in the absence of their leader, but Sheridan, hearing the news in the nick of time, made his famous ride to the field, and by his presence turned the fortunes of the day. Gen. G. A. Custer, who had taken part in these three battles, met Early

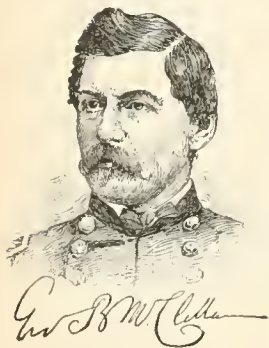


J. A. Early

in two engagements at Waynesborough, Va., in March, 1865, and routed him, taking all his guns and supplies, and nearly all his troops. These losses had such an effect on public opinion in the South that Gen. Lee, whose opinion of Early's "ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause" was unchanged, was forced to remove him from command. After a brief residence abroad, he returned to legal practice at Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., and put forth a "Memoir of the Last Year of the War" (1867). Of late years he has lived chiefly in New Orleans, and been engaged in the management of the Louisiana state lottery.

McCLELLAN, George Brinton, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826. He was the son of George McClellan, M. D., and Elizabeth (Brinton), McClellan, the more remote ancestors having been Scotch. He received his early education at the schools of his native city, and in 1841 entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly two years. In 1842 he entered the U. S. military academy, being graduated second in the class of 1846, the largest that had ever left the academy, and he was first in the class in engineering. In June, 1846, he was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of engineers, and in September of the same year he accompanied the army to Mexico, being assigned to a company of sappers and miners which had just been organized. He distinguished himself under Gen. Scott in the battles of Contreras, Churnbusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and was commissioned second lieutenant, and brevetted captain for gallantry in action. The intrepid act which won him the brevet of captain occurred while Gen. Worth's division was camped on the Puebla road preparatory to an advance on the City of Mexico. McClellan went out at early dawn, accompanied only by an orderly, on a personal scouting expedition. On mounting a ridge he came suddenly upon a Mexican engineer officer who,

at the same blow, hut bagged the game. In 1855 he was one of three American officers sent to observe the campaign in the Crimea, the other two being Maj. Richard Delafield and Maj. Alfred Mordecai. These three American officers received the greatest courtesy and attention from the British government, but the French and Russians extended no facilities. After their experience in Crimea, the commission traveled through various European countries, examining military posts and fortresses, and acquainting themselves with the military methods in use. On returning each of the three made an official report; Capt. McClellan's being on the arms, equipment, and organization of the European armies. In January, 1857, McClellan, who had been promoted to a full captaincy, and had been transferred to the 1st cavalry, resigned his commission to accept the position of chief engineer, and afterward that of vice-president of the Illinois central railroad company. Later he was made president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company. On May 22, 1860, he married Ellen Mary Marcy, daughter of Capt. (afterward Gen.) Randolph B. Marcy, and settled in Cincinnati, O. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in an excellent business position, as regards both salary and prospects. He had a pleasant and happy home, and every temptation to refrain from offering his services in the war, had not his patriotism and his character as a soldier forced him



engaged in the same work. Taking in the situation at a glance, McClellan dashed forward, and with his large American horse rode down the Mexican, disarmed him, handed him over to his orderly, and then climbed to the summit, from which he discovered a body of 2,500 cavalry forming for attack. He promptly returned with his prisoner to camp, the "long-roll" was beaten, and the next night found Gen. Worth occupying Puebla. At the close of the Mexican war Capt. McClellan was assigned to the command of the engineer corps to which he was attached, and returned with it to West Point, where he acted as assistant instructor in practical engineering until 1851, when he was put in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware. In the following year he went on the Red river exploring expedition with Capt. R. B. Marcy. In the meantime he had written and published a "Manual on the Art of War." In 1853 and 1854 he was on duty in Washington Territory and Oregon, and commenced a topographical survey for the Pacific railway. His activity, courage, and presence of mind were shown in a marked degree during this expedition, when on a hunt with Capt. Marcy. Marcy had tried his fawn-bleat in hopes of calling up a doe. He called up a panther instead. He fired, and the panther rolled over, stunned, then, rallying, sprang for the hunters. McClellan fired, missed, took in the situation, used his rifle as a club, broke the animal's skull and his rifle

to do so. He volunteered for the service, and on Apr. 23, 1861, was commissioned major-general of volunteers in Ohio, but by the recommendation of Gen. Scott, who knew his value, on May 3d following he was placed in command of the department of the Ohio. He issued a proclamation to the Union men of western Virginia and an address to his soldiers, and then entered upon the western Virginia campaign, and by the end of July had freed that section from secessionists and preserved it to the Union. He was then summoned to Washington, and assigned to the command of the division of the Potomac, as major-general, U. S. army, and on Nov. 1, 1861, he was made commander-in-chief of the Union forces. This was after Bull Run, when the government was paralyzed, and the people divided between fear and rage. Meanwhile, Washington was almost at the mercy of the enemy, inasmuch as no general there had thought of making the commonest provision for its defence. From this time forward the peculiar qualities with which McClellan was endowed became more and more essential to the safety and welfare of the Union, and were more and more devoted to these purposes. He was one of the few who foresaw a long war, and discerned the necessity of making a most careful preparation for it; organizing what should be a real army, like the armies he had seen in Europe, and not a mere mass of untrained, undisciplined volunteers or militia, and of erecting fortifications or some kind of defence for the enormous exposed



at the same blow, hut bagged the game. In 1855 he was one of three American officers sent to observe the campaign in the Crimea, the other two being Maj. Richard Delafield and Maj. Alfred Mordecai. These three American officers received the greatest courtesy and attention from the British government, but the French and Russians extended no facilities. After their experience in Crimea, the commission traveled through various European countries, examining military posts and fortresses, and acquainting themselves with the military methods in use. On returning each of the three made an official report; Capt. McClellan's being on the arms, equipment, and organization of the European armies. In January, 1857, McClellan, who had been promoted to a full captaincy, and had been transferred to the 1st cavalry, resigned his commission to accept the position of chief engineer, and afterward that of vice-president of the Illinois central railroad company. Later he was made president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company. On May 22, 1860, he married Ellen Mary Marcy, daughter of Capt. (afterward Gen.) Randolph B. Marcy, and settled in Cincinnati, O. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in an excellent business position, as regards both salary and prospects. He had a pleasant and happy home, and every temptation to refrain from offering his services in the war, had not his patriotism and his character as a soldier forced him

frontier lines of the Union states. Unfortunately for McClellan, as for not a few others who fought in the war for the Union, the struggle was in many respects a political one, and the necessity for strengthening and perpetuating a party occasioned many acts which were detrimental to the Union cause, and many others which were crushing to individual patriots. President Lincoln, when a lawyer in Illinois, had been well acquainted with McClellan, who was at that time vice-president of the Illinois central railroad, and Gen. Scott, who had known him from boyhood, appreciated his services during the Mexican war.



Both men were aware of his useful career in high civil positions. The promptness with which he collected and organized the military resources of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, satisfied the authorities at Washington that he was at least the right man in the right place, and he may be said to have been called upon, after the disastrous retreat of the Union army at Bull Run, to save the government. The cry of "On to Richmond!" which originated with Horace Greeley, and filled the whole northern press in the latter part of 1861, would have driven any less determined man than McClellan to some foolish and unprepared effort that would have been completely disastrous to the Union forces. He, however, with absolute self-poise resisted this mad tendency, and succeeded in gaining time to make a real army, thereby laying the foundation for the final success of the Union cause. This course, although wise resistance to the popular hue and cry, naturally created a great deal of impatience both on the part of the people and that of the government; in consequence of which Gen. McClellan was personally treated with far less confidence and respect than when he first assumed the task of directing the war. It was he, however, who created the army of the Potomac, and even the delays and apparent inertness at Yorktown, where it seemed that he was fortifying against the air, were the means by which McClellan was training his men to understand and apply the rules of war. Meanwhile he was unquestionably harassed, and his force depleted by the authorities at Washington for political reasons. His peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862 was based on the distinct understanding that the army which he then controlled should not be diminished; and had it not been for the withdrawal of Gen. McDowell's force of 40,000 men from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, it is highly probable that McClellan's army would have entered Richmond before the end of June. On the 28th of that very month, McClellan wrote to the secretary of war, stating that if he had been sustained by the government he could have captured Richmond, and in enclosing this despatch to Stanton, he exhibited the deep chagrin and unhappiness which he felt in these words: "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any persons in Washington; you have done your best to sacrifice this army." He had fought the battle of Gaines's Mills, and had entered upon his peninsular campaign, the most remarkable general retreat during the war, and in some respects the

most remarkable in the history of any war, inasmuch as the result was not utter disaster to the general making the movement. The battles of White Oak Swamp and of Malvern Hill were followed by Savage's Station and the fighting at Frazier's Farm, where McClellan had a line eight miles in length, attacked at once by "Stonewall" Jackson, Magruder, Longstreet, and Hill. Fortunately the Union gunboats were able to come into play at this point, and what threatened to be the destruction of the army of the Potomac was successfully avoided. The army succeeded in reaching Harrison's Landing, just before which an attack was made along their whole line by the exasperated Confederates, who, although fighting magnificently, were driven back and defeated. The hope that McDowell's force would again be restored to him was the real reason for the change of base to the James river, but his judgment was overruled by the political advisers of the president. Finally, on Aug. 30, 1862, he was relieved of his command, and succeeded by Gen. Pope, whereupon followed the second disaster of Bull Run. McClellan was then a second time called upon to save the government, and fought the battle of Antietam, one of the greatest victories for the Union cause that occurred during the war. Yet he was still in disgrace among the republican heads at Washington. It was charged upon him that he did not follow Lee as he should have done, and soon after he was relieved by Gen. Burnside who was presently defeated at Fredericksburg, and was succeeded in turn by Gen. Hancock, who immediately went into winter entrenchment. From Antietam to Gettysburg the history of the army of the Potomac was a history of defeat and disaster. Meanwhile, McClellan had virtually been placed in retirement. As a general and a leader of armies, McClellan never sent a body of men into territory which he had not personally investigated. His reconnaissances were frequent, and filled with many incidents. On one occasion he climbed to the top of a tree and studied the situation with his field-glass, within range of the celebrated "squirrel hunter rifles" of the enemy. Regarding his personal observation as preferable to the statements of scouts, on another he crept through briars and ravines and brush like an Indian, until he could hear the conversation of the enemy. From it he gleaned important information. Such conduct endeared him to the soldiery, and "Little Mac" became their idol. In 1864 Gen. McClellan was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the democratic party. He resigned his commission in the army on election day of 1864; but when the election took place he was defeated, receiving a popular vote of 1,800,000, while Mr. Lincoln polled 2,200,000. From that time until his death he was engaged in various important civil pursuits. He made a visit to Europe, on his return from which, in 1868, he settled on Orange Mountain, N. J. The same year he was offered the presidency of the University of California, and the year following that of Union college, but he declined both. In 1870 he was appointed by the mayor of New York city engineer-in-chief of the department of docks; and in 1871 was offered the nomination for comptroller of the city, which he declined. In the construction of the Poughkeepsie bridge across the Hudson, he was offered the position of superintendent. Nov. 6, 1877, he was elected governor of New Jersey, filling the chair until 1881. In 1864 he published "The Organization and the Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac." He also wrote a series of articles on the Russo-Turkish war for the "North American Review," and "McClellan's



Own Story," published in 1887. To the latter work the reader is referred for Gen. McClellan's war record, and for a complete analysis of the multitude of engagements in which he fought and the campaigns which he directed. Later he settled in New York, where a number of friends presented him with a handsome



residence, and where he superintended several important enterprises. Gen. McClellan was five feet eight and a half inches in height, erect, and compactly built, possessed of an impressive face marked with the lineaments of a strong character and a firm will, yet capable of a peculiarly sweet smile, in which was to be seen an indication of his manner which, though dignified, was always courteous and agreeable. During the height of his successes he was called the "Young Napoleon of the War," and "Little Mac," an evidence of the deep attachment felt for him by the soldiers who had fought under him. He was, in fact, the idol of the army of the Potomac so long as he was at its head, and his men would follow him as they would follow no other general. While it will, for another generation at least, be a moot question whether the politicians or the people were right in their estimate of McClellan, it is likely that the future historian of the American civil war will set him right in history for all time. Gen. McClellan died at South Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885. He left two children, a daughter and a son. Gov. Hill appointed the latter, George B. McClellan, Jr., on his official staff with the rank of colonel. After a period of journalistic experience, he was offered and accepted the position of treasurer of the board of trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and in 1893 was elected president of the board of aldermen of New York city.

PATTERSON, Thomas H., naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., in May, 1820. He entered the navy as acting midshipman in April, 1836, was made midshipman in March, 1837, and until 1840 served on the Falmouth, of the Pacific squadron. He studied at the naval school in Philadelphia in 1842, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in July of that year, master in October, 1848, and lieutenant in June, 1849. Five of the following twelve years he spent on the eastern coast of Africa. Soon after the opening of the civil war he was assigned to the command of the *Chocoma*, and, until 1862, as se-

nior officer of the naval forces in the York and Pamunky rivers, and co-operated effectively with the army of the Potomac. He was promoted to be commander July 16, 1862, and from November, 1862, until June, 1865, commanded the steamer *James Adger*, of the South Atlantic squadron. While thus employed he took part in the blockade of Wilmington and Charleston, aided in the attack and capture of a flying battery near Fort Fisher, Aug. 23, 1863; and in November, 1863, captured three blockade runners, two of which were loaded with arms and supplies for the Confederate army. He was commissioned captain July 26, 1866, commodore in 1871, and rear-admiral in 1877. He was stationed at the Washington navy-yard from 1867 until 1870, was president of the naval board of examiners in 1876 and 1877, and in 1883 was placed on the retired list. Rear-Adm. Patterson died in 1888.

DOUBLEDAY, Abner, soldier, was born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1819. In 1838 he was residing in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y. He had been well educated, and on Sept. 1st of that year he entered as a cadet at West Point. He was graduated July 1, 1842, being commissioned as brevet second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. artillery. On July 24, 1845, he was promoted to be a second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery, and was engaged in the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1848, being in the battle of Monterey and in the operations connected with the battle of Buena Vista. On March 3, 1847, he was promoted to be first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery. In 1852, at the request of the U. S. senate committee, of which Pierre Soulé was chairman, Lieut. Doubleday was sent to Mexico to investigate the Gardner mine claim. In 1854 and 1855 he was engaged in hostilities with the Apache Indians on the frontier of Texas, and on March 3d of the latter year he was promoted to be captain of the 1st U. S. artillery. From 1856 to 1858 he served against the Florida Indians. At the time of the first bombardment of Fort Sumter, Apr. 12 to Apr. 14, 1861,



Capt. Doubleday was second in command there, and aimed the first gun of the war on the side of the Union. On May 14, 1861, he was made major of the 17th U. S. artillery, and went into active service with Gen. Patterson's column in the valley of the Shenandoah. On Aug. 30, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the artillery defences of Washington, and to the command of all the defences of Washington on Feb. 3, 1862, when he was appointed brigadier general U. S. volunteers. In the following May Gen. Doubleday was ordered to join McDowell's column at Fredericksburg, Va., and there he

remained until Aug. 10th, when he left that place with his brigade, belonging to King's division, to reinforce the Federal troops fighting at Cedar Mountain. On Aug. 19th he withdrew, with the remainder of Pope's army, to

hold the line of the Rappabannock against the advance of the Confederates under Gen. Robert E. Lee. He conducted heavy artillery fighting from Aug. 21st to Aug. 26th inclusive, on the latter date driving the enemy across the river, and two days later fighting the battle of Gainesville with "Stonewall" Jackson's advance, which was checked. Gen.

Doubleday was engaged in the battle of Manassas—second Bull Run—Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, and retreated with the main body of the army after that disaster. His brigade was now attached to McClellan's army. During the Maryland campaign, and at Antietam, Gen. Doubleday held the extreme right of the line of battle, which was opened by his command, and in which he lost heavily, but took six battle-flags from the enemy. For this action Gen. Doubleday was made brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. He was present with his division in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 12 and 13, 1862, and held the left flank of the army. He was at Chancellorsville, and succeeded Gen. John F. Reynolds in the command of the 1st corps. This was in April and May, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, Gen. Doubleday held the ridge west of the seminary, where he had to fight, for a time, the entire weight of the Confederate forces under Ewell and A. P. Hill. The 1st corps went into this contest about 8,200 strong, and came out with only about 3,500 men. On July 2, 1863, Gen. Doubleday was brevetted colonel in the regular army, while at Gettysburg. When the grand charge was made on the third day by Gen. Pickett, Gen. Doubleday's command was at the left of Gen. Webb's division, which was the one attacked. In advancing, the charging column exposed their right flank, and Gen. Doubleday's front line struck the vulnerable point and disordered the enemy's advance to such an extent that they were easily repulsed. Two of Gen. Doubleday's regiments completed the rout of Gen. Pickett's force. At the close of this action Gen. Doubleday was struck by a piece of shell and knocked from his horse. On the 12th of July, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division guarding Washington. On Aug. 24, 1865, at the close of the war, he was mustered out of volunteer service and assumed his position as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, which dated from Sept. 20, 1863. On May 15, 1866, Gen. Doubleday assumed command of the recruiting rendezvous of his regiment—the 17th U. S. infantry—at Hart's Island, New York harbor. In November and December of the same year he was in command of the post at Galveston, Tex. On Sept. 15, 1867, he was appointed colonel of the 35th U. S. infantry. In 1868 Gen. Doubleday was a member of a retiring board in New York city, and in 1869 took charge of the recruiting service on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco. In the reorganization of the army he was assigned to the colonelcy of the 24th U. S. infantry, and was on duty at Fort McKavett, Tex., defending the frontier against Indian incursions until the summer of 1872. On his way to Brownsville, while crossing the sand desert beyond Corpus Christi, Gen. Doubleday was stung, in the night, by some venomous reptile. His health was seriously impaired, and, though he was offered indefinite sick-leave, he preferred to retire, and did so on Dec. 11, 1873, on the lineal rank of colonel, being brevetted both as brigadier-general

and major-general in the regular army, his volunteer rank having been that of a full major-general. Gen. Doubleday was an able engineer, and in 1870 obtained a charter in San Francisco for the first cable railway ever laid down in the United States. He published, "Reminiscences of Forts Sumner and Moultrie in 1860-61" (New York, 1876); "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" (1882), and articles in periodicals on army matters, water supply for cities, and other topics. He died at his home in Mendham, near Morristown, N. J., Jan. 27, 1893.

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, was born in Baden, Germany, on Jan. 5, 1828. His parents came to America when he was very young, and settled in Ohio, where his childhood was passed. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private in the 1st Ohio volunteers, and served until its close, when he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Upon his graduation from the military academy he was assigned to the 4th infantry, and during the next few years saw much hard service as an Indian fighter in the West. When the civil war opened in 1861 he was a captain in the 6th cavalry, and in 1862, for his gallant services in the peninsular campaign, and at South Mountain, was made colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry. In 1863 he led a cavalry brigade into Kentucky, and a little later took a leading part in the pursuit and capture of the Confederate raider, Morgan. In May, 1864, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the cavalry division, army of the James. He led the advance in the Wilson raid, which cut off Richmond from the South, and for that and his services at Petersburg, he was made major-general of volunteers in October, 1864. When Richmond surrendered he commanded a division of colored troops. After the war was over he entered vigorously into the Mescalero-Apache Indian campaign. In June, 1874, he was promoted to a colonelcy, and in 1875 took command of the department of Arizona. Later, he was stationed for a time at Fort Niobrara, in the Northwest. On Apr. 20, 1891, he was appointed brigadier-general, to succeed Gen. John Gibbon, and on Jan. 5, 1892, he was placed on the retired list of the army.

NICHOLS, Edward Tatnall, naval officer, was born in Augusta, Ga., March 1, 1823. He was appointed midshipman in December, 1836, became passed midshipman in July 1842, and was commissioned lieutenant in March, 1850. He served with the Mediterranean squadron from 1853 until 1856, and with the home squadron from 1858 until 1860. In 1861 and 1862 he commanded the Winona of the West Gulf squadron. He took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and on Apr. 28, 1862, received the surrender of the latter fort. He participated in both passages of the Vicksburg batteries, and in the engagement with the Confederate ram Arkansas. He was promoted to be commander in July, 1862, and commanded the Alabama of the West India squadron in 1863, and the Mendota of the North Atlantic squadron in 1864 and 1865. On June 16, 1864, he successfully engaged a Confederate battery at Four Mile Creek, Va. He was on special duty in New York from 1866 until 1868, and in 1870 was chief-of-staff of the Asiatic squadron. He was commissioned captain in 1866, commodore in 1872, and rear-admiral in 1878. He was retired in March, 1885, and spent the rest of his life in Pomfret, Conn., where he died Oct. 12, 1886.



FAHNESTOCK, Alfred Hamilton, clergyman, was born near Valley Forge, Pa., Feb. 26, 1842. His grandfather, Charles, was the grandson of Diedrich Fahnestock, whose homestead at Hatten, in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, stands at the present day



Alfred H. Fahnestock

as it was when he left it in 1726, to come to the western world across the sea. Alfred H. enjoyed good school advantages in early life, but prepared for college by private study; entered the College of New Jersey in 1864; wrote the Ode of welcome sung at the centennial celebration of the Clisophic society of the college, and took a prize for English poetry, during his freshman year, also the junior orator first prize medal in 1867. He was graduated as salutatorian of his class in 1868, and elected both by his class and the faculty to deliver the Master's oration in 1871, but declined in favor of another, because of his being at the time a teacher in the college, a position which he held from 1870 to 1873, and resigned for the work of the ministry. He studied theology three years, was graduated from Princeton seminary in 1872, and became the pastor of the First ward Presbyterian church, Syracuse, N. Y., in 1875, where he still (1893) ministers to the devoted people of his first charge, from whom he has received many valuable tokens of affectionate regard. He married, in 1872, Elizabeth Wight Van Duyn of Princeton, N. J., a most sympathetic helper, to whom he owes, in a great degree, his success as pastor. They have twin daughters nearly grown, and one young son. Mr. Fahnestock has been an ardent and systematic worker, and has filled many responsible positions in the religious body of which he is a member. His acquaintance with Presbyterian law and polity, his judicial mind and his ever impartial spirit, unite in giving due weight to his opinions.

BIGELOW, John Milton, physician, was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug 22, 1847. His family, one of the old ones of New England origin, has included not a few members belonging to the learned professions.



John Milton Bigelow

His grandfather was a practicing physician, as was his father, Uriah Gregory Bigelow, of Albany, for some time president of the Albany county medical society. His mother was a granddaughter of George Zimmer, who obtained the great Schoharie county grant, and was of German descent. John Milton Bigelow was fitted for college at the Albany academy, and in 1864 entered Williams college, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1866, and stood third in rank in his class. He received also the degree of A. M. in course. His medical studies were pursued at the Albany medical college, receiving the honorary degree of M. D. in 1870 and was graduated from the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1869, and in 1870 was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Albany medical college. In 1882 Dr. Bigelow was appointed professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the same institution, and still holds that important chair.

In 1892 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Rutgers medical college. Since 1869 he has lectured at Albany medical college, and since 1870 has been attending physician to Albany hospital and to St. Peter's hospital for throat and nose diseases, and to the Old men's home. He was president of the County medical society, also of the Young men's association in 1879, and is at present a member of the New York state medical society, and trustee of the Albany college of pharmacy. Dr. Bigelow is accredited with being the first in this country to discover the effects of tobacco on the nervous system as producing convulsions, and a paper on this subject contributed by him to the London "Practitioner" excited much attention. One of his operations on the nose may be found described in "Bozworth's Diseases of the Nose and Throat." Dr. Bigelow was married in 1874 to Sara A. Crook, daughter of the late Thomas P. Crook, a lady of unusual accomplishments and personal beauty, who died in 1879.

GLOGOWSKI, Herman, merchant, was born in Wilhelmsbruck, Prussia, Apr. 29, 1853, his father being Nathan Glogowski, a merchant of that place. His mother's maiden name was Rosalie Olshower. He was educated at Kempen, Prussia, until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and became a clerk in a confectionery store in New York. He remained there for several years, but having met with an accident which confined him to his house for fourteen months, he was advised by his physicians to go South if he would recover his health. He accordingly started for Florida in 1872, engaged in mercantile business in Gainesville, but finding greater opportunities in Tampa, moved there in 1884, and opened a large clothing establishment. Before he was there two years he was elected mayor of the city, without any opposition, the democrats and republicans uniting in his favor. His first term as mayor was very successful, but he declined a re-election. His successor served one year, and Mr. Glogowski was obliged again to hold office, his fellow-citizens being resolved to place him in a position which he had so ably filled. Up to this time (1893) he has been mayor of Tampa four times, having been elected in 1886, 1888, 1890 and 1892. The intervening terms have been filled by different candidates, but none of them seems to have given such general satisfaction as Mr. Glogowski. His administrations have been remarkable for the immense strides forward made by the city which he so ably governed. Among the important events which occurred during his terms of office were the laying of the corner stone of the magnificent Tampa Bay hotel, the stone being laid by him; the building of the iron bridge across the Hillsborough river; the establishing of water works, electric lights, electric roads, street railways, and the building of immense cigar factories in various parts of the city, besides other improvements. Always an earnest worker for the advancement of Tampa, he has also been prominent in social matters. He is a member of several societies, among which are the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Knights of Pythias, and has passed the chairs in all. He married in 1883 at Gainesville, Fla., Bertha Brown, a native of Savannah, and the daughter of Tobias Brown, a well-known citizen of that city and a man of ample means. They have two sons and a



Herman Glogowski

daughter. Mr. Glogowski is very popular, and commands the respect of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of color, faith or politics.

McCABE, Rudolph Taylor, was born in Duncansville, Blair county, Pa., April 4, 1847. His grandfathers were soldiers in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He was educated at the district school, in Blair county, but at the age of fifteen and a half years, enlisted in the 168th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, serving one year in the civil war without receiving a wound or being made a prisoner. In October, 1873, he married Anna T. French, of Utica, N. Y. In business he has filled various important positions, being, from 1870 to 1876, cashier of the Merchant's & Mechanic's bank of Scranton, Pa., and at a later date, president of the Fronton structural steel company of Du-



R. T. McCabe

luth, Minn., also president of the Central Pennsylvania and western railroad company.

REYNOLDS, John Butler, lawyer, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 5, 1850. The Reynolds family is of English extraction, and is descended from James Reynolds, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1643. James removed to Kingstown, R. I., about 1665, where the family remained for three generations. In 1750 the branch of the family now resident in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and vicinity, settled in Litchfield county, and came thence to Wyoming Valley, Pa., with the first settlers in 1769. David Reynolds, the great grandfather of John B. Reynolds, is believed to have taken part in the battle of Wyoming, and his brother William was slain in that engagement. Benjamin Reynolds (son of David, and grandfather of John B.) was born Feb. 4, 1780, at Plymouth, about four miles below Wilkesbarre, and was prominently identified with the progress of his native town. He married, in 1820, Lydia Fuller, a descendant of the Mayflower family of that name, three of her family having been members of the company of Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. John B. Reynolds's initial education was received in Wyoming seminary, after which he entered Lafayette college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. For several years he was one of the examiners of the orphans' court of Luzerne county, in 1884 a delegate to the democratic state convention, and selected as one of the delegates to the national democratic convention which met at Chicago, but declined the honor; in 1888 he was the presidential elector for the twelfth congressional district of his state on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket, and in 1890 a



John B. Reynolds

candidate for congress, but lost the election by a few votes. Mr. Reynolds is a lawyer of high attainments, of unimpeachable integrity, and in his capacity as examiner in the orphans' court displayed rare knowledge in that branch of the law. Mr. Reynolds was never of robust health, and being compelled to abandon the practice of his pro-

ession on that account, for out-door employment, he, in 1887, organized the Wilkesbarre and Kingston Bridge company, and, as its president and general manager, was the leading spirit in building the three iron bridges across the Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre and the lowlands opposite, on the Kingston flats, and connecting the same with a macadamized road of one mile in length. This enterprise met with the fiercest opposition, although on its completion it came to be regarded by many as one of the greatest public achievements in the history of the valley. In 1888 he organized the West Side water company, and was its first president. This property was acquired by the Wilkesbarre water company, and by them improved recently at a cost of over \$400,000. In 1889 he organized the Wilkesbarre and West Side electric railway company, and was its president until its absorption by the Wyoming valley traction company. He is president or director in several local business concerns. He has never held office except once, when he was elected a member of the town council of Kingston, of which body he was president for two terms. He married, Oct. 21, 1879, Emily Bradley Dain, of Peekskill, N. Y., and there have been born to them seven children, six of whom are now living.

VAN NORDEN, Warner, banker and financier, was born in New York city July 2, 1841. The Van Nordens came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1640, and have ever been thrifty and worthy citizens. On his mother's side, Warner Van Norden is descended from Abram De La Noy and Jean Mousnier de La Moutaigne, Huguenot refugees, the latter distinguished as Vice Director of the New Netherlands, under Peter Stuyvesant, also from Dr. Everardus Bogardus, the first "dominie" installed in New Amsterdam, and from Adrianee Hoghland, who at one time owned nearly all the land occupied by Riverside Park and Drive. Mr. Van Norden was educated at the University of New York. His business training was received in a large wholesale produce house, which he entered when a youth, and in which, at the age of twenty-three, he became a partner. In 1876 he retired from active business to engage in private banking, and became interested in railroads and other financial enterprises. In January, 1891, he was elected president of the National bank of North America, one of the oldest banks in the city, which at the present time (1893) has nearly \$10,000,000 in deposits, and has a business that is national in importance and range. He is a director of the Home insurance company, the Holland trust company, the American savings bank, the Mobile and Ohio railroad company, of a Wisconsin banking company, and of several industrial organizations. He is president of the South Yuba water company, first vice-president of the Holland society, member of the Chamber of commerce and of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs. A member of the Presbyterian denomination, he is prominent as a ruling elder, has frequently served in the judicatories of that body, and for several years was president of the Presbyterian union of New York city. He takes an active part in the synod and general assembly, where he advocates every progressive measure. He is a member of the Board of foreign missions; is one of the trustees of Elmira college, and is a director of the American tract society, and of the Association for improving the condition of the poor.



Warner Van Norden

BLAIR, Chauncey B., banker, was born at Blanford, Mass., June 18, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, removed to Cortland, N. Y., in 1814. Chauncey remained several years in his native village with his uncle, joining his parents in Cortland in 1831. In 1835 he went west and settled in Michigan City, Ind., where he built a grain warehouse, and the first bridge pier in the state, and a plank road thirty miles long which proved of great value until the Michigan Southern railway was opened. In accordance with charter privileges, which allowed the issue of notes upon the stock of the plank road, he at once converted it into a banking corporation and became its president. The notes of the company, known at that day as the Union Plank Road Co., enjoyed a wide circulation for twelve years, and were accepted by all of the state banks of the northwest, being invariably redeemed in coin. Even so late as the war of the rebellion some of these notes were held in the South, but were duly honored on presentation at the close of the conflict.

Meanwhile he was the president of the branch bank of the state of Indiana, and was a member of the state board of managers with Hugh McCullough and others, which position he held until the action of congress taxed the state banks out of existence. In 1861 he removed to Chicago, concentrating all his business interests there, and established a private bank, which in 1865 he organized into the Merchants' National Bank, becoming its president, which office he held until his death. He manifested marked ability as a financier, notably in the terrible monetary excitement resulting from the great fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. His policy on those occasions was against the judgment of the other banks. He insisted upon the immediate and full payment to all depositors on demand. The scene at the midnight meeting of bankers convened after the announcement of the suspension of payments by every bank in New York city, was dramatic. Many said it would be folly to try to go on paying after Wall street had lain down. Finally, after all had expressed their views, Mr. Blair calmly said: "Gentlemen, I don't know what others may do, and I don't care. But this I do know, the Merchants' National Bank will pay cash on demand." The project to suspend was dropped, and to this day Chicago has never faltered in any financial emergency. Mr. Blair died Jan. 30, 1890.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, senator and jurist, was born in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815. He received an academic training, and entering Geneva (now Hobart) College, was graduated in 1834. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced successfully in Rochester and Warsaw. In 1845 he was elected district attorney of Wyoming county, and held office until his removal to Wisconsin six years later. In 1853 he was made judge of the first judicial circuit of that state, but resigned in 1856 to become U. S. senator, having been elected as a democratic-republican in the place of Henry Dodge, and served from 1857 until 1869. During his term of service he was chosen chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and a member of the committees on foreign and military affairs. He was also a member of the peace convention of 1861, in which he opposed all compromise with the South. During the summer of 1861 he was one of the committee of the senate appointed to visit and investigate

the condition of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and in 1866 he took an active part in the proceedings of the national union convention at Philadelphia, of which he was president. Mr. Doolittle exerted a strong influence as a Unionist, and in the senate was one of the foremost debaters on war and reconstruction measures, in which he ably supported the acts of the administration. Believing, however, that each state should regulate its own internal affairs, he voted against the fifteenth amendment to the constitution as opposed to that right. Upon leaving the senate in 1869, Judge Doolittle returned to his home in Racine, Wis., and established a legal partnership with his son in Chicago. For many years he was professor in the law school of the Chicago University, a trustee from its foundation, and for one year its president. In 1872 he presided over the national democratic convention, at Baltimore, that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

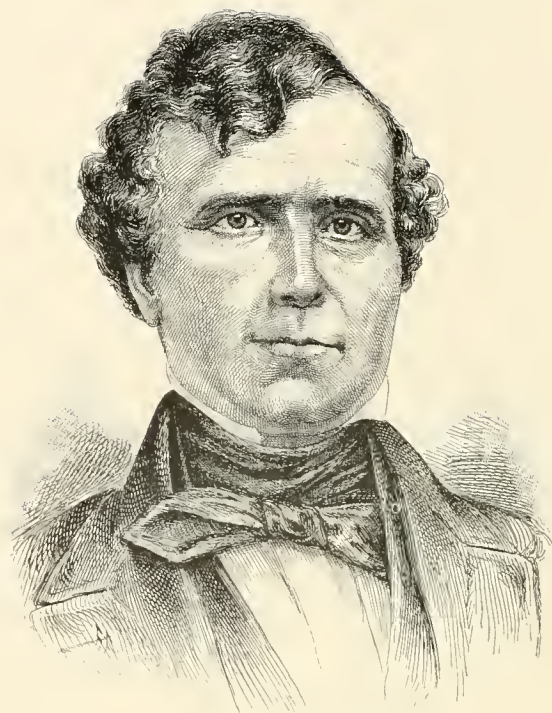
KELSEY, Charles Boyd, physician and surgeon, was born in Farmington, Conn., Nov. 19, 1850. His paternal ancestor, William Kelsey, was of Cambridge, Mass., 1632; he removed to Hartford, Conn., 1635, thence to Killingworth. Stephen A., grandson of the latter, removed to Berkshire county, Mass., and was one of the founders of the town of Alford. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and a prominent man in the community. Dr. Kelsey's paternal grandmother, a Miss Hoegboom, was of the old Holland stock, from Hudson, N. Y. She was a woman of great learning, and of fine legal attainments. She became a resident of Berkshire county, Mass., and many important papers on file in that county were drawn by her. She was also the grandmother of Chief Justice Dewey of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Dr. Kelsey's maternal grandfather, Gen. Boyd, of Boyd's Corners, Putnam Co., N. Y., was a distinguished officer in the Mexican war. Dr. Kelsey was graduated from the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated in 1873 as valedictorian of his class. He was subsequently house surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, continuing for three years, and then commenced general practice. At the founding of the Chambers Street Hospital, he assisted in organizing that service. He was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1875, and held the position for five years. He then gave up his general practice, and adopted as a specialty diseases of the rectum, which he has since followed with great success. He was appointed professor of diseases of the rectum in the University of Vermont in 1889, and to the same position in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital in 1890. He is the author of "Diseases of the Rectum and Anus," the standard American work on this subject, published in 1884, having since reached a third edition. He is also a frequent contributor to the various medical journals. He is associate editor of the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," and the collaborator of the "Encyclopedia Medical Dictionary." He was one of the founders of the New York Clinie Society, is a member of the County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and other scientific and medical bodies.



C. B. Blair



Chas. B. Kelsey



Franklin Pierce



PIERCE, Franklin, fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. Gen. Pierce descended from Gen. Benjamin Pierce, who was one of the early settlers of Hillsborough, though born at the town now known as Lowell, Mass., in 1757. He fought throughout the revolutionary war, rose to the rank of captain, and received his honorable discharge at West Point in 1784. In 1789, after twelve succeeding years, he was a member of the state legislature. In the meantime he had always felt keenly the disadvantages of a defective education, and he determined

that his son should have a more agreeable and satisfactory experience. Young Franklin Pierce, accordingly, was sent to the academy at Hancock, and afterward to that of Francestown, to prepare for college. At the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1824. He chose the law as a profession, and studied in the office of Judge Woodbury, of Portsmouth, N. H., and afterward for two years at the law school in Northampton, Mass., and in the office of Judge Parker at Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice at Hillsborough. He was for a long time unsuccessful, though he did eventually reach a position of eminence at the bar. The same

year, 1827, in which he began to practice, his father was elected governor of New Hampshire, and two years later Franklin Pierce was elected to the state legislature from his native town. He held this position for four successive years, and in the two latter was speaker of the house. His experience in the New Hampshire legislature gave him clearness and accuracy of judgment and perception, and general ability as a presiding officer. He was considered a rising man, and in 1833 was elected a member of congress. Here he was appointed on

important committees and did a large share of the drudgery of the committee-rooms. In the meantime a sincere friendship existed between President Jackson and Mr. Pierce. The latter remained in the house of representatives four years, and in 1837 was elected to the senate, where he found himself among such eminent men as Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan, and many others. He did very little speaking until 1840, when, the subject of pension claimants being up, and Mr. Pierce having in committee thoroughly acquainted himself with the subject, he delivered a speech which was highly applauded and recognized as covering the subject with a proper sense of justice as well as sympathy. There were times when Mr. Pierce rose in his speeches and addresses to a very high pitch of eloquence, while his thorough education and wide reading had so filled his mind that he was never at a loss for a happy illustration. As an illustration of this, the following quotation may be given of a speech which he made in the senate, in reply to the plea of "State necessity" made by the opposition or whig party as a reason for their wholesale turning out of officials on account of political opinion. Of this plea of "State necessity" he said: "It was the plea of the austere and ambitious Strafford in the days of Charles I.; it filled the Bastille of France and lent its sanction to the terrible atrocities perpetrated there. It was this plea which snatched the mild, eloquent and patriotic Camille Desmoulins from his young and beautiful wife and hurried him to the guillotine, with thousands of others equally unoffending and innocent. It was upon this plea the greatest of generals, if not men—you cannot mistake me, I mean him the presence of whose very ashes within the past few months sufficed to stir the hearts of a continent—it was upon this plea that he adjured the noble wife who had thrown light and gladness around his humbler days, and by her own lofty energies and high intellect had encouraged his aspirations. It was upon this plea that he committed that worst and most fatal act of his eventful life. Upon this plea, too, he drew around his person the imperial toga. It has



in all times, in every age, been the foe of liberty and the indispensable stay of usurpation." Mr. Pierce retired from the U. S. senate in 1842 and settled in Concord, where he resumed his legal practice. In 1844 he was offered the appointment of U. S. senator, but he declined it. He also declined the nomination of the democratic convention for governor, and in 1846 the post of attorney-general of the United States, offered him by President Polk. In view of all this, it was a remarkable thing that on the outbreak of the Mexican war Mr. Pierce should have entered the army, enlisting as a private in the ranks of a company which was being raised in Concord. He received the appointment of colonel of the 9th regiment, and soon after, in March, 1847, he was commissioned as brigadier-general in the army. On June 27th of the same year Gen. Pierce arrived in Vera Cruz, disembarked his troops and began his march to join Gen. Scott. It was shortly after the arrival of these reinforcements that the latter began his movement on the city of Mexico. At the battle of Contreras, Aug. 19th, Gen. Pierce was severely injured by the fall of his horse. He led his brigade, however, on the following day, but so great was the strain upon him that he fell and lay upon the field under the tremendous fire of Cherubusco until the enemy was routed and driven from the field. Gen. Pierce remained in Mexico until the war was over, when he returned home, and in 1850 was elected president of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire. On June 12, 1852, the democratic national convention, which met for the selection of their candidate for president of the United States, assembled at Baltimore. The nominating came to a deadlock, as thirty-five ballottings were held without resulting in the choice of any one of the prominent leaders before the convention. At the next ballot the delegation from Virginia named Franklin Pierce. He continued to increase with every successive ballot until the forty-ninth, when his votes were 282, with eleven for all other candidates. Gen. Pierce was elected by a large majority, and entered upon his administration March 4, 1853, Mr. King of Alabama being elected vice-president. The administration of Gen. Pierce was remarkable for its conflicts in regard to slavery, while there were numerous important interests which became a part of its history. In the first year of his administration a corps of engineers was despatched by the government to explore a route for a Pacific railroad. The same year witnessed the settlement of the Mexican boundary dispute under the transaction known as the Gadsden purchase of territory which afterward became known as Arizona. The same year was also signalized by the opening of intercourse between the United States and the hitherto exclusive empire of Japan. The next year a commercial treaty was concluded between these two powers through the labors of Townsend Harris (q. v.). On July 14, 1853, the second World's Fair took place in the building known as the Crystal Palace, erected in New York for that purpose, and which was afterward destroyed by fire. During the first three years of the administration great public disturbance was caused by the filibustering expeditions into Central America undertaken by Gen. William Walker, "The Gray-eyed Man of Destiny." Although there was a falling off of these expeditions for a time, they were renewed and continued until 1860, on Sept. 3d of which year Walker, having been captured, was court-martialed and shot. Difficulties with Cuba endangered the peaceful relations existing between the United States and Spain. It was during this period that James Buchanan, who had been appointed minister to England, in company with other representatives of the United States abroad, met at Ostend in Belgium and prepared the

instrument known as the Ostend Manifesto, which favored the purchase and annexation of Cuba by the United States, but nothing came of this act. In 1854 the Kansas and Nebraska bill was debated in congress and finally carried by the minority uniting with the southern members, and it was signed by President Pierce. This practically repealed the Missouri compromise and reopened the whole slavery question. There was terrible faction fighting in Kansas, where two rival governments were established as the result and civil war ensued, lasting for nearly a year. In the latter part of 1856 President Pierce appointed John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, military governor of Kansas, whither he repaired with full powers to restore order by such means as might in his judgment be best calculated to accomplish this result. Fortunately he was successful in bringing about a condition of peace, but in the meantime the slavery agitation had extended into all parts of the Union, and the new republican party brought forward John C. Frémont, of California, as the anti-slavery candidate for the presidency, and although he was defeated, and James Buchanan, the democratic candidate, elected, the slavery question continued to disturb politics, the situation culminating in 1860 in the election of Mr. Lincoln and the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. On the expiration of Mr. Pierce's term of office he retired to private life at Concord. Perhaps the strongest of all his friendships was that with Nathaniel Hawthorne, who, when he was a candidate for the presidency, wrote a life of Franklin Pierce, certainly one of the most graceful and beautiful tributes ever made by an author to his friend. They continued as close an association as was possible after Mr. Pierce's return to Concord, and were traveling together when Mr. Hawthorne died. During the remainder of the president's life he suffered under the shadow of numerous domestic afflictions. He died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869.

PIERCE, Jane Means (Appleton), wife of President Pierce, was born at Hampton, N. H., March 12, 1806, daughter of Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., who was called to the presidency of Bowdoin College while she was an infant. Miss Appleton was gifted with a strong mind, an acutely sensitive organism, and a delicate body. At the age of twenty-eight she married Franklin Pierce, of Hillsborough, then a member of the lower house of congress. Her marriage brought her into public life, and subsequently she performed the duties of her position as mistress of the White House with a marvelous courage, considering her extremely delicate health, and the fact that she cared nothing for fashionable life, preferring the quiet comfort of her New England home. The loss of her youngest son, a promising boy of thirteen years, just two months before Mr. Pierce's inauguration, was a shock from which she never entirely recovered. He was traveling with his parents when an accident threw the train down a steep embankment, and the lad was instantly killed. Notwithstanding this sorrow, Mrs. Pierce was seldom absent from the public receptions at the White House, and presided at the state dinners and other social functions. She was a woman of extreme delicacy and purity of mind, a true Christian and when she left the White House she left a host of warm friends behind her in Washington. Mrs. Pierce died at Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863.



Jane M. Pierce

KING, William Rufus, vice-president of the United States, was born in Sampson county, N. C., Apr. 6, 1786. He was the son of William King, a delegate to the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States. William R. King studied in the public schools, and was sent to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1803. He afterward entered the law office of William Duffy, at Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1806, being elected in the same year a member of the state legislature, and by

that body appointed solicitor for the district of Wilmington, N. C. Mr. King was again elected to the legislature in 1808-9, and in 1810 became a member of congress as a democrat, being the youngest member of the house. He continued in congress until 1816, when he received the appointment of secretary of legation to the kingdom of Naples, accompanying William Pinckney who had been appointed minister, and afterward going with Mr. Pinckney to Russia in the same position. He remained abroad two years, when he returned to America and settled in Dallas county, Ala., and he was a delegate to the convention which or-

ganized the state government. He was the first United States senator from Alabama, serving until 1844, when he was appointed by President John Tyler minister to France. While in Paris he succeeded in preventing the French government from uniting with England in a protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States. Mr. King applied to be recalled in 1846, and two years later was sent to the senate to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1849 was elected for the full term of six years, serving in 1850 as president of the senate. On the election of Franklin Pierce as president of the United States in 1852, Mr. King was elected vice-president on the same ticket; but his health failed, and he was ordered by his physicians to Cuba before the inauguration took place. A special act of congress was passed to enable him to take the oath of office in Cuba, which he did. He returned to the United States in April, 1853, and repaired immediately to Alabama, his health being completely shattered. He died near Cahawba, Dallas Co., Ala., Apr. 18, 1853.

MARCY, W. L., secretary of war. (See Index.)

GUTHRIE, James, secretary of the treasury, was born in Nelson county, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792. Remotely he came from Scottish blood, but his more immediate ancestors immigrated to America from Ireland. His father, Gen. Adam Guthrie, was an early pioneer who went westward from Virginia. His son James received his education at an academy at Bardstown, and when he was about twenty years of age he began business by taking produce to New Orleans on flat-boats and returning home by land through the Indian country with his profits. He began to study law with Judge Rowan, of Bardstown, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar, and in 1820 went to Louisville and began practice. He soon began to be recognized as a young man of promise, and was appointed by the governor prosecuting attorney for the county, and fulfilled the duties of his office with great zeal and ability. While still a young man he excited the animosity of a member of the bar, named Hays, who attacked him in the street and shot him in the groin, producing a wound which confined Mr. Guthrie to his bed for years and left him lame forever after. The occurrence produced such a condition of pop-

ular indignation that the man Hays was driven out of town and not long after committed suicide. From 1821-30 Mr. Guthrie was engaged in hot political contests, arising out of faction fighting, in which he proved himself a bitter antagonist, and became thoroughly equipped in political warfare. He became a Jackson democrat, and secured Kentucky for the hero of New Orleans when the latter was elected president. For nine years successively Mr. Guthrie was elected from Louisville to the lower branch of the legislature, and was six years in the senate, at the end of which time he declined re-election. In 1851 he was president of the convention which revised the constitution of the state. Throughout his career Mr. Guthrie was distinguished for his personal courage and determination, and for the inflexibility of his democracy. At one time, during an unusually exciting election, a combination of ruffians was organized to kill him if he attempted to deposit a vote, or to assist his friends, and he was urged not to risk his life on the occasion. He, however, armed himself with a pistol, went up to the polls and voted. On another occasion, when a respected citizen of Louisville had been murdered, and the prisoner was in danger of being lynched, the judge ordered the sheriff to bring him into court, whereupon the sheriff said that there were 5,000 furious citizens about the jail ready to tear the murderer in pieces as soon as they could reach him. The judge ordered him to summon the *posse comitatus*. To this the sheriff replied that he had done so, and could not get a force sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Guthrie, who was sitting in court, raised his head and said to the sheriff: "Summon me." This was done, and Mr. Guthrie accompanied the sheriff to the jail, took the man out and, grasping him by the breast of his coat, carried him safely through the crowd to the court-room, his presence and bearing overawing the mob. Mr. Guthrie was the founder of the railroad system of Kentucky, securing subscriptions and grants for the new roads, and through his own personal influence and means carrying these undertakings through successfully. He also secured a charter for the University of Louisville and one for the Bank of Louisville. In 1853 Mr. Guthrie was invited by President Franklin Pierce to take the position of secretary of the treasury of the United States, and he continued a member of the administration until its close. As secretary of the treasury Mr. Guthrie succeeded in overcoming a number of abuses, among others the employment of secret inspectors of customs, and a large number of unnecessary officers, and the use of the public funds by bankers and other political favorites, which had previously been quite the custom. At the time he entered the treasury the unsettled accounts and balances amounted to the sum of \$132,000,000, which, by his economy and his judicious methods, he reduced in four years to \$24,000,000. Besides this, during the same period the navy was largely increased, many public edifices were erected, and \$10,000,000 was paid to Mexico for the Mesilla Valley. Another great improvement which he made in the treasury department was a change in the system of rendering accounts; the practice being at that time to submit accounts for each quarter of the year, officials being allowed an additional quarter in which to make them up and transmit them to the treasurer, and it took from three to six months to settle them. Mr. Guthrie put an end to all this by establishing a



William R. King

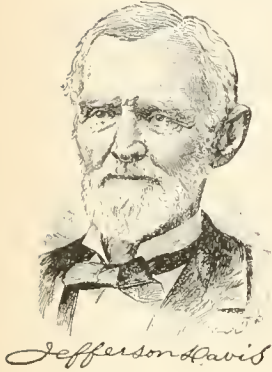


James Guthrie

rule that all treasury accounts should be settled monthly, and began by enforcing this order in the case of the collector of the port of New York, whose account amounted to \$30,000,000 a year. Altogether Mr. Guthrie established himself as a reformer, and the good effect of his administration of the treasury department has remained in it ever since. In 1865 Mr. Guthrie was elected U. S. senator, but resigned, on account of ill health, in 1868. From 1860-68 he was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He died in Louisville March 18, 1869.

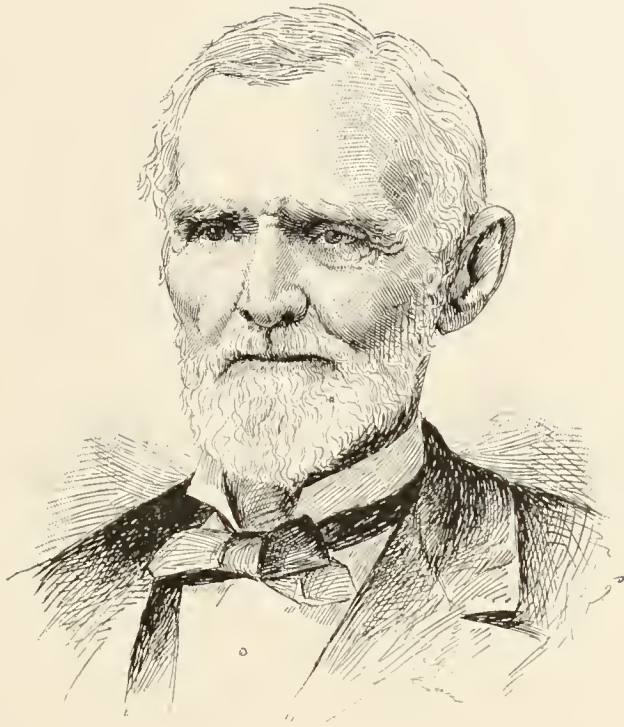
DAVIS, Jefferson, U. S. secretary of war and President of the Confederate states, was born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian county now in Todd county, Ky.; the site of the village of Fairfield, the Baptist church of which is located on the exact spot where stood the house in which Jefferson was born. His father, Samuel Davis, was a native of Georgia,

and served in the war of the revolution—first in the "mounted gummen" and afterward as captain of infantry at the siege of Savannah. During the infancy of his son, Samuel Davis removed from Kentucky to Wilkinson county, Miss. After passing through the county academy, Jefferson entered Transylvania College, Ky., at the age of sixteen, and was advanced as far as the senior class when he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, which he entered in September, 1824. He was graduated in 1828, and then, in accordance with the custom of cadets, entered active service with the rank



of lieutenant, serving as an officer of infantry on the northwestern frontier until 1833, when, a regiment of dragoons having been created, he was transferred to it. After a successful campaign against the Indians he resigned from the army, being anxious to fulfill a long-existing engagement with a daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Davis married Miss Taylor at the house of her aunt, and in the presence of many of her relatives, at a place near Louisville, Ky. Then the young couple proceeded to Warren county, Miss., where Mr. Davis purchased a plantation from her brother, and settled down to plant cotton and study. Early in his life here he lost his wife, and thereafter lived in great seclusion in the swamps of the Mississippi. In 1843 he took part in the political life of the country. Next year he was chosen a presidential elector-at-large, and in the following year he was elected to congress and took his seat in the house of representatives in December, 1845. The proposition to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, and the reform of the tariff, were the issues of that time, and Mr. Davis at once took an active part in discussing them, especially the Oregon question. In June, 1846, was organized at Vicksburg a regiment of Mississippi volunteers for the Mexican war. Mr. Davis was in congress at the time, but as he was elected its colonel he immediately resigned his seat and hurried homeward to join the regiment, which, never doubting the acceptance of its colonel, had started to Mexico without him. Mr. Davis overtook his regiment at New Orleans, and hurried on with it to the seat of war. Detained for some time at the mouth of the Rio Grande, his regiment was the last to report to Gen. Taylor; but when it did so it was ordered to move with the advance on Monterey. In the attack on Monterey Gen. Taylor divided his force—sending one part of it by a circuitous route to attack the city

from the west while he decided to lead in person the attack on the east. The Mississippi regiment advanced to the relief of a force which had attacked Fort Llerena, but had been repulsed before the Mississippians arrived. They carried the redoubt, and the fort, which was in the rear of it, surrendered. The next day the American force on the west side carried successfully the height, on which stood the bishop's palace, which commanded the city. On the third day the Memphians advanced from the fort, which they held, through lanes and gardens, skirmishing and driving the enemy before them until they reached a two-story house at the corner of the grand plaza. Here they were joined by an army of Texans, and from the windows of this house they opened fire on the artillery and such other troops as were in view. But to get a better position for firing on the buildings of the grand plaza, it was necessary to cross the street, which was swept by canister and grape, rattling on the pavement like hail; and as the street was very narrow, it was determined to construct a flying barricade. Some long timbers were found, and with pack-saddles and boxes (which served the purpose) a barricade was constructed. About the time it was completed arrangements were made by the Texans and Mississippians to occupy houses on both sides of the street for the purpose of more effective fire into the grand plaza. "The arrangement made by me," said Mr. Davis, in conversing with the writer on this episode, "for crossing it was, that I should go first; if only one gun was fired at me, then another man should follow, and so on, another and another, until a volley should be fired, and then all of them should rush rapidly across before the guns could be reloaded. In this manner the men got across with little loss. We then made our way to the suburb, where we found that an officer of infantry, with two companies and a section of artillery, had been posted to wait for us, and, if needed, to aid our retreat." Early next morning Gen. Ampudia, commander of the Mexican forces, sent in a flag of truce, and asked a conference, with a view to capitulation. Gen. Taylor appointed Jefferson Davis, Gen. Worth and Gov. Henderson a commission to confer with the Mexicans. Gen. Taylor received Monterey and its supplies, greatly needed by the army, and shelter for the wounded; while the Mexicans gained the privilege of retiring peacefully, which, if it had been refused, they had the power to take by any one of three roads in their possession. But although the treaty was so favorable to the Americans, for some cause the administration at Washington disapproved it. "By this decision," said Mr. Davis, "we lost whatever credit had been given us for generous terms in the capitulation, and hostilities were to be resumed without any preparations having been made to advance further into the enemy's country." Gen. Taylor, with the body of his army, went to Victoria, and then made arrangements to send them all to report to Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, except the small force that he considered himself entitled to as an escort on his way back to Monterey through an unfriendly people. Of this small escort the Mississippi riflemen were part. With these he proceeded through Monterey and Saltillo to Agua Nueva. There he was joined by the division of Gen. Wool, who had made the campaign of Chihuahua. Gen. Santa Anna was informed of this action, and that Taylor had only a handful of volunteers who could readily be dispersed. Thus assured he advanced on Agua Nueva. Gen. Taylor retired to the Angostura Pass, in front of the hacienda of Buena Vista, and there prepared to receive the attack. After two days of bloody fighting Gen. Santa Anna retired before the little force, most of whom had never before been under fire. "The encounter with the enemy," said Mr. Davis, near the close of



Jefferson Davis

his life, "was very bloody. The Mississippians lost many of their best men; for each of whom, however, they killed several of the enemy. For, trained marksmen, they never touched a trigger without having an object through both sights, and they seldom fired without drawing blood." The infantry against whom the advance was made were driven back, but the cavalry then moved to get in the rear of the Mississippians, and this involved the necessity of falling back to where the plain was so narrow as to have a ravine on each flank. "In this position the second demonstration of the enemy's cavalry was received. They were repulsed, and it was quiet in front of the Mississippians until an aide came and called from the other side of the ravine that he could not pass, and that Gen. Taylor wanted support to come as soon as possible for the protection of the artillery on the right flank. The order was promptly obeyed. They found the enemy moving in three lines upon the batteries of Capt. Braxton Bragg and the section of artillery commanded by Geo. H. Thomas. The Mississippians came up in line, their right flank opposite the first line of the advancing enemy, and at a very short range opened fire. All being sharpshooters, those toward the left line obliqued to the right and at close quarters, and against three long lines very few shots could have missed. At the same time the guns of Bragg and Thomas were firing grape. The effect was decisive; the infantry and artillery of the enemy immediately retired. At the close of the day Gen. Santa Anna himself led the retreat, as was supposed, to go into quarters; but when the sun rose there was no enemy to be seen. The news of this victory was received with enthusiasm in the United States, and opened the road to the White House to Gen. Taylor. Early in the morning of this battle Col. Davis was severely wounded—a ball passing through his foot. He persisted in remaining in the saddle until the battle was over, when it was found impossible to extract the foreign matter that had been forced into the wound. Col. Davis therefore had to resort to crutches, and in that condition returned home. On the way back he gave a striking instance of his fidelity to the creed with which his name must be forever associated—state rights. The president had him appointed brigadier-general. Col. Davis declined the commission on the ground that under the constitution volunteers are militia, and that the appointment of their officers devolves necessarily on the governors of the states. This was in 1847. The governor of Mississippi then appointed him U. S. senator to fill an unexpired term. He accepted, and in 1848 he was unanimously chosen by the legislature. In 1850 he was unanimously chosen as his own successor, and he took an immediate and active part in the debates—the Oregon question, the compromise measures of '50, frequently opposing Senator Douglas of Illinois, and advocating the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. In 1851 Col. Davis, late in the canvass, was called on to take the place of the democratic candidate who had withdrawn, in consequence of the belief that his disunion sentiments would lead to the defeat of the party. It had just been defeated by over 8,000 majority in September. Mr. Davis accepted the post and reduced the majority to less than a thousand. He then retired to his plantation, and remained out of public life until the nomination of Franklin Pierce as president, when, having a warm friendship for Mr. Pierce and confidence in his patriotism, he entered the campaign as a speaker. On Pierce's election Mr. Davis was invited to enter the cabinet as secretary of war, accepted the place and served with great distinction during the entire term of four years. "While in the senate I had advocated as a military necessity and as a means of preserving the Pacific

territory to the Union, the construction of a military railroad across the continent, and as secretary of war I was put in charge of the surveys of the various routes proposed. During these four years I proposed the introduction of camels for service on the western plains—a suggestion which was adopted. I also introduced an improved system of infantry tactics, effected the substitution of iron for wood in gun carriages, secured rifled muskets and rifles and the use of Minié balls, and advocated the increase of defences of the sea-coast by heavy guns and the use of large-grain powder." It was during Mr. Davis's term of service as secretary of war that the troubles, a prelude to the civil war, occurred in the Territory of Kansas—followed by the invasion of Virginia by John Brown and his twenty picked men who had been trained in the Kansas struggle. These events stimulated the spirit of the antagonistic free-soil and pro-slavery parties in both North and South until it became plain to all that the controversy must be settled by an appeal to arms. The prolonged controversy over Kansas again brought to the front the antagonistic theories of interpretation of the constitution—the state rights' theory which had become identified with the South, and the national theory which was almost unanimously held in the North. Mr. Davis early adopted the state rights' theory and maintained it by voice and pen until his dying day. It held that the founders of the constitution did not intend to create, and in fact did not create, a new nation, but only a new government; that this government, the Federal government, was not the sovereign, nor had it any sovereign powers, but such functions only as had been delegated to it by the states which, from the date of the declaration of independence, had been and remained sovereign. The national theory, on the contrary, held that the Federal government was sovereign, that the states had ceded their sovereignty to it, and that rebellion against it was treason. It follows, if the state-rights' theory be correct, that the states, not having formally renounced the right of secession, had the same right to secede from the Union as they had to accede to it. Between theories so antagonistic and so resolutely held, the only arbiter was the field of battle. After various efforts at compromise between the two parties, neither of whom had either desire or intention to compromise again, the Gulf states seceded. When officially informed of the secession of Mississippi Mr. Davis in an eloquent and touching speech took a farewell of the senate, and hastened home, where he found that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Mississippi troops—a position he desired. Next he was notified that he had been elected provisional president of the Confederate states—an honor he had not desired and had tried to avoid. But he did not refuse it as tendered, and on Feb. 18, 1861, was inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala., as provisional president of the Confederacy, with Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as vice-president. From that period until the fall of the Confederate government Mr. Davis's life was a part of the history of the Confederacy, and it is impossible therefore to follow it out in detail. The chief events were the removal of the Confederate government to Richmond on the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, where Mr. Davis continued to live until after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. On receiving the news of Lee's surrender to Grant



and of Johnson's capitulation to Sherman, Mr. Davis, accompanied by a few men who volunteered to accompany him as an escort for the Trans-Mississippi, left Richmond. "Hearing on the road that marauders were pursuing my family, I changed my direction, and after a long and hard ride found them encamped and threatened by a robbing party. To give them the needed protection I traveled with them for several days until in the neighborhood of Ironville, Ga., where I supposed I could safely leave them. But hearing about nightfall that a body of marauders were to attack the camp that night, and supposing them to be pillaging deserters from both armies, and that the Confederates would be true to me, I awaited their coming, lay down in my traveling clothes and fell asleep. Late in the night my colored coachman aroused me with the intelligence that the camp was attacked, and I stepped out into the tent where my wife and children were sleeping, and saw at once that the assailants were troops deploying around the encampment. I so informed my wife, who urged me to escape. After some hesitation I consented, and a servant woman started after me carrying a bucket, as if going to the spring for water. One of the surrounding troopers ordered me to halt and demanded my surrender. I advanced toward the trooper, throwing off a shawl which my wife had thrown over my shoul-



ders. The trooper aimed his rifle, when my wife, who witnessed the act, rushed forward and threw her arms around me, thus defeating my intention, which was, if the trooper raised his arm, to try to unhorse him and escape with his horse. Then, with every species of petty pillage and offensive exhibition I was taken from point to point until incarcerated at Fortress Monroe. There I was detained for two years before being allowed the privilege of the act of habeas corpus." In May, 1867, on being released from Fortress Monroe, Mr. Davis went to Canada and subsequently to England, where he was received with the most distinguished honors. Meanwhile the legal processes against him had been quashed. Mr. Davis returned to Mississippi, where he was made the president of a life insurance company and afterward went to Beauvoir, which he subsequently purchased. From the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1879 he was engaged in the preparation of his most elaborate book—a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," in two volumes, octavo, of over 700 pages each. Since the close of the war Mr. Davis has resolutely abstained from taking any part in politics, although it was well known that the highest offices in the gift of the people of Mississippi were at his disposal. He was repeatedly offered the position of U. S. senator. In the last years of his life Mr. Davis wrote an abstract of his larger book, "A Short History of the Confederate States," an octavo volume of over 700 pages, and had begun an autobiography, which is incorporated in "Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of

the Confederate States," a Memoir: by his wife, published by the Belford Co., of New York, in two large octavo volumes, 1891. He died at New Orleans on a trip from Briarfield back to Beauvoir, on Dec. 6, 1889.

DOBBIN, James Cochrane, secretary of the navy, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1814. As a boy he went to the district schools, and from there to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1832. He then entered a law office, and after three years of study was admitted to practice and opened an office in Fayetteville, where he continued in the active prosecution of his professional work for the next ten years. In 1845 he was elected a member of congress from his native state on the democratic ticket and remained in the house of representatives until 1848, when he was elected to the state legislature. Here he continued until 1852, being speaker in his last term. In that year he was a member of the democratic national convention, which was held at Baltimore, Md., and which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. His eloquence at the bar and in the halls of legislature is said to have been very effective, and his amiable disposition and urbane manners made him a general favorite. The following year Mr. Pierce appointed him secretary of the navy, and he continued to hold that office until the close of the administration. Mr. Dobbin died at Fayetteville Aug. 4, 1857.



J. Co. Dobbin

MCCLELLAND, Robert, secretary of the interior and governor of Michigan (1851-53), was born in Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 2, 1807. As a teacher he acquired means to take a course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1829, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar in Chambersburg, Pa., going to Monroe, Mich., in 1833. In 1835 he was a member of the first constitutional convention, in 1839 a member and speaker *pro tem.* of the lower house of the legislature. In 1840, again a member of the house; in 1843, member and speaker of the house. In 1843-49 he was elected for three consecutive terms as member of congress. In 1850, a member of the constitutional convention for that year. In 1851 he was elected governor, and in 1852 was re-elected. In 1853, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Pierce. His last public service was as a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, from Wayne county, where he was then a resident. He was thus a member of the three conventions that have been held to construct or revise the fundamental law of the state of Michigan. During his congressional term Gov. McClelland was a member and then chairman of the committee on commerce, and favored and procured in some degree legislation for the improvement of lake harbors. Gov. McClelland supported John Quincy Adams in his demand for the right of petition, and voted to receive a bill offered by Mr. Giddings for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He also supported the "Wilmot Proviso," designed to prohibit slavery in newly acquired territory. As secre-



R. McClelland

tary of the interior Gov. McClelland introduced many reforms, and his administration of the department was above reproach. He was a pure man, both in his official, his professional and his personal life. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1848 and 1852. At the close of his term as secretary of the interior he settled in Detroit, Mich., doing some office practice, though mainly giving his attention to private business. He made a European tour in 1870, and died at his home in Detroit Aug. 30, 1880.

CUSHING, Caleb, attorney-general of the United States, was born in Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800. Having exhibited at an early age remarkable powers of intellect and great fondness for study, he was prepared for a university course, entered Harvard when he was only thirteen years of age, and was graduated in 1817. His collegiate career is said to have been one of unusual brilliancy, and two years after his graduation, when only nineteen years of age, he was appointed a tutor at Harvard, in mathematics and natural philosophy. The time between his graduation and his appointment to this position was passed by young Cushing as a law student at Harvard, and in 1821 he entered the law office of Ebenezer Moseley, at Newburyport, where he studied for a year, being admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year Mr. Cushing was married to Caroline Wilde, daughter of Judge Wilde, of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, a lady who is said to have possessed rare intellectual endowments. At the bar Mr. Cushing at once gave evidence of great ability, and his rise into a lucrative practice was remarkably rapid. For many years Cushing and Rufus Choate were popularly considered as at the head of the famous Essex bar. In 1825 Mr. Cushing was chosen a representative to the state legislature from Newburyport, and in the next year was elected senator from Essex county. He, however, continued to practice law until 1829, when he took his wife to Europe, where they traveled for two years, and where Mr. Cushing employed himself in studying the laws, statistics, institutions and literature of the countries which they visited. In December, 1835, Mr. Cushing took his seat in the house of representatives, where he continued until March, 1843. In congress, on the 9th of February, 1836, in a debate on the naval appropriation bill, in committee of the whole, Mr. Cushing made his maiden speech, in reply to the well-known Kentuckian, Ben Hardin, who was called "the terror of the house," for his arrogant and violent mode of denouncing and attacking those who opposed him in debate. Although a thoroughly respectful address, Mr. Cushing's speech irritated the Kentuckian to such a degree that when the Massachusetts man had sat down, he arose and proceeded to tear him to pieces in his eustomary manner of rending those who differed from himself in opinion, or resisted him in argument. At the request of a number of members, the floor was afterward conceded to Mr. Cushing for the purpose of enabling him to make a return to this attack. The result was astounding, as the young man not only showed himself skilled at repartee and rejoinder, but in his peroration poached upon the classic preserves so often frequented by the Kentucky orator, and with such success as to rouse the house to the highest pitch of excitement, and to make the galleries resound with peals of laughter at the discomfited Ben Hardin. From this time forward Mr. Cushing was recognized in the house of representatives as a factor which must be considered in connection with any public question that was under debate. Up to the time of the accession of John Tyler to the presidency, Mr. Cushing was a consistent whig in politics, but the break-up in the party which then took place drove him over to the other side, and he supported Tyler

with great force and fervor, although the latter was read out of the party in a manifesto from a caucus committee of congress. In return for his services, the president nominated Cushing for secretary of the treasury, but the senate refused to confirm. He was then appointed commissioner, and afterward envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, and sailed in July, 1843, on board the steam frigate *Missouri*, which was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar. After this accident Mr. Cushing pushed on by way of Egypt and India to China, and in six months succeeded in negotiating a treaty and establishing regular diplomatic relations with the celestial empire. In 1844 he completed his journey around the world, returning to the United States through Mexico. Possessed of extraordinary vitality and great activity of mind and body, Cushing could hardly remain quiet for any length of time, and in 1845 he made an extended tour in the northwest territory, which he explored in every direction, sleeping in the woods and obtaining his food by hunting and fishing, far removed from every vestige of civilization. In 1846 Mr. Cushing was elected by both parties to represent the town of Newburyport in the legislature; in the meantime the war with Mexico was the one great question before the public mind, and with regard to it Mr. Cushing was enthusiastic. He tried to induce his state to appropriate \$20,000 to raise a regiment of volunteers, but was unsuccessful, and subscribed a large sum of money himself for this purpose, obtaining the rest from friends. The regiment was raised, and Mr. Cushing went with it to the seat of war as colonel. He was promoted brigadier-general, but had no opportunity for seeing active service. While in Mexico Gen. Cushing was nominated by the democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, and in 1848 he was again a candidate for the same office; but, though he received the largest vote that had been cast for the party in many years, the state was whig, and of course he was defeated. He was a member of the state legislature for the fifth time in 1850, was mayor of the city of Newburyport in 1851-52, and in the latter year was appointed an additional justice of the state supreme court. On the accession of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, Caleb Cushing was made attorney-general, and his decisions, which were very numerous, have been often quoted as exhibiting remarkable legal lore and general erudition, combined with extraordinary sagacity and shrewdness. He retired from the position of attorney-general in 1857, and during the next two years was again in the legislature of Massachusetts. In April, 1860, Mr. Cushing was president of the democratic national convention held in Charleston, S. C. During the continuance of the war of the rebellion Mr. Cushing was employed on confidential missions by President Lincoln, and by the heads of the departments. In 1866 he was made a member of the commission instructed to revise and codify the laws of congress. In 1868 Mr. Cushing was sent to Bogota to accomplish a diplomatic mission with the United States of Colombia, and was successful in arranging it. At the Geneva conference, arranged for the purpose of settling the "Alabama" claims, Mr. Cushing was one of the counsel for the United States. In 1874 he was sent out as minister to Spain, where he remained until 1877. Mr. Cushing died in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

CAMPBELL, James, postmaster-general. (See Index).



SHEPPARD, Furman, lawyer, was born at Bridgeton, N. J., in 1824. He spent his early years in Philadelphia, where he obtained his preparatory education, and entering Princeton college was graduated with distinction in 1845, and delivered the valedictory oration. After teaching the classics and mathematics in schools and families for a while, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1848. Associating himself in the practice of his profession with his preceptor, ex-Judge Garrick Mallery, he had the advantage early in his career of the wide information and successful experience of that distinguished jurist. By means of his talent and ability, Mr. Sheppard was able to contend with the ablest members of the Philadelphia bar. In October, 1868, he was elected district attorney of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the term of three years, as a democrat. The election was contested in the courts



by the republican candidate, who secured a decision in his favor, and held the office for six months. Mr. Sheppard obtained a rehearing of his case, proved his claim to the office, which he filled for the remainder of the term with energy and a high sense of responsibility. He was renominated in 1871, but defeated by a small majority, owing to a local and special election law which had been recently enacted in the interest of the opposite political party. In 1874 he was renominated. After a campaign attracting more than local interest, he was elected by a majority of nearly 6,000 above the average vote received by the democratic state ticket. During this term he performed most valuable and efficient services in aiding to bring about a needed reform in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia, and by inculcating in the public mind a higher sense of responsibility in the administration of the city government. During the Centennial exposition of 1876, he established a magistrate's court on the exposition grounds for the immediate hearing of criminal charges against offenders, who were by this means arrested, indicted, tried, and sentenced within a few hours after the offense was committed. This method of procedure was popularly designated as "Sheppard's Railroad," because it rapidly brought to justice the criminal classes, who were thus prevented from plundering visitors, and were driven from the exhibition grounds. At the expiration of his second term he declined a renomination, in order to resume his private practice. In the democratic state convention of 1877, Mr. Sheppard was placed in nomination for the position of justice of the supreme court, and there followed one of the most remarkable contests ever known in a nominating convention. Numerous ballots were taken, many of which were ties. The chairman finally closed the contest by giving the casting vote in favor of Mr. Sheppard's opponent. His forty years of successful practice at the bar of Philadelphia have distinguished Mr. Sheppard as one of the conspicuous lawyers of this country. He is widely known as a man of unquestioned integrity, exceptional industry, and of devoted loyalty to every interest he represents. A marked characteristic of his methods as a practitioner, has been thoroughness; he has always made a careful preparation of the cases before trial, and being well grounded in the principles, and well informed in the precedents, of jurisprudence, he has worthily achieved distinction in his profession. Mr. Sheppard has served a number of years as an inspector of the Eastern state penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

He is a trustee of Jefferson medical college, and a member of the American philosophical society. During his entire professional career he has been a diligent student of literature and philosophy. In 1855 he wrote and published "The Constitutional Text-Book," which soon afterward was abridged as the "First Book of the Constitution." Both of these publications have reached a wide circulation, and have largely contributed to introduce into the schools and colleges of the country a systematic study of the constitution of the United States. It can truly be said of Mr. Sheppard that he is an earnest student in many lines of thought, and is worthy of high rank with the learned men of his time. He is still (1893) engaged in an active and a diversified practice of his profession.

ELWOOD, Isaac R., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1800. The family is of German origin, one branch settling in England many generations ago. To this branch belonged Thomas Elwood, the Quaker, a friend, and for a time, a reader to the blind poet Milton. Mr. Elwood's great-grandfather, on the paternal side, came to America in 1748 and settled in Minden, in the Mohawk valley, N. Y. He was a mason by trade, and an old stone house, near St. Johnsville, in the north-western part of Montgomery county, N. Y., still stands (1893) to attest his solid handiwork. As the family increased and sought homes in different parts of the country and Canada, the spelling of the name underwent the variations of Ellwoode, Ellwood, and Elwood. In the first directory of Rochester, published in 1827, there appears the name of Dr. John B. Elwood, Isaac R.'s brother, who was mayor in 1847, and subsequently postmaster. In the second directory, 1834, appears Isaac R.'s name. He was then practicing law. In 1835 Mr. Elwood was member of the board of aldermen, and subsequently clerk of that body. In 1843-46 he was clerk of the state senate at Albany. In his capacity as a lawyer he became interested, originally, in the formation of the Western union telegraph company. In 1849 Mr. Elwood succeeded Chas. L. Clarke as secretary of the New York telegraph company, and was a director in 1851. In the further organization of the company he was elected secretary and treasurer. He was an able lawyer, highly educated, clear-headed—a man of scrupulous honor and of exceptional punctilio and exactness. In 1856 the consolidation of companies took place under the title of the Western union telegraph company, and he retained his office of secretary and treasurer. Further absorptions and consolidations took place as the Western union enlarged, and all the papers executed in connection with these transactions, give evidence of Mr. Elwood's extreme care and skill. As 1863 opened upon the company, its sun was at its meridian. The company had reached enormous proportions, but a man of clear head, of untiring fidelity, of keen, scrutinizing, vigorous intellect, sat in the central office, managed the accounts, and held control of the fiscal and legal affairs of the company. He was an exact and thorough lawyer. The perfection of the Western union contracts show his fine and far-seeing intellect, and the practical quality of his brain. He was a check on all irregularities. He held all agents to the most rigid accountability. Isaac R. Elwood, the secretary and treasurer of the company, was a factor felt in every part of the vast



work. He was practically the manager. On Feb. 24, 1863, while driving in a sleigh, beside his wife, the pole of a runaway sleigh, coming up behind, struck him on the head. He was so injured that he died three days later, Feb. 27, 1863. His death cast a gloom over the company over which he had so long been a ruling spirit. Mr. Elwood married in 1849 Anna Elizabeth, a daughter of Erskine Gold, of Pittsfield, Mass., a collateral descendant of Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, the first American Episcopalian bishop.

ORMISTON, William, clergyman, was born in Symington, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Apr. 23, 1821. His father, Thomas Ormiston, was a farmer, a man of great physical and mental energy, who, owing to untoward circumstances in childhood, had received a very limited education; his mother, Margaret Smith, a woman of remarkable gifts and rare powers of expression, had received a much more liberal training. The seven children, of whom William was the oldest, were brought up under a firm but benign and cheerful rule. At the age of five years, William was sent to school, where he made rapid progress and learned to recite the psalms and catechism so well that he escaped the infliction of the ferule. At the age of eight he was taken from school to herd the cows, but in the winter seasons resumed his studies, and his teacher's commendations kept alive his mother's hope that she might live to see her first-born "wag his head in a pulpit." In his tenth year his father rented a farm twelve miles from Edinburgh, but in 1834 the family emigrated to Upper Canada and settled about forty miles east of Toronto, in the wilderness. In his eighteenth

year, while working on the farm, he decided that as soon as he could be spared he would obtain means to educate himself for the ministry. His noble-hearted father offered to sell half his farm to raise the money, but William refused to allow such a sacrifice, and at the age of nineteen, with scarcely anything in his pocket, went to the town of Whitby, where he opened a school. This prospered greatly and in three years' time he was able to enter Victoria college at Coburg, then under Dr. Egerton Pyerson, one of Canada's noblest men, whose friendship was of the greatest benefit to the young student. At the end of the first three months, William was appointed master in the English preparatory department, and at the end of two years became a classical tutor. He was graduated with honors in 1847, and was immediately elected professor of moral philosophy and logic, also delivered lectures, taught Latin and Greek, and prosecuted his studies in theology. In 1848 he married Clarissa Cochrane, to whom he had been engaged, retaining his professorship and preaching every Sunday. In 1849 he was ordained by the presbytery of Toronto over the rural congregation of Clarke. He preached in two other places as well, taught school and was superintendent of schools in the township. In 1852 he delivered more than 100 lectures in the province, on the subject of temperance. In 1853 he became master in the Normal school, and soon afterward, an examiner in the University of Toronto, and inspector of the classical schools in the province. In 1857 he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian church at Hamilton. He frequently visited the United States, and in 1860 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Subsequently he received from the University of Victoria the degree of LL.D. In 1862 and again in 1867 he

visited Great Britain and portions of Europe, and attended the meetings of the general assembly in Edinburgh as a delegate from the Canadian Presbyterian church. "The Whistler at the Plough," in speaking of him at this time, said: "A minister and man less dogmatical, more tolerant of others, more genial and cosmopolitan, and larger in human sympathies, and loftier in thought, word and action, than Dr. Ormiston, does not breathe." After a happy and prosperous pastorate of thirteen years in Hamilton, during which many calls to churches in Canada, the United States and England were received, Dr. Ormiston accepted a call to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York. Here he labored with the greatest fidelity, but in 1883 his health broke down through prolonged insomnia; a tour in Europe benefited him and he resumed his duties, but in 1888 an affection of the throat became so serious that he was forced to resign his charge. In 1889 he visited California, and for a year supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Pasadena. Since that time he has devoted himself to evangelistic work, preaching with his old-time vigor and impressiveness. His summers are usually spent at the East. Of Dr. Ormiston's five children, two sons survive.

ZIMMERMAN, Jeremiah, Lutheran minister, was born near Snydersburg, Carroll county, Md., Apr. 26, 1848. His father, Henry Zimmerman, a well-to-do farmer, was born at the same place, as well as his ancestors on the paternal side for a number of generations. He attended the public school of the village; then spent two years at the military school of Irving college, Manchester, Md., and two more years at the Missionary institute at Selin's Grove, Pa. He then entered the Sophomore class of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., where he was graduated with honorable mention in 1873. In September following, he entered the Theological seminary at the same place, where he was graduated in 1876. While pursuing his studies of the last year he received calls to three different churches, and in April accepted the call to the Lutheran church at Valatie, N. Y.

In January, 1877, he married M. Adele Springstein. One year later he resigned his charge, and spent the year traveling abroad, visiting Egypt, Palestine, and the countries of Europe. In 1879 he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he organized the first English Lutheran church. Since then he has devoted his time to the duties of the ministry, seeing the work of his denomination extending until there were eight Lutheran churches. Mr. Zimmerman was twice a delegate to the general synod. In 1889 he made a second extended trip abroad. He has devoted much of his time to the historical evidences of Christianity and the Bible, and been interested in the study of archaeology. He has followed with a keen relish all the important discoveries made by the Egypt and Palestine exploration societies. His name appears in the "Scientists' Directory," under the subjects of Bibliography and Archaeology. For some years he has devoted attention to the study of the historical coins of ancient Greece and Rome, and delivered an address before the annual convention of the American numismatic association in Chicago in 1893 on the "Historical Value of the Ancient Coins of Greece and Rome." On Jan. 21, 1890, he married Sophia Elizabeth Amos.



TAYLOR, William Vigneron, naval officer, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1781; and was descended from Dr. N. F. Vigneron, who came to Newport in 1690 and died in 1764. Beginning as a common sailor, he became captain of a merchantman and in April, 1813, sailing-master in the navy. He was useful in equipping Perry's small fleet on Lake Erie, and sailed the flag-ship in the victory of Sept. 10th, near Put-in-Bay; was badly wounded in that action, received a sword, and was made lieutenant Dec. 9th. His later services were on the Mediterranean, 1815-16 and 1824-26; at the Boston navy-yard, 1827-28; on the Brazil coast 1829-30; in the receiving-ship, store-ship, etc., 1833-41; and in command of the Pacific squadron 1847-48. He rose to be master-commander in 1831, and captain in 1841; was practically retired in 1848, and died at Newport Feb. 11, 1858.

BERRY, Hiram George, soldier, was born in Thomaston, Me., Aug. 27, 1824. He apprenticed himself to a carpenter, but after learning the trade abandoned it to follow the sea, which at that time possessed great attraction for the young men of Maine. He finally settled in his native town, which he represented in the legislature several terms, and was subsequently elected mayor of the city. He established the "Rockland Guards," and was their commander for three years. The company was composed of volunteers, and achieved an enviable reputation for fine drilling and thorough discipline. He cast his fortunes with the Union cause at the commencement of the civil war, and was made colonel of the 4th Maine infantry. He was engaged in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of York-

town and was promoted brigadier-general Apr. 4, 1862, his commission dating from March of that year. Gen. Berry was placed in command of the 3d brigade of the 3d division of Heintzelman's 3d army corps. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, was actively engaged in the seven days' fight, was at Chantilly, and in the second Bull Run campaign. The president appointed him major-general of volunteers in January, 1863, his promotion to date from November of the preceding year. The senate confirmed his nomination March 9, 1863, and he was given command of the 2d division of the 3d army corps, superseding Gen. Sickles. He was killed at the battle



of Chancellorsville while he was at the head of one of his brigades that had made several successful assaults at the renewal of the battle on the second morning. The previous day the division commanded by Gen. Berry had, almost unaided, repulsed the attack of the Confederates for three hours at the point of the bayonet. He died at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

BAIRD, Andrew D., soldier and manufacturer, was born in Kelso, Roxburyshire, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1839. He attended school in his native town until his tenth year, when he began work on a farm. His father was a stone mason, and the three sons, of whom Andrew was the eldest, were, as soon as able, employed in the same occupation. Andrew soon became a master at the trade. Of colossal stature and herculean strength, he was a giant among his fellows, and work was mere play to

him. He emigrated to the United States while still very young, and has ever since been identified with Brooklyn and its welfare. When the civil war broke out, he joined the 79th New York volunteer infantry, a regiment made up largely of Scotchmen, and hence known as the "Highlanders." He took his baptism of fire at the first battle of Bull Run, and when the regiment, in which he was a private, was mowed with grape, he did gallant work in bolding the members of his company together; his captain and other officers having been taken prisoners. Young Baird entered the battle of Bull Run a private. His bravery made him a sergeant. For bravery at Beaufort, S. C., he was made second lieutenant; at Chantilly his record and a bullet, which he still carries in his arm, raised him to a first lieutenantcy; a captaincy soon followed, in 1863. From the Vicksburg campaign until the end of the war he served under Grant, and was successively commissioned major, brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, his promotion being through special orders from the war department for bravery on the field and meritorious conduct in camp. He commanded his regiment from May, 1864, until July, 1865. His regiment was continuously doing active duty. He took part in forty-five battles, and received wounds at Chantilly, Blue Springs and Petersburg. Prior to his promotion to the rank of major, the members of the company which he commanded presented him with a handsome sword, sash and belt, as a token of their respect and esteem. At a regimental dinner, in which he, with many of his former comrades, participated long after the war, his health was proposed by Col. Morrison, who referred to him as the only soldier in the regiment who had been twice promoted on the field of battle for bravery in action. Col. Baird and another gallant officer, Henry C. Heffron, were the only two officers who had fought in every battle in which the regiment had taken part. Returning to Brooklyn in 1867, he formed a partnership in the stone-cutting business with Robinson Gill, where, conducting his work in the yard where his apprenticeship was served, with the same energy displayed during his military career, he stands at the head of a business employing 500 men. Mr. Baird has naturally taken an active part in politics, and has been prominent in municipal affairs. In politics he is a republican, and in 1876 the party selected him to be alderman. He served three consecutive terms, 1876-80, at the end of which his name was as pure and unspotted as it was when he entered the board. While in the board of aldermen, he was chosen leader of his republican colleagues. There was a constant series of dead-locks and disputes in the common council, but by his firmness and promptness in handling difficult and critical questions, he gained an ascendancy which even his opponents found themselves bound to respect. In 1885 he was the republican nominee for mayor of Brooklyn, but gracefully withdrew in favor of an independent candidate. The Citizens' league at that time was an influential organization, and was able to induce several prominent republicans to favor the nomination of an independent democrat for mayor. Col. Baird's action met with such general commendation that no dissenting voice was raised when the republican party placed him in nomination in 1887, and again in 1889, for the chief office of the municipal government. In 1887



Andrew D. Baird

the "Eagle," a democratic organ of Brooklyn, said of him: "Except on the score of his thorough-going partisanship, it is difficult to imagine what there is in him for anyone to find fault with; and partisanship, when allied to strong common sense and integrity, so far from being objected to by the majority of men, is looked upon by them with favor, as proving that the man has well-defined convictions, coupled with the courage to express them." In 1889 he was offered by President Harrison the position of postmaster of Brooklyn, but declined the office. Col. Baird is a leading member of the Ross street Presbyterian Church, and active in promoting all charitable and benevolent enterprises. He is a member of the Union League club; a trustee of the Nassau trust company; trustee of the Kings county trust company; vice-president of the Brooklyn throat hospital; a promoter of the Eastern district branch of the Young men's Christian association; trustee of the Eastern district industrial home; a director in the Manufacturers' national bank, the Twenty-sixth ward bank, and the Williamsburg savings bank. Col. Baird has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Warner of Brooklyn, whom he married July 9, 1866, and who died eight years later, three children surviving. In February, 1882, he married Catharine Lamb, also of Brooklyn. Col. Baird has of late years given very little attention to matters political. He attends strictly to the work in his stone yard and looks after the interests of the hundreds of people dependent on him, with the same zeal he manifested in caring for the fourteen hundred men in blue, who had served under him in the field.

LEFFERTS, Marshall, soldier and engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1821, a descendant of one of the old Kniekerbocker families of L. I. After attending the public schools of his native city, he started in business as a clerk. Subsequently he became a civil engineer, which calling he pursued for a time and then resumed his business as partner in the importing house of Morewood & Co., New York city. He was one of the first to promote the interests of the telegraph, furnished the first zinc-plated wire used for telegraphic purposes in the United States, and in 1860 was the first president of the New York and New England and of the New York state telegraph companies, and at the time of his death was president of the Gold and Stock telegraph company of New York, and of the Celluloid manufacturing company of Newark, N. J. His system of telegraph wires, worked on the automatic plan of transmission, was patented and afterward purchased by the Western Union telegraph company, of which he was appointed electric engineer, and at the same time he also occupied the position of consulting engineer to the Atlantic cable company. He

made and applied the first instruments used in the United States to detect faults in electric cables, and to reduce the system of relays to common standards. He severed his connection with the Western Union company in 1867. In 1851 he became connected with the famous 7th regiment of New York, with which he was afterward so prominently identified. In 1852 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and in 1859 colonel. In 1861 this regiment was among the first to respond to the call for troops, and left, under his command, for the seat of war. In 1863 it was stationed

at Frederick, Md., of which place Col. Lefferts was made military governor. In July, 1863, they were recalled to New York to protect the city during the draft riots. At the termination of the war the governor offered him a commission as brigadier-general; which, however, Col. Lefferts declined, as he desired to retire from active service, so his resignation was reluctantly accepted. Afterward he took the position of commandant of the veteran corps of the 7th regiment, and retained the office until his death, which took place suddenly on a railroad train while on his way with the "veterans" to participate in the Fourth of July parade in Philadelphia. He died near Newark, N. J., July 3, 1876.

PEABODY, Everett, soldier, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1831. He was the son of William Bourn Oliver Peabody, a Unitarian clergyman of some distinction and an accomplished scholar and writer. Everett was graduated from Harvard in 1849, studied railway engineering, and practiced his profession successfully in different parts of the country until the outbreak of the civil war. Being then a resident of Missouri, he joined the state forces and became colonel of a regiment of volunteers. He was already worthy of promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in several battles, when he fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly cheering his men into the thickest of the fray, on the field of Shiloh. He edited the "Literary Remains" of his father (Boston, 1850). Col. Peabody died near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Apr. 6, 1862.

PATTISON, Thomas, naval officer, was born in New York city Feb. 8, 1822. He was appointed midshipman March 2, 1839, and was promoted to be passed midshipman July 2, 1845; lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1854; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1861; commander, March 3, 1865; captain, June, 1870; commodore, Dec. 11, 1877, and rear-admiral, November, 1883. He performed his first service on the St. Louis of the Pacific squadron between 1839 and 1842; studied at the naval school in Philadelphia in 1845, and during the Mexican war was attached successively to several vessels of the home squadron. He served with the coast survey in 1850 and 1851, and from 1852 until 1855 on the sloop Portsmouth of the Pacific squadron, being the first officer of the American navy to enter Tokio, the capital of Japan. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard in 1857, and then until 1860 was an officer of the Mississippi of the East India squadron. In the spring of 1861 he was made executive officer of the sloop Perry, and on the night of June 4th aided in the capture, off Charleston, of the Savannah, the first Confederate privateer to be taken during the civil war. Later, in 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Philadelphia of the Potomac flotilla, and in October engaged the Potomac river and Aquia creek batteries. He commanded the steamer Sumter of the South Atlantic squadron in 1862, and the Clara Dolson of the Mississippi squadron in 1863. From 1863 until 1865 he was commandant of the naval station at Memphis, Tenn., and then until 1867 commanded the Muscota of the Atlantic squadron. Between 1867 and 1869 he was on duty at the Norfolk navy yard. Following this he commanded the Richmond, cruising in the West Indies and the Pacific, the Saranac, the receiving ship Independence, and in 1878-80, the Port Royal (S. C.) naval station. His final service was performed as commandant of the Washington navy yard, and he was then on waiting orders until his retirement on Feb. 8, 1884. He died at New Brighton, S. I., Dec. 19, 1891.



WASHINGTON, Bushrod, jurist, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 5, 1762, son of John Augustine, younger brother of George Washington. Graduating from William and Mary college in 1778, he read law in Philadelphia in James Wilson's office. In 1780-81 he served in Col. J. F. Mercer's troop, which was disbanded after the siege of Yorktown. He practiced at home, at Alexandria, and at Richmond, was a member of the house of delegates in 1787, and of the convention which ratified the Federal constitution, and from Dec. 20, 1798, was a judge of the U. S. supreme court, receiving his appointment from President Adams. He was of "small and emaciated frame, and countenance like marble," but eminent for learning and ability. He published reports of the Virginia court of appeals, 1790-96, in two volumes (1798-99), and of the U. S. court for the third circuit, 1803-27, in four volumes (1826-29), partly edited by R. Peters; these, in the opinion of his biographer, did him but imperfect justice. At the organization of the colonization society in June, 1817, he became its president. As the general's favorite nephew, he inherited Mount Vernon, which afterward passed to R. E. Lee through the Custis family. He died in Philadelphia Nov. 26, 1829. His life, by H. Binney, was privately printed in 1858.

SWAYNE, Noah Haynes, justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Dec. 7, 1804, the son of Joshua Swayne, of Quaker descent. The first member of the family in America was Francis Swayne, who came over with William Penn, and settled near Philadelphia, his farm having since remained in the possession of some of his descendants. Noah received his early education at Waterford, Va., studied law at Warrenton, and at the age of nineteen was admitted to the bar. Disapproving of slavery he removed to Ohio in 1815, and opened a law office in Coshocton. He soon acquired a good practice, was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county, and elected to the legislature as a Jeffersonian democrat. Gen. Jackson appointed him U. S. district attorney for Ohio in 1831, when he removed to Columbus, and served in that capacity for ten years. He was one of three fund

commissioners appointed to restore the credit of the state, was a member of the commission appointed by the governor to go to Washington and effect a settlement of the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and one of a committee to investigate the condition of the blind. He was counsel in several fugitive-slave cases, liberated the slaves that came into his possession by his marriage in 1832 with Miss Wager, of Virginia, and was one of the first to join the republican party. In the Frémont campaign he made speeches against the extension of slavery. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy made by the death of Justice McLean, in accordance with the latter's wish, and at the unanimous recommendation of the Ohio delegation in congress. In 1881 he resigned on account of his age. Dartmouth and Marietta in 1863, and Yale in 1865, conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Judge Swayne obtained a high reputation as a jury lawyer, and in skillful analysis of testimony. He died in New York city June 8, 1884.

SWAYNE, Wager, soldier, was born in Columbus, O., Nov. 10, 1834, son of Noah H. Swayne, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. The

founder of the Swayne family in America was Francis Swayne, an English physician, who sailed from East Hamstead, in Berkshire, Eng., in 1710, settling in East Marlborough, Chester county, Pa. Gen. Swayne's mother was Sarah Ann Wager, a Virginia lady, who celebrated her marriage to Judge Swayne by freeing her slaves, and throughout her after life in Ohio, was a consistent friend of the blacks, imparting her principles to her son. Wager Swayne was educated at Yale college, graduating in 1856. Among his classmates was an unusual number of students who afterward became distinguished, including Chauncey M. Depew, Judges Brown and Brewer of the U. S. supreme court, Judge McGruder of the Illinois supreme court, J. H. Halleck, publisher of "Christian at Work," and others. After his course at Yale college young Swayne entered the Cincinnati law school, from which he was graduated in 1859. He formed a law partnership with his father, and practiced two years, until the war of the rebellion broke out. Notwithstanding that both his father and mother were Virginians by birth, their sympathies and his were with the cause of Lincoln. He offered his services to the government, and in July, 1861, was appointed major of the 43d Ohio volunteers. He was first stationed at camp Chase, near Columbus, then took part in the Missouri campaign, under Pope, in 1861-62. He assisted in the capture of New Madrid and Island Number Ten, and was engaged in the battles of Corinth and Iuka. During the Corinth engagement the colonel of the 43d Ohio was killed, the command devolving upon Maj. Swayne, who was subsequently commissioned as colonel. He continued with his regiment until the fall of 1863, in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. During this campaign Col. Swayne lost his right leg by the explosion of a shell, in an affair at the crossing of the Balkahatchie river, South Carolina, and "for gallant and distinguished services" in that action was commissioned brevet brigadier-general, and later promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Swayne was invalided until June, 1865, when at the request of Gen. O. O. Howard, chief of the Freedmen's bureau, he was detailed by the war department to duty in Alabama, as assistant commissioner of the bureau in that state. During the next three years the history of the Freedmen's bureau in Alabama and the history of Gen. Swayne's life are almost coincident. He instituted various enterprises for the education of the blacks, and to provide them with sustenance and the opportunity to become self-supporting. Through Secretary Stanton he secured from President Johnson an order devoting certain confiscated war materials to the education of the freedmen, and subsequently, through Vice-President Henry Wilson, an act of congress devoting to the same cause such real property as had been purchased from individuals by the Federal government, and so by the rules of international law became the property of the United States. With the first of these funds an extensive system of temporary schools was established, the first educational privilege the colored people of that state ever had enjoyed. These were maintained until succeeded by a state common-school system. The second was applied to the establishment at Talladega, Mobile, Montgomery, and elsewhere, of educational institutions which were intended to be permanent. Most of them are still



Wager Swayne



Noah Haynes Swayne

valuable agencies of progress, notably at Talladega and Montgomery, being in charge of permanent religious or educational organizations. But his policy was radically different from that which President Johnson eventually adopted, and accordingly Gen. Swayne was recalled from Alabama in 1868. The command of the United States forces in Alabama had meantime, soon after he came into the state, been added to his duties, and to facilitate this he was made a major-general of volunteers. In 1866 congress had increased the regular army of the United States by the creation of four regiments of infantry known as "the veteran reserve corps," composed of disabled volunteer soldiers. Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, John C. Robinson, Thomas G. Pitcher, and Wager Swayne, were respectively appointed to the command of these regiments. In December, 1868, Gen. Swayne was married to Ellen Harris, daughter of a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky. About this time he was assigned to duty in the war department at Washington, but in 1880 was, at his own request, placed on the retired list of the army, and resumed the practice of law, locating himself at Toledo, O. Almost immediately he took rank among the foremost lawyers of Ohio. He fought through the lower courts, and finally through the supreme court of the United States, the constitutionality of a state law which was designed to tax national banks out of existence, and secured a final decision in the negative. Gen. Swayne soon had among his clients such concerns as the American Union telegraph company, and the Wabash railroad company, and in 1879 the growth of his railroad and telegraph business made it necessary for him to remove to New York city, where his clients were. In May, 1881, he entered into partnership with Judge John F. Dillon, and the firm soon became general counsel for the Western Union telegraph company, the Missouri Pacific railway company, and other great commercial and railway interests. Gen. Swayne is a member of the executive committee of the American tract society, and also of the Board of domestic and foreign missions of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was the second president of the Ohio society of New York, and is commander of the New York commandery of the loyal legion.

McINTYRE, Thomas Alexander, merchant, was born in New York city Oct. 19, 1855, the son of Ewen and Emily A. (Bridgeman) McIntyre. Mr. Mc-

Intyre's father, the well-known druggist, for many years was the president of the College of pharmacy of the city of New York, and his mother the daughter of Thomas Bridgeman, the distinguished horticulturist, and author and writer on horticultural subjects. In 1879 Mr. McIntyre married Anna Knox, daughter of Henry E. Knox, of the New York bar. Mr. McIntyre is the head of the grain commission house of McIntyre & Wardwell of New York, who are generally understood to be the largest handlers of grain in the United States. He has long been prominently identified with the New York produce exchange,

and is recognized as one of the leading and most influential members of that important body, is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, director of the Commercial Exchange bank, director and vice-president of the Hudson River bank, director and chairman of the finance committee of the International grain elevator company, which was organ-

ized largely through his instrumentality, he was the purchaser of the various milling interests in and about New York city, which he organized under the name of the Hecker Jones Jewell milling company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, and is a director, the treasurer, and chairman of the finance committee of that company. Mr. McIntyre is also largely interested in railroads, mills, and other enterprises. He is a man of untiring energy, broad views, large business and financial experience and ability, and justly commands the respect and confidence of the community.

BARKER, Fordyce, physician, was born at Wilton, Me., May 2, 1818. He was the son of a physician enjoying a lucrative country practice, and after being prepared for college at Lewiston, Me., he was sent to Bowdoin at the age of fourteen. Four years later he was graduated there, and then he entered the Bowdoin Medical school, to study for his father's profession. Having graduated there in 1841, he went to Europe in 1844 to complete his studies by a post-graduate course in the Ecole de medicine of Paris, having married in 1843. Returning to this country in 1845 he continued his practice at Norwich, Conn., having taken up his residence there in 1841. Patients returned to him rapidly, and before a year had expired he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the medical department of Bowdoin college. The

standing this appointment gave him increased his home practice, but he declined to hold it for more than one year. Early in his medical career Dr. Barker decided to make obstetrics a special study, and a paper he had read on that subject before the Connecticut state Medical Association having attracted wide attention, he was in 1850 called to the chair of midwifery in the New York Medical college, and when Bellevue hospital was opened in 1852, he was appointed its obstetrical physician. This was the beginning of his prosperity, and his medical standing was ascertained when, eight years later, he was made professor of chemical midwifery and the diseases of women in the Bellevue medical college. As a professor he won a high place. He is said to have been without an equal as a lecturer. He was the friend as well as the teacher of the students. Whenever he found a young man with a special talent he did everything possible to develop it, often to his own inconvenience. One of the most eminent obstetrical physicians in the United States was induced to take up the study by him. Dr. Barker had been but a short time in New York when he attracted attention by removing a fibroid tumor of the uterus. It was the first time such an operation had been performed successfully in the United States. As a practicing physician Dr. Barker had a large acquaintance, and soon secured the best practice in the city of New York. He was a delightful story-teller. He had traveled widely, and having a keen eye for what was worth seeing and remembering, his conversation was peculiarly charming. In Europe which he visited every year for twenty-five years, he had many friends. In 1858 he was elected president of the New York State Medical society, and in 1879 of the New York Academy of Medicine, and he was the author of several medical works of much reputation in the profession. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Barker died May 29, 1891, much lamented and beloved.



Thomas Alexander McIntyre

GATLING, Richard Jordan, inventor, was born in Hertford county, N. C., Sept. 12, 1818. His father was a planter in easy circumstances, the owner of a large tract of land and a number of slaves. Every facility of an educational character that the neighborhood afforded was taken advantage

of by him, and at seventeen he was intellectually far in advance of the other youth in the schools. He was a good penman, and the greater part of his sixteenth year was spent in the county clerk's office copying records. He worked conjointly with his father upon an invention for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning the plants. His genius for invention became thereby aroused and never after indulged in slumber. At the age of nineteen he taught school, then went into merchandizing which he followed for a few years. During this time he busied himself with the invention of the screw propeller, afterward so extensively used in steam vessels. He tested his work in an ordinary boat,

and then applied for a patent, going to Washington in 1839 with his model. To his disappointment he found a patent had been already granted on the same appliance to another inventor. He had been anticipated by Erierson. He laid his model away, and turned his attention to inventing a machine for sowing rice, which he afterward adapted to sowing wheat in drills. In 1844 he removed to St. Louis, and while he worked as a clerk in a dry-goods store, employed a skilled mechanic to construct his seed-sowing machines, which found a ready sale. In 1845 he gave up all other occupations, and devoted himself wholly to their improvement and sale, establishing agencies in several places in the Northwest. In the winter of 1845-46, while traveling on a steamer from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, he was stricken with small-pox. The weather was cold, the steamer was frozen in, en route, for thirteen days, and he lay without medical attendance during the whole time. The terrible experience of that trip caused him to study medicine that he might care for himself as well as others in emergencies. A regular course of instruction was taken at the Indiana medical college, and subsequently at the Ohio medical college in Cincinnati, securing him the degree of M.D. in 1850. He returned to Indianapolis, and resumed his seed-sowing machine work, and probably did more than any other man to secure the general adoption of drill husbandry in this country. His drills took many medals and prizes at various state fairs, and his skill as an inventor received high recognition from many distinguished sources, including a gold medal from the American institute, and one from the Crystal Palace, London. In 1850 he invented a machine for breaking hemp. In 1849 he had conceived the design of transmitting power from one locality to another by means of a powerful steam engine located in a safe locality, as the outskirts of a city, and driving compressed air in pipes laid under ground as gas and water pipes are laid; the air so compressed to be used in driving small engines and for working drills in mines, etc. The patent office, however, denied the patent on the ground that it was a discovery and not an invention. In 1857 he invented a steam plow, but it did not get into general use. Dr. Gatling's greatest invention, unquestionably, and that with which his name is indissolubly linked, is the world-renowned engine of war, the Gatling gun. When the civil war broke out, the doctor lived at Indianapolis. He watched the constant arrival and departure of soldiers, and while contemplating the fact that the casualties in war re-

sulted chiefly from exposure and disease, the thought flashed upon him that it was possible to make labor-saving machinery for war. He reasoned that if one man with a machine could do the work of a hundred men, ninety-nine could be withdrawn from the manifold dangers incidental to the prosecution of war. The idea of the machine gun was conceived in 1861. In the spring of 1862 the inventor tested the first one in the presence of army officers and private citizens. Three hundred and fifty shots per minute were discharged with ease. In the fall of 1862 he gave an order for six guns to be manufactured by the firm of Miles, Greenwood & Co., of Cincinnati. About the time they were ready for delivery, the factory with all its contents, including the guns and all the plans and patterns, was totally destroyed by fire, and Dr. Gatling had to begin all over again. Several were finally ready, but the inventor failed to induce the chief of ordnance to even examine his invention. Gen. B. F. Butler was, however, quick to perceive the advantages of the machine-gun and bought twelve of them on his own account for use on the James river. The government finally adopted them, and in August, 1866, after the war had closed, an order was given by the chief of ordnance for one hundred. They were made and delivered to the government in 1867. In that year, and again in 1870, Dr. Gatling visited Europe, in the interest of his invention. Since the approval of the gun by the United States, it has been adopted by every gun-bearing nation on the globe. It has scattered shot on Alaskan shores, and as an unflinching van and rear guard protected Stanley in the African wilds. In its perfected form, the gun may be described as a number, usually ten, of breech-loading rifle barrels grouped around a common axis with which they lie parallel, and revolving with it. Only one barrel is fired at a time, and but once in a revolution. Some patterns are capable of discharging 1,200 balls a minute. The cartridges are fed automatically into the breech, and the empty shells are similarly discharged. The Gatling guns are made of various calibres, and have the remarkable range of one and a half miles. The gun is sighted, and when ready the firing is done by turning a crank. Dr. Gatling resides in Hartford, where the American factory for the guns is situated, while another is located in Birmingham, England. He is now (1893) president of the American association of inventors and manufacturers, having been re-elected to that position for the third time. He has received many honors from scientific bodies, and from foreign governments. He was married in 1854 to Miss J. T. Sanders, the daughter of an eminent physician in Indianapolis.

GIBB, John, merchant, was born in Scotland March 14, 1829, the son of James Gibb, a prosperous farmer. John was educated at the parish school, and then went into business at Montrose. While still quite young he emigrated to America, entered into the dry-goods business, and in 1865 became an importer of laces and linens. Mr. Gibb has been president of the Brooklyn park commission, and is a member of Holy Trinity church. He attributes his success in business to a willingness to work, and a desire to reach the top. In 1852, in Brooklyn, he married Harriet Balsdon, by whom he had eleven children. She died in 1878, and in 1882 he married Sarah D. Mackay.





THOMSON, Edward, first president of Ohio Wesleyan university (1848-60), was born in Portsmouth, Eng., Oct. 12, 1810. His father, who was a druggist, and a remote relative of James Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," emigrated to America in 1817, and in 1818 settled in Wooster county, O. Edward studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1829, but instead of pursuing the practice of medicine, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1831. He joined the Norwalk circuit, and in 1836 was stationed at Detroit, where he married a daughter of Mordecai Bartley, afterward governor of the state. He became principal of Norwalk (O.) seminary in 1838, editor of the "Ladies' Repository" in 1844, president of Ohio Wesleyan university in 1848, editor of the "Christian Advocate" (New York) in 1860, and bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864. Dr. Thomson was the president of Ohio Wesleyan university during the first twelve years of its history. He had the remarkable art of governing students without arbitrariness or harshness. His Sunday lectures left an indelible impression upon all hearers, and the university owes much of its spiritual influence, its high standard of culture and its rapid growth, to Dr. Thomson's scholarly and efficient presidency. He was the author of two volumes on India and of several volumes of essays, addresses and sermons. He died in the discharge of his episcopal duties at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1870.

MERRICK, Frederick, second president of Ohio Wesleyan university (1860-75), was born at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1810, of Puritan ancestry, which included a number of clergymen. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and became principal of Amenia seminary, N. Y. From 1838-42 he was professor of natural philosophy in Ohio university, and in 1843 became the financial agent of Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1845 he accepted the chair of natural science, in 1854 was transferred to the chair of moral science and biblical literature, and in 1860 was elected president, remaining in office until forced, by failing health, to resign. The university is indebted for much of its endowment and financial prosperity to Dr. Merrick's labors, which have ex-

tended over a period of nearly fifty years. His character, combining Puritan traits with Methodist experience, is regarded by the thousands of students who came under his instruction as a pattern of Christian manhood. No sketch of the university would be complete without reference to Rev. L. D. McCabe, D.D., and to Prof. W. G. Williams. Dr. Merrick and these two professors have been connected with the university from its inception. Perhaps no other college in America presents an instance of a continuous service of three men extending through half a century. More than to any others Ohio Wesleyan university owes its success to these men. Prof. Williams has been at the head of the Greek department from the beginning of the university, and has helped to train men who, like Prof. White of Harvard, are now filling important places in the educational world. His "Exposition of Romans" has been pronounced by competent scholars to be more clear and comprehensive than any other exposition thus far published. Dr. McCabe has been for many years at the head of the department of mental and moral science. He has been acting president of the university twice, and has been vice-president of the university for many years. His presidency was attended with success. His volumes on "The Foreknowledge of God, and Divine Nescience," have produced a deep and permanent effect on many thinkers, and have secured generous recognition among the theologians of foreign lands, as well as of our own country.

PAYNE, Charles Henry, third president of Ohio Wesleyan university (1875-88), and successor of Dr. Merrick, was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1830. He was converted and joined the church at the age of seventeen. He was educated largely at East Greenwich (R. I.) academy, and at Wesleyan university, from which he was graduated in 1856;



Frederick Merrick.

but before completing his other studies, he took a theological course in the Biblical institute of Concord, N. H. He married M. E. Gardiner March 24, 1857, and joined the Providence conference. He had charges at Sandwich, East Bridgewater, Fall River, Providence, Brooklyn, N. Y., where a \$200,000 edifice (St. John's) was erected during his pastorate; Philadelphia, where the Arch street church



was erected at a cost of \$260,000; and Cincinnati. He represented his conference in the general conferences of 1880, '84, '88 and '92, and in the London ecumenical conference in 1881. In 1875 he was elected president of Ohio Wesleyan university, and held the position until he was elected secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. During Dr. Payne's presidency the Wesleyan female college in Delaware was united with the university, and co-education was thus introduced, the standard of scholarship was elevated, and the number of students was rapidly increased. Much of the present success of the university is due to his untiring

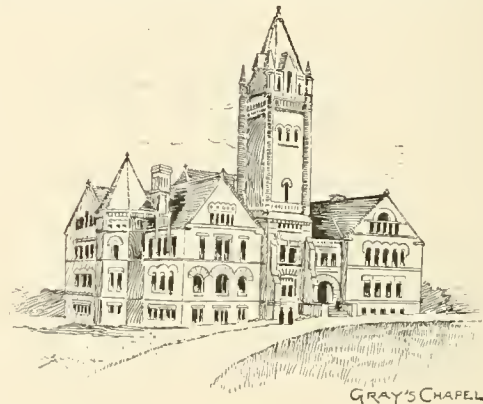
efforts in laying broad foundations during the thirteen years of his presidency. Dr. Payne has published: "Guides and Guards in Character Building," a volume of sermons and addresses delivered before the students of the university; also, "The Social Glass and Christian Obligation;" "Shall Our American Sabbath be a Holyday or a Holiday?" and several other pamphlets and addresses.

BASHFORD, James Whitford, fourth president of Ohio Wesleyan university (1889-), was born at Fayette, Wis., in 1849. He was converted, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1868, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and was tutor of Greek in his alma mater in 1874. He was graduated from the Theological school of Boston university in 1876; from the School of oratory,

of the same institution in 1878, and from the School of all sciences in 1880, receiving the degree of Ph. D. In each of the above courses he received the highest honors of his class. During his college course he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1890 the Northwestern university honored him with the degree of D. D. He held various pastorates, had frequent calls to take up educational work, and in 1889 was elected president of Ohio Wesleyan university. This institution of learning is located at Delaware, O. The first property was

purchased for the university in 1842, the charter was secured in 1844 and Nov. 13, 1844, the doors were opened for students. The corporation now owns University campus, embracing twenty acres, and containing over 800 varieties of trees and shrubs; Monnett campus, embracing eight acres; and Barnes heights, comprising five acres. Upon these grounds are ten buildings devoted to college purposes, the chief of which is that comprising University hall and Gray's

chapel—a stately stone structure completed in 1893, at a cost of \$176,000. The entire property is valued at \$869,000. The university maintains a graduate course, a college course, an academic course, and courses in music, art, and in business methods. It admits women upon the same terms as men. The faculty, including tutors and instructors, numbered forty-one in 1893, and the students numbered 1,271. At this time the college had a larger number of students in the collegiate department than any other college in Ohio, and a larger number of students on its grounds than any other college in Methodism. Between 12,000 and 15,000 young people have attended the university since its organization, and over 2,000 have completed the college course. Of this number over 500 are in the ministry, and fifty more are in the missionary field; over 400 are superintendents and teachers of public schools, forty-five are presidents of colleges or seminaries, and 150 more are professors in the same; more than 100 are lawyers, some 300 are physicians, and some fifty are editors, etc. Ohio Wesleyan university has been noted throughout its history for its combination of strong spiritual influences with earnest study and a high scholastic standard. It has held from the first that the education of no person is complete without the training of body, mind and spirit. It aims at the



GRAY'S CHAPEL

development of every faculty to its highest power, and its devotion to the highest service. Its motto is: "Every one at his best, and the world for Christ." While the college is young, and still imperfectly equipped, it has, notwithstanding, produced a body of graduates who have won far more than the customary proportion of honors in after life. Among the alumni are: Prof. E. A. Dolbear, one of the inventors of the telephone; Prof. John W. White, of Harvard university; Profs. W. F. Whitlock, W. O. Semans, E. T. Nelson, J. G. Grove, C. B. Anstin, Richard Parsons, E. G. Conklin, R. T. Stevenson, of this university; President King, of Cornell college, Ia.; Dean Thirkeld, of Gammon theological school; Chancellor McDowell, of Denver university; John W. Hoyt, a fertile writer on education; the late J. W. Mendenhall, editor of "The Methodist Review;" E. J. Wheeler, editor of "The Voice;" C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, and F. W. Gunsaulos, of Chicago. Bishop R. S. Foster received the first master's degree at the hands of the university, and Lucy Webb, widow of ex-President Hayes, was the first woman admitted to study with the college classes. During the first four years of President Bashford's administration the gifts to the university amounted to \$300,000, while the attendance increased from 970 to 1,271; and the college history was marked by an earnest, wide-spread revival and a nobler Christian life.



James W. Bashford

HENDERSON, Leonard, jurist, was born in Granville county, N. C., Oct. 6, 1772. He was the son of Richard Henderson, the early pioneer, who negotiated the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, known as the "Treaty of Watoga," by which a tract of land, comprising more than half the present state of Kentucky, was transferred to him and his associates. The new country was named Transyl-



vania, and he was made president of the territory, with its capital at Boonesborough. This purchase from the Indians was subsequently annulled by the state of Virginia. Leonard was given the best education the public schools afforded. Subsequently he began the study of law in Hillsborough. He was admitted in 1794 to the bar, but before engaging in the practice of his profession he became clerk of the district court of Hillsborough. In 1800 he opened an office, and immediately attracted attention by his legal acumen. He gave much attention to the political questions of the day, and was looked upon as an authority upon all sub-

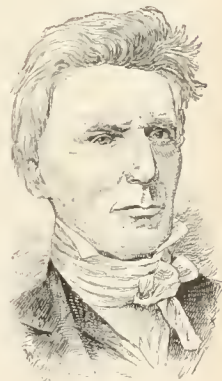
jects. He was remarkable for his ability to discern the vital point of a controversy, and was noted for his accurate judgment, and the justice of his decisions. He conducted a law school in addition to his judicial duties, which was considered the best institution in the state, and he had as his students many of the most noted lights of the North Carolina bar. In 1808 he was made judge of the appellate court, and, after ten years of unremitting attention to his duties, was elected to the supreme court of the state, and in 1829 he was appointed chief justice. He died at Williamsborough, N. C., Aug. 13, 1833.

BARROW, David, clergyman, was born in Brunswick county, Va., Oct. 30, 1753, the son of William Barrow, a farmer, who subsequently removed to North Carolina. David was raised on a farm and had few educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he professed conversion, and was baptized by Zachariah Thompson into Fountains Creek church. He subsequently became a Baptist minister, and like the majority of his contemporaries began to exhort. He was ordained to the ministry in his nineteenth year, and soon after married Sarah, daughter of Hinchia Gillum, a farmer of Sussex county, Va., and a native of Scotland. For three years subsequent to his ordination, he traveled and preached extensively in Virginia and North Carolina. In 1774 he became pastor of Isle of Wight church. There were several churches in the neighborhood and contiguous portions of North Carolina, that had been collected by a sect then called General Baptists, who held substantially the same doctrine now preached by the Campbellites. Mr. Barrow united with John Sanner and others in renovating these churches. They were so successful that in a few years they had quite an association of churches established on the orthodox plan. Mr. Barrow served during the revolutionary war, and, after it was terminated, for several years acceptably filled the office of magistrate, but finding that the position interfered with his ministerial duties he resigned, and afterward gave himself up entirely to his pastoral labors. Besides being pastor of the church at Isle of Wight, Mr. Barrow had charge of Shoulder Hill, Black Creek and Mill Swamp churches, and for many years was moderator of the Portsmouth association. In 1798 he removed to Kentucky, arriving there on June 24th. He settled in Montgomery county, where he resided for the remainder of his life. In 1803 he published an able pamphlet on "The Trinity." In 1801 he was em-

ployed in negotiating terms between the regular and separate Baptists. Mr. Barrow was excluded from the fellowship of the church on account of his emancipation principles, and thus, cut off from the main body, he organized such fragments of the churches as were in sympathy with him, which association was called the "Friends of Humanity." Some converts were made, but after Mr. Barrow's death the society quickly died out. It was unfortunate that the declining years of his brilliant life should have been thus clouded. He died in Montgomery county, Ky., Nov. 14, 1819.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, theologian, was born at Shaw's Castle, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1786, son of the Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Presbyterian minister, who became a "seceder," and emigrated to America in 1807, joining the associate synod of North America, at Philadelphia. He then went into western Pennsylvania and preached to destitute congregations, living in a very frugal way. Thomas Campbell was a relative and namesake of the celebrated poet. Alexander was educated chiefly by his father, who trained him for the ministry. On coming to America the latter left him to complete his studies at the University of Glasgow. In 1809 Alexander came to America, and entered the same field occupied by his father, divided his labors, and made Washington county the principal circuit of his visitation. The "rule of faith" which had ever disturbed the adherents to the Presbyterian creed, appears to have raised doubts in the mind of both father and son, and in 1810, at Brush Run, Pa., they formed an independent society, adopted Baptist views and usages, and on June 12, 1812, were, with their congregations, duly immersed. The condition on which they agreed to accept baptism at the hands of Elder Luse, and which was made in writing, was that no term of union or communion should be required, they objecting to any human creed, only regarding the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith.

This independence soon annoyed the Baptists, and they expelled the Campbells from their communion in 1827, when they formed a sect of their own. They named themselves "the Disciples of Christ," but became widely known as "Campbellites" and as "Disciples." The son was the leader of the sect, which increased rapidly, and in 1864 numbered 350,000 members; in 1880 they had increased to 500,000, and in 1890 to 640,000. In 1823 Campbell began the publication of the "Christian Baptist," changing the name in 1829 to the "Millennial Harbinger," which became the official organ of the denomination. He founded Bethany college in 1840, serving as its president till his death. The "Disciples" increased rapidly in the South, as, according to its rule of faith (the Bible), slavery was permissible to Christians. He was a voluminous writer for the denominational papers, and published during his lifetime fifty-two volumes, all bearing more or less on his views of Christian belief, and including sundry debates, hymn-books, and a translation of the New Testament. He had an acute, vigorous mind, quick perceptions, and rapid powers of combination. His father died at their home in Bethany, West Va., Jan. 4, 1854, having labored zealously until age and the total loss of sight compelled him to cease. Alexander died at Bethany March 11, 1866. His life, by R. Richardson, was published in two volumes in 1868.



ROSECRANS, William Starke, soldier, was born at Kingston, O., Sept. 6, 1819, and was graduated fifth in the class of 1842, from the West Point military academy. He entered the U. S. engineer corps, as second lieutenant by brevet, serving for a year in the construction of fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and then of engineering, for four years, at the U. S. military academy. He was next the superintending engineer at Fort

Adams, Newport, R. I., and of several surveys in eastern New England, and at Washington (D. C.) navy yard, until Apr. 1, 1854. Having attained the rank of first lieutenant, he resigned from the army, and began business life at Cincinnati, O., as civil engineer and architect. From 1855 to 1860 he was in charge of the Cannel coal company in western Virginia, and in 1856 became the president of the Coal river (W. Va.) navigation company. In 1857 he organized the Preston coal oil company, for the manufacture of kerosene. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the service as colonel of the 23d regiment U. S. Ohio

volunteer infantry. Within a month he was made brigadier-general in the U. S. regular army, and ordered to accompany Gen. George B. McClellan to West Virginia, where he commanded a provisional brigade of three month volunteers until July 23, 1861, when he succeeded Gen. McClellan in command of the department of the Ohio, comprising West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, occurred in carrying out a plan of Gen. Rosecrans's devising and execution, and caused the Confederate general, Garnett, to retreat to Virginia, terminating finally the Confederate control of that part of West Virginia. When Rosecrans became department commander, he took efficacious measures to break up guerrilla warfare in the region, and fortified the passes over Cheat Mountain, successfully opposing Gen. R. E. Lee's campaign to recover possession of West Virginia. In September, 1861, when the Confederates, Floyd and Wise, sought to get possession of the Great Kanawha Valley, Gen. Rosecrans, marching 110 miles, defeated Floyd at Carnifex Ferry, and ultimately compelled their retreat through the mountains to Dublin, on the S. W. Virginia and Tennessee railway. Gen. Winfield Scott forthwith answered his telegram asking for further orders—"I have entire confidence in your valor and discretion, and leave you to arrange what next shall be done." He received, shortly after, resolutions unanimously framed by the legislatures of West Virginia and Ohio, thanking him for his successful military operations and civil administration. In April, 1862, his department being divided, he conducted Gen. Blenker's division to Gen. Frémont, to whom had been assigned the command of the mountain department, and then reported for orders to Gen. H. W. Halleck, commander of the department of the Mississippi, who was advancing on the Confederates Bragg and Beauregard, at Corinth in that state. Here he received the command of Paine's and Stanley's divisions of the Mississippi army, and took part in the siege of Corinth. With these divisions he led the infantry pursuit of the retreating army as far as Booneville, Tenn., and then, superior orders suspending the pursuit, he returned to Corinth, where he succeeded Gen. Pope in command, and under orders sent Paine's and Davis's divisions to join Gen. D. C. Buell's forces in middle Tennessee. To provide his own army with accurate maps, and in the absence of topographical

or military engineers, he detailed divisional and brigade topographical engineers, charged with the compilation and correction of "information maps," and their distribution among the various commanders. The adoption of this system was of immense utility to all the great Federal armies. He also now adopted the practice of requiring from all non-combatants, promises of abstention from all mischief to the Federal forces, so long as the latter controlled the region—instead of driving them out, or trusting to their wholly unregulated behavior, or administering to them the oath of allegiance. This arrangement proved eminently satisfactory. With the two remaining divisions of the army of the Mississippi, on the 19th of September, 1862, he fought and won the battle of Inka, against the forces of Gen. Price, and on the 3d and 4th of October, with the remnants of those two divisions, and McKean's and Davis's, he also routed the forces of Price and Van Horn at the battle of Corinth, and pursued them until he was recalled by Gen. Grant. Oct. 29, 1862, he was ordered to Cincinnati, O., and found orders directing him to supersede Gen. Don Carlos Buell in the command of the 14th army corps, and its re-enforcements, and to command the department of the Cumberland, which was to consist of so much territory as should be taken from the enemy. At that time the national army only controlled the positions of the garrison at Nashville, Tenn., and the territory between the Cumberland and the Tennessee around Fort Donelson. He assumed command at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 30, 1862, and held it until Oct. 19, 1863. The campaign which was carried on during that period, was notable for brilliant movements and for hard fighting. Gen. Rosecrans promptly moved to the



south of the Cumberland river, establishing his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., on Nov. 8th. There, with two divisions under Gen. George H. Thomas, he opened the Louisville & Nashville railway, over which his supplies had mainly to come from the two principal depots of Louisville, Ky., 183 miles, and Cincinnati, O., 343 miles distant. Finding his army without an inspector-general's or topographical engineer's department, without a bridge train, sappers, miners or pontoniers, he detail from the infantry volunteers he organized those corps, fortified Nashville as a secondary depot, tested the capacity of his transportation to subsist his troops, and when twen-

ty days' army rations had been accumulated at Nashville, he left there sufficient troops to protect the city and cover communications with Louisville, and himself advanced upon Murfreesboro, Tenn., thirty-three miles southerly on the turnpike, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, where were the Confederate forces under Gen. Bragg, flanked by their cavalry, which outnumbered those of the Federal army. Dec. 30, 1863, Rosecrans's forces confronted those of his foe. On the 31st, the sanguinary battle

of Murfreesboro (or Stone River) began. It was fought on that day and on Jan. 3, 1863, and it ended with the retreat of the Confederates along the line of Duck river. This battle was one of the most severe actions of the whole war. The loss of the national forces was reported 9,511, to the Confederate 9,236. In view of it, the U. S. congress unanimously passed a joint resolution of thanks, as did the legislatures of Ohio and of Indiana. During the winter and spring (1863), while the roads were impassable for military operations, Gen. Rosecrans fortified

Murfreesboro, drilled his commands and made plans for the relief of East Tennessee, and to establish a new base of operations at Chattanooga, Tenn. Meanwhile the Confederates established an entrenched camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., covering the line of the turnpikes, and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad at their Duck river crossings, and another at Tullahoma, Tenn., on the same road. On June 23, 1863, Gen. Rosecrans began his next movement, drove the Confederates out of both their camps, and in fifteen days forced them to retreat to the south side of the Tennessee river, with headquarters at Chattanooga, with a loss to himself of only 580 killed and wounded. Within thirty-six days thereafter, he had repaired the badly damaged Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, advanced the head of his command to Bridgeport, Ala., secretly accumulated 2,000,000 of rations at Stevenson, Ala., covered by Sheridan's division, provided a pontoon train 3,000 feet long, and trained the pontoniers to handle it, and had begun a demonstration toward Decatur, Ala., to conceal the line of his proposed advance and crossing of the Tennessee. On Aug. 14, 1863, he was in full move across the Cumberland mountains. His demonstrations deceived Bragg, as he had purposed, and Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee without opposition, threatened Bragg's communication with Atlanta, so compelling him to withdraw from Chattanooga to Lafayette. Rosecrans then got between Bragg and Chattanooga, concentrated his forces on the roads leading to Chattanooga, and after the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 19 and 20, 1863) held possession of the roads, and on the 21st of September took and held possession of Chattanooga. The total loss to the Federal forces, killed, wounded and missing, at Chickamauga, was 16,179; to the Confederates 17,804, and Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, remained in the hands of the Federal army. Gen. Rosecrans immediately arranged the plans and prepared the means for opening river and railway communications between the new base and Bridgeport, twenty-eight miles west of Chattanooga, but on Oct. 19, 1863, while assuring communication with Bridgeport, he was relieved from the command of the army. Jan. 27, 1864, he was placed in command of the department of the Missouri, covering nearly 120,000 square miles of territory. Previous commanders had encountered insuperable obstacles in administration, but in the face of these difficulties

he so managed and concluded a campaign against the Confederate general Price, that his army was defeated and driven out of the state. Dec. 10, 1864, he was placed on waiting orders at Cincinnati, O., and was mustered out of the U. S. volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866. He resigned from the U. S. regular army March 28, 1867. In the year 1868 (July 27th) Gen. Rosecrans was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico, and reached that country in the November following. He so discharged his duties and improved his opportunities there, that the confidence of the Mexican government and people was secured, and thought and discussion were fostered among them concerning the uses of railway construction and transportation. The practical measures since taken in Mexico to carry out these schemes, have finally given to that formerly turbulent country substantially fifteen years of peace and prosperity, and of commerce with the United States. And in the development of these schemes, Gen. Rosecrans had an active and important part. In 1881 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives from the state of California, and served until March 4, 1885. In June, 1881, he was appointed register of the U. S. treasury, at Washington, D. C., which office he still holds (1893). For a full account of the Tennessee campaign of Gen. Rosecrans in 1863, the reader may consult Cist's "Army of the Cumberland" (N. Y., 1882), "Rosecrans' Campaign with the 14th Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland" by Bickham (Cincinnati, O., 1863), and Van Home's "History of the Army of the Cumberland" (2 v., Cincinnati, O., 1875). His public life has had in it some most interesting features, which may be briefly indicated; in his military career he always won the approbation and esteem of the officers, soldiers and citizens under his command. In a civil career, wherein he has frequently been urged to allow his name to be considered for public office, he has held himself aloof,



in most instances, from even encouraging the advances of his friends. An illustration of this may be given. When Gen. Garfield telegraphed to him from the floor of the national republican convention in Baltimore, in 1864—"Will you allow your name to be used for vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln?" Gen. Rosecrans replied: "Nothing but the conviction that it was a high public duty could induce me to become a candidate for any public office. In this case I have no grounds upon which to base such a conviction. The convention must therefore discharge its high and responsible duties, in view of our national exigencies, according to its judgment and conscience, leaving me to the exercise of mine when I shall know its decision. The nomination of any man acceptable to the loyal people of the Union would satisfy me." A friend of the general's has called him "The Great Decliner," because of his refusal of nominations, as follows: the Union

nomination for governor of Ohio in 1865; the offer of the democratic nomination for governor of California in 1867; the offer of the conservative republican nomination for governor of California in 1867; the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio in 1869; the offer of the workingmen's nomination for mayor of San Francisco, and the offer of the San Francisco district nomination for railway commissioner.

PLEASANTON, Alfred, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1824. In July, 1844, he was graduated from the U. S. military academy and appointed brevet second lieutenant of 1st dragoons. He took part in the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He served on frontier duty as acting assistant adjutant-general to Gen. W. S. Harney, and was his adjutant-general in the Seminole war, and in the operations in Washington territory, Oregon and Kansas. In February, 1861, he was appointed major of the 2d cavalry.

During the civil war he commanded his regiment on its march from Utah to Washington, and served with it throughout the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862, and July 16th of that year was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. In September he commanded the division of cavalry of the army of the Potomac that pursued Lee's army invading Maryland. He took part in the battles of Boonesboro', South Mountain, Antietam, and the subsequent pursuit, and constantly engaged the enemy's cavalry at Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, Gen. Pleasanton, by his brilliant action, stayed the advance of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps which threatened to

carry all before it, and was promoted major-general for his services. When, on May 2d, the troops of Jackson's command were advancing upon the right flank of Hooker's army, having already defeated Howard's corps, Gen. Pleasanton by prompt measures saved the army from serious disasters, and ordered the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry to advance boldly into the forest in the face of the enemy; thus for a few moments he arrested Jackson's progress, and the Confederate troops on emerging from the woods met a volley of shot that no army could withstand. Jackson was shot, and darkness put a stop to the day's work. He participated in the numerous actions that preceded the battle of Gettysburg, and was commander-in-chief of the cavalry in that engagement. In 1864 he was transferred to Missouri, and drove the forces under Gen. Pierce from the state. He was brevetted brigadier general of the U. S. army in March, 1865, for gallant services throughout the war, and mustered out of service in 1866. He resigned his commission in the regular army in 1868, and accepted the office of U. S. collector of internal revenue. After filling this position for several years, he was appointed president of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati railroad. He was retired with the rank of colonel, U. S. A., in May, 1888.

WYMAN, Robert Harris, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1822. His father, Thomas White Wyman (1793-1854), entered the navy in 1810, and as captain took part in the most important naval operations of the Mexican war. The son was appointed midshipman in March, 1837, promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1843, and commissioned as lieutenant in July, 1850. In

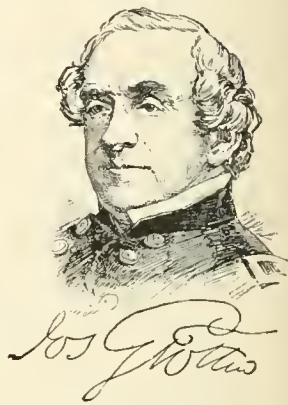
1861 he commanded the Pawnee of the South Atlantic squadron, participating in the capture of Port Royal, and in 1862 the Potomac flotilla. He was promoted to be commander in July, 1862, served in the James river and West India squadrons until 1863, and then until 1865 performed special service. From 1865 until 1867 he commanded the Colorado, flag-ship of the European squadron, and from 1869 until 1877 was chief hydrographer of the navy department, by his work in this field achieving high rank as a scientist. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in July, 1872, and to that of rear-admiral in April, 1878. From 1879 until 1882 he was commander of the North Atlantic squadron, and in June, 1882, was made chairman of the lighthouse board. He died of apoplexy in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 2, 1882.

TOTTEN, Joseph Gilbert, soldier, was born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788. Brought up by his uncle, Col. Jared Mansfield (q. v.), he accompanied that officer to West Point in 1802, was graduated there in 1805, and went to Ohio, where he was secretary of the national survey. He left the army in 1806, but was reinstated in 1808 and employed in the construction of Fort Clinton and Castle Williams in New York harbor. In the war of 1812 he was chief engineer on the Niagara frontier and on Lake Champlain, was engaged at Queenstown and Plattsburg, and won the rank of captain and the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel. He became a member of the board of engineers in 1816, and did not withdraw with his colleagues when Gen. Bernard was invited from France to advise them. These two

were associated from 1819 to 1831 in improving our coast defences. Totten had charge of the construction of Fort Adams on Narragansett bay, and in general of the work east of New York. He became a major in 1818, lieutenant colonel in 1828, and in December, 1838, colonel and chief engineer of the army. His headquarters, hitherto at Newport, were now at Washington, whence, every two years, he made a tour of inspection of the entire range of coast defences, examining every detail, and giving special attention to casemates and their embrasures. Most of our forts on the coast were built under his directions, and his work was of the highest order known to the science of the time. He was also an inspector of the military academy till his death. In 1847 he accompanied Gen. Scott to Vera Cruz, directed the engineering operations of the siege, and was brevetted brigadier. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution from its organization in 1846, a harbor commissioner for New York and Boston some ten years later, and one of the lighthouse board from its inception in 1852. In 1859 his cares were extended to the Pacific coast. At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Scott wished Totten to be his successor in the chief command of the army, but he felt himself too old for such a task. He remained at the head of the engineer bureau, acting on sundry commissions, receiving the rank of brigadier general in March, 1863, and the brevet of major-general Apr. 21, 1864. The more notable of his writings are several treatises, chiefly from the French: "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements" (1838-42); "Report on National Defences" (1851), and "Essays on Ordnance" (1857). His papers on conchology, mineralogy, etc., appeared in the proceedings of learned bodies of which he was a mem-



A. Pleasanton



J. G. Totten

ber; two shells, the Gemma and Succinea Tottenii, were named from him. A sketch of him by Gen. J. G. Barnard appeared (1877) in the "Memoirs" of the National academy of sciences, of which he was a corporate member. He died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 22, 1864.

RODMAN, Isaac Pierce, soldier, was born at South Kingston, Washington county, R. I., Aug. 28, 1822. He received a common school education; was trained to business, became a manufacturer of woolen goods in partnership with his father, and was for a time colonel of militia. In 1861 he resigned his seat in the state senate, raised a company, and as captain of the 2d Rhode Island infantry took part at Bull Run. For gallantry in that action he was advanced to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and assigned to the 4th Rhode Island regiment, Oct. 5, 1861, and soon after to the colonelcy. As colonel of this regiment he was engaged in the capture of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, and of Newbern, March 14th, where he took the enemy's works by assault; for this service, and others at Beaufort and Fort Macon, he was made brigadier-general, his commission dating from Apr. 28th. He had command of a division at South Mountain and Antietam; in the latter battle he received a mortal wound while heading the charge by which the stone bridge was carried, and died near Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 29, 1862.

DEWEY, Israel Otis, soldier, was born in Berlin, Vt., March 9, 1824. He was a son of Israel and Martha Freeman (Hovey) Dewey, his father being seventh in descent from Thomas Dewey, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1633, and his mother being seventh in descent from Daniel Hovey, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. He was fitted for college at Berlin and at Montpelier, but did not enter, and engaged in mercantile business during the years of his early manhood. He was a merchant in Concord, N. H., from 1849 until 1852, and then in Hanover, N. H., from 1852 until 1864. In 1857 he was appointed aide-de-camp and colonel on the staff of Gov. William Haile, of New Hampshire. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1860, and a justice of the peace for many years. He was postmaster at Hanover from 1861 to 1864, resigning this office in the latter year upon being appointed an additional paymaster of volunteers, and served in the army until after the close of the war. In 1867 he was commissioned paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major, and served in such capacity until March 9, 1888, when he was placed on the retired list of the army by reason of having reached the age of sixty-four years. His active service covered nearly all sections of the country, and he traveled in nearly every state and territory. He was last stationed in Washington, for three years, in the office of the paymaster-general.

Maj. Dewey was a man of great executive ability and unquestioned bravery, with manners of unvarying courtesy and geniality. He married, July 29, 1851, Susan Augusta Sweetser, of Concord, N. H., a daughter of Gen. Henry and Susan (West) Sweetser, who survives him, and lives in Boston. Maj. Dewey died at Boston May 12, 1888, and was buried in the family lot at Hanover.

CLITZ, Henry Boynton, soldier, was born at Sackett's Harbor July 4, 1824, son of Capt. John Clitz, a distinguished officer of the U. S. army, who served at Fort Erie. The son was graduated from

West Point academy, in the class of 1845. He was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry; served gallantly in the war with Mexico and on the frontier, and for ten years was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. He was promoted to be captain in December, 1858. In 1858 and 1859 he traveled in Europe, afterward serving on the frontier posts. At the outbreak of the civil war he assisted in the defence of Fort Pickens, and was promoted to be major May 14, 1861. He took part in the peninsular campaign, and at the battle of Gaines's Mills was wounded and captured. He was imprisoned for a month in Libby prison, was then exchanged, and until 1864 was commandant at West Point. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 6th infantry Nov. 4, 1863; colonel of the 10th infantry Feb. 22, 1869, and on July 1, 1885, after forty years of service, was voluntarily placed on the retired list. For his services during the war he was brevetted brigadier general on March 13, 1865.

OSBORNE, Edwin Sylvanus, soldier, lawyer and congressman, was born at Bethany, Pa., Aug. 7, 1839, a descendant of John Osborne, who came from England to Connecticut in 1645. His great-grandfather, Thomas Os-

borne, was a soldier in the Continental army and was killed at the battle of Monmouth. Edwin S. Osborne is a graduate of the University of northern Pennsylvania and the National law school, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., Feb. 26, 1861. In April of the same year he enlisted as a private in company C, 8th regiment P. V., and served in the campaign of 1861 with Gen. Patterson's division, army of northern Virginia. He subsequently was authorized by Gov. Curtin to recruit a company, and was mustered in a captain to

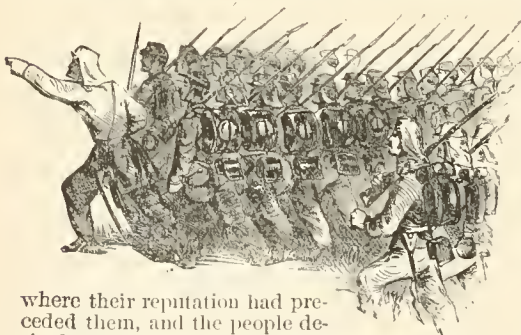
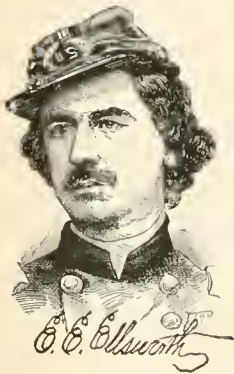


rank from Aug. 22, 1862, and his regiment was assigned to the 1st corps, army of the Potomac. From September, 1862, to February, 1863, he served on the staff of Gen. Wadsworth. In February, 1863, at his own request, he was returned to his regiment and served with it until August, 1863, when he was again detailed for staff duty, and appointed assistant inspector general. He participated with the army of the Potomac in all the battles in which that army was engaged after he joined it, and on May 6, 1864, led the charge of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, which recaptured the works on the front of the line at the Cross Roads—the high tide of the rebellion—on the second day's battle of the Wilderness. This was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. The credit of that work was assumed by others who, an officer says, were not in the engagement at the supreme moment at all. He was commissioned major of his regiment, was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct, and soon after Lee's surrender was appointed a judge-advocate with the rank of major in the regular army and assigned to duty in the bureau of military justice. While judge-advocate he was detailed by the secretary of war on several important missions. The charges preferred by the U. S. government against Wertz of Andersonville prison notoriety were drawn by him, and he prepared the case for trial. He then resigned his commission and returned to Wilkesbarre to resume the practice of law, and subsequently for four years was president of the board of educa-



tion of that city. In 1870, when the organization of the National guard was authorized he was appointed major-general of the 3d division, which position he held ten years. Gen. Osborne was the originator of the National guard system of Pennsylvania. He commanded the forces that quieted the riots at Scranton in 1871; at Susquehanna in 1874 and at Hazleton in 1875. He served as commander of the department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., in 1883, and during that period of his service achieved a popularity which will cause him to be long and gratefully remembered. In politics he has always been a staunch republican, and represented his state as congressman-at-large in the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, and the twelfth district, comprising Luzerne county, in the fifty-first congress. To sum it all up, as a soldier, lawyer, editor and legislator, few citizens of Wilkesbarre have contributed as much to its glory and advancement as Gen. Osborne.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1837. He had from his youth a strong leaning toward a military career, and endeavored to obtain admission to West Point, but through lack of political influence failed to secure an appointment, and entered a commercial life; first securing a position in a store at Troy, N. Y., and afterward obtaining similar employment in New York city. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, where he resolved to study law and entered a law office as a student; he was admitted to the bar, and became a solicitor of patents. His taste for military life predominating all the while, he connected himself with a local military company, of which he soon became captain, and infused new life into the organization by adopting the dress-drill and practices of the French zouaves, as illustrated by that arm of the service in the Crimean war. The company was known as the Chicago zouave cadets, and were sworn to total abstinence from liquor, tobacco, and all excesses; profanity was made a ground for dismissal. Prior to the civil war he entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln, then a practicing lawyer in Springfield, Ill. In 1860 his company of zouave cadets was invited to visit the eastern cities,



where their reputation had preceded them, and the people desired to witness the peculiar drill. He gave an exhibition drill in the City hall park, New York city, in the presence of 8,000 spectators, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the army in 1861, which position he resigned when the call for volunteers was made, and went to New York and organized a regiment of 1,000 men from the firemen of that city, which proved excellent material for active service, especially under the peculiar drill and dis-

cipline adopted by Col. Ellsworth. This regiment was known as the New York fire zouaves, and sailed for Washington Apr. 29, 1861, and on the 24th of May occupied Alexandria, Va. Before going into camp Col. Ellsworth saw a Confederate flag floating above the Marshall house; he determined to capture it, and entered the house, mounted to the roof, and secured the flag; on his way to the street, he was shot down by J. W. Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, and Private Francis E. Brownell, one of his guards, retaliated and shot Jackson through the head. Col. Ellsworth's body was carried to the White house in Washington, where the services were held, and was subsequently interred at Mechanicsville, N. Y. His death occurred at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807. He entered the navy Aug. 12, 1823, and was attached to the frigate United States, of the Pacific squadron, in 1827-28; became passed midshipman in 1829, and served on the Ontario, of the Mediterranean squadron; was commissioned lieutenant in March, 1834, and served on the Vincennes, of the Pacific squadron, during 1837-38; on the Independence, of the Brazil squadron, in 1840-41, and was on special duty from 1842 till 1856, first on ordnance duty, then on coast survey. During 1846-49 he surveyed the Nantucket waters, discovered the "new south shoal," with several smaller ones lying directly in the track of European and coastwise vessels, and which, when reported, were thought to account for several mysterious wrecks and accidents, until that time wholly unexplained. His discoveries called forth special acknowledgments from marine insurance companies and merchants. In 1849-56 he superintended the preparation and publication of the "American Nautical Almanac," whose existence was largely due to his own efforts; he returning to its charge again in 1859. In 1861 he was a member of the board of officers inquiring into the condition of the harbors and inlets of the southern coast, with a view to offensive operations on the part of the Federal government. The action led to the organization of the expedition against Port Royal on Nov. 7, 1861, in which Davis bore a conspicuous part as chief-of-staff. He took a prominent part in the organization of the fleet before sailing, and in the preparation and systematic arrangement of the details of the work, watched the movements of the fleet during the action, kept the official minutes, and by his calmness and courage gave inspiration to all in moments of danger. On May 9, 1862, he succeeded Andrew H. Foote, of the Mississippi flotilla, as flag-officer, and on the following day met a squadron of eight Confederate ironclads, which had steamed up the Mississippi to attack him. He had his flotilla quickly in motion, and within an hour had disabled three, when the Confederate fleet retired under the protection of the guns of Fort Pillow. On June 5th following, Fort Pillow was evacuated, and Davis engaged the fleet in a running fight. He captured all but one—the Van Horn; received the surrender of Memphis, and steamed away to join Farragut in his operations against Vicksburg. In July he was commissioned commodore. After the war he received the thanks of congress, was made rear-admiral, to date from February, 1863, became chief of the bureau of navigation in Washington, was appointed super-



intendent of the naval observatory in Washington in 1865, and commanded the Brazilian squadron 1867-69. On his return in 1869, he entered on special duty for awhile; became commander of the Norfolk navy-yard, and in 1870 returned to his former position of superintendent of the naval observatory, where he remained until his death. He was a member of various scientific societies, and in February, 1877, was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. During his connection with the coast survey he investigated the laws of tidal action, and published, "The Law of Deposit of the Flood-tide: its Dynamical Action and Office;" "Memoir upon the Geological Action of Tidal and Other Currents of the Ocean," and "Theory of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies." He contributed various translations and articles on mathematical astronomy and geodesy to magazine literature, and translated Gauss's "Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium." He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877.

RHETT, Thomas Grimké, soldier, was born in South Carolina about 1824. He was graduated from West Point in 1845; was assigned to the ordnance corps, and served at Washington arsenal until 1846, when he was transferred to the mounted rifles, and ordered to Mexico. He earned the brevet of captain at Puebla; gained that rank in 1853, and became a major and paymaster in 1858, having duty mostly in the West. He left the service of the United States Apr. 1, 1861, to enter that of his native state; received from Gov. Pickens a commission as major-general; was chief-of-staff to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston for a year, and was then sent west of the Mississippi. He went abroad after the war; entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt; was colonel of artillery there (1870-73), and was then disabled by paralysis. He returned to America in 1876, and died in Baltimore July 28, 1878.

GORMAN, Willis Arnold, soldier, was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 12, 1814. He entered the law school of the University of Indiana, where he was duly graduated with honor, and admitted to the bar. He began to practice his profession in Bloomington, Ind., in 1835, and soon developed a strong interest in politics. In 1837 and 1838 he

served as clerk in the state senate, and later was several times elected to membership in that body as a democrat. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was appointed major of Gen. Lane's regiment of Indiana volunteers, and at Buena Vista was severely wounded while directing the charge of a rifle battalion. In 1847 he became colonel of the 4th Indiana regiment, and took part in several battles. During the next year he acted as civil and military governor of Puebla. From 1849-53 he was one of the representatives

to congress from Indiana. In 1852 he strongly advocated Gen. Pierce's election to the presidency. From 1853-57 he was governor of the territory of Minnesota, and *ex-officio* superintendent of Indians. He represented St. Paul in the Minnesota legislature in 1858, and in 1860 was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. Subsequently he established a successful law practice in St. Paul, but when the civil war was declared he immediately joined the Federal forces, and was made colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, and was present at the battle of Bull Run. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 7, 1861, and participated in the engagements of Fair Oaks, South Moun-

tain, and Antietam. He commanded the 2d division, 2d corps, until the reorganization of the army following McClellan's removal. In 1864 he was mustered out of the service, and resumed his lucrative law practice in St. Paul. Gen. Gorman was elected city attorney in 1869, which office he filled most creditably until his death in St. Paul May 20, 1876.

BARNEY, Joshua, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1759. He attended school until he was ten years of age, and when thirteen left his father's farm to go to sea, becoming apprentice on a small brig in the Liverpool trade. The captain dying on the last voyage; three years later, young Barney assumed command, and brought the vessel back safely to Baltimore. On the outbreak of the revolution, he was appointed master's mate on the sloop Hornet, one of the first cruisers fitted out by the Continental congress, and joined Com. Hopkins's squadron at Philadelphia. He took part in the capture of New Providence and the Bahamas. On his return he was transferred to the Wasp, and won a lieutenantcy for gallant conduct in the action between that schooner and the British brig Tender, in Delaware bay. Later he served on the sloop Sachem and frigate Virginia; was captured by the enemy at the mouth of the Chesapeake, March 30, 1778; confined for five months in a prison-ship; exchanged and again captured, to be released by exchange in 1779. As an officer of the Saratoga, he led the boarders in the capture of the ship Charming Molly and two brigs. The next day the three vessels were recovered by the Intrepid. Barney was taken to England and confined for nearly a year in Mill prison, Plymouth; escaped in May, 1781; was retaken, and again made his escape, this time in the guise of a British officer. He reached Philadelphia in March, 1782, and took command of the Hyder Ali of sixteen guns, equipped for the purpose of clearing the Delaware of British privateers. On Apr. 8, 1782, he captured the General Monk, of eighteen guns, off Cape May, after a hard fight. For this exploit he was voted a sword by the Pennsylvania legislature. In November, 1782, Capt. Barney sailed for France in the General Monk, with despatches to Dr. Franklin relating to the peace negotiations. After the war he engaged in business for a while in Baltimore. In 1795 he entered the French navy, was commissioned "Capitaine de Vaisseau du Premier," corresponding to commodore in U. S. service, in 1796, and was stationed at the West Indies in command of a squadron, to protect French commerce from British cruisers. He resigned in 1800, and returned to Baltimore. On Apr. 12, 1814, he was commissioned captain in the U. S. navy, and appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of Chesapeake bay. He took a conspicuous part in the defence of Washington in July and received a severe wound, from which he never fully recovered. For his intrepid conduct he received a sword from the city of Washington and the thanks of the Georgia legislature. He resided on his farm at Elkridge 1815-18. Subsequently he bought a large estate in Kentucky, and was on his way thither, when he was suddenly taken ill at Pittsburg, where he died, Dec. 1, 1818. See "Memoirs of Commodore Barney," by Mary Barney (Boston, 1832). His son, John (1784-1856), was a member of congress from Maryland from 1825 to 1829. He left unfinished "Personal Recollections of Men and Things."



KETCHUM, Edgar, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city July 15, 1840, the son of Edgar Ketchum, late register in bankruptcy of New York. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Harlem, and subsequently entered the College of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in 1860, and afterward matriculated at the Columbia college law school. He entered upon his military service soon after the commencement of the civil war, and was first a member of company C, 7th regiment. In 1863 he passed a satisfactory examination and was recommended for appointment as second lieutenant in the signal corps of the U. S. army, but owing to differences between the secretary of war and Col. Myer, chief of the signal corps, in respect to the organization of that body, he did not receive his commission until July 15, 1864. Lieut. Ketchum reported for duty in August at the camp of instruction at Georgetown, D. C. From there he was ordered to report to Capt. L. B. Norton, chief



signal officer of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and was assigned to duty at Fort Signal Hill, near the extreme right of the army of the James. He carefully noted the movements of the Confederate Gen. Longstreet during the reconnaissance made by him Dec. 10, 1864, in which skirmishing was continued during the entire day and evening. For services rendered on this occasion Lieut. Ketchum was specially mentioned in the official report of his commanding officer. The signal corps was one of the most important branches of the service, the duties of the officers being difficult and responsible, and attended with great danger. This was especially true of the battle resulting in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., in which Lieut. Ketchum took part, serving with Gen. Paine and Gen. A. H. Terry. For several hours the army under Gen. Terry, and the navy under Adm. Porter, were in constant communica-



tion by means of the flags and torches of the signal corps. Lieut. Ketchum also assisted in the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington, and served with distinction during the latter part of the war in North Carolina, and before Richmond and Petersburg in Virginia. He was made first lieutenant by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

He was honorably discharged from the United States service Aug. 12, 1865. Though his term of service was a comparatively short one, his record was superior to those of many who served longer. On returning to New York, he reported to his regiment, the 7th, to complete his term of service in the National guard of New York. He was immediately made a non-commissioned officer in his company, and in recognition of his distinguished service in the war, was subsequently appointed engineer, with the rank of major in the 1st brigade, 1st division of the national guard S. N. Y. He acted in this capacity until 1868, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. Maj. Ketchum was married in 1869 to Angelica Schuyler, youngest daughter of Smith W. Anderson, late of New York. He has two children, Edith Schuyler and Edgar Van Rensselaer. He was associated with his father, subsequent to the civil war, and at his death succeeded to his legal practice, especially the branch relating to real estate conveying, etc. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States, the war veterans of the 7th regiment, the Society of the army of the Potomac, the Veteran signal corps organization and Post Lafayette, G. A. R. He resides on Jerome avenue.

WHARTON, William H., soldier and statesman, was born in Tennessee, where he and his brother, John A. Wharton, after acquiring classical education, became lawyers and soon attained prominence. In 1826 William H. went to Texas, and, until his death, was a leading character in the country. In 1828 he married the only daughter of Jared Groce. Col. Wharton fought at the "Lexington" of Texas in the battle of Velasco, June 25, 1832. In October of the same year he sat in the first convention held in Texas, and as chairman of a committee made a report on the situation and needs of the country as a memorial to the Mexican government, which evinced the highest order of statesmanship. Of the second convention in April, 1833, following in its aims that of 1832, he was the president. The desire of both was to secure the erection of Texas, distinct from Coahuila, into a state of the Mexican union, as provided for when the two provinces were temporarily united as one state by the constitution of 1824. Its final refusal by Mexico was the culminating cause of the Texas revolution. In the final movements of 1835 Mr. Wharton occupied a front position in favor of the revolution, co-operating with Gov. Henry Smith and many others, who then believed that a declaration of independence was the only road to safety, while a majority, headed by Stephen F. Austin and others, favored constituting Texas (by revolution, nevertheless) into a Mexican state, despite the national government. Mr. Wharton served in the army besieging San Antonio late in 1835, holding the staff rank of colonel. In December he went as one of the three commissioners to the United States, and did not return until June, so that in his absence the Alamo fell, the massacre at Goliad occurred and the victory of San Jacinto was won. Col. Wharton took his seat in October, 1836, as a member of the first senate of the republic, but was soon appointed by President Houston as the first minister to the United States. His first mission was to secure recognition of Texan independence, and this was achieved by one of the very last signatures of Andrew Jackson as president of the United States, March 3, 1837. A few months later Col. Wharton resigned, and on his return trip was captured on the Gulf by a Mexican war vessel, taken to Matamoros and imprisoned. By the aid of friends he escaped and reached home. In the same year (1837) he was re-elected to the state senate for three years, and served with distinction in the sessions of 1837-38 and 1838-39. His home was in Brazoria. In 1839 he lost his life while on a visit

to his brother-in-law, near the present town of Hempstead. In mounting his horse with a hunting party, his gun went off and killed him. His only child, John A. Wharton, Jr., was the well-known Confederate major-general, who was killed in the civil war.

WHARTON John A., soldier and statesman, brother of William H. Wharton, was born in Tennessee. He obtained a classical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1826 he went to New Orleans and practiced law. In 1828 he visited Texas, and in 1829 returned to make it his home. Thenceforward his name is indissolubly connected with the struggles of Texas for constitutional government. In the grave assemblages of 1832 he took a prominent part. As early as 1834 he was one of a few prominent men who believed that entire separation from Mexico was inevitable and only a question of time. A powerful element withheld assent to these forecasts of the inevitable future. The crisis began in the convention of November, 1835. Wharton was chairman of a committee to prepare a declaration of the objects of Texas. In open convention, before the report was made, a test vote was taken as to whether they should declare for making Texas a separate state of Mexico, or an independent republic. The vote stood thirty-four for a state and fourteen for a republic. Therefore Wharton drew the afterward famous declaration of the 7th of November in favor of forming the state government, but with such provisions and conditions as to render the next step to independence easy. It was adopted and a provisional government created. Henry Smith, an open advocate of independence, was elected governor by a large majority over Stephen F. Austin, who was wedded to the separate state plan. Mr. Wharton soon became adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. "Sam" Houston. He won plaudits from the commander-in-chief at the battle of San Jacinto. In 1837, and again in 1838, he was elected to the Texas congress. He died on the 15th of December, 1838, while congress was in session at Houston. Before a joint session of both houses, President Burnet pronounced an eulogy over his remains, which is regarded as a classic.

VAN CLEEF, James Henry, lawyer and politician, was born at Branchville, Somerset county, N. J., July 12, 1841. He comes of sturdy Dutch stock on his father's side, and is enabled to trace his ancestry back to 1641. His parents moved to Titusville, Mercer county, N. J., close to the place where Washington crossed the Delaware river, and here young Van Cleef spent his youth and early manhood. Here, too, his parents lived during their declining years. He was educated in Rutgers college grammar school, New Brunswick, N. J., and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced the practice of law in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., which place was the birthplace of his mother, Eliza Hinchings. In

1872 he was married to Ellen Schuyler Van Buren, a daughter of Ira C. Clark of New Brunswick. He was counsel for the Middlesex county board of chosen freeholders in 1873, and city attorney for New Brunswick in 1877 and 1878; was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1875 and 1880, and was elected to the legislature again in 1881 without opposition; in 1889 he was elected mayor of the city of New Brunswick, and in 1891 was renominated by the democrats and also

nominated by the republicans and unanimously elected, and in 1893 he was again unanimously elected to that office. In addition to the practice of law he is president of the New Brunswick fire insurance company. In politics he is an active Jeffersonian democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Zeta Psi and Holland societies, and several other organizations.

BROADWAY, Augustine W., clergyman, was born in Blandford, Eng., Nov. 16, 1854. Early in life, with his parents, he came to Canada. At St. Mary's high school, and the Brantford collegiate institute, he was given a liberal education, with pedagogic aims in view. After three successful years in teaching, he was constrained to enter the ministry of the Methodist church. As a preparation for his life-work, after taking a full course of theological training, he entered Syracuse university, from which he was graduated with honors in 1884. In the following year he took the degree of A. M. on examination, and in June, 1886, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., *ab merito*. Dr. Broadway joined the Central New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in October, 1884. His ability as a preacher and administrator was quickly recognized by his brethren. In 1886 he was sent to serve the interests of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Palmyra, N. Y. At present (1893), he is pastor of the West Genesee Methodist Episcopal church, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHITEHOUSE, James Horton, designer and engraver, was born in Handworth, Staffordshire, Eng., Oct. 23, 1833. He received his early education at King Edward's school in Birmingham; married Hannah Mary Lilley, and came to the United States when quite young. His artistic taste being already well developed, he sought for some congenial employment, and when he applied to the famous house of Tiffany & Co. for a position as designer and engraver, his earnestness as well as his skill seemed so evident that he was at once engaged, notwithstanding the fact that his abilities were comparatively untried in this delicate class of work. Since that time nearly every prominent art-piece in silverware and otherwise, produced by Tiffany & Co., has been conceived by Mr. Whitehouse. Among his finest and most celebrated works are the Bryant vase, presented to the poet on his eightieth birthday in 1874, and now to be seen in the Metropolitan museum of art in New York city, and the superb silver casket presented to Bishop Horatio Potter on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, Nov. 25, 1879. This last was an exquisite example of repoussé work, with gold ornamentation carved by hand, and enriched by elaborate damascening. He superintended the making of the third seal of the United States, the one now used by the government. The first



A. W. Broadway



J. H. Whitehouse



James H. Van Cleef

seal was superintended in its production by George Washington himself and used during his administration and for a long time afterward; the second one was considered a failure and soon discarded. He has also designed many National medals, such as the corps badges in use during the civil war. On account of his extensive studies and research, as well as his rare taste, Mr. Whitehouse is considered an eminent authority on art matters in general, and in the mysteries of heraldry he is probably more deeply versed than any one else in the country.

SAXTON, Charles T., legislator, was born at Clyde, N. Y., July 2, 1846, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza Saxton, both parents being of English descent. His early education was received at the Clyde high school. He was preparing for college at the high school when the civil war broke out. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the 90th regiment, New York volunteers, participating in the Port Hudson and Red river campaigns in Louisiana, and the Shenandoah valley campaign of 1864 in Virginia, and, after four and a quarter years' faithful service, was discharged in 1866 with the rank of sergeant-major, when he was less than twenty years of age. Then he studied law and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. A quick thinker, a concise, eloquent and effective speaker, he at once attracted attention and began a career of success in his profession. In 1886 he was elected to the N. Y. assembly on the republican ticket, receiving the largest majority the district ever gave any candidate for that office. He was one of the readiest and most prominent debaters in the legislature and served with special credit and conspicuous ability on the judiciary committee. He was elected to the assembly of 1888 and 1889, was chairman both years of the judiciary committee, and undertook to secure the passage of his famous ballot-reform measure. His well-directed efforts, his eloquent speeches, and his untiring labors, were finally



Charles T. Saxton

crowned with success. In the fall of 1889 he was elected to the state senate and was re-elected without opposition in 1891. There, as in the assembly, he occupied a conspicuous place, not only in the counsels of his party, but in the promotion of many important measures. In 1891 he secured the enactment of his ballot-reform bill, which embodied the main features of the Australian ballot system, but had to accept an imperfect form because of the opposition of his political opponents. In 1888 he had charge, in the assembly, of the bill providing that the death penalty should be inflicted by electricity, which became a law the same year. In 1890 he framed and introduced a corrupt practices act, which defined offenses against the elective franchise, and required, among other things, the publication, by candidates, of their election expenses. This was the first act of the kind ever placed on the statute book of any American state. He has never ceased his efforts to supply the deficiencies of that law, but thus far without success. In 1892 he was chosen honorary chancellor of Union college, Schenectady, and delivered the chancellor's address to the graduating class, receiving the degree of LL. D. Senator Saxton is noted for his brilliant advocacy, in the legislature, of those measures designed to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of the people. Among the many bills of general interest introduced by him, which are now upon the statute books, besides those

already mentioned, are the university extension bill, the anti-pool-room bill, and the bill regulating gifts for charitable purposes, which is designed to prevent the failure of such great public charities as that contemplated by the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden. He is also known throughout the state as a campaign speaker, and by his addresses on various public occasions. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. In 1868 he married Helen M., daughter of Ambrose S. Field, and has four children.

STANTON, John, mining engineer, was born in Bristol, Eng., Feb. 21, 1830. His father was a mining engineer who had large interests in collieries in Wales, but came to America in 1835, with the view of engaging in coal mining operations in Pennsylvania. After remaining in New York for a time he removed to Pottsville, Pa., and invested largely in coal lands. John Stanton was educated principally under his father's tuition, and at the age of seventeen, in 1846, his father having disposed of his interest in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and purchased iron mines in Dover, N. J., he took an active part in the management, and acquired a practical knowledge of mining operations. About 1852 he became interested in copper mining, and from that time up to 1861 was actively engaged in developing copper deposits in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, in the latter state the mines proving especially profitable. Soon after the breaking out of the war these were confiscated by the Confederate government, and Mr. Stanton turned his attention to the copper mines of Lake Superior, becoming identified with several of the leading mines of that region, which for years have been worked with great success. These have been under his own management, in which he has large personal interests. He is president, treasurer and general manager of the Atlantic mining company, the Central mining company, the Allouez mining company, and the Wolverine copper-mining company, enterprises known to the financial community as Mr. Stanton's mines. He has also large mining interests in Colorado and Arizona, which are worked with varying degrees of success. He is not only one of the earliest pioneers in the development of mineral deposits in the South and West, but is acknowledged to be one of the ablest mining engineers in the country, and a recognized authority on mining affairs. He was one of the founders of the New York mining stock exchange, and was elected its first president in 1876, and after holding the office for two years was made treasurer, and has been elected annually to that position. He is a member of the American institute of mining engineers, American society of mechanical engineers, also of the Lawyers', the Union League, the Lotos, and the Engineers' clubs.



John Stanton

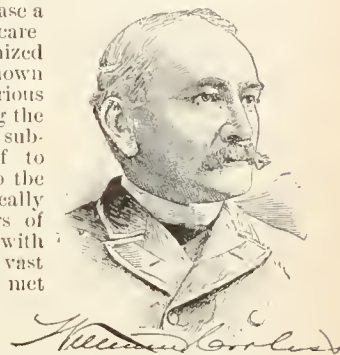
NELSON, William Rockhill, journalist, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1841. His father, Isaac de Groff Nelson, a native of New York state, who went to Indiana in 1837, held various public trusts and was identified with the upbuilding of the state during the greater part of a long and busy life which ended in 1891. His maternal grandfather, William Rockhill, for whom he was named, was born in New Jersey and went to Indiana, a region then almost a wilderness, in 1819. He was the first farmer in America to plant a thousand acres of corn, an achievement which would not be notable in

modern records of the West, but which was then cause for wonder. He was of recognized service in establishing the new commonwealth and was one of the early representatives in congress from Indiana. W. R. Nelson studied law and was admitted to the bar, but soon entered other and more active fields of employment. He was interested in the Nicholson pavement patents and introduced that pavement into many cities. For a time he built iron bridges, and for another period he was a cotton planter in Georgia. His incessant energy, activity, and business ability soon won him a comfortable fortune, which he after ward lost, and when, in 1880, he went to Kansas City to found a newspaper, he was far from being a wealthy man. For several years he owned an interest in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) "Sentinel" and for two years personally managed that journal, thereby gaining experience and ideas which enabled him to foresee great opportunities in a larger field. He selected Kansas City for the new venture, and there, on Sept. 18, 1880, in partnership with Samuel E. Morss, issued the first number of the Kansas City "Star," a two-cent evening paper. Some months later the health of Mr. Morss gave way and Mr. Nelson assumed the entire ownership and direction of the paper. Ten years from the date of the first issue, the "Star" had a circulation of more than 50,000 copies a day, with corresponding influence and revenues. In politics Mr. Nelson was an ardent and active democrat, until 1880, the year that Mr. Tilden was set aside. His natural independence and self-reliance had destined him for political freedom and when, at that time, he left the democratic party, he did not become a republican. In his newspaper he supported the nominations of one or the other of the great parties, as they seemed to him the more serviceable to the public welfare. In presidential and congressional campaigns he has consistently supported the idea of tariff reform and enlarged commercial freedom, but in state, district, county, and city issues, his convictions regarding national policy have had nothing to do with influencing his choice of candidates. Mr. Nelson is the active editor-in-chief of his paper and it bears the stamp of his thoughtful and vigorous personality. He has great faith in young men, an element which has ample representation in situations of trust and responsibility, in the staff of managers, editors, and writers which helps him to produce each day a bright, wholesome, influential, and popular paper.

CORLISS, William, inventor and manufacturer, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1835. He was the youngest son of Dr. Hiram Corliss, an eminent physician and surgeon, and a brother of George H. Corliss, the renowned inventor and manufacturer of the Corliss engine. William Corliss received his education at the Greenwich academy, and at Fort Edward institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the draughting-room at the engine works in Providence, and began his business career under the personal supervision of his brother—his senior by eighteen years, and a man of rare genius and intellect. In 1862 he was elected vice-president of the Corliss steam engine company, and from 1863 to 1871 was treasurer, being entrusted by his brother, who was president, with the general management of the vast business of this widely known company. In 1872 Mr. Corliss was elected water commissioner by the city council of Providence. The duty of the water commissioners was to construct a complete system of waterworks, and introduce "pure water" into the city. The labors of this commission were completed in 1876, and the Providence waterworks—conceded by the most eminent talent to be incoun-

parable—were turned over to the city. While treasurer of the Corliss steam engine company, Mr. Corliss's attention was incidentally directed to the subject which eventually became his life-work, viz.—the provision of security for portable property against burglary and fire. As director in one of the Providence banks Mr. Corliss was called upon to purchase a burglar-proof safe. Upon careful investigation he recognized the utter inability of all known safes to withstand burglars attacks, and fully realizing the great importance of the subject, he devoted himself to solving the question as to the possibility of making a really burglar-proof safe. Years of toil and study, together with the expenditure of a vast amount of money, have met with unequalled success in this line, and the "Corliss safe" stands to-day a perfected structure—affording absolute security against all practical methods of assault, either burglars or otherwise. As a man Mr. Corliss is noted for his beneficence, his wide and varied range of thought, his integrity, and, above all, his sound and religious principles. As an inventor he deserves to rank as one of the most eminent of the time.

ALDRIDGE, George Washington, contractor and politician, was born in Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 28, 1856. He is the oldest son of George W. Aldridge, a native of Chazy, N. Y., and Virginia (De Orsey) Aldridge, who was born in Cincinnati, O. As a contractor and builder his father attained a wide reputation and prominence, and many of the chief public buildings stand as a monument to his capacity for great undertakings and his constructive power. While carrying on these extensive enterprises he held the office of mayor in 1873, and was honored by his fellow citizens with other positions of trust and responsibility. George Washington was educated in the private and public schools, and finished his studies in the Cary collegiate seminary, Oakfield, N. Y. Endowed with great energy, a strong will, and the faculty of surmounting obstacles, as well as a determination to accomplish his purpose, he soon acquired general knowledge of his father's business, and on the death of the latter in 1877, assumed control, and conducted it with success until 1882; during which time he remodeled Corinthian Hall, now the Academy of Music, Wilder's Arcade and several private residences of prominence and architectural beauty, when he retired to accept the position of member of the executive board, to which he had been elected by a large majority of the citizens of Rochester. The executive board then had, as now, control and management of the most important branches of the municipal government, embracing street, fire and water departments and permanent improvement of roadways. During the greater part of his term of service, a period of about ten years, he has been honored by selection as chairman of the board, and at each of the four elections in which he has gone before the people for endorsement, he has been chosen by flattering and in-



creasing majorities of his fellow-citizens. In addition to his responsibilities as public official, he is an active member of the Republican state committee; National fire association; State fireman's association, the office of vice-president of which he has held for two terms; the exempt Fireman's association of Rochester, the presidency of which he has filled five years; and in addition to the above associations, he holds a membership in the Rochester whist club, and the Rochester athletic club. His wife's maiden name was Mary J. Mack, and the fruit of the family union is a young son, George Washington Aldridge, Jr.

GILBERT, Alexander, banker and politician, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 10, 1839. He was educated in New Haven, and prepared to enter Yale college, but owing to the death of his father, leaving him the eldest of eight children, and the family dependent upon him, he was obliged to enter upon a business career early in life. At the age of twenty, he entered the Market bank of New York; was appointed cashier four years later, and for a number of years was the youngest bank officer in New York. In January, 1883, he was elected vice-president. Mr. Gilbert has refused the presidency of two banking institutions rather than sever his connection with the Market, where for thirty years he has held responsible positions. In 1890 the citizens of Plainfield, N. J., elected him their mayor, and re-elected him in 1892, without opposition. He was

elected a delegate to the Minneapolis convention in 1892, and voted in favor of the renomination of President Harrison. He was also appointed a member of the committee to notify the president of his renomination.

LEAR, George, attorney and banker, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1818, a son of Robert Lear and Mary Meloy. He was brought up on a farm, and was educated in the schools of his native county, finishing with a term at the Newtown academy. At the age of thirteen he began to work regularly on the farm, four years

later became a public school teacher, and in 1839 entered a country store. His spare time was given to the study of law, with E. T. McDowell of Doylestown, an eminent lawyer and member of the constitutional convention of 1837-38. In April, 1844, he settled in Doylestown, continuing his studies in Mr. McDowell's office, and on Nov. 16, 1844, he was admitted to the bar of Bucks county. In August, 1848, he was appointed deputy attorney-general by James Cooper, was reappointed by Cornelius Darragh, his successor, and held the position until 1850, when the office of district attorney was created, and that of deputy attorney-general superseded. When

the war between the states broke out in 1861, Mr. Lear was active in arousing the patriotism of the people, and made a number of speeches, and, so highly were his efforts appreciated, he was tendered the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 104th Pennsylvania regiment, then being organized in the county. This honor he was obliged to decline by reason of his business engagements and the cares of a young fam-

ily. In March, 1865, he was made president of the Doylestown national bank, and held that position until his death. By the force of his industry and intellect he rose to a proud position. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1872-73 from the seventh senatorial district, but did not sign his name to or vote for the constitution; while he advocated and sustained all the important measures of reform in the convention, he believed that the instrument as finally adopted contained unwarranted encroachments upon the rights and restrictions of the powers of the people. He was an early and persistent advocate of temperance reform, and contributed much to advance its interests. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Hartranft attorney-general of the commonwealth, and served his term with marked ability. His career is clearly worthy the study and imitation of on the part of beginners, as a demonstration of what ability and industry are capable of accomplishing. In January, 1845, he married Sydney White of Montgomery county, Pa. His only son, Henry Lear, was born in Doylestown March 21, 1848, and was graduated from Yale college in 1869. He attended lectures in the law course at the University of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1870-71, was admitted to the bar Sept. 11, 1871, and is a man of high character and marked ability. George Lear died May 23, 1884.

ELWELL, James William, merchant, was born at Bath, Me., Aug. 27, 1820, the great-grandson of Payne Elwell, merchant, and son of John Elwell, also a merchant at Bath, who extended his business by fitting out vessels for fishing cruises and voyages, and established a trade with the West Indies. On the maternal side the Elwells are descended from Mary Sprague, one of the family of that name that came to America in 1728, landing at Plymouth and settling at Duxbury and Marshfield. In 1832 John Elwell moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in business with James H. Taylor, under the firm name of Elwell & Taylor, at 84 Coffee House Slip, New York city. James was sent to school at a very early age, at nine was admitted to the Bath academy, and when twelve years old became a clerk in his father's store. He subsequently entered the employ of James R. Gibson, and from his fifteenth year had charge of his employer's business until his retirement in 1838. In May, 1838, he was taken into partnership by his father, the firm being then known as John Elwell & Co. During his partnership with his father, he increased the business, established lines of sailing vessels between New York city and the principal southern sea ports, as well as extending its export and import trade to the East and West Indies and to South America. In 1844 Mr. Elwell married Olivia P. Robertson of Bath, Me. After his father's death in 1847, he conducted the business alone until 1852, when he admitted his brother and his bookkeeper into partnership, the firm becoming James W. Elwell & Co. From its origin in 1838 Mr. Elwell was connected with the old Merchants' exchange, which subsequently became the present Produce exchange, and served five consecutive terms on its arbitration committee, a court of equity with the powers of the supreme court of the state. In 1845 he became a member of the Chamber of commerce of the state of New York, serving on several important committees, and for many years was a member and chairman of the committee on foreign commerce and revenue laws. He was one of the original incorporators of the Shipowners' association and of the Marine bank, afterward known as the Marine national bank. He was trustee of the Union mutual insurance company and of the Mariners' savings institution and was trustee and director in many other banks and insurance companies. He has also been a director in the



Alex. Gilbert



George Lear

Niagara fire insurance company, the Great western insurance company, the Chicago and northwestern railway company, the Galena and Chicago railroad company, the Great eastern railway company, the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana central railway company, the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes railway company, and in the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company. He was a trustee for more than twenty years in the American Congregational union, and was one of its vice-presidents. He was also, for several years, trustee of the Seaman's friend society of New York, also of the City mission and tract society of the city of Brooklyn, of the Brooklyn dispensary, and of the New York port society. He organized the Helping hand society of the city of Brooklyn in 1871, which is now continued as the Helping hand night mission, and has been its president since its organization. Mr. Elwell was one of the founders of the Home for friendless women and children of the city of Brooklyn, and paid the rent of the building for the first year. He was elected trustee of the Clinton avenue Congregational church for thirteen consecutive terms, and for thirty-four years was president of the board. He was a member of the advisory board of the Orphan asylum society of Brooklyn, and assisted in raising funds for the erection of their home. He was president of the Fresh air fund, now the Seaside home, and member and president of the board of counsel of the Mariners' family asylum at Staten Island, and member of the board of advisers of the Mount Prospect industrial school, and trustee of the Children's aid society of Brooklyn. Mr. Elwell has assisted and encouraged many churches, missions, and other benevolent institutions in New York state, throughout the country, and in foreign lands. He has generally been inclined to aid in the erection of any structure that would be a permanent blessing to his fellow-men. Few men have wrought as much good as he has done in a practical and unostentatious way. In politics he was originally a whig, but later became a republican, though he has never really identified himself with any party, preferring to remain independent. His wife having died in 1851, leaving two children, he afterward married Lucy E. R. Stinson of Bath, Me., by whom he has two children. His home is on Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Elwell is the oldest living merchant in business in South street, New York, having been in the street since May, 1838, and for forty-eight years he occupied one store.

SPEIR, Samuel Fleet, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1838. He was the son of Robert and Hannah Speir, his father being a native of New York, where he was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, retiring from active business with a competence in 1856. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Fleet, who settled in Brooklyn in 1819, having emigrated from Suffolk county, L. I., and erected a homestead long known as "The Fleet Mansion," which stood on the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, Brooklyn, now the business centre of the city. Samuel Fleet was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Capt. Thomas Fleet, who came to America from England about 1650, and settled at Northport, L. I. It is stated that the family name was originally Fleetwood, and that one ancestor of the American branch of the family married the widow of Gen. Ireton, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Another was Sir William Fleetwood, an admiral in the British navy. Capt. Thomas Fleet himself was a retired officer of the British navy, a man of wealth, and was not only one of the original patentees of Huntington, L. I., but greatly enlarged his fortune after settling there. He left a large number of descendants in Suffolk and Queens counties, many of whom have been extensive landholders in

these sections. Descended from ancestors of this character, and having connections, nearly all of whom were prominent in their various places of abode, Samuel Fleet Speir came naturally by the great ability which characterized him from his earliest youth. He obtained his education partly at the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, and partly from a private tutor. Quite early in his life he determined to follow the profession of medicine, and in 1857 entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1860 with the highest honors, having won the "Mott Gold Medal" and the "Van Buren Prize." He also received the "Wood Prize" from Bellevue Hospital. After being graduated, Dr. Speir went to Europe. He remained there about eighteen months, walking the hospitals and attending the clinics in the most prominent capitals, and gaining invaluable information concerning his profession. It was at that time that plaster of Paris splints were coming into vogue in Europe, and Dr. Speir was fortunate enough to be able to bring into America this invaluable discovery, and arrange for its application to the wounded of the Federal armies during the civil war. In 1862, at the request of the sanitary commission, Dr. Speir went to the front, and remained with the army of the Potomac for several months, superintending the instruction of surgeons

in the method of applying plaster of Paris splints to the wounded, a measure by which their transportation or removal from one place to another could be accomplished with greatly lessened suffering and increased safety. In 1863 Dr. Speir returned to Brooklyn, but after practicing for a year he again went to Europe to study ophthalmology and otology, and on his return, he received the appointment of surgeon to the Brooklyn eye and ear infirmary. From this time forward, Dr. Speir continually grew into the public respect and confidence, and the esteem of his co-practitioners, until he had risen to the highest rank of the medical men of Brooklyn. His practice increased enormously and rapidly, both in medicine and surgery, and, devoted to his profession, he lost no opportunity of applying new modes of treatment or securing the newest appliances which would ameliorate the condition or insure the recovery of the patient. In 1871 he introduced "A New Method of Arresting Hemorrhage by the Arterial Constrictor," by which arteries could be instantaneously closed without the use of ligature or other foreign substances. An essay which he published on this subject gained for him the prize awarded by the New York state medical society, and his plan was at length embodied in the works on surgery of Prof. Gross and Prof. Hamilton, also Prof. Bryant of Guy's hospital, England. As early as 1863, Dr. Speir had formed novel impressions in regard to jaundice, cases of that disease having come under his inspection and treatment, and he published these in a monograph, entitled the "Pathology of Jaundice," for which he received a gold medal from the American medical association the following year. In 1871 he published in the "Medical Gazette" of New York, valuable papers on "The Use of the Microscope in the Differential Diagnosis of Morbid Growths," and explained the new method for determining the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers and tumors. Besides his position in the



Brooklyn eye and ear infirmary, Dr. Speir has served as physician, curator and microscopist to the Brooklyn city hospital, as surgeon to the tumor and cancer department of the Brooklyn dispensary, and as demonstrator of anatomy in the Long Island college hospital. He is a prominent member of the American medical association, of the New York state medical society, New York pathological society, Kings county medical society and the New York medical journal association. He is also a fellow of the New York academy of medicine. In 1876 he was by invitation made a member of the "International Medical Congress." In the meantime, while devoting himself with all his intelligence and skill to his profession, Dr. Speir has passed his leisure in social enjoyment in Brooklyn, being recognized in the society of that city as one of its most agreeable, intelligent and able members. He possesses a beautiful country seat on Long Island, a tasteful cottage overlooking the lower bay of New York, where he has given much attention to the cultivation of domestic and exotic flowers and shrubs, having large and complete conservatories and extensive and beautiful gardens. Dr. Speir has also a great liking for live stock, and possesses a fine stable and choice herd of Alderney cattle, besides some rare and valuable dogs. In 1869 Dr. Speir was married to Frances S., daughter of Peter Hegeman, of New York.

DICKIE, Samuel, educator and temperance advocate, was born in Oxford county, Can., June 6, 1851. His father, William Dickie, was born at the home of Robert Burns, Mauchlin, Scotland, and his mother, Jane McNab, was born in Glasgow. In 1858 the family removed to Lansing, Mich. There, in the public schools, young Dickie secured the groundwork of his education, and entered Albion college in 1868, taking the degree of M.S. in 1872. For four years following graduation he was superintendent of the city schools at Hastings, Mich., and from 1877 to 1888 was professor of astronomy and physics at his alma mater. He attained great popularity as a teacher, and had a strong hold on all students whose privilege it was to listen to his instruction. When, in 1872, he reached his majority, and the choice of political affiliations was to be made,

being of a decided temperance and religious inclination, he was compelled by the resolution incorporated as the sixteenth plank of the republican platform of that year, to side with the prohibitionists, with which party he has since voted on all national and state issues. During the sessions of the national prohibition convention, held in 1884, he occupied the chair, and in 1886 he was the prohibition candidate for governor in Michigan, polling a third more votes than were polled by St. John as presidential candidate two years previously. In the spring of 1887 he managed the campaign on the question of placing an amendment in the Michigan constitution, prohibiting

the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state. His conduct of that campaign, though the amendment was defeated, fixed the eyes of the prohibition party of the nation upon him, and they showed their high appreciation of his ability by electing him chairman of the national committee of the party, to succeed John B. Finch, at the convention held in Chicago in November, 1887. For five years he had his headquarters in New York city, but in 1893 removed them to his home city, Albion, Mich. In December, 1872, he married Mary Brockway, daughter of Rev.

Wm. H. Brockway, of Albion. They have four children: Clarisa, born in 1875; Ada, born in 1877; Mary, born in 1880; and William, born in 1891. Prof. Dickie is a man of method and untiring energy, a pleasant companion, a strong and convincing speaker, and thoroughly devoted to the cause he has espoused.

LITTLE, Joseph James, printer and congressman, was born in Bristol, Eng., June 5, 1841. His father, James Little, a tailor, and the son of a Baptist clergyman, came to the United States in 1846, and two years afterward settled in Morris, Otsego county, N. Y. The needs of a family of seven were beyond the ability of one mechanic to supply, and all the members were obliged to labor for the general welfare. Joseph, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a local printer. He lived with his employer, and in addition to his board and lodging, received for the first year's service \$25, for the second year's \$35, and for the third year's \$45. A few months after completing the term of his apprenticeship, he went to New York city, arriving on Apr. 1, 1859, with less than \$5 in his pocket, and a scanty supply of clothing. He obtained a situation as compositor, and commenced work as a "two-thirder" on the Monday following. Being of steady habits and a quick workman, he rapidly advanced, and at the age of twenty-three was made foreman of the establishment. He became a member of the 37th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and served with it in the civil war first as corporal, then as first sergeant, and finally as first lieutenant, during three summer campaigns, under calls of President Lincoln for additional troops to protect the National capital. In 1866 he married Josephine, the youngest daughter of John Robinson, a direct descendant of John Robinson of the Plymouth colony. The result of this union was a family of eight children. In 1867 he founded the business which has since grown to be the great printing establishment of J. J. Little & Co., employing nearly 500 persons. An incident worthy of mention occurred in this connection. The firm that had employed young Little for many years became involved in financial difficulty, and the man who was at the head of the concern when Mr. Little entered its employ as a "two-thirder" in 1859, became his junior partner in the new venture of 1867. Mr. Little is a director of a bank, and of other financial institutions. He has continued his connection with military organizations, being colonel of the 71st regiment veteran association, and a member of Lafayette post, No. 140, G. A. R., department of New York. He is a member, and has been president, of the General society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New York; is a member of the Chamber of commerce, and a life member of the Geographical society, and of the American institute; and although not much addicted to club life, belongs to several of the prominent clubs of the city. He is a Free-mason, and has been master of the well-known Kane lodge. He has taken an earnest interest in public affairs. Upon the death of Gen. Grant, in 1885, he was, by appointment of Mayor William R. Grace, one of the hundred representative men of New York city, who received the remains at Albany, and accompanied them to their final resting place at Riverside. He also served on the first committee chosen to obtain funds for the construction of a monu-



Joseph J. Little



Samuel Dickie

ment to Gen. Grant. In 1889 he was included by Mayor Hugh J. Grant among the citizens selected to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the Johnstown flood. He was an active member of the New York World's Columbian Exposition committee, and was named as one of the incorporators of the exposition, both in the bill passed by the New York legislature, and in the congressional bill introduced in behalf of New York. He has been a commissioner of common schools of the city of New York, and many improvements in the school-houses now being erected are due to his influence while on the board. In 1891 he was elected to congress, receiving nearly sixty per cent. of all the votes cast, although four candidates were in the field. At the time of his resignation from the board of education to take his seat in congress, the members of the board tendered him a dinner, the first that this very conservative body ever gave to a fellow-member.

PARSONS, Charles, financier, was born in Alfred, York county, Me., Feb. 6, 1829, the son of William Parsons, and of the seventh generation of his name in this country. His first paternal ancestor in America was Joseph Parsons, who came from England in 1635, and settled in Springfield, Mass., but afterward removed to Northampton,

Mass. Charles passed his boyhood at Alfred and Kennebunkport, Me., was educated at the local schools, and at the academy at Yarmouth, and in 1850 he went to Providence, R. I., to complete his education, residing while there with his uncle, Dr. Usher Parsons. During the winter of 1853-54 he was in New Orleans, engaged in shipping produce to northern markets; from 1854-61 he was in Savannah, Ga., engaged in the commission business, and two days before the city was blockaded he despatched three vessels to foreign ports, and left for the North by the only railroad that had not been destroyed by the Confederate armies. In 1862 he entered into

partnership with his brother, Edwin Parsons, in New York city, where he has since resided. He was chairman of the purchasing committee of the New Jersey midland railway company, that bought the road at the sale under foreclosure; he reorganized it, became its president, and it is now consolidated with the New York, Susquehanna and western railroad. In 1883 he was elected president of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad company, and he has managed this road with extraordinary success. The road has been almost entirely relaid with steel, and the property brought to trunk line standard. The mileage has been considerably increased by the purchase of the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego railway, the building of the Norwood and Montreal railroad, the lease and consolidation of the Utica and Black river railroad, and the purchase of the Rochester and Ontario belt railway. Four years ago the total annual earnings of the road were about \$1,600,000, and they now are \$3,500,000. When Charleston, Nashville and New Orleans defaulted on their bonds, and the value of these securities was depreciated to about one-third of their face value, Mr. Parsons purchased large amounts of them, and compelled the cities to levy taxes to pay them. This involved a long contest in the courts, but the U. S. supreme court unanimously ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued to compel the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, and it was this decision that killed the New Orleans gam-

bling premium bond scheme. In March, 1891, Mr. Parsons leased the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad to the New York central and Hindson river railroad company, and in the following year he was elected president of the New York and New England railroad company, and his son, Charles, was elected vice-president. Mr. Parsons is a member of the New York chamber of commerce, the New York historical society, the American geographical society, and the New York stock exchange. In 1855 he married a daughter of Rev. David Shepley, D. D., and has seven children.

LAWSON, Albert Gallatin, clergyman and temperance advocate, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 5, 1842. His initial education was in the public schools, and afterward in the College of the city of New York, whence he went to Madison (now Colgate) university, at Hamilton, N. Y., to prepare for the ministry. Ill health compelled him to abandon his studies before he had finished the college course; in 1861, at the age of nineteen, he went to Perth Amboy, N. J., to preach, and there on June 19, 1862, received ordination. He removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1866, where he served one year, when he became pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1867. His pastorate in Brooklyn lasted nearly eighteen years. During this time a new church edifice was erected, and the membership increased from less than 200 to 1,000. When the Long Island Baptist association, which comprises all the Baptist churches of Long Island, was organized in 1867, Mr. Lawson was elected clerk and corresponding secretary, a position he held until 1884. He has served in a large number of responsible positions, such as director in the Young men's Christian association, the Home mission society, and the National temperance society and publication house, and, since its organization in 1888, as secretary of the American Baptist educational board. He was elected corresponding secretary of the American Baptist foreign missionary society, Boston, and removed to that city in 1884. From Boston he went to Camden, N. J., in 1892. Mr. Lawson united with the Sons of temperance in 1861, was elected chaplain in 1866, and grand worthy patriarch of the state (N. J.) in 1867, and made a representative in the National division of the sons of temperance. He has been the chairman of committees for the calling of five different national temperance conventions, and of the committee for the World's temperance convention at Chicago in June, 1893. He is the author of many temperance leaflets, among them, "The Three-fold Cord," "Methods of Church Temperance Work," "Temperance Literature," the "High License Question," and the "License Problem in Theory and in Fact;" also of the publications, "Ambition in the Ministry," "Enlarged Church Work in Cities," besides many contributions to the press. In 1883 Colgate university conferred on him the degree of D. D., having some years before made him an A. M. Dr. Lawson is a graceful and eloquent speaker, and his services as a lecturer are in great demand. His qualities as a pastor are highly appreciated by his congregation, while his executive ability, quenchless enthusiasm, and undoubted sincerity of purpose have made his influence felt throughout Baptist circles generally.



Charles Parsons



Albert G. Lawson

HOOKER, Joseph, soldier, was born in Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814. He received a good preliminary education, and when fourteen years of age entered the West Point military academy, from which he was graduated in 1837, at the age of twenty-three, in the same class with Gens. Jubal Early and Braxton Bragg. At the beginning of the Mexican war he received a commission on Brig.-Gen. Hamar's staff, being a second lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, and exhibited in that engagement the daring and courage which ever after characterized him. In this engagement he so distinguished himself that he was brevetted captain, and in March, 1847, obtained the full rank of captain with the post of assistant adjutant-general. He was with Scott at Vera Cruz, and was made major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at the National bridge and Chapultepec. Col. Hooker remained in the army until 1853, but the conditions of a time of peace were objectionable to him, and in that year he resigned his commission,



and went to California. He settled in Sonora county, and for several years worked his own farm. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of military roads in Oregon, and obtained some other military surveying. For the next three years he was colonel of California militia, and on the outbreak of the civil war was still in a condition of military training to enable him to take full advantage of his past experience and natural aptitude for the art of war. He offered his services to the government, and in May, 1861, was made a brigadier-general in the army of the Potomac. The actual time of issuing Gen. Hooker's commission was in August, but it was dated back to May 17th. Gen. Hooker was present at the battle of Bull Run, but took no part in it. From July to the next February he was stationed on the north bank of the Potomac, in southern Maryland, with orders to watch the enemy, and to defeat any effort on their part to cross the river for the purpose of moving on Washington from that direction. He commanded the 2d division in the 3d corps of the army of the Potomac under Gen. Heintzelman. This division afterward formed part of McClellan's army in the peninsular campaign. At the siege of Yorktown, which lasted from Apr. 5th to May 4,

1862, Hooker distinguished himself, and on the day after the evacuation he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. As soon as it was learned that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown, Stoneman was sent forward to harass the Confederate rear with his cavalry, while Hooker with his division was ordered to support him. This movement brought about the battle of Williamsburg, in which Hooker's division held the entire Confederate army in check, though he had to contend with overwhelming numbers. Seeing that the retreating army had halted, and that reinforcements were being sent back, Hooker sent to Heintzelman for assistance. He stubbornly held the road, which was the centre of his operations, while waiting for the requested aid, and three times the hostile columns pushed up to this key to his position, and

were driven back, shattered and bleeding. He fought all the forenoon, and soon after midday Longstreet came up with a fresh division in support of the Confederates, and attacked so sharply that though Hooker repulsed him, it was with the loss of four of his guns. At this juncture, Kearny came up with his division, and relieved him. Hooker's loss in this fight was 2,228 men killed and wounded, and it is stated that 30,000 national troops stood by and looked on, while his division was being cut to pieces. Hooker distinguished himself on the Peninsula at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, during McClellan's celebrated change of base. On account of the part which he took in these battles, his division became known as "Fighting Joe Hooker's Division," thus giving him the sobriquet by which he was afterward always known. When the army of the Potomac was called from the Peninsula to assist Pope in front of Washington, Heintzelman's corps with Hooker's division was one of the first to reach him at Warren's Junction. Here, on Aug. 27th, he was attacked by Gen. Ewell, whom he repulsed and attacked in turn, driving him along the railroad, and compelling him to leave his dead, many of his wounded, and much of his baggage in the Federal hands. This rapid defeat of Ewell saved the army from a very critical situation. In July, Hooker was appointed major-general, and when the army was reorganized in September, preparatory to the Maryland campaign, he was assigned to the command of the 1st army corps. On the 14th of September occurred the battle of South Mountain, when Hooker, as a corps commander, added still more to his laurels. The attack was made by Gen. Reno early in the morning, and was kept up for seven hours under a heavy fire, when Hooker came up with his corps, and at three o'clock in the afternoon formed his line of battle at the base of the mountain. The passes through South Mountain had been carried, and Hooker attacked the mountain side on the right of the gap, while Gen. Reno attacked on the left; the enemy retreating precipitately before this terrible onslaught. Three days later occurred the battle of Antietam, in which Hooker bore a most important part. Lee's army lay behind the heights which line the western bank of Antietam creek, extending from near its mouth, where it enters the Potomac, for several miles up. McClellan's plan was to send across Hooker's corps above, supported by Mansfield, Sumner, and Franklin, and to have them come down on the Confederate left. When he had turned it, Burnside was to cross on a stone bridge on the Federal left, and force back Lee's right, pushing on to Sharpsburg, and thus getting in the enemy's rear, and preventing him from escaping across the Potomac. Hooker made his first movement on Sept. 16th, and there was some artillery firing that night. Early in the morning the battle of Antietam began. A terrific attack was made by the enemy, and the right wing of the Federal army, under Gen. Sumner, was badly shattered. Gen. Hancock, who commanded a brigade in Smith's division, pushed forward in support of the Federal army, and succeeded in driving back the force which had attacked Sumner with such determination. After this engagement the Federal army was so firmly established on that part of the field that the enemy did not again assail it with infantry, although it suffered considerably from artillery fire at very short range. In this fight Gen. Hooker was shot in the foot, but remained on the field until the close of the engagement. The battle of Antietam was important, since it arrested Gen. Lee's march of invasion, and compelled him to retreat across the Potomac into Virginia. Hooker was unable to take the field again until November, when he superseded Gen. Fitz John Porter in the command of the 5th corps;



on Burnside's assuming the chief command, Hooker was assigned to the centre grand division of the army of the Potomac, comprising the 3d and 5th corps. When Burnside commenced his movement on Fredericksburg, Hooker brought up the rear of the grand army. He had no faith in the promise of Burnside's anticipated surprise of Lee, and he took no part in the great battle of Fredericksburg, which proved a frightful mistake, in which the loss of the Federal army was over 12,000 killed, wounded, and missing.



Early in January, 1863, the divisions of Franklin and Hooker were put in motion in two parallel columns, with the idea of moving across the Rappahannock and along its banks six miles above Fredericksburg. A terrible storm of rain came up in the night, and lasted two days, converting the country into a continent of mud, through which the columns struggled on in what is known in army history as the "mud march." Finding that Lee was fully informed of his grand movement, Gen. Burnside recalled the army to its quarters. On Jan. 26th Burnside was relieved of the command, at his own request, and Gen. Joseph Hooker was appointed by the president in his place. The result of this change of commanders was to revive in the army that zeal and confidence, which had certainly been considerably weakened by the recent disaster, and the feeling of doubt generally prevalent concerning the capacity of Gen. Burnside. After his appointment to the command, Gen. Hooker wisely determined not to attempt any large operations on the impassable roads during the winter season, and he spent three months in efforts to bring the army into a condition of efficiency after the demoralization produced by Burnside's ill-starred command. He effected a number of improvements in the organization: such as abolishing the "grand divisions;" perfecting the several departments; consolidating the cavalry under able leaders, and improving its efficiency; and introducing corps badges, for the double purpose of distinguishing to what corps a soldier belonged, and forming *l'esprit du corps*. Before the spring campaign opened Hooker found himself at the head of 120,000 infantry, and 12,000 well-appointed cavalry. The Confederate army numbered scarcely half that force; two divisions under Longstreet having been detached, which did not rejoin it until after the battle of Chancellorsville. Gen. Hooker now formed the bold plan of marching up the Rappahannock, crossing it and its tributary, the Rapidan, turning Lee's flank near Chancellorsville, and sweeping him *en reverse*. His turning column was put in motion Apr. 27, 1863, including the 2d, 5th, 11th, and 12th corps. The movement resulted in the battle of Chancellorsville, which was attended by great loss of men, and resulted disastrously. Hooker was badly defeated, a fact which enabled Lee to concentrate a heavy force against him, and he was compelled to recross the river, narrowly escaping total destruction. It was a terrible disaster, and what made it worse was, that

on Apr. 30th Hooker had issued the following boastful address to his army: "It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the general commanding announces to the army, that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind their defences, and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits them." The result that actually occurred angered the whole country. Hooker had declared that the army of the Potomac had failed to take Richmond on account of the incompetency of its leaders, and he had so conducted himself that there was no sympathy felt for him in his defeat. Lee was so elated with the knowledge that he had defeated the army of the Potomac, with half its numbers, that he formed a bold plan to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. He moved his army nearly 150 miles around by the Shenandoah valley to the Potomac, and crossed the latter near Hagerstown. The neglect of Hooker to stop this invasion caused the greatest dissatisfaction, and at Fredericksburg he resigned his command, and Meade was appointed in his place. His failure as commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac had been complete, but it did not blind the administration to Hooker's great merit as a soldier. He was placed in command of the 11th and 12th corps, and was sent to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga. It was understood that as a division or corps leader Hooker had no superior. Soon after Grant assumed command at Chattanooga, his line being complete from the northern end of Lookout Mountain to the northern end of Missionary Ridge, Hooker made his splendid attack on the former position, which has passed into history as the "battle of the clouds." This was on Nov. 24, 1863. All up the side of the mountain the battle raged furiously, the scene being hidden from Grant and Thomas down below in Chattanooga by the low-hanging clouds, which wrapped the contending armies from sight. Suddenly the fog lifted, and the whole army in Chattanooga were witnesses of this strange fight among the clouds, and saw the enemy driven from his works upon the summit, and that the mountain stronghold was Hooker's. Later Hooker joined in the pursuit of Bragg from Missionary Ridge, and pushed on until the demoralized army of the Confederates took refuge in Dalton. When Gen. Sherman organized his celebrated "march to the sea" by the invasion of Georgia, Hooker remained in command of the 20th corps—which was the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps—and added to the laurels gained at Lookout Mountain by his splendid fighting at Resaca, Dal-



las, and in the attack on Atlanta. After the death of MePherson, who commanded the army of the Tennessee, Hooker expected to succeed him, but was disappointed. Sherman did not altogether like Hooker, and advised the president to appoint Gen. Oliver O. Howard to the vacant post. This was done, and Hooker asked to be relieved July 30th, and was placed upon waiting orders until Sept. 28th. He was remembered, however, and his services respected. He was brevetted a major-general in the regular army under date of March 13, 1865. After the close of the war Hooker was placed in command of the department of the East, with headquarters in New York city. In August, 1866, he was sent to Detroit, and put in command of the department of the Lakes. Sept. 1, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and for some time was a member of a board

for the retirement of officers. He was stricken with paralysis, however, and being incapacitated for further active service, he was retired at his own request on Oct. 15, 1868, retaining the full rank of major-general. For the remainder of his life Gen. Hooker resided in New York, and at last in Garden city (Long Island), N. Y., where his remains lie buried. Hooker was a valiant and able soldier and general. As has been already said, in command of a division or corps he had no superior, but precisely as Ney and Murat could not be turned into Napoleons by placing them in chief command of an army, so Hooker was out of place and unsuccessful when given the supreme charge, in the conduct of which so many other experienced officers had failed. He died in Garden city Oct. 31, 1879.

GIBBON, John, soldier, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., on Apr. 20, 1827. His parents removed to North Carolina, when he was twelve years old, and he was appointed to the West Point military academy from that state in 1842. He was graduated in 1847, and during the Mexican war served as second lieutenant in the 4th artillery. In 1848 and 1849 he saw much hard service in the campaign against the Seminoles, whom later he helped to remove to the west of the Mississippi. In September, 1850, he was made a first lieutenant, and from 1854 till 1859 was an instructor at West Point. In 1861 he was stationed in Utah, holding the rank of captain. Ordered East he served as chief of artillery to Gen. McDowell until May 2, 1862, when he was

made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, while commanding a division, and received another wound at Gettysburg while in command of the second corps, and opposing Pickett's famous charge. During the winter of 1863-64 he commanded draft stations at Cleveland and Philadelphia. He was made a major-general of volunteers in the spring of 1864, and commanded the 2d division of the 2d corps in the campaign that began in the Wilderness, and ended at Petersburg, acquitting himself with especial bravery at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. In January, 1865, he took command of the 24th corps, and engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Lee to Appomattox Court-House. In July, 1866, he was made colonel of the 36th U. S. infantry, and in 1869 was transferred

was, throughout, a gallant, honorable and meritorious one. On Apr. 20, 1891, he was placed on the retired list of the army on account of age.

BLANCHARD, Albert G., soldier, was born in Charlestown, Mass., 1810, where he received his early education, and was subsequently admitted to West Point, graduating in the class of 1829 with Robt. E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston. After eleven years' service in the army he retired in 1840 to enter commercial life, and settled in New Orleans, La., where he was a director of the public schools from 1843 to 1845. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he served as captain of Louisiana volunteers at the battle of Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz. At the beginning of the civil war he cast his fortunes with the South, and entered the Confederate service as colonel of the 1st Louisiana infantry regiment. He was rapidly promoted, being made brigadier-general Sept. 1, 1861, for gallant and meritorious services. His brigade was composed of the 3d, 4th and 22d Georgia regiments of infantry, the 3d Alabama infantry, 3d Louisiana battalion of infantry (Col. Williams's), North Carolina battalion of infantry, Girardey's Louisiana guard of artillery, Grimes's Plymouth artillery, and the Sussex cavalry army of northern Virginia. He served at Bull Run, and subsequently was stationed in North Carolina. Gen. Blanchard lived to the advanced age of eighty-one, dying at New Orleans, La., June 21, 1891.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, soldier, was born near New Orleans, La., May 28, 1818. He came of distinguished French ancestors on both sides of the family, and through his mother was a descendant of the Duke of Modena and Reggio. He was graduated from West Point in 1838, ranking second in his class, which included the future generals, Hardee and Sibley (Confederates), and Barry, Nichols, Granger and McDowell (Federalists). He was assigned first to the artillery, and then to the engineers, and in 1838-39 acted as assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport. In 1840-41 he officiated as engineer at Barataria bay, La., in 1841-44 at the passes of the Mississippi, and in 1844-45 at Fort Mchenry, Md. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1846 he was de-

tailed for the construction of the defenses at Tampico, and the next year was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec, and took part in the operations before the City of Mexico, being twice wounded at the last place. After that he was brevetted major, and reached the full rank of captain of engineers March 3, 1853. Subsequently he was engaged on the fortifications in Mobile harbor, on the Mississippi river, on Lake Pontchartrain, and as constructing engineer of the custom-house in New Orleans. When the civil war was declared, he had just been appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military academy, which position he immediately resigned (Feb. 20, 1861), to offer his services to the Confederate cause. He was placed in command of the defenses of Charleston, S. C., and directed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Apr. 12, 1861, which ended in the capitulation of Maj. Robert Anderson and his entire garrison, owing largely to lack of ammunition and provisions. According to official reports, not a single life was lost on either side. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, he was practically in command of the Confederate troops, though su-



John Gibbon



to the 7th infantry. He commanded the district of Montana for several years, and in 1876 led the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull. In 1877 he fought the Nez Percés at Big Hole Pass, Mon., where he was wounded. In July, 1885, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the department of the Columbia, suppressing with promptness and energy the anti-Chinese riots there. Later he was placed in charge of the department of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. His career as a soldier



G. T. Beauregard

perseded by Gen. J. E. Johnston at the last moment. In the spring of 1862 he acted as second in command to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and on the death of that officer at Shiloh Apr. 6th, Beauregard stepped into the breach and nearly succeeded in vanquishing the Federal army. Gen. Grant, however, forced him to retreat on the following day, when he fell back in good order to Corinth, Miss., where he made a successful defence until May 29th, and then evacuated to retreat southward, after destroying all stores. Ill



health now obliged him to retire from the field for a while, but in August he was promoted general, C. S. A., and assumed command at Charleston again, which place he defended against the formidable siege operations of Adms. Dupont and Dahlgren, during a period extending from September, 1862, until April, 1864. In May, 1864, when Grant was gradually surrounding the approaches to Richmond, Beauregard promptly came to the succor of Lee, defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, and held Petersburg against the Federal advance. In October he commanded the military division of the West, and participated in the futile attempt to resist Sherman's march through Georgia, surrendering finally to that general in April, 1865. After peace was declared he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi railroad, adjutant-general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana state lottery. Gen. Beauregard published: "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (Charleston, 1863), and "Report of the Defence of Charleston" (Richmond, 1864). He died in New Orleans of heart failure Feb. 20, 1893.

ANDERSON, Robert, soldier, was born at "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805. He was graduated from West Point in 1825, and was assigned to the 3d artillery as second lieutenant. In the Black Hawk war of 1832 he was colonel of a company of Illinois volunteers. In 1835-37 he was instructor of artillery practice at the military academy, and afterward took a conspicuous part in the Seminole warfare, for which he was brevetted captain. Subsequently he became assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Scott, and was promoted captain in 1841. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1857 was appointed major of the 1st artillery. On Nov. 20, 1860, he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., but withdrew his command to Fort Sumter Dec. 26th, where he was soon surrounded by the Confederate forces. On Apr. 13, 1861, he was obliged to evacuate when his guns could no longer

be worked to repel the fierce bombardment which lasted nearly thirty-six hours. In recognition of his brave stand at the time, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general, U. S. A., with command of the department of Kentucky, and subsequently of

that of the Cumberland. His health began to fail toward the close of 1861, and on Oct. 27, 1863, he was retired from active service. Sixteen months later he received the brevet title of major-general. In 1869 he sailed for Europe, hoping to recuperate his lost health on the Riviera, but Providence willed otherwise. Gen. Anderson was one of the founders of the Soldiers' home in Washington, which now shelters about 2,000 veterans of the regular army. He translated and adapted from the French "Instructions for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot" (1840), and "Evolutions of Field Batteries" (1860), both of which have been used by the war department. Gen. Anderson died in Nice, France, Oct. 27, 1871.

DYER, Alexander Brydie, soldier and ordnance expert, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1815. He was graduated from West Point in 1837, and until 1846 performed garrison and ordnance duty in different parts of the country. From 1846 until 1848 he was chief of ordnance to the army operating in New Mexico, taking part in several engagements, and being severely wounded at the battle of Taos. For his services during the Mexican war he was brevetted first lieutenant and captain. Subsequently he commanded the North Carolina arsenal for several years. At the outbreak of the civil war he was assigned to the command of the Springfield armory, and held that position until 1864. Here his services proved of the greatest value to the ordnance department, and among other things he invented a projectile for cannon, which was at once adopted by the government; he also largely increased the manufacture of small arms for the army. In 1864 he was promoted to be chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services." He held the position of chief of ordnance until his death, and during his incumbency increased in many ways the efficiency of the service. He died in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1874.

MANSFIELD, Joseph King Fenno, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1803. While at West Point he acted as assistant professor of natural philosophy for a short time, and was graduated in 1822, ranking second in a class of forty. He was assigned to the engineer corps, and for the next three years served in New York on the committee assembled for the planning of fortifications for the defence of the harbors and coast cities. In 1832 he was promoted first lieutenant, and on July 7, 1828, he was made captain. After serving in the Mexican war as chief engineer under Gen. Taylor, he received the brevet of major in 1846 for distinguished services in the defence of Fort Brown, which he had built. In September of the same year, after Monterey, where he was wounded seven times, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct, and in 1847, after Buena Vista, for like services, he won the brevet of colonel. In May, 1853, he was appointed inspector-general of the U. S. army, and in May, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and stationed at Washington. He erected earthworks on the heights of Arlington, and fortified the city on every side. Subsequently he was sent to Hatteras, Camp Hamilton, and Newport News. After taking part in the capture of Norfolk, he was appointed military governor of Suffolk, Va. Later he was sum-





moned to Washington to attend the Bull Run court of inquiry. On July 18, 1862, Gen. Mansfield was promoted major general of volunteers. He commanded the corps formerly under Gen. Banks, and fell mortally wounded, while gallantly cheering his troops to a charge at Antietam, early in the day of Sept. 18, 1862.

MEADE, Richard Worsam, naval officer, was born in New York city Oct. 9, 1837, a son of Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., and nephew of Gen. G. G. Meade, U. S. A. He was appointed a midshipman from California (the first military or naval appointment from that state) Oct. 2, 1850. He was graduated June 21, 1856, number five in a class originally composed of sixty-two members. During his career as midshipman he served in the sloop Preble, steamer San Jacinto, sloop St. Louis and frigate Columbia, and was present at the celebrated Koszta affair in Smyrna, July, 1853. After graduation at the naval academy, he served in the steam frigate Merrimac, and on her return home from Europe was promoted to be acting master and lieutenant, and served in the corvette Cumberland and sloop Dale on the west coast of Africa. He was navigating officer of the Cumberland when only nineteen years of age, and received his commission as lieutenant Jan. 23, 1858. Lieut. Meade served subsequently in the steamer Saranac and sloop Cyane, in the Pacific ocean, and on the breaking out of the civil war, applied for immediate service on the Atlantic seaboard, which was refused by Secretary Toucey. Subsequently, he was taken ill with fever at Acapulco, Mex., barely escaping with his life. He was invalided and sent East, reaching the New York hospital in August, 1861, a few days after the battle of Bull Run. He immediately applied for active service, but his health was in such condition that the surgeons recommended shore duty (the first he had ever had), and he was detailed to instruct volunteer officers in practical gunnery on the receiving ship Ohio, lying at Boston, during the winter of 1861. Among the men in this class were acting-masters Wheeler and Tibbitts, who, on leaving, went directly to the Kearsarge, and commanded the

pivot guns that in 1864 sunk the Alabama. Lieut. Meade soon went to sea as first lieutenant of the steam sloop Dacotah, but his health broke down, and he lay in hospital at Chelsea two months. As soon as he was able to resume duty he joined Dupont's squadron as first lieutenant of the steamer Conemaugh, and when promoted to be lieutenant-commander, July 17, 1862, went to the Mississippi flotilla as commander of the iron-clad steamer Louisville. For a time (and before he was twenty-five years of age) he commanded a division of the squadron consisting of seven vessels (four of them iron-clads) stationed off Helena, Ark., where Gen. Curtis's army was encamped. He was very active in co-operating with Gen. W. T. Sherman in breaking up guerrilla warfare on the Mississippi, and was highly commended by Adm. Porter in official despatches. He was disabled and sent East on crutches in January, 1863, served a time on ordnance duty, and subsequently commanded the chartered steamer United States in her cruise after the Tacony; the former was the only vessel that got on the Tacony's track, arriving in Portland harbor too late, unfortunately, to prevent the Confederate officer Reed's capture of the Cushing, which

occurred the day before the arrival of the United States. Lieut. Com. Meade commanded the naval battalion of seamen and marines during the July riots of 1863 in New York city, and for the entire week maintained almost perfect order in the limits of his down-town district, which included the arsenal on Worth street, the custom-house, sub-treasury and down-town banks. Later, in September, 1863, he commanded the steam gunboat Marblehead in the operations against Charleston, S. C., being stationed in the Stono river, and almost constantly engaged in operations against the enemy or on picket duty. Christmas day, 1863, witnessed the battle on Stono inlet, S. C.; the enemy, under Gen. H. A. Wise and Col. del Kemper, were stationed behind earthworks, and with siege and light artillery, a force of sixteen guns and a full regiment of infantry attacked the little gunboat, which was disabled in one of her boilers before the fight commenced, and had, all told, only seventy men. The Marblehead maintained a most determined fight, held her position, and, the steamer Pawnee and mortar schooner Williams coming to her aid, the enemy was routed, with the loss of two 8-inch siege guns and many men. The Marblehead lost three men killed and six wounded, and was struck thirty times in the hull and many times aloft. Lieut. Com. Meade, though slightly wounded in the foot by a flying fragment of the fore-bit casting, volunteered at once to bring off the abandoned guns, and heading a force of 100 men from the three ships, removed them from the deserted earthworks Dec. 28, 1863—that being the date selected by the senior officer, Capt. Balch, for the expedition. Capt. Balch of the Pawnee, division commander, reported to the admiral as follows: "I desire to bear my testimony to the skill and bravery of Lieut. Com. Meade, who, under a sharp fire, worked his guns with great rapidity, and handled his vessel admirably." Adm. Dahlgren issued a general order, to be read on every quarter-deck in the squadron, composed of some eighty vessels, thanking Lieut. Com. Meade for his service in face of the enemy, and subsequently both admirals, Porter and Dahlgren, recommended him for promotion for "gallant conduct in face of the enemy"—a promotion he never received, the list stopping just short of his name, his classmate, Ramsey, who graduated just ahead of him, being the last in the advanced list. The Marblehead needing extensive repairs, Lieut. Com. Meade was ordered to the command of the steam gunboat Chocura, in Adm. Farragut's fleet, and finished the war in the western gulf blockading squadron. The Chocura was very active on the Texas and Louisiana coasts, harassing the enemy and capturing or destroying light blockade runners, six of which were under the British flag. On the night of Jan. 22, 1865, Lieut. Com. Meade headed an expedition of forty men, in three boats, which cut out of the Calcasieu river, and destroyed the blockade runner Delplina, for which service he was officially thanked by Com. Palmer, commanding the squadron in the absence of Adm. Farragut. After the war Meade was stationed at the naval academy, Annapolis, under his old commander, Adm. Porter, and acted as head of the department of seamanship and naval tactics, reorganizing the drill and routine of the department, and introducing the important study of naval construction as part of the academic course. He also prepared and compiled works on "Boat Exercise," and "Naval Construction," which were used in the course. During his term of service at the academy he commanded the Santee, Marblehead and Dale during the summers of 1865-66-67. Leaving the academy in 1868, he took command of the steamer Saginaw and served in Alaska during the winter of 1868-69. He was principally occupied in surveying,



He was very active in co-operating with Gen. W. T. Sherman in breaking up guerrilla warfare on the Mississippi, and was highly commended by Adm. Porter in official despatches. He was disabled and sent East on crutches in January, 1863, served a time on ordnance duty, and subsequently commanded the chartered steamer United States in her cruise after the Tacony; the former was the only vessel that got on the Tacony's track, arriving in Portland harbor too late, unfortunately, to prevent the Confederate officer Reed's capture of the Cushing, which

and keeping quiet refractory Indians of the Kake tribe. This tribe having murdered two white traders, Walker and Manger, Com. Meade (who had been promoted to that grade Sept. 20, 1868) took thirty soldiers on board from the garrison at Sitka and laid waste the Kake settlements, destroying their villages and forcing them to seek terms at the hands of Gen. Davis, the commander of the military department. On the return of the Saginaw to San Francisco, the vessel being a lieutenant-commander's, Com. Meade was detached, and served on special and ordnance duty until July, 1870, when he was detailed to fit out the celebrated yacht *America*, and sail her in the race of Aug. 8, 1870, against Mr. Ashbury's yacht *Cambria*, which had just beaten Mr. Bennett's yacht *Damtleess* in the ocean race.



The *America* beat the *Cambria* over four miles in this race over a course of nearly fifty miles, coming in number four out of some twenty-three yachts entered. Shortly after this Com. Meade was ordered to the command of the steamer *Narragansett*, and made a long cruise in the Pacific ocean, passing 431 days underway in a cruise of twenty-four months and sailing nearly 60,000 miles—mainly under canvas. The coal bill of this steamer for this long cruise was less than \$13,000, and she visited almost every quarter of the Pacific ocean, as far as Australia. It was Com. Meade who negotiated the original treaty that gave the coaling station of Pago-pago, in the island of Tutuila, Samoan group, to the United States. President Grant recommended that Com. Meade's treaty be ratified by the senate. It was not done, but the secretary of the navy commended him for "great judgment and skill" in negotiating this commercial treaty (see report of secretary of navy for 1872, pp. 13, 14), and had it been ratified, nearly all the subsequent trouble in Samoa would have been avoided. After Com. Meade's return home, in May, 1873, he was detailed as inspector of ordnance at the N. Y. navy-yard, and served on that duty nearly three years. He subsequently acted as president of a board to revise the ordnance instructions, after which he was detailed to command the steam corvette *Vandalia* on the West India station, and served in command of that vessel about thirty-nine months—being promoted to the grade of captain March 13, 1880. Only one death occurred on the ship in all that time, and at the most unhealthy of all the naval stations. In April, 1882, Rear-Adm. Wyman, commanding the north Atlantic station, wrote officially to the naval department: "I cannot too highly commend Capt. Meade for the zeal, energy and intelligence he has displayed. . . . As a commanding officer he has no superior." From July, 1882, to July, 1883, he served on the board of inspection and survey and aided in clearing the navy list of the obsolete wooden vessels that he had written against in the columns of the "Army and Navy Journal" as far back as 1873, under the caption, "Thoughts on Naval Administration," in which iron ships were recommended, but, unfortunately, got no hearing. Capt. Meade served as second in command of the navy-yard, New York, from July, 1883, to March, 1884, and then, securing a long furlough, took service as assistant to the first vice-president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific railway system when it included 10,000 miles of track and 52,000 employees. In November, 1885, having previously

dissolved his connection with the railway, he offered his services to Secretary Whitney, and was detailed to command the notorious *Dolphin*. He took her out on a cruise, and gave her a thorough trial off Cape Hatteras in a gale of wind in December, 1885, and Secretary Whitney subsequently accepted her on his report. While he proved that she was *not* structurally weak, and that her engines were reliable, he characterized her as "a species of marine crazy quilt," of little use as a naval vessel, being rather a large and very expensive yacht, unsuited to the needs of the U. S. navy. After this cruise Capt. Meade served as president of the inventory board, and his report to Secretary Whitney led to an entire and radical change in the naval methods of bookkeeping and storekeeping. In September, 1887, he was ordered as commandant of the Washington navy-yard, and during his three years' term of service the new gun-factory was built, the tools installed, including three large Morgan traveling cranes, one of which is the largest traveling crane in America. A railway was built to connect the yard with the Pennsylvania system and all the trunk lines, and a fine electric-lighting plant installed. Better methods of work were introduced and politics eliminated from the yard, as far as the naval department would allow. Since Sept. 15, 1890, Capt. Meade has been on duty as the naval representative of the government board of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, the headquarters of the board being in Washington. In this record it will be seen that Capt. Meade, during his naval career, has served in twenty-four vessels of all classes, and has commanded twelve. He is the author of a pamphlet on "Boat Exercise," a compilation on shipbuilding, and has translated numerous professional pamphlets from the French into



the English language, besides contributing to the leading magazines, etc., professional and otherwise, of the country. In June, 1865, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Rear-Adm. Paulding, U. S. navy, and granddaughter of John Paulding, the leader of the trio that captured Maj. André in 1781. He has five children—one son (who bears his name) and four daughters.

COCKE, Philip St. George, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1809. He inherited military genius from his father John Hartwell Cocke, and early determining to enter the army, he secured an appointment to the U. S. military academy, from which he was graduated in 1832. He served with the 2d artillery at Charleston during the Nullification excitement in 1832-33; and was made adjutant in 1833, but resigned the following year to manage his plantation interests in Virginia and Mississippi. As a planter he adopted the best methods of the time, and made his business a science. From 1853-56 he was president of the Virginia state agricultural society. When the civil war broke out he espoused the fortunes of his state, was made a brigadier general in the Confederate service early in 1861, and commanded the 5th brigade at the first battle of Bull

Run. Unable to sustain the hardships of active service at his age, he returned home after an eight months' campaign, completely broken in health, and shot himself during a moment of temporary insanity. He died Dec. 26, 1861.

JOHNSON, Bradley Tyler, lawyer and soldier, was born in Frederick City, Md., Sept. 29, 1829. He was graduated from Princeton in 1849, receiving the prize in mathematics; studied law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1851, and was elected district attorney of Frederick county

in November. He was democratic candidate for state comptroller in 1857, chairman of the democratic state central committee in 1859-60, and a delegate to the National democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, from which he withdrew with a majority of the Maryland delegation, and united in the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. When the war broke out he formed a company at his own expense, which was mustered into the service of the Confederacy, Mr. Johnson himself acting as captain. His promotion thenceforth was rapid. On June 16th he was made major, July 21st lieutenant-colonel, and March 18, 1862, colonel. He took part in all the battles of Jackson's valley campaign, and in the seven days' battles around Richmond. Owing to hard service, the regiment became rapidly depleted in numbers, and in August, 1862, the remnant was mustered out, and Col. Johnson was then assigned to Jackson's division. On June 28, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general of cavalry. After his services in the defeat of Dahlgren, he was mentioned in a general order, and Gen. Wade Hampton presented him with a sabre. In December, 1864, Gen. Johnson was assigned to post duty at Salisbury, N. C. When the prisoners under his charge were near starvation, he showed the depth of his humanity by stopping a train bound for the army of northern Virginia, and appropriating the provisions with which it was loaded, for the benefit of the prisoners. He also wished to carry these same prisoners to Goldsboro, and release them on parole. After the war Gen. Johnson settled in Richmond, Va., and resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was delegate again to the National democratic convention at Baltimore; in 1875 he was elected to the Virginia senate, serving on the committees on finance and federal relations. In 1879 he removed to Baltimore, and in 1883 published an "Examination into the Foundation of Maryland, and the Maryland Act Concerning Religion." In 1884 he was president of the electoral college of Maryland.

EMMONS, George Foster, naval officer, was born in Clarendon, Vt., Aug. 23, 1811. He was appointed midshipman in April, 1828, and, after studying at the Brooklyn naval school, cruised in the West Indies and Mediterranean until 1833. He was made passed midshipman in July, 1834, and from 1838 until 1842 was attached to the Wilkes surveying expedition. He was commissioned lieutenant in February, 1841, and, after the sinking of his vessel, the Peacock, at the mouth of the Columbia river in the following July, commanded a party that surveyed Oregon and northern California. He was on recruiting duty in Baltimore in 1843, and then until 1846 served with the Brazilian squadron. During the Mexican war he was an officer of the

frigate Ohio, and participated in several land engagements in California. After further service with the Pacific and Brazilian squadrons, he was made commander in January, 1856, and in 1861 was a member of the lighthouse board. In 1862 he commanded the Hatteras of the West gulf squadron, and captured Cedar Keys and Pass Christian and some twenty prizes. Later he was commander successively of the R. R. Cuyler, Monongahela, and Brooklyn. He was commissioned captain in February, 1863, and in that year acted as fleet-captain under Adm. Dahlgren in the operations against Charleston. Subsequently, and until the close of the war, he commanded a blockading division in the Gulf of Mexico, aided in the destruction of the Confederate ram Webb, and thwarted several attempts to burn the shipping at New Orleans. From 1866 until 1868 he commanded the steamer Ossipee, carried the first U. S. commissioners to Alaska, and hoisted the American flag over that territory. He was made commodore in September, 1868, chosen senior member of the ordnance board in 1869, and appointed chief of the hydrographic office in 1870. He was created rear-admiral in November, 1872, and in August, 1873, was placed on the retired list. He was the author of "The Navy of the United States, from 1775 until 1853." He died in Princeton, N. J., July 2, 1884.

COOK, Philip, soldier, was born in Twiggs county, Ga., July 31, 1817. He sprang from a soldierly and distinguished lineage. His great-grandfather Cooke was a wealthy citizen of Brunswick county, Va. His grandfather, John Cook, was a captain in Col. Wm. Washington's cavalry legion, and married Martha, of the noted revolutionary family of Pearsons. His father, Maj. Philip Cook, 8th U. S. infantry, who was stationed at Fort Hawkins, Ga., about 1812, wedded the gifted beauty, Anna, daughter of Maj. John Wooten, who was killed at Fort Wilkinson in 1812. Gen. Cook was graduated from Oglethorpe university, Ga., studied law at the University of Virginia, and began practice with Zach. Harmon in Forsyth, Ga., in 1841. He bought a farm in Sumter county in 1843, settled later in Laurier, and removed thence to Oglethorpe, to practice law until 1869, when he took up his residence in Americus, living there until, a few years ago, he made his home on a plantation in Lee county. He was state representative in 1854, and state senator in 1859, 1860, and 1863. Enlisting in 1861, a private in the 4th Georgia infantry, he became lieutenant, adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier. After the war, he was in President Johnson's reconstruction Georgia constitutional convention; elected national representative in 1865 to the thirty-ninth congress, but excluded by political disabilities, and in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880 to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, and forty-seventh congresses; appointed Georgia capitol commissioner in 1882, and in 1890 appointed and then elected Georgia secretary of state, which position he now holds. Gen. Cook has been an excellent lawyer, heroic general, and valuable legislator, and in all private relations a model citizen. His war career was signally gallant and distinguished. He won by merited service the splendid sobriquet of "The Old War Horse." His brave conduct carried him, at one leap, from adjutant to lieutenant-colonel. At Malvern Hill he was badly shot through the body, and again at Chancellorsville was so desperately wounded that amputation was at one time deemed



Bradley T. Johnson



Philip Cook

necessary, and after four months he went to the state senate, and returned to service on crutches, having to be assisted for months into the saddle, and still never missed a battle. His brigade, with the sharpshooters of his division, led the attack on Fort Stedman, and he was badly wounded after his men had taken it, and got some distance into the Federal lines; when Petersburg was evacuated, he was left behind, disabled, and paroled four months after the close of the war. His activity is even now somewhat impaired from his wounds. In congress, while chairman of the important committee on public buildings, the annex to the National museum was begun and completed. By special act of congress the chairmen of the committees on public buildings and grounds, from both houses, together with the architect of the capitol, were appointed commissioners to erect the annex to the National museum. Gen. Cook is the embodiment of manly courage, combined with strong common sense. He married in 1842 Miss Sarah Lumpkin, who died in 1859. He has two children—Philip Cook, Jr., and Mrs. Lucy Peel, an intellectual and social leader in Atlanta.

BARNARD, John Gross, soldier, was born in Sheffield, Mass., May 19, 1815. He was graduated from West Point in 1833, standing second in a class of forty-three members. He became brevet second lieutenant of the engineer corps and was sent to the gulf coast, where he was engaged on the fortifications of Pensacola and New Orleans, and various harbor improvements. When the Mexican war broke out, he had reached the grade of captain of engineers, and was immediately called upon to superintend the defences of Tampico. On May 30, 1848, he was brevetted major. Two years later he was appointed chief of the Tehuantepec railroad survey commission. In 1852 he surveyed the mouths of the Mississippi. He was superintendent of the West Point military academy, 1855–56, and was then placed in charge of the fortifications of New York harbor. On Dec. 13, 1858, he was promoted major of engineers. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed chief engineer to Gen. McDowell in the first Bull Run campaign, and then acted in the same capacity to the army of the Potomac, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was made chief engineer of the defences of Washington, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers March 31, 1863. In January, 1864, he served on Gen. Grant's staff as chief engineer. At the close of the war he was made brevet major-general, U. S. A., "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," and was promoted colonel of the corps of engineers Dec. 28, 1865. Subsequently he became a member of the joint board of army and navy officers on harbor defences, torpedoes, etc., served as senior member of the board of engineers for permanent fortifications, and as a member of the lighthouse board until his retirement in 1881. Gen. Barnard was not only a brave soldier, but, like his distinguished brother, the late president of Columbia college, an eminent author in his especial field. His works include: "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1858); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1863), and various scientific papers. He was one of the original incorporators of the National academy of sciences, established by act of congress March 3, 1863. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1838, and that of LL. D. by Yale in 1864. Gen. Barnard died in Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1882.

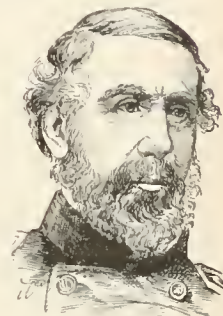
SUMNER, Edwin Vose, soldier, was born in Boston Jan. 30, 1797. He was educated at Milton academy, Mass.; he was appointed lieutenant in the

2d infantry in March, 1819, and served in the Black Hawk war; became a captain of the 2d dragoons in 1833; was for some years on the Indian frontier; took command of the school of cavalry practice at Carlisle, Pa., in 1838, and was commissioned major in 1846. In April, 1847, he led the noted cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo; was wounded, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At Contreras and Churubusco he commanded the reserves, and at Molino del Rey checked the attack of 5,000 Mexican lancers, and won the brevet of colonel. In July, 1848, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st dragoons.

He commanded the department of New Mexico, 1851–53, and then was sent to Europe for professional investigations. He became colonel of the 1st cavalry in 1855, and in 1856 had command at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he did good service; led a successful expedition against the Cheyennes in July, 1857, and in 1858 commanded the department of the West. In February, 1861, he had charge of Mr. Lincoln's escort from Springfield to Washington—a task of some delicacy and danger. In March he was promoted brigadier-general, and sent to the Pacific to supersede A. S. Johnston. Early in 1862

he was set over the 1st corps of the army of the Potomac; here he rendered distinguished services. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown; was engaged in all the battles of the Chickahominy, and twice wounded; was brevetted major-general for services before Richmond, and received that rank in the volunteers July 11, 1862. On the reorganization of the army he was assigned to the 2d corps, and soon after wounded at Antietam. In charge of the right grand division under Burnside, he crossed the river at Fredericksburg against his judgment, summoned the town to surrender, and made the attack on Marye's Heights Dec. 13, 1862. Relieved at his own request, Jan. 28, 1863, on Hooker's appointment to the chief command he was presently ordered to the department of the Missouri, but on his way thither died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1863, expressing his loyal patriotism with his last breath. "He was a grand soldier, full of honor and gallantry," and probably the oldest man to fill with entire efficiency so conspicuous a military position during the civil war.

CREIGHTON, Johnston Blakeley, U. S. naval officer, was born in Rhode Island Nov. 12, 1822. Entering the navy as midshipman Feb. 10, 1838, he rose to the rank of lieutenant Oct. 9, 1853. During the civil war he was assigned to active service in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, commanding the steamer Ottawa in 1862. He was commissioned commander Sept. 23, 1862, and sent on special duty in 1863. In 1863–64 he commanded the steamer Mahaska, and took part with great bravery in the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg in August, 1863. He was then transferred to the Mingo, retaining his command until the close of the war. On Nov. 26, 1868, he was commissioned captain, and was made commodore Nov. 9, 1874. In 1879 he commanded at the Norfolk navy yard, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral a short time before his death, which occurred at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 13, 1883.



Ed Sumner



FOOTE, John Howard, musical expert, was born in Canton (formerly West Simsbury), Conn., Nov. 11, 1833. He is descended in the eighth generation from Nathaniel Foote, who came from England in 1633 and settled in Wetherfield, Conn., in 1636. His grandfather, John Foote, Jr., served in the war of the revolution. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Capt. Benjamin Mills of West Simsbury, also a distinguished officer of the revolution, a descendant of Simon of Windsor (1639). Mr. Foote's mother was Laura Humphreys, a daughter of Col. Geo. Humphreys, who served in the war of the revolution and in the war of 1812; he was the son of Capt. Ezekiel Humphreys, an officer of the revolution, and a direct descendant of Samuel Humphreys of Simsbury, son of Michael, the ancestor who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1657. The great-grandfather of Mr. Foote settled in West Simsbury (now Canton) about 1752, where he died in 1812. His tombstone contains the following epitaph: "How blessings brighten as they take their flight." John How-



ard received a good academic education, and afterward learned the art of clock-making in one of the large factories in Bristol, Conn. He was gifted by nature with a mechanical turn of mind, and soon mastered the intricacies of the trade. He afterward found employment in the extensive machine works of Woodruff & Beach at Hartford, Conn., as a journeyman machinist. He continued until the autumn of 1851, and in January, 1852, went to New York city, where he was employed for about two years as clerk in a hardware store. In December, 1853, he entered the employ of Rohé & Leavitt, importers of musical instruments. He was a born musician, and learned to play when a mere lad of seven years; this, added to his practical knowledge of mechanics, enabled him to readily adapt himself to his new occupation, and he soon became thoroughly familiar with the various instruments, and a recognized expert in the trade. This firm, established in 1835, was not the oldest in the trade, but recognized as the representative house in this line in America. Mr. Foote continued his connection with them until their retirement in 1863, when he bought out their interest and became their successor. He enlarged and developed the business greatly, and in 1868 established a branch house in Chicago, under the management of his brother, since deceased, and now in charge of the latter's son. The business of the house extends to every part of the United States, and to every part of the globe, and includes every variety of brass, stringed and other instruments, some of the best makers in Europe having made Mr. Foote their sole representative in America. In 1883 Mr. Foote was invited by the directors and managers of the United States national museum, attached to the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C., to make a permanent exhibit of musical instruments, showing the progress in this line during the past century. He accepted the invitation, and donated everything connected with the exhibit, thus making it perpetual, being the only one of its kind admitted to the National museum. In 1890 Mr. Foote presented to congress a "Plea for Uniform or Specified Duties on Behalf of the Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments, with an Argument and a Series of Tables Illustrating the Proposed Rates of Duty, under the House Bill 9416, and the Senate Bill now under Discussion, as Compared with Existing and Former Rates of Duty." The arguments presented by Mr. Foote were the result of many years of experience,

and an intimate knowledge of all the materials that enter into the manufacture of musical instruments. He was not successful in his efforts, as the senate committee on finance had determined on a certain course of action, and declined to make any change. In early life Mr. Foote displayed considerable poetic and literary talent, and was a frequent contributor of poems to the "Journal of Commerce," the New York "Evening Post," and other papers. He wrote under the *nom-de-plume* of "Pearlfisher." Since 1872 Mr. Foote has spent his summers in Canton (formerly West Simsbury), where he erected a large and elegant house with all the modern improvements, on the property which has been in the possession of the Foote family for 240 years. The place, to which he gave the name of "Bel-Air," is one of the finest in that part of the country. In 1884 he assisted in organizing the Farmington valley agricultural corporation, of Canton, Conn., of which he has since been annually elected president. Mr. Foote is a man of strong and decided convictions, firm in his adherence to his opinions, amounting almost to obstinacy, characteristics peculiar to the Foote family, and exemplified in a marked degree in Adm. Foote of the United States navy, during the civil war. He is nevertheless kind and pleasing in his manners, and a man of large-hearted liberality, a notable instance of which was shown in the repairing and remodeling of the old church at Canton Centre, to which he was not only the principal contributor, but the virtual architect, designer and builder as well, devoting over three months of his time during the summer of 1874.

ANDREWS, Garnett, lawyer, was born at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., May 15, 1837, the son of Judge Garnett Andrews, lawyer and cotton-planter, and of his wife, Annulet Ball of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Andrews was educated at the University of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar. The civil war breaking out almost immediately, he entered the military service of his native state as second lieutenant of the 1st Georgia regulars, at Savannah, in February, 1861, and in the following June entered the Confederate army. After the defeat of the Confederate forces under Gen. Garnett at Rich Mountain, W. Va., Lieut. Andrews was detailed by Gen. Henry R. Jackson as acting assistant adjutant-general, and as chief-of-staff did most of the staff work of reorganizing the broken army. In 1863, by special detail from the war department at Richmond, Va., he organized and mustered into service the corps of local defense troops of 4,000 men, to whose command Gen. Custis Lee was assigned. This corps was frequently almost the only garrison of Richmond, Va., and successfully repelled the famous raids of Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Dahlgren. He was promoted through successive grades to be lieutenant-colonel commanding the 8th battalion Confederate infantry. With this command of 600 men Col. Andrews fought Stoneman's division at Salisbury, N. C., on Apr. 12, 1865, three days after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Col. Andrews was dangerously wounded by sword and gun, but his resistance kept open the only railroad line remaining to the Confederates long enough to permit the passage south of Mr. Davis and his cabinet. He did faithful service during the entire war, and participated in nearly all the famous battles fought in Virginia. In the autumn of 1865 Col. Andrews settled in Missis-



sippi, and in 1867 married Rosalie Champe Beirne, daughter of Col. Andrew Beirne of Virginia. Col. Andrews was elected to the legislature in 1880, and in 1882 removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he has since remained, practicing his profession. He is a staunch democrat, and in 1891 was elected mayor of Chattanooga by a handsome majority, defeating the republicans in the city, and overcoming a majority in that party of 700. He has administered the affairs of the city government with ability, and has given great satisfaction. A leading member of his profession, he is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and is esteemed by bench and bar. He is active and influential in all public matters of his city and state, is popular in society for his polished manners and conversational powers, is a loyal friend, and an honorable, upright citizen. Col. Andrews is the author of "Andrews's Digest of the Laws of Mississippi," a standard work.

MANRARA, Edward, manufacturer, was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1842. His parents were Louis Manrara, a Spaniard, and a professor of languages in Cuba, and Loretto (Padron) Manrara, the daughter of a prominent Cuban. The son was a student in the schools of Puerto Principe, but received the greater part of his scholastic training from his father, who was an accomplished classical scholar. Having arrived at the age of sixteen years, young Manrara became a clerk in a banking house in Cuba, but very soon engaged himself as a clerk with Señor Ybor, a wealthy cigar manufacturer, with whom, after serving for some years in various capacities, he became a co-partner. In 1869 political troubles began to darken the commercial horizon of Cuba, and Ybor & Co., with singular far-sightedness, opened a branch house for their trade in the United States, and selected Key West, Fla., as their central point. This procedure necessitated the opening of an office in the city of New York, and the firm

of Ybor & Co. became the first Cuban house to establish its trade in the United States. The specialty of the house was a brand of cigars known as "El Principe de Gales," which proved so popular that rival factories rapidly followed. In 1886 the firm of Ybor & Co. removed to Tampa, Fla., then rapidly becoming a prominent city, and purchased 300 acres of the suburbs in order to found a town that should be devoted to the development of their own business, and be exclusively under their own control. The work was entered up on, and the town had a growth of magical rapidity. Streets were graded, houses constructed, churches and factories built, and a railway line put in operation in a few months. The embryo metropolis was named Ybor City, and although it constitutes but a single ward of the city of Tampa, is regarded by visitors and tourists as by far the most interesting portion. The inhabitants are principally Cubans and Spaniards. The business of the firm having grown to enormous proportions, the senior member devoted the major part of his time to trips of purchase among the Cuban planters and growers, while Mr. Manrara gave his exclusive attention to the development of the business in the United States. By his energy and skill he has succeeded in making the house in which he is a partner the leading house in America. Mr. Manrara married in 1869, Señorita Matilda Corrales of Havana, a daughter of the Cuban journalist, Juan Corrales. Signor Manrara has dark eyes, fea-

tures of Iberian mould, and is noted for his quick business instincts, thoroughness of work, and readiness to fulfill every business obligation. He is genial in manner; is possessed of true Spanish grace and dignity; is quiet, affable, and approachable under all circumstances. A liberal of the true liberal type, he is a genuine American, and is a worthy representative of the race which discovered the new world.

BELKNAP, Robert Lenox, business man, was born in New York city July 23, 1848. The name is of Norman origin, having been originally spelled Belleknappe, and is supposed to have indicated a "beautiful hill." It is first found in England about the year 1067, on the Battleabbey roll of barons. Several of the name achieved distinction, and are to be traced through the histories of Kent and Warwickshire. Sir Robert Belknap, Kt., who died in 1400, was chief justice of the court of common pleas during the reign of Richard II. He was a considerable landowner in the counties of Kent and Sussex. His son, Sir Hammond Belknap, Kt., who died in 1428-29, was made Lord Treasurer of Normandy. Sir Edward Belknap, born 1471, was grandson of Sir Hammond, had the custody of Warwick castle in 1502, and was esquire of the body to King Henry VIII. The name cannot at present be found in England, nor has the connection of the American family with the English family been established, except by the fact that there is in the possession of one of the members in the United States a funeral hatchment of the coat of arms which was brought to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and which coincides exactly with the arms borne by the English family. The American family is descended from Abraham Belknap, who came from England about 1625, and who settled in Salem, Mass., where he died in 1643. Robert Lenox is descended from this Abraham Belknap, through Joseph Belknap, of Boston, Mass., who died Nov. 14, 1712; Thomas Belknap, of Woburn, Mass., who died Oct. 15, 1755. Samuel Belknap, who died Jan. 1, 1771; Abel Belknap, of Newburg, N. Y., who died Nov. 15, 1804; Aaron Belknap, of Newburg, N. Y., who died March 14, 1847, and his father, Aaron Betts Belknap, who was a practicing lawyer in New York city, and who died Jan. 4, 1880. His grandfather, Aaron Belknap, of Newburg, married his cousin, Mary Josepha Lydia Stearns Belknap, who died July 20, 1862, and was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Belknap, of Woburn, Mass., who commanded a company of the 2d regiment of militia of Middlesex county, commonwealth of Massachusetts, and took part in the campaign which commenced with the Lexington alarm. Mrs. Belknap's brother, Samuel Belknap, who died May 19, 1845, was the father of Gen. William Goldsmith Belknap, of the U. S. army, who served during the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and who was the father of Gen. William Worth Belknap, secretary of war under the presidency of Gen. Grant. Mr. Robert Lenox Belknap's mother was Jennet Lenox, the daughter of Robert Maitland, of New York, and Eliza Sproat, the daughter of Robert Lenox, of New York. Mr. Lenox was the brother of Maj. David Lenox, of Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania continental line during the revolution. Mr. Maitland was of Scotch descent, and a direct descendant of Thomas de Mantlant, who died in the year 1228. Robert Lenox Belknap was prepared for college at the collegiate school under the



Robert Lenox Belknap

late George Payne Quackenboss, LL.D., and entered Columbia college, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving the same year, degree A. B. *ad eundem* from the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and the degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1872. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. He entered the 7th regiment N. G. S. N. Y., as a private in 1866, was commissioned upon the staff of the 1st brigade, 1st division N. G. S. N. Y., in 1872, and resigned his active commission as lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant-general in 1880, receiving a commission as colonel by brevet, N. G. S. N. Y. During the year 1872 he served as acting assistant inspector-general in the state of New York; treasurer of the Northern Pacific railroad company from 1879 to 1888, manager of the Presbyterian hospital in the city of New York since 1877, and treasurer of the same from 1880 to 1892, manager of the New York lying-in hospital since 1881; manager of the American Bible society since 1879, trustee of the Presbyterian church on University Place, New York city, since 1882, and president of the board since March, 1884; trustee of the Theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, since 1887; member of the Union League, University, Riding, Downtown, and Psi Upsilon clubs, and also of the New York yacht club and Seawanhaka Corinthian yacht club, member of the Society of the Sons of the revolution in the right of his great-grandfather, Samuel Belknap, and of the society of the Cincinnati, in the right of his great-granduncle, Maj. David Lenox. Mr. Belknap married February, 1870, Mary Remsen, youngest daughter of Henry Rutgers Remsen of New York.

ALBERGER, Franklin Augustus, business man, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1825, the oldest of a family of six children. At the age of twelve, his parents removed from Baltimore to Buffalo, N. Y. His father was a butcher and Franklin was his assistant until his majority. Mr. Alberger's educational opportunities were limited. He attended school but little after he was twelve years of age, but was a great reader, and his general information, gathered from home reading, was scarcely equaled by men in his station. He was deeply interested in the current news of the day, and few men were bet-

ter posted in public affairs and general knowledge of passing events. In his twenty-third year he was married to Kate Rice, daughter of Chas. Rice of Buffalo. Mr. Alberger's ambition and natural desire to mingle in public affairs led him early in life to take an active and prominent part in politics. Long before his majority he was a zealous worker in party organization, and before he was entitled to vote, did much to shape and direct party affairs. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, and his affiliations were with the whig party, of which the great Kentuckian was the acknowledged head and leader when young Alberger entered political life. At the formation of the republican party, Mr. Alberger was one of its leading and active members in Buffalo. He was elected alderman in 1854 and again in 1858, making an honorable record in the council, and was the recognized leader of his party in that body, although one of its youngest members. He was mayor in 1860-61, the first republican mayor of Buffalo. He used his official and personal influence in raising regiments and equipping them for service, as well as in providing for the care and maintenance of the families of soldiers. In 1862 he was appointed canal

commissioner, serving six years, was elected to the assembly in 1871, and re-elected for the three following years. His commanding form and prepossessing appearance made him a conspicuous person in the Capitol. He had rare tact and decided ability for legislative duties. Having served two terms as canal commissioner, and thereby being familiar with the needs of the canal interest, he was always placed upon the canal committee, or that of commerce and navigation, while in the assembly, whether his party was in the majority or not. He was the republican candidate for state senator in 1874, but was defeated, after a hotly contested canvass, by the late A. P. Laning. With the close of his assembly term in 1874, Mr. Alberger retired from public life and devoted himself to private business. He died suddenly Aug. 24, 1877.

GRISCOM, Clement Acton, president of the International navigation company, and a leading merchant of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 15, 1841. His ancestors have been prominently identified with the development and interests of Philadelphia since its foundation in 1682. Andrew Griseom, the first of the family in America, who came from England in 1680, was a friend and associate of William Penn, and assisted him in founding the colony. He was a member of the first grand jury of the province, the same over which Penn presided, and of which another ancestor, Samuel Carpenter, was also a member. On the maternal side Mr. Griseom is descended from Thomas Lloyd, deputy governor and president of the council of the province of Pennsylvania from 1684 to 1693. His father, Dr. John D. Griseom, was a physician of prominence in Philadelphia; and his mother, born Margaret Acton, is a daughter of the late Clement



Clement Acton Griseom

Acton of Salem, N. J. Clement A. Griseom was educated in Philadelphia, in both public and private schools. He closed his course at a Friends' academy at the age of sixteen, and at once started in business with the old established house of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia. Possessing marked ability, and conscientiously discharging every duty that fell to him, he made rapid progress in the confidence and esteem of his employers, and in 1863 was admitted to membership in the firm. Although young he proved equal to every demand made upon him, and gradually assumed almost entire control of the shipping and steamship enterprises which constituted so large a proportion of the business of the house. To qualify himself as completely as possible for his duties in connection with this department he studied marine architecture as applied to the commercial marine, and as the results show, has attained a widely conceded knowledge of the subject. Mr. Griseom was one of the founders of the International navigation company, organized May 10, 1871, under a charter granted by the state of Pennsylvania, and was elected president of the company in 1888. The company controls and operates more tonnage in the transatlantic trade than any steamship company in the world. It owns nearly all the capital stock of the Belgian corporation known as the Red Star line, acquired in the fall of 1886 the old Inman line, and also owns the five steamers running in the Philadelphia and Liverpool service of the American line. Years ago Mr. Griseom became convinced that steamship travel could be largely increased if pas-



F. A. Alberger

sengers could be assured that they would be carried in unsinkable steamships at a very high rate of speed, and provided with more liberal arrangements of cabins and deck houses; but it was not until the International navigation company bought the Inman line that he had an opportunity of demonstrating the practicability and success of the radical views he held. When his opportunity came he was not slow to seize it, and shortly after the above-named purchase Mr. Griscom contracted for the steamships New York and Paris, which were designed to embody his ideas and fulfill his ambition of giving to the traveling public an absolutely unsinkable steamship with twin screws, larger and faster than anything ever before constructed. The remarkable success of these two steamships, which were designed and constructed under Mr. Griscom's supervision, compelled the admiration of Mr. Griscom's competitors, and not an important ocean steamship has been built since the construction of the New York and Paris that has not imitated their prominent and novel features. Perhaps the culmination of his ambition was reached when in the late winter of 1892-93 he was enabled, through special congressional legislation, to call the boats that were his particular pride American, and to see them sail for the first time under the stars and stripes. Although the work he performed in originating and developing these steamship enterprises has been colossal in its extent and importance, his business activity is by no means confined to this one enterprise. He has for years been a director in the Pennsylvania railroad company—the greatest railroad corporation in the world—and holds the same office in the bank of North America, the Fidelity trust and safe deposit company, and Western saving fund society, these being among the most prominent financial institutions of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the directorate of the Insurance company of North America. He was one of the organizers of the National transit company, and was president of that company for many years. He was for a long time connected with public affairs in Philadelphia as a trustee of the city ice boats, and during several years was president of the board. He was one of the U. S. delegates to the International maritime conference for revising the rules of the road at sea, which met at Washington during the winter of 1889-90, and to which twenty-eight nations sent distinguished men; it was considered the most representative body ever assembled. Mr. Griscom has also been honored by the British society of naval architects, having been elected an honorary associate member, a distinction, thus far, only conferred upon three others, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord Kelvin of England, and Deputé De Lome of France. He has also been elected first president of the U. S. society of marine engineers and naval architects. His home at Haverford, Pa., where he devotes himself to stock raising, and to other agricultural pursuits, affords him during a portion of the year much needed rest from his extensive and burdensome business cares. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League, and Farmers' clubs of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan, Union, and New York Yacht clubs of New York, and the St. James club, London. He married Frances Camby Biddle of Philadelphia, daughter of William C. and Rachel M. Biddle, and has five children, two daughters and three sons.

JENKINS, Arthur, journalist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1851, of English parentage. His early education was received in the public schools in Milwaukee, Wis., whither he had gone with his parents in childhood. He left school at the age of fifteen, and worked as messenger in various places, finally entering the printing office, which held him

by a fascinating spell. For the next four years he plied the occupation of printer as a means of education as well as livelihood, in various towns and cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. On March 28, 1871, in his twentieth year, he reached Syracuse, N. Y. Three years later (1874) he married, and having determined to make Syracuse his future home, he, on Jan. 15, 1877, issued the initial number of the Syracuse "Herald," a small two-cent daily, begun with no capital but "clear grit." The work of building up his paper was occasionally tedious and often disheartening, but the paper refused to die. On June 3, 1878, sixteen months from the advent of the first issue, the "Herald" company was formed, with Mr. Jenkins as principal stockholder and president. From this date the increase in business, popularity and importance of the newspaper was continuous until 1892, when it moved into one of the most commodious and well equipped newspaper offices of any of the moderate sized towns in the United States. The history of the Syracuse "Herald" is an important feature in the biography of Mr. Jenkins. Naturally a republican, he has always been more or less independent in the exercises of the franchise—at least he has always been a believer in the divorcement of politics and local government. Mr. Jenkins has never held public office of any description.



Arthur Jenkins

WAYMAN, Alexander Walter, African Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Caroline county, Md., Sept. 21, 1821, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He obtained the rudiments of his education at home, and when quite young showed a remarkable fondness for books, spending most of his leisure time in study. Being gifted with more than ordinary powers of eloquence, and having a desire to enter the ministry, he was licensed to preach in 1840, and joined the Philadelphia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1843. He was pastor of various churches of his denomination, and served as secretary of the general conference at the sessions of 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. Having attained prominence and influence in his church through his success in his ministerial work, he was elected bishop in 1864, receiving the votes of eighty-four out of ninety delegates in the general conference, and was ordained on May 23d of that year. In 1866 he organized the Florida, Georgia and North Carolina conferences of the A. M. E. church. In 1876 he was assigned to the episcopate embracing the Ohio, Pittsburg, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Tennessee conferences. During his long and eventful career as bishop he has visited, in the interest of his church, every state and nearly every county in the Union, and has accomplished much good in advancing the educational and spiritual condition of his people. He represented the general conference of his church as a fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal general conferences of 1864 and 1876. Howard university gave him the



Alexander Wayman

degree of D.D. in 1877. His published works are: "My Recollections;" "Cyclopædia of African Methodism," and "Wayman on Discipline." He resides in Baltimore, Md. He acted as chaplain at the unvailing of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., 1872.

NEWTON, Henry, was born in New York city on Aug. 12, 1845. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York in 1866, and from the Columbia college school of mines in 1869. From 1869 until 1876 he was assistant in metallurgy and geology at Columbia, also taking part in the Ohio geological survey. In 1876 he was appointed assistant engineer to the Black Hills expedition, sent out by the department of the interior, and in 1877 was made professor of mining and metallurgy in the Ohio state university. However, he did not live to enter his new field of labor, as he fell a victim to fever while visiting the Black Hills in the summer of 1877. Columbia gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1876. Prof. Newton was an authority on the metallurgy of iron and steel, and was the author of numerous scientific papers. His best known work was: "Report on the Geology and Resources of the Black Hills of Dakota," published in Washington in 1880, with a memoir by Prof. John S. Newberry. Henry Newton died in the Black Hills Aug. 5, 1877.

THROOP, Benjamin Henry, physician and capitalist, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1811. His ancestry is traceable for nearly 250 years. There were Benjamin Throops of three different generations, who were Congregational clergymen at various points in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Dr. Throop's grandfather, also named Benjamin, served through the war of the revolution as a major in the 4th Connecticut volunteers, and was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct. The original commission, signed by John Jay in 1779, at Philadelphia, has been carefully preserved, and is now in the possession of Dr. Throop. Dr. Throop's father, Daniel, served in the same regiment with the grandfather, as a fifer. He was at the time about fifteen years old. Dr. Throop's early education was gained in the old Oxford academy, after which he turned his attention to medicine, studying with an eminent physician, and being graduated from Fairfield medical college in 1832. He entered upon the practice of his profession immediately after graduation, opening his office first in Honesdale, Pa., where he remained from 1832 to

1835; then in Oswego, N. Y., where he remained the year following; from 1837 to 1840 he made his home in New York city, in practice of his profession; he then went to Providence, Pa. At that time the firm of Scranton & Grant established the first iron works in Scranton. He married a sister of Mrs. Grant, and decided to make Scranton his permanent home. He introduced the first general supply of milk, the first livery stable, the first drug store, the first railway package express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad, and was prominent in the establishment of the first post-office, and

one of the originators of the Scranton gas and water company, whose charter he framed. In 1853-54 he embarked largely in the lumbering business and in the purchase and sale of coal lands, and the organization of mining companies. His land purchases

proved valuable, their worth being greatly increased by the opening of the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad. Part of his possessions were sold at an advance, but the greater part were leased for mining purposes and rapidly advanced in value. During the Pierce administration, 1853-57, Dr. Throop was postmaster. He was a prominent worker in the establishment of St. Luke's (Episcopal) parish, and aided materially in building the church, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the state; he was one of the original members of the I. O. O. F. On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, Dr. Throop was the first physician in Luzerne county, to respond to the call for troops, and was promptly appointed surgeon of the 8th Pennsylvania infantry, and established the first field hospital in the army at Chambersburg. At the end of three months' service, for which the troops had been called, but which had been of necessity extended to four months, he returned home with his regiment, but immediately after the battle of Antietam joined the 132d Pennsylvania volunteers, and went into the field again. At Harper's Ferry, he was attacked with fever, and compelled to return home. In 1872 he was appointed trustee of the Danville insane asylum; he founded the Lackawanna hospital, and for a long time maintained it at his own expense, the state afterward in 1874, setting aside a fund for its maintenance. For many years, he was surgeon for the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson land company railway. Under his supervision the Newton turnpike was completed. His large investments naturally caused him to interest himself in banking, and he became president of the Scranton city bank; also president of the Scranton illuminating heat and power company. In the sunset, which is now falling over him after eighty-two years of active life, Dr. Throop has the satisfaction of seeing, all around him, in the city of Scranton, with its one hundred thousand inhabitants, the evidences of a growth and advancement, to which he has contributed constantly throughout a career of over half a century.

PAYNE, Daniel Alexander, African Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 24, 1811. On his paternal side he is of English and African blood; on the maternal, of Indian and African. His father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being absent from home during the greater part of the son's infancy. Young Payne, after his preliminary studies, entered the Lutheran general theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., but owing to trouble with his eyes, was not able to complete the course required for graduation. He entered the Lutheran ministry in 1838, and in 1843 became an itinerant minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church; was in 1848 elected historiographer of his denomination, and in 1852 a bishop. In 1865 Bishop Payne was called to the presidency of Wiberforce university in Ohio, remaining until 1876. He is now (1893) chancellor of the university and dean of the Theological seminary. During 1867-68 he made a tour of Europe; was president at the organization of the Methodist pastors' association, in Paris, France, in 1868; in 1881 a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical council in London, and acting one day as presiding officer. Bishop Payne has been for many years one of the most distinguished and honored representatives of his race in America, and has been a potential factor in its moral, social and



religious advancement. He has been a life-long student and is the author of several works of enduring value, among them a "History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church" (1865); "Recollections of Men and Things" and "Domestic Education" (1886). Lincoln university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1879. Dr. Payne is the oldest Methodist bishop in the world, having been appointed such forty-one years ago.

MONTGOMERY, James Boyee, builder, was born at Montgomery's Ferry, Pa., Dec. 6, 1832. He attended the public schools and for three years studied under his uncle, Henry C. Moorhead, a man of learning and a fine mathematical and classical scholar. The benefit of this familiar intercourse with a superior mind was of more value to him than a whole college course. When sixteen he was sent to Philadelphia to learn the printer's art, and was provided with fifty dollars in cash to carry him through until able to make his own way. Apprentices in the "Evening Bulletin" office were allowed two-thirds the pay of a journeyman per thousand ems. His first two weeks' earnings were \$1.42, or about one-fifth his actual boarding expenses; but he never accepted any further aid from home. A donation of \$5.00, which was generously sent to him by his devoted mother, was returned to her with thanks and the statement that he could get along without it. This act he considers one of the best of his life. But for two years he had no money to spend on anything but his boarding and clothes. He was made proof reader in the "Bulletin" office after he had been there a year; then was offered and accepted the position of associate editor of the Sandusky (Ohio) "Register" by the late Gov. Henry D. Cooke. One year after he was enabled to buy, through the aid of a friend, a half interest in the Pittsburg "Morning Post." He sold his interest out at the end of three years and went to contracting for railroad work. With two others he secured the contract to build the P. & E. R. R. bridge across the Susquehanna at Linden, Lycoming county, Pa. In 1859 he took the contract, with P. & T. Collins, to build the Nesquehoning valley railroad, and subsequently secured the contract for the Bedford & Hopewell railroad. After doing some other work for the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, he became one of the directors and served for three years. He also built the wire bridge at Williamsport, Pa., the first built across the Susquehanna. He was one of the owners of the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad (in connection with J. D. Potts, J. Donald Cameron, Thomas A. Scott and George W. Cass) and after building a portion, sold it to the Pennsylvania railroad company, who completed it. He was also interested in 400 miles of the Kansas & Pacific, extending into Denver. In 1870 he went to the Pacific coast and in 1871 to Oregon. Upon his arrival he offered to build the first portion of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the contract was awarded him over fifteen others. He built over 100 miles of this road and erected the drawbridge over the Willamette river at Harrishurg for the Oregon and California railroad. In 1879 Mr. Montgomery went to Great Britain for the purpose of organizing a corporation which subsequently built or acquired 163 miles of railroad in the Willamette Valley, and built seventy-eight miles of it himself. During his residence in Oregon he has

been occupied with various kinds of work. He has executed for the government the first contracts to improve the channels of the Columbia and Suake rivers, requiring the removal of vast masses of rock, particularly at John Day Rapids. He built and operated large steam saw mills at Skamokawa on the Columbia river, Washington, known as the Columbia river lumber and manufacturing company's mills, and constructed for himself large docks and a warehouse on the river front at Portland. Mr. Montgomery has always taken an interest in politics, in his earlier years acting with the democratic party, but differing with it on the question of slavery, he joined the republican party in 1860 and voted for Lincoln. He was a delegate from his county (Lycoming, Pa.) to the republican state convention in 1866, 1867 and 1868, and in the convention of 1866 was on the committee on resolutions with Thaddeus Stevens and others, which committee reported a resolution recommending the nomination of Gen. Grant for the presidency. This was the first state convention to present the name of Grant to the country as a presidential candidate. The same committee also formulated resolutions urging, substantially, the policy of reconstruction of the states lately in rebellion, which was subsequently adopted. In 1890, for the first time Mr. Montgomery was a candidate for public office, and was elected to the legislature of Oregon. In the year 1861 he married Rachel Anthony, daughter of Judge Joseph B. Anthony of Pennsylvania. She died in 1863, leaving one son, and in 1866 he married Mary Phelps, only daughter of Gov. John S. Phelps of Missouri, by whom he has seven children. Mr. Montgomery is a man of great activity and energy, fertile in resources, allowing no obstacles to intimidate him in his enterprises, and has been successful in his undertakings. He has resided in Portland, Ore., since 1871, and possesses one of the largest and best selected private libraries in the city.

WEEDON, Leslie Washington, physician, was born in Sandersville, Washington county, Ga., in 1860. His father, W. H. Weedon, is of English origin, and his mother, whose maiden name was Renfrew, of Scotch descent, her ancestors having come to the United States from Renfrewshire, Scotland. Dr. Weedon was educated at the public schools of his native place, and after leaving them entered the University of the city of New York in 1882, from which he was graduated in 1885. He removed to Tampa, Fla., soon after leaving the university, and became a successful general practitioner. He married in 1889, L. Blanche Henderson, daughter of W. B. Henderson, of Tampa. Dr. Weedon ranks high as a physician, and is a member of the Florida medical association, American medical association, and president of the Hillsborough county board of health. He was the city physician of Tampa during the yellow fever epidemics of 1887-88, and it was largely through his untiring efforts and high professional skill, that the disease was so promptly subdued, and with such little loss of life, comparatively speaking, the average death rate of those attacked being only about 10 per cent. His opinions on yellow fever have marked weight among physicians, his experience with the malady being broad, and his treatment of it conspicuously successful. Being yet a young man, he has a bright future before him



J. B. Montgomery



L. W. Weedon

both socially and professionally. He is above the medium height; has darkish features, raven hair and beard, and large brown eyes. He is suave yet prompt, and goes straight to the core of any subject, his earnestness of manner and prompt habits of thought making any ambiguity or dissimulation repugnant to his feelings.

SPRAGUE, Levi L., educator, was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1844, of New England stock. His grand father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Nelson L. Sprague, was a wagon-builder of local reputation. Levi L. obtained his early education in the public schools and then entered Wyoming seminary (Kingston, Pa.), whence he was graduated in 1868. He became a professor in the seminary the same year, continuing in the position until 1882, when he was elected president. He joined the Wyoming annual conference in 1874, and is wont to preach occasionally and with marked effect, but now (1893), as during the past twenty-five years, he considers education the main pursuit of his life, and



L. L. Sprague

devotes himself to it accordingly. He published "Theoretical and Practical Bookkeeping" (1880), and "Practical Speller" (1891). The title of D. D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1886. For some time he was a trustee of Syracuse university. Dr. Sprague was married Dec. 22, 1869, in Otego, N. Y., to Jennie E. Russell, of an old and influential family of central New York.

BARRY, John, naval officer, was born in Tacomshane, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1754. His father entered him in the merchant service, and at the age of fifteen he arrived in Philadelphia, and determined on making the place his future residence. He rapidly acquired wealth as the master of a vessel, and in 1776, at the age of thirty-one, was appointed commander of the brig Lexington of sixteen guns, the first Continental vessel which sailed from the port of Philadelphia and with which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser. A few months later he was given command of the new frigate Eplingham, one of three which congress had caused to be built. During the following winter, while navigation was closed, he, from an aversion to inactivity, commanded a company of volunteers, and aided in the operations at

Trenton, with heavy artillery. The following summer, 1777, with four boats he captured a British warschooner in the Delaware, without losing a man. The city of Philadelphia and forts on the Delaware fell into the hands of the British in the latter part of 1777, and Com. Barry with the Eplingham and other vessels of war, retired up the Delaware to save the fleet from capture. The commander of the British forces offered him a heavy bribe if he would deliver up his ship, but the suggestion was spurned. Eventually the fleet was destroyed, the Eplingham by fire. Barry was then given command of the Raleigh, of



John Barry

thirty-two guns, which, on a cruise, was run on shore by a British squadron in Penobscot bay in 1778, after making a gallant resistance. Subsequent to the above disasters, he commanded a vessel commissioned with letters of marque and reprisal, and cruised suc-

cessfully in the West Indies. In February, 1781, owing to the exigencies of American affairs, Col. Laurens of South Carolina, son of Henry Laurens, then a prisoner in the Tower of London, was ordered to France on a special mission. Com. Barry sailed in the Alliance for L'Orient the same month, having the ambassador and suite on board. After landing them in France, the Alliance went on a cruise. On the 29th of May following, at daylight the commodore met the British ship Atalanta, accompanied by the brig Treposa. The decks were cleared for action and the unequal contest began. Barry was wounded early in the action, but remained on deck, and by his intrepidity and energy had the satisfaction, at three o'clock in the afternoon, of forcing both vessels to strike their colors. On Christmas day, 1781, Barry sailed from Boston for France, buying on board the Marquis de Lafayette and Comte de Noailles, returning to their native country on business of importance. He then set out on another cruise, and in the early part of 1782 fought a severe battle with a British ship of equal size. While the battle was in progress two British vessels came to the rescue of the English ship and Barry was forced to retire. Peace followed in 1783. The United States established a new navy, and Barry was named the senior officer and was given command of the frigate United States, the construction of which he had superintended. He died in Philadelphia Sept. 30, 1803.

NEWTON, Isaac, engineer, was born in New York Aug. 4, 1837. He was educated at Hamilton college and the University of the city of New York, taking courses in medicine and civil engineering. He was employed at different times in the Novelty and Delamater iron works in New York city, and subsequently served as assistant engineer of the People's line and chief engineer of the Collins line between New York and Liverpool. In 1861 he entered the U. S. navy as first assistant engineer and was assigned to duty on the Roanoke. When the ironclad Monitor was contracted for by the U. S. government he was detailed to assist Capt. John Ericsson in its construction. Subsequently he acted as the engineer of the Monitor in the voyage to Hampton Roads, and had charge of its turret in the engagement with the Merrimac on March 9, 1862. His coolness, skill and courage did much to secure the defeat of the Confederate ironclad and were warmly praised. Said Adm. John L. Worden in his official report: "In the emergency which arose in the passage to Hampton Roads" (at the risk of his life he repaired the ventilating apparatus of the vessel, which had been deranged) "he showed great readiness in resources and quickness in the application of them; in the action with the Merrimac he did his duty with coolness, skill and energy, thereby contributing largely to the successful result of the combat." During the remainder of the war Mr. Newton was employed as supervising constructor of ironclads in New York city, and directed the building of the Puritan, Diatator, and other well-known vessels. He resigned and left the army in February, 1865, and until 1869 was employed in various engineering enterprises. In the year last named, by appointment of congress, he investigated, and reported upon, the condition of the U. S. navy. In 1871 he co-operated with Gen. Geo. B. McClellan in the reconstruction of the Stevens battery, and when in 1872 the latter was made chief engineer of the department of public works in New York city, Mr. Newton was made his assistant. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the rapid transit commission, and aided in perfecting the plans for the present system of elevated roads in New York city. In 1881 he was made chief engineer of the department of public works in New York city, and inaugurated the construction of the new

Croton aqueduct. He was a member of many scientific bodies; among others, of the Society of mechanical engineers and the American society of civil engineers, and was a voluminous writer on topics relating to his profession. He died in New York city Sept. 25, 1884.

SUTTER, John Augustus, pioneer, was born in Baden Feb. 15, 1803. He was the son of Swiss parents, and, after studying at a military college, received a commission in the French army, in which

he rose to the rank of captain, remaining in the service until he was thirty years old. In 1833, in company with a number of his Swiss friends and relations, he formed the design of emigrating to some vine-growing district in the United States, and was commissioned to go out to America, and select a location for the new colony. He arrived in New York upon this errand, July, 1834, and went to Missouri, where he selected a place suitable for the necessities of his friends, and having with him considerable capital, purchased implements, stores, timber, and other materials for the projected establishment. Unfortunately the Mississippi steambot, which he

loaded with these valuables, struck a snag and sunk, proving a total loss. He now joined a party of hunters and trappers, and, after making a tour in New Mexico in March, 1838, went as far as Fort Vancouver. Here he took passage on a vessel bound for the Sandwich islands, designing to sail for San Francisco from Honolulu, where, however, he had to wait five months before he could get a ship. He then took a situation as supercargo on a vessel bound for Sitka, and from there sailed down the coast, and at length reached San Francisco. From San Francisco he proceeded inland, taking a schooner-load of goods up the Sacramento river, and landing near the site of the present city of Sacramento, where he began to build the stockade, which afterward became famous as Sutter's fort. His colony consisted, at first, of six white men, adventurers from various parts of the world, and eight friendly Indians, to whom were added, in the course of a year, eight more white men; while every season brought in a few recruits. A grant had been given to Capt. Sutter by the Mexican government, consisting of eleven square leagues of land, and he named his settlement New Helvetia, in honor of his native country. Besides cultivating the soil, Capt. Sutter's party sent hides to San Francisco for export to the United States, and the post became a depot of furs purchased from the wandering trappers and hunters. Altogether the colony prospered, and worn and starving bands of emigrants from the United States were frequently relieved and entertained at Capt. Sutter's. The war with Mexico ended in the acquisition of California by the United States, and in March, 1847, the flag of the United States floated over San Francisco, and its troops garrisoned the town. By 1848 Capt. Sutter was the owner of a very valuable estate. He had a flour-mill, and a mill-race, three miles long, which had cost \$25,000, and he had expended \$10,000 in the erection of a saw-mill. He had 1,000 acres of land in wheat; he owned 8,000 cattle, 2,000 horses and mules, 2,000 sheep, and 1,000 hogs. Com. Stockton had appointed him *alcalde* of the district, and Gen. Kearny had made him Indian agent. Among his men was one James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, who was a mechanic, and had superintended the building of Sutter's saw-mill, which was about forty miles east of his fort. On the evening of Feb. 9, 1848, Marshall rode into the fort,

his horse foaming, and spattered with mud, and himself greatly excited. Taking Sutter to one side, he showed him about half a thimbleful of yellow grains of metal, which he said he thought were gold. Sutter tried the grains of metal with *aqua fortis*, and established the fact that it was absolutely gold. This was the discovery of gold in California. Although Sutter tried to keep it a secret until he could get in his harvest, it was impossible, and as Mr. Parton says: "Sutter's harvest was never gathered. His oxen, hogs, and sheep were stolen by hungry men, and devoured. No hands could be procured to run the mills. His lands were squatted on, and dug over, and he wasted his remaining substance in fruitless litigation to recover them. To carry on the legal warfare, he was compelled to sacrifice or mortgage the parts of his estate not seized by the gold-diggers, until, little by little, his magnificent property melted away, leaving him all but destitute. For one item, he paid in ten years in counsel fees and legal expenses \$125,000." The tide of emigration which swept into California, as soon as the news of the discovery at Sutter's mill spread over the United States, was something unprecedented. In ten years the population multiplied ten times. The gold fever was the phenomenon of the age. The emigrants were nearly all young and middle-aged men, adventurers, nine-tenths of whom rushed at once to the mines, or prospected for new ones. Fortunes were made in a day by the lucky ones, while thousands of others, no less hard workers, fell into abject poverty, some of whom even starved to death in the mountains. Among the unfortunate ones was Marshall, the first discoverer of gold. The squatters seized the little property which he had, and his stock, and divided his land into town lots. He became reduced to extreme poverty, but about 1865 he obtained a warrant for a tract of land in California, due him for services in the Mexican war, and there he conducted the culture of grapes with some success. In 1853 the product of the California mines was \$65,000,000, and during the seventeen years from 1849-65 the annual average of the product was \$15,600,000 a year. All property in California was affected by the fever. Lots in San Francisco were said to be worth gold coin enough to carpet them. Speculation ran wild. All forms of gambling were recognized as legitimate business, while adventurers and criminals flocked in; society became chaotic, and at length self-preservation required the organization of the celebrated "vigilance committee" to enforce order.

Capt. Sutter was finally granted by the California legislature a pension of \$250 a month. In 1864 his homestead was burned, and in 1873 he removed to Lancaster county, Pa. He died in Washington, D. C., June 17, 1880.

CHARLTON, Robert M., senator, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1807. He received a liberal education, took up law as a profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1829 he was married, and in that same year entered the state legislature, representing Chatham county. He was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Georgia, was several times mayor of Savannah, and in 1835 was appointed judge of the supreme court for the eastern district of Georgia. In 1852-53 he was a member of the U. S. senate. He published a volume of poems in 1839, "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgia Lawyer," and several addresses. He died in Savannah Jan. 18, 1854.



HORNADAY, William Temple, scientific taxidermist, was born near Plainfield, Hendricks county, Ind., Dec. 1, 1854, the youngest son of William and Martha Varner Hornaday. His ancestors came from England, and settled in North Carolina, whence they emigrated to Indiana soon after the first settlement of Indianapolis. His parents moved to Iowa in 1857, and settled at Knoxville, Marion county. He was educated at the Iowa agricultural college. In 1873 he went to Ward's natural science establishment at Rochester, N. Y., to devote all his energies to the study of general zoology, taxidermy, osteology and all the methods employed in collecting, preserving and mounting specimens of natural history for museum purposes. His chief object was to become a scientific taxidermist.



In October, 1874, he set forth on his first collecting expedition, going to the Bahama Islands, Cuba and Florida. In the latter locality he won his spurs as a hunter and collector by the discovery and capture of two very large specimens of the Florida crocodile, the existence of which species in Florida was thus clearly established. In January, 1876, he went, in the interest of Prof. Ward's establishment, on a six months' trip to the West Indies and South America, where a large collection was made. In October, 1876, he set forth on a still more important undertaking, which was no less than a collecting tour around the world, occupying nearly three years. In the jungles of India, Ceylon, the Malay peninsula and Borneo, he spent over two years, and made what has been pronounced the richest, most varied and valuable zoological collection ever made in the field by one man. He paid particular attention to collecting the skins and skeletons of large animals, and the collection included elephants, Indian bison, bears, tigers, orang-outangs and hundreds of monkeys, besides crocodiles, and other large reptiles of many kinds. He returned to America in 1879, and in the same year married Josephine Chamberlain, of Battle Creek, Mich. In 1880 he founded the National society of American taxidermists at Rochester, N. Y., for the advancement and development of the art of taxidermy. This event proved to be the beginning of a new era in American taxidermy. Three competitive exhibitions were held under distinguished patronage at Rochester, Boston and New York, in each of which Mr. Hornaday won the highest prize. In 1882 he was appointed chief taxidermist of the United States national museum, at Washington, and for eight years held that position, the highest in the profession. His specialty was the mounting of quadrupeds, and he originated many important new methods, besides being the first to advocate and successfully introduce in American museums the large family groups of animals, such as now form so conspicuous and attractive a feature in the leading zoological museums of this country. In 1888 Mr. Hornaday induced the authorities of the National museum to establish at that institution a department of living animals, of which he was made curator. The popularity and success of this undertaking led to a serious consideration of Mr. Hornaday's original plan for a National zoological garden in Washington on a grand scale. A plan was drawn up and laid before congress by him, through the Smithsonian institute, a site was selected, and after two years of hard work a bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the pur-

chase of the site. Mr. Hornaday was appointed superintendent, and on the plans formed and laid before congress by him the sum of \$92,000 was appropriated at the following session for the first year's expenditures. The new National zoological park was put under the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who immediately ordered such radical and sweeping changes from the plans submitted to congress, that Mr. Hornaday resigned rather than become responsible for their fulfillment. He went at once to Buffalo, N. Y., and began operations in real estate on a large scale. He helped to organize the Union land exchange, of which he became permanent secretary, and his career as a financier has been successful. Mr. Hornaday has been a diligent writer. Among his works are: "Two Years in the Jungle" (N. Y., 1885); "Free Rum on the Congo" (Chicago, 1888); "The Extirmination of the American Bison" (Govt. Pub., 1889), and "Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting" (N. Y., 1892). In periodical literature he has been a frequent contributor to the "Youth's Companion," "Cosmopolitan," "Christian Union," "Harper's Young People," etc. In the first mentioned he published a serial story, entitled "Canoe and Rifle on the Orinoco." A series of articles, entitled "The Last Buffalo Hunt," was published in 1887 in a syndicate of thirteen newspapers. Mr. Hornaday was the first individual to begin, in the columns of the New York "Tribune" in 1886, what afterward became a great movement against the spread of intemperance among the natives of Africa, particularly in the Congo Free State. His vigorous articles on the subject, and later the book written by him for the Women's Christian temperance union, attracted the attention of the English-speaking world to the subject, and led to a profound and far-reaching agitation in this country and in England, against the rum traffic in Africa.

KESSINGER, Augustus C., journalist, was born in Prussia in 1842, and came to this country with his parents at an early age. His father settled in Rome, N. Y., and in 1856 Augustus entered the office of the "Sentinel" as an apprentice, where he became so familiar with the business and so experienced that in 1864 he became publisher of the paper, with F. B. Beers as partner. The paper improved rapidly, and in 1881 the present daily series was started. The pages of the daily edition have been increased to nine columns each; the weekly edition has become a semi-weekly; the two are subscribed to by more than 7,000 families in central New York, and the "Sentinel" is considered one of the leading papers of the state. In a city of 14,000 population it is conducted with extreme liberality, and publishes an extraordinary amount of local news, besides the full telegraphic dispatches of the United press. Its editorial columns are noted for the variety of topics treated and the ability displayed in them. Doubtful advertising and objectionable reading matter are excluded from its columns. Mr. Kessinger has been a member of the New York State press association since 1867, and in 1892 was elected its president. He aided in organizing the United press, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Editorial association. He has given much attention to local affairs as president of the Rome board of trade; has been city clerk and a member of the board of

education, and is now president of the Mutual savings building and loan association, and a trustee of the Oneida county savings bank, and a trustee of the Central New York institution for deaf-mutes, of which, in 1875, he was one of the founders, and is vice-president of the Rome City street railway company. In 1893 the Rome "Sentinel" company was incorporated, and Mr. Kessinger became its president.

CROSBY, Howard, clergyman and educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1826. He was a great-grandson of William Floyd, one of the signers of the declaration of independence (q. v.) and also a grandson of Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, who was surgeon to Washington's life guards during the revolutionary war, and subsequently a professor in Columbia college. His father, William B. Crosby, having inherited from Col. Henry Rutgers nearly the whole of the present seventh ward of New York, was, until John Jacob Astor accumulated his vast landed property, one of the largest real estate owners of his time. He devoted himself to the care of his property, and to deeds of public benevolence and private charity. Of him it was truly said that: "He delivered the poor when he cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him." And so "the blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he made the widow's heart to sing for joy." His son, Howard, instead of giving himself to fashion and frivolity, after the manner of many wealthy men's sons, devoted his youth to study, and his manhood to works, that in other directions, have emulated the good deeds of his



Howard Crosby

father. Entering the University of the city of New York at the age of fourteen, he was graduated there at eighteen, and at twenty-five appointed to the professorship of Greek in that institution. In the following year he was elected president of the Young men's Christian association of New York; and in 1859 professor of Greek in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., then under the presidency of Theodore Frelinghysen (q. v.), to which institution his great-uncle, Col. Henry Rutgers of the revolutionary army, had given his name and liberal donations. In 1861, having previously studied theology, Prof. Crosby was duly ordained in the ministry and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New Brunswick, while retaining his professorship, but in 1863 he resigned both positions to accept the pastorate of the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church of New York. In the following year he was elected one of the council of the University of the city of New York, and not long afterward was chosen its vice-president, a position he held until the time of his death. In 1870 he was elected chancellor of the University, and still retaining his pastorate, he served in that capacity until 1881, meanwhile—from 1872-81—acting as one of the American company of revisers of the Bible. In 1873 he was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and in 1877 its delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh. In addition to his clerical and educational work, Dr. Crosby was active in benevolent and reformatory affairs of a public character. In 1877 he founded and acted as president of the Society for the prevention of crime, an organization which seeks to restrict the use of spirituous liquors by means of state and municipal legislation, and his work in that direction received such general approval that in 1888 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the state commission to revise the excise laws. These various cleri-

IV.—13.

cal and educational employments would be enough to engross the entire thought of most men, but in addition Dr. Crosby found time to write commentaries on the Books of Joshua and Nehemiah, as well as on the entire New Testament, a volume of Yale lectures, as well as ten other works of a religious or semi-religious character, besides scores of pamphlets, and almost innumerable articles for the reviews. He took an active part in the advancement of the international copyright law, and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament. The degree of D. D. was awarded him by Harvard in 1859, that of LL. D. by Columbia in 1871. Dr. Crosby died of pneumonia in New York city March 29, 1891.

JACKSON, Thomas E., merchant, was born in Hillsborough county, Fla., in 1852. His father, John Jackson, was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man, and traveled extensively over the country, while following his profession of a surveyor. He went to Florida from New Orleans in 1843, and settled in Manatee county, but afterward removed from there to Fort Brooke, now known as Tampa, in 1847. He surveyed for the U. S. government, not only that site, but the greater part of South Florida. His surveys are now the authority in all disputes regarding land in that region. John Jackson married in 1847 at St. Augustine, Fla., Ellen Maher, and soon afterward settled in Tampa, where he was a deputy U. S. surveyor for several years. Five children were born to him. Thomas, the eldest living, was educated at Tampa, and at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y. After leaving college in 1868, he returned to Tampa and engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father, who then conducted a large wholesale and retail house, and continued the business after his father's death in 1887. Mr. Jackson married in 1877, Miss K. E. Warner, daughter of J. W. Warner, a former resident of Omaha, Neb. He has, during his residence in Tampa, kept up the public interest awakened by his father in the progress of the place; is a large owner of real estate; has served as president of the council; acted as mayor for one year, and been elected mayor two terms by heavy majorities. His administrations were marked by many improvements in the city, and the introduction of laws for its advancement. He is the author of the bonding bill, which gave the city power to issue bonds for the purpose of making improvements, and was prominent in amending the general charter of the city, and in organizing a board of public works. When the city bonds were sold, the city hall was built, a handsome iron bridge on Lafayette street constructed, the old indebtedness paid off, the streets paved, and every pending improvement pushed to completion, so that his terms in the mayor's office were terms of progress. Besides his municipal honors, he was treasurer of Hillsborough county for ten years, and occupied other positions of responsibility and honor. As a man and a citizen he ranks high, and has the confidence of all who know him. He is a man of medium height, sturdily built; has deep-set eyes of grayish blue, light features and the broad forehead and high frontal region which indicates executive ability and business qualities.



Thos. E. Jackson

HENDERSON, Archibald, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1785. On June 4, 1806, he was appointed lieutenant of marines. He was gradually promoted, being made captain in 1811, brevet major

in 1814, lieutenant-colonel in 1820, and colonel July 1, 1834. He commanded a corps of marines during the Florida war, and distinguished himself in the fight on the Hatcheluskee, which occurred Jan. 27, 1837, after which he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious service while in command of the marines in Florida, Alabama, and in Tennessee, against the hostile Indians," his brevet being dated Jan. 27, 1837. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1859.

FOWLER, George Ryerson, surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1848, the son of Thomas W. and Sarah J. (Carmen) Fowler. His early education was in the public schools, and afterward in Bellevue hospital medical college, where he was graduated as M.D. in February, 1871. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and was appointed on the staff of the Central dispensary, holding the position for two years. He was commissioned one of the medical officers of the 14th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on the staff of Col. James McLeer; and in the same year became one of the founders of the Brooklyn anatomical society, its first secretary, and two years later its president; he was also associate editor of the society's publication, "Annals of the Anatomical and

Surgical Society," the name being afterward changed to "The Annals of Surgery." He was the first visiting surgeon in the Bushwick and East Brooklyn dispensary, on its organization in 1878, and presiding officer of its medical staff until 1887, when he was appointed consulting surgeon. He was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the department of fractures and dislocations in St. Mary's hospital in 1883, afterward taking charge of the entire general surgical department; also is surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal hospital, founded in 1887. Dr. Fowler is a member of the leading medical and surgical societies, both local and national, notably, the Medical society of county of Kings, of which he was president in 1886, American surgical association, American medical association, New York surgical society, New York academy of medicine, Brooklyn surgical society, Society of medical jurisprudence, Medical society of the state of New York, etc. He is also consulting surgeon for several hospitals, among them the Relief and the Norwegian hospital. In 1890 Dr. Fowler was appointed by the board of regents of the University of the state of New York one of the seven members of the examining board representing the State medical society, selected as the examiner in surgery, and was made chairman of the committee for the preparation of a syllabus for the use of the board. During a trip to Europe in 1884, he was present at a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a watering place on the Lancashire coast. He there formed the resolution of establishing classes for instruction in first aid to the injured. His connection with the National guard enabled him to lay the matter before the military authorities, and in 1885 his first classes were established at the New York state camp, at Peekskill. Instruction was afterward given in the armories, and by military order imparted to all the National guard organizations, it being regarded as a part of a soldier's duty to possess such knowledge. The movement was quickly followed by an order issuing from the adjutant-general's office in Washington, ordering similar instruction to be given at all military posts

in the United States. In the early part of 1890, the Red Cross society of Brooklyn was organized, Dr. Fowler being elected president, one of the objects of the society being instruction to members of the police force in cases of emergency. Dr. Fowler has been a voluminous writer in matters of surgery, his contributions to surgical literature being regarded as of the very highest authority. He was selected to write the chapters on "Injuries and Diseases of the Patella" in "Wood's Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences," and the section on "Injuries and Diseases of the Bladder" in "Appleton's System of Genito-Urinary Surgery." He also wrote a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on First Aid to the Injured," for the use of the medical officers of the 2d brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. (1887), and a similar work for the use of candidates for examination (1892). Dr. Fowler still retains his connection with military circles, and is also a member of the Church of the Messiah. In 1873 he married Louise R. Wells, youngest daughter of James Wells of Norristown, Pa.

KIMBALL, William Smith, manufacturer, was born in Boscawen, N. H., March 30, 1837, and here he spent his early years, receiving such educational advantages as the country afforded. At the age of fifteen he entered the Lawrence locomotive works as an apprentice, and here worked at the various branches until he had mastered the trade of a machinist. Next he attended a private school at Derby, N. H., for two years, and was afterward, for eighteen months, at the Troy polytechnic institute, learning civil engineering and mechanical drawing. On leaving Troy he entered the railroad repair shops at Concord, N. H., where his business was to assist in rebuilding locomotives, and he thus became practically familiar with locomotive engineering. In 1858 he removed to Covington, Ky., where, although only twenty-one years of age, he had entire charge of an extensive machine shop. Having now practically completed his mechanical training he shortly after relinquished this position, and removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he married Marion E. Keeler, daughter of the late Rufus Keeler, ex-mayor of the city. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Kimball obtained the appointment of master mechanic in the navy, and was in the South Atlantic blockading squadron under Adm. Dupont. Here he was especially detailed to repair the machinery of gunboats and transports, having under his command and direction two whalers, which were fitted up with machines, boiler and blacksmith-shops and foundries, and manned by a force of 100 men, thus forming a repair station whose services were of uncommon value in overhauling ships and putting them in seaworthy condition without the necessity of long voyages to navy yards. In June, 1863, Mr. Kimball resigned from the navy and returned to Rochester. He had been a saving man, and now accumulated quite a capital, which he invested in tobacco manufacturing, entering into partnership with Henry Suggett, under the title of Suggett & Kimball. The business was conducted under this firm name until 1867, when the senior partner retired and was replaced by Mr. Kimball's brother-in-law, B. Bradley Keeler. Other changes were made later on until the firm name became what it now is, W. S. Kimball & Co. The business grew under the fostering care and shrewd intelligence of Mr. Kimball, to be one of the largest and most success-



George Ryerson Fowler



W. S. Kimball

ful in the country. The works cover an area of over two acres on the west bank of the Genesee river, and are known as the "Peerless tobacco works," including a building 228 feet in length with two wings, right and left, going back about 200 feet each. In addition to the main works, there is a storehouse 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, which will contain a reserve supply of 1,000 hogsheds of leaf tobacco. In this establishment 1,100 men and girls obtain employment, the pay-roll aggregating about \$7,000 weekly. Mr. Kimball is a trustee of the Rochester savings bank, a director of the Commercial national bank of Rochester, and president of the Union bank and of the Industrial school; vice-president of the City hospital, the Security trust company, and American tobacco company.

GRANT, Lemuel Pratt, railroad promoter, was born at Frankfort, Me., Aug. 11, 1817. He lived on a farm and was a village tradesman until he was nineteen. He studied in the winter months, and attended school for a short time. Finally he left his native state, and secured the humble position of a

roadman on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; one year later he was made assistant engineer. In 1840 he became assistant engineer under J. Edgar Thompson, on the Georgia railroad, locating it from Madison to Atlanta's site; in 1841 he was assistant under L. O. Reynolds on the Central railroad of Georgia; returned to the Georgia railroad in 1843, grading it to Marthasville, now Atlanta; in 1845 he became chief engineer and superintendent of the Montgomery and West Point railroad, building it from Chehaw to Opelika; in 1848 resident engineer of the Georgia railroad, and in 1851 chief engineer of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, resigning

both positions in 1853; engaged in constructing railroads five years in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; in 1858 was president of Southern Pacific railroad, and in 1859 chief engineer of the Georgia western, and other proposed roads in Alabama and Georgia. In the war he became captain of engineers, C. S. A., declining to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and was employed in constructing defences and raiding railways. From 1866 to 1881 he was superintendent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; president of Georgia western, now Georgia Pacific, from June to August, 1873; receiver for the Georgia part of Charlotte air line railroad from March, 1875, to March, 1876; president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad from July, 1881, to July, 1887, and president Western railroad, Ala., from March, 1883, to November, 1887. Beyond any other citizen, Col. Grant has had a remarkable identification with, and may be called the father of, Atlanta. He went there when its site was in the woods, and helped locate the city. He helped locate and build the Georgia railroad, the first line from the North into Atlanta; helped build the Central railroad, the first from the sea to Atlanta, and the West Point railroad, the first line to the Gulf; was president of the Georgia western railroad, the first line to the Mississippi; was receiver of the Air line railroad, the second line to the North, and had an interest in every original line entering Atlanta but the State road to the West. He owned more of the city land than any other person, having 600 acres in the city limits. He gave to the city that royal donation of 100 acres, now the L. P. Grant Park. He helped establish the city free schools, and built the system up, and was on the first board of education in 1869. He was a founder of the young men's library and its first life member, and bas

aided every good city cause. He has been one of the first railway men of the south, both as a builder and manager. He has been a wise, far-seeing and successful business man, methodical, exact, prompt and punctiliously honest. A member of the Presbyterian church, he has been a true Christian. In his home and as a citizen he has been a model of excellence. He married Laura L. Williams in 1843, and Mrs. Jane L. Crew in 1881, and his son, John A., a railroad man by heredity, is the general manager of the Texas Pacific railroad system. Col. Grant now lives (1893) in quiet retirement, enjoying an honored old age.

SHRADY, John, physician, was born March 13, 1830, within the present boundaries of Central Park, New York, of which city both his parents were natives. His ancestry is purely German, on the paternal side extending back to the Palatinate immigration of about 1745, while on the maternal side he claims direct lineage from Dr. John W. Zeiss, originally a German military surgeon, who afterward became established in the city as a leading physician among his countrymen. His paternal grandfather was a revolutionary patriot and his father a veteran of the war of 1812. Both bore the name of John. After a private-school training he was graduated from Columbia college in 1849, then became an apothecary, and finally in 1861 was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, a winner of both the Harsen and James R. Wood prizes. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a contract-surgeon and was on duty at Flat Lick and Barboursville, Ky., until the raid of the Confederate general, Kirby Smith, who returned him with many other captives to Cumberland Gap. At this last place he accepted the surgeoncy of the

2d East Tennessee (mounted) infantry, Oct. 18, 1862. While in the army he saw much dangerous service, the main duty of his command being outpost, skirmishing, raiding and the suppression of guerrillas. Just previous to the battle of Stone River he organized and was surgeon-in-charge of the U. S. general hospital No. 19, Nashville, Tenn., also, later on, executive officer of general hospital No. 4, Holston, Tenn. His entire hospital service, however, did not in the total embrace more than five months, when hostilities were most active; the government having adopted the policy of appointing surgeons for that special duty and returning detailed medical officers to their several commands. He was present at the battles of Danville, Dutton's Hill, Somerset, all in Kentucky, and at one of the surrenders of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1863. He also accompanied his regiment in the chase after Gen. John Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, and was present at the surrender of that general's command at Buffington Island. After his muster out, Oct. 18, 1864, he returned to New York and served as an active assistant surgeon in the Central Park hospital until it was closed by the government. Not, however, until April, 1866, did he settle in Harlem, N. Y., editing meanwhile for three years the "New York Medical Register," and establishing himself in general practice. He is a member of most of the prominent medical societies, but of late years has given his best energies to the New York state and the New York county medical associations; has edited the second volume of the "Transactions" of the former body; has contributed to the written discussions, particularly in



the direction of pathology and therapeutics, as well as having been the author of "The Psychological Aspects of Insanity," "The Shadow-Line of Insanity," "Medical New York in 1800," "Signs of the Moribund Condition," and a serial contribution to the "New York Medical Register" relating to the "Medical History of New York City." "Reminiscences of Libby Prison" in the "Magazine of American History" (July, 1886), is also a product of his pen. His most recent article is "Two Hundred Years of Medicine," in the "Memorial History of the City of New York."

TOWNSEND, James Mulford, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20, 1825, the son of William Kneeland and Eliza Ann (Mulford) Townsend, and seventh in descent from Thomas Townsend or Townshend, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1638. His grandfather, Isaac Townsend, enlisted at the age of sixteen years, and served throughout the war for independence. "Raynham," in the county of Norfolk, Eng., has been the residence of the Townsend surname more than 400 years, and as early as Feb. 16, 1466, a Townsend will directs that the body of the testator be buried in "the Church of St. Mary Raynham." But the present mansion, which has sheltered so many generations since, was builded by Sir Roger Townshend, the Puritan baronet, in 1630. In family loyalty



the ancient name was given to the American estate, "Raynham," on the east side of New Haven harbor. When the school days of James M. were over, he became clerk in an importing house in New York. Then for three years he carried on a business in New Haven. Retiring from mercantile life, he became secretary and treasurer, and afterward president of the City savings bank of New Haven. He has served in several prominent financial positions besides. He has been a director of the Quinipiac (now Yale national) bank, and also for sixteen years a director of the New Haven bank, in which his father, grandfather and great-grandfather served as directors. He has also been director, vice-president and president of the Shore line railroad, a director of the New Haven clock company, and also a director and treasurer of the Gettysburg railroad, Pennsylvania, besides being a life director of a number of the public societies of New Haven, executor and trustee of large estates in Connecticut and western states, also director in railroad and other corporations in other states. The presence of "rock oil" in the earth has been known for a very long period, but how to obtain it in large quantities so as to make it a commercial product was a puzzle to both capital and labor. The Pennsylvania rock oil company had been organized in 1856, and had purchased some 1,200 acres of land extending over a large area near Oil Creek, together with a leasehold on all rights and values lying below the surface of the ground on the property adjoining the purchase, if evidence of oil should appear there. Mr. Townsend was the chief stockholder. It was the company's policy to sub-let rights to lessees for working on the oil district, and receive a royalty on the product. But in October, 1857, a lessee in New York discovered what he regarded as a serious defect in the title by which the Pennsylvania rock oil company held its Oil Creek property, and grasped at the discovery as an excuse for throwing up his lease. The prospects of the company be-

came greatly clouded, and all but one man, Mr. Townsend, lost faith in the venture. Mr. E. L. Drake was at that time a conductor on the New York and New Haven railroad, and like Mr. Townsend, boarded at the Tontine hotel in New Haven. Weary and sick, Drake inquired of Townsend what topics of special interest were filling his thoughts, and conversation drifted to the condition in which the Pennsylvania rock oil company found itself. As Drake was just recovering from a severe fever, and needed recreation, Mr. Townsend proposed that he should go to the company's property in Pennsylvania, examine it, perfect the title, and report what he might find. Mr. Townsend furnished him with the necessary money, and he visited the oil regions. He reported that the oil, possessing medicinal properties confirmed by the Seneca Indians as a cure for rheumatism, could be collected in paying quantities, and sold by the bottle, or the gallon. Upon the strength of the report, Mr. Townsend at once organized "The Seneca oil company," furnished the capital, and put Drake forward in the organization in place of himself. Immediately after the organization of the company Mr. Drake was appointed manager on the field, voted a salary of \$100 a month, and entrusted with \$1,000 to begin operations. Progress was slow and discouraging. It was proposed at last to bore a well after the manner of the salt wells of central New York. The salt works at Syracuse were visited, and a well-borer secured, but the process of boring rock was slow in those days, and as the months passed by several stockholders lost faith in the plan of boring, and fell out of the company. At last only two were left, and Mr. Townsend, who was the principal capitalist, and had been the most enthusiastic, was one of them. He sent forward as a last installment of money, \$500, with instructions to Drake that if he had not "struck oil" by the time the money reached him, to settle all bills, pack up and come home. But on the day before the money arrived—the memorable 29th of August, 1859, the auger, down sixty-eight feet, fell through into an oil reservoir, and the oil flowed up to within a few feet of the surface. This was the opening of the great industry in "rock oil," which has since grown to such enormous proportions in the market quotations of the world. Mr. Townsend gave his brother, Capt. Charles H. Townsend (who then commanded the packet ship *Germania*, and afterward the steamships *Fulton* and *Ontario* of the New York and Havre line), a small bottle of the oil which was probably the first petroleum ever taken to Europe. Capt. Townsend had an analysis made by a celebrated French chemist, who reported "the lubricating, illuminating and other qualities are such if there is much of it in your country it will revolutionize the world." From boyhood days Mr. Townsend has been greatly interested in military organization and military movements, and inclination drew him into the membership of the New Haven Grays, of which company he is now the living senior captain. The "Grays" is a military organization dating from 1816, or the close of the war of 1812. Young Townsend entered with all ardor into the life of the company, and when only twenty-one years of age, was elected captain. Though from failing health he was obliged soon to retire from his position, his enthusiasm remained at its height. Later he was again called to the captaincy, and was always a popular commander. But the country was advancing to the civil war. Mr. Townsend deprecated the drift of events, and favored at the beginning some compromise, but when the first gun of the rebellion emptied its terrible charge upon Fort Sumter, all hesitancy and compromise as a policy to be followed passed out of his thoughts, and his ardor to vindicate the authority of the old flag kindled to

a white heat. The "Grays" went to the front, and Mr. Townsend out of his private purse did much for the equipment and comfort of the company beyond the slender provision of the government. He afterward visited the company on the battle-field, gave each member a silver souvenir, on which was engraved the occurrence, name and date. Some of those given are preserved to this day, and carried about in the pockets of the "Grays." When the first three months of service were over, a new organization was decided upon, formed out of the "Grays," and named the "Townsend Rifles." The Federal flag he presented the company was the first of its kind raised in Georgia after the war began, and it floated in the van in more than one victory. Mr. Townsend watched the fortunes of the "Rifles" with intense interest, was the patron of the "boys" on the field, and of their families at home, adding constantly to the comfort of both, and contributing largely from his private funds. He showed his fondness for the "Rifles" by sending out monthly, during the entire three years, boxes filled with clothing, or other comforts, and the families of the soldiers had only to fill smaller boxes with their gifts and tokens of love, and send them to him. They were enclosed in his larger boxes, and went without any expense to the soldier or his family. Not one of all those sent during the entire three years was lost. Never did soldiers have a kinder, more thoughtful patron. He was also enthusiastic in recruiting the army from other sources. When volunteering began to lag, and it was desired to fill up the quota of his town, East Haven, he offered every East Havener, who would enlist, \$5, and on muster day paid the amount to the volunteers, each man receiving a new crisp \$5 bill. When the "Townsend Rifles" came home he invited the regiment to a banquet in the New Haven house. "The Connecticut War Record," speaking of the soldiers separating that night, says, "Each paused and grasped the hand of the liberal patron with that deep and fervent gratitude which is best expressed by quivering lips, and moistened eyes." Besides the smaller trusts thrust upon him in town and city, he was secretary of the whig convention in Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Fillmore for the presidency. He has frequently been a delegate to state, congressional and national conventions. In his absence from the state he was nominated to the state senate, and although the majority in his district had been largely against the party Mr. Townsend represented, he was elected far ahead of his ticket. Mr. Townsend was appointed chairman of the military committee, and introduced the bill to the senate formulating the present military law of the state of Connecticut. He refused a re-nomination to the senate, and also later, when Marshall Jewell was elected governor, declined to be placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor. Again, when urged to stand as a candidate for the governorship, he refused to become the rival of a friend, or to prejudice the chances of placing the name of Henry B. Harrison (subsequently governor) at the head of the party ticket. Mr. Townsend has served for a long time on the board of education of the city of New Haven. In recognition of his efforts to improve the educational equipment of the school district in which he lives, his neighbors presented a petition requesting him to allow the district school to be called, in his honor, "The Townsend public school," but he declined the compliment. Mr. Townsend has been active in Sunday-school work: while a resident of the city of New Haven he was a teacher in the First Congregational church (of which church he is still a member). After his removal to Raynham he organized a Sunday-school in the immediate neighborhood, of which for some years he was superintendent, the outcome of which Sunday-

school is now a flourishing church. "The Townsend prize fund," amounting annually to \$100, was his gift to the Yale law school, and is offered to the student who shall write and deliver the best English oration in the best manner on graduation day. His own pen also often graces the pages of the New Haven press. His letters of foreign travel, and on topics of antiquarian lore, or legend, or narrative, have been widely read. His eldest son, William Kneeland, was professor in the Yale law school until elected a judge of the district court of the United States in 1892. Another son, James Mulford, Jr., is a lawyer in New York, and a winner of the Townsend prizes of the academical department of Yale, and of the DeForrest "gold medal;" and is also lecturer in the law school on the "Transfer of Monetary Securities." On Sept. 1, 1847, Mr. Townsend married Maria Theresa Clark of Middletown, Conn., a lady of rare accomplishments. Her death occurred April 13, 1884.

RISSE, Louis Aloys, civil engineer, was born in France March 28, 1850, and was graduated with high honors from the school of the Christian Brothers, where he had shown a taste for drawing and mathematics. At the age of seventeen he came to America, where he evinced marked aptitude for engineering studies, resulting, when he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, in rapid progress as a civil engineer. In 1868 he was employed by the New York and Harlem railroad on the preliminary survey of the Plibnont and Hudson City railroad, and the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris railroad, the maps of which he made. In 1869 he was engaged on a preliminary survey of the Port Chester and Ridgefield railroad. In 1870-71 he made the map of the town of Morrisania, Westchester county, under a commission created by a special act of the legislature. From 1871 to 1873 he was engaged



on the surveys and mapping of the towns of West Farms and Kingsbridge. After the completion of that work he made the maps of Long Island City, which was then being laid out. After the annexation to the city of New York of the territory north of the Harlem river, which took place Jan. 1, 1874, Mr. Risse was appointed assistant engineer and draughtsman in the department of public parks, under whose jurisdiction the control of the improvements of the annexed district was placed. In 1878 he was appointed assistant engineer of construction, and in 1880 was made superintendent of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges, by the same department, which position he held until 1886, when he resigned to enter into the private business of engineering and surveying. After the election of Louis J. Heintz as commissioner of street improvements, he accepted the position of chief engineer of the new department, to which place he was appointed Jan. 1, 1891. Upon him devolved the duties of laying out the new city above the Harlem river, and the general supervision of all the construction work in that territory. Notwithstanding the almost life-time work he has already accomplished, Mr. Risse is a hale, hearty man, in the very prime of life; of fine and pleasing presence, gentle, suave of manner, a kind and affectionate friend, a fair, manly foe, modest, unassuming, and generous to a fault. Mr. Risse married Mary Hopp, and has two daugh-

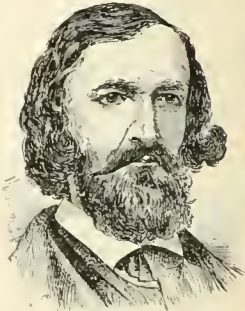
ters and a son. He resides in a beautiful home on Mott avenue. In politics Mr. Risse has always been a democrat.

STURGIS, Frederic Russell, physician, was born at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, July 7, 1844, of English and American parentage. He was educated during his early life in England, and at the age of thirteen came to the United States, entering the Latin school in Boston, Mass., and from there went to Harvard. In 1862 he entered the Harvard medical school, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1867. In 1864 he became a member of the Boylston medical society, and was elected its vice-president in 1866. In 1867 he received the second prize of the Boylston medical society for an essay on human cestoids. In 1865 he served one year as house physician at the City hospital, Boston, Mass., and in 1866 was house surgeon to the Massachusetts general hospital for another year. In the latter part of 1867 he went to New York city. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, and devoted himself entirely as a specialist in the treatment of venereal and genito-urinary diseases. During his residence in Boston he was a member of the Boston society of natural history, and soon after making his residence in New York, became a member of the American geographical society. From December, 1869, to October, 1876, he served as assistant surgeon to the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, and in 1874 he was appointed clinical lecturer on venereal diseases in the medical department of the University of the city of New York. He held that office until 1880, when he was appointed clinical professor in the same department of the university. In 1881 he resigned his professorship and became professor of venereal and genito-urinary diseases in the New York post graduate medical school and hospital; from 1882 to 1888, was secretary of the faculty, and from 1887 to 1890 served on the board of directors, but resigned in 1890. In June, 1876, he was appointed surgeon in the department of venereal and skin diseases in the New York dispensary, and held this office until 1880. On Oct. 29, 1877, he was appointed house physician at the last-named institution, and held that position for nearly two years. Since 1883 he has been one of the visiting surgeons to the venereal and genito-urinary division in the City (formerly Charity) hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York. He is a member of the Medical society of the county of New York, being for several years a member of its board of censors, and in 1882 its president. He is a fellow of the New York academy of medicine, a member of the American association of genito-urinary surgeons, and is a permanent member of the Medical society of the state of New York. Of the latter society he was chairman of the committee on legislation in 1883. The following are among the more important of the articles which have come from his pen: "Relations of Syphilis to the Public Health" (1877), (read at the annual meeting of the American public health association in Philadelphia, 12th of November, 1874, and printed in the report of the association, Vol. II., 1876); "The Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases" (being the university lectures delivered at Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island, during the winter session of 1879-1880); "Hints and Suggestions for Reform in Medical Education," published in the transactions of the Medical society of the state of

New York for 1882; "A Treatise on Syphilis in New-born Children and Infants at the Breast," by P. Dilday, American edition, with notes and an appendix (1883); "Medical Topics" (1885); "Plea for Rapid Dilatation (Holt's operation) in the Treatment of Urethral Stricture," published in "International Clinics," Vol. II., 1891. In 1890 he revised and annotated the fourth edition of Dr. Gross's book on "Impotence, Sterility and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs." Of the social clubs, he is a member of the New England society, the New York athletic club, the New York rowing club, the University club and the Lotos club. From May, 1885, to May, 1888, he served on the committee of admissions in the University club.

CLAY, Clement Claiborne, statesman, was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1819, son of Clement Comer Clay, statesman (1793-1866), and grandson of William Clay, revolutionary soldier, who, after the war, removed to Granger county, Tenn. He entered the University of Alabama, and was graduated in 1835. When his father was governor of Alabama he acted as private secretary, and also wrote for the state papers, principally editorial articles, on state and national politics. Upon the election of his father to the U. S. senate, young Clay completed his law studies at the University of Virginia, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He served for several terms in the Alabama legislature, and was elected judge of the Madison city court in 1846, resigning in 1848. In 1853 he was elected U. S. senator. While in the senate he attracted national attention by his eloquence and the vigor with which he sustained state-right doctrines, being a true disciple of Calhoun. In 1859 he was unanimously re-elected to the senate, and in February, 1861, withdrew upon learning of the secession of his state. In March, 1861, he was, with the other withdrawn southern senators, finally expelled. He was at once elected to the Confederate congress as senator from Alabama. He went, in 1864, as a secret agent of the Confederate government to Canada, and while there helped to plan raids against the defenceless northern frontier, and was charged with abetting the adventurers who made futile efforts to burn New York city. He also induced members of the peace party to prevail on President Lincoln to open negotiations with him looking toward peace between the hostile governments. Mr. Greeley was privileged to go with others, on an unofficial mission, and met Mr. Clay, but without any results. After this he returned to the Confederate states, and upon the surrender of Lee and the close of hostilities, being charged with conspiring for the murder of Lincoln, he fled to Canada. Upon hearing that a reward was offered for his arrest, he gave himself up to the Federal authorities and was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe at the time Jefferson Davis was a state prisoner there. In April, 1866, the charges against him not having been proved, he was released, and returning to his native state he took up the practice of law in Huntsville, where he died Jan. 3, 1882.

HARWOOD, George Washington, capitalist, was born in Prattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1825. His education was in the district school until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., and became a tailor's apprentice. On the completion of his apprenticeship, he entered into a partnership for the carrying on of the business of



tailoring, but the partnership not accomplishing the results desired, he abandoned it, and sought employment on the Auburn and Rochester railroad. He began as a baggage man; was in a few months advanced to the position of ticket agent; then became a brakeman, and, five weeks after this latter appointment, was appointed conductor of the train on which he had previously been a brakeman. This position of conductor he held until 1864, a period of eleven years. He then indulged in a rest of four years, when he entered into partnership with Wm A Sweet for the manufacture of steel. Five years later he sold out not only his business but his realty and residence, erecting a palatial mansion in another locality. Although advanced in life, and still suffering in a measure from the effects of an unfortunate accident received in childhood, Mr. Harwood is as robust as many men of two-thirds his age. He married on Nov. 13, 1844, Martha Watson of Auburn, N. Y. Two daughters were



Geo. M. Harwood

the fruit of the union. Since August, 1873, Mr Harwood has lived a retired life, his prompt and energetic business methods in earlier years, and his word, which was never broken, having secured him a competence for his declining days.

NISSEN, Ludwig, business man, was born in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Dec. 2, 1855. He is descended on his father's side from the great Danish statesman, George Nicolaus von Nissen, and on his mother's side from the ancient noble family von Dawartzky. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and afterward became a clerk in the imperial court. Convinced that the opportunities of advancement likely to offer themselves to him at home would not fill his ambition, he left and came to the United States in 1872, with \$2.50 in his possession. He worked in a barber shop, as porter and bootblack, stayed four months, then worked as dishwasher in a hotel on Dey street; was advanced to waiter, then to book-keeper, and finally to cashier. Shortly afterward he sought and found a clerkship in a factory, but the firm soon became bankrupt, and he lost his place. During the next two years he had a varied experience; tried the restaurant business for a while, sold out, and invested the proceeds, \$5,000, in the wholesale wine business; was unsuccessful, in nine months lost the amount of his original investment, and was \$1,000 in debt besides. Nissen, however, was by no means discouraged, and soon made the acquaintance of a diamond setter, who carried on a small shop, but, like himself, had more debts than assets. Nissen went into partnership with him, under the firm name of Schilling & Nissen, and in a short time was



Ludwig Nissen

acquainted with the details of the business. The goods his partner manufactured he sold with great success. The firm name was later changed to Ludwig Nissen & Co., and their business drifted from diamond setting to diamond importing. In five years he bought out his partner, and formed another partnership, the firm name remaining the same. Although the house of Ludwig Nissen & Co is com-

paratively young, it is one of the most prominent in its line. Mr. Nissen was chairman of the committee representing the jewelry trade, who went to Albany in 1892 in the endeavor to obtain a larger appropriation for the World's Fair exhibit of the Empire state, the other members of the committee being C. L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys. Mr. Nissen is treasurer of the N. Y. Jewelers' association, member of the Liederkrantz, director of the Sherman bank, German society, German hospital, all of New York; and of the Germania club of Brooklyn. He is a director of the Hanover club in the city of Brooklyn, where he resides.

DAY, William Howard, clergyman and educator, was born in New York Oct. 16, 1831. He attended the public schools of that city, and a private school, taught by Rev. Frederick Jones, where his success as a pupil so pleased the famous chemist and philanthropist, John Payson Williston, that he sent young Day to Northampton, Mass., in order to give him an opportunity of obtaining a thorough preparatory education in the excellent high school of that city. Among his classmates there was the distinguished philologist, Prof. William Dwight Whitney of Yale college. Objections being made to his entrance into Williams college by some southern students, on account of his complexion, he immediately went to Oberlin college, O., and took a four years' course there, graduating in 1856, one of the leaders of his class. Among his classmates were Prof. F. V. Hayden, and Gov. Cox of Ohio. After graduation he declined a college professorship to take the lecture platform, and engage in editorial work until 1859, when he went to England, Ireland, and Scotland as the deputy of Rev. William King (the Clayton in Mrs. Stowe's "Dred"), to raise money for the erection of a Presbyterian church, and four school-houses in the Elgin settlement of fugitive slaves in Canada. Within eleven months he secured and paid over \$35,000 for that purpose. He remained in England until after the emancipation proclamation. During part of this period he was pastor of a church of English people in Lincolnshire; was on the platform with Henry Ward Beecher at the stormy meeting in Liverpool; spoke frequently in the interests of educational and missionary causes of the Church of England, and for other denominations; supplied the place of the celebrated Gerald Massey at Hull, and Father Gavazzi at Burton-on-Trent, and lectured for many English mechanics' institutes. In connection with Dr. Delany and Prof. Campbell, he explored the valley of the Niger, and formed in London the African aid society, with Lord Churchill as president. Returning to the United States in 1863, he was received at a public meeting in Cooper institute, New York. Intending to enter the army, he was detailed to look after the educational interests of the freedmen, and had superintending charge of fifty-three schools in the South for two years, and then became editor of the "Standard and Review" in New York city. For a considerable time he had charge of 140 schools in Maryland and Delaware. In 1866 he was ordained an elder in the Virginia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and was assigned to the general missionary work, with his residence in Harrisburg, within the bounds of the Philadelphia and Baltimore confer-



Wm. Howard Day

ence. His services were loaned to that conference in the educational and missionary field until 1884, when he was elected presiding elder of the Baltimore district. He is now the intellectual instructor of conferences, and supervisor of missions. In 1888, at the general conference held in Newbern, N. C., Prof. Day was elected general secretary of his church, and was re-elected in 1892 at the session held in Pittsburg, Pa. Since 1878 he has been an active and efficient member of the school board of Harrisburg, Pa., and in recognition of his intellectual acquirements, and his zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of education, he was elected president of the board in 1892.

KRESS, John, brewer, was born in Fulda, Hesse, Germany, Jan. 7, 1825. He was educated at the Gemeinde Schule in Fulda. He learned the trade of a cooper as well as a brewer, which two trades in Europe go hand in hand, for no man could obtain work in a brewery unless he understood something of cooperage. He was ambitious and eager to learn, and at the age of twenty was so proficient as a brewer that he was called to Lauterbach to take the position of assistant foreman in the famous brewery then owned by the Barons Riedesel. In Lauterbach he married Susanna Ammon, a niece of the renowned philosopher and divine, von Ammon. In

1850 John Kress and his young wife migrated to America, where he obtained employment as a cooper with the celebrated Stuarts, proprietors of the great sugar house of that name. After having worked with the Stuarts for about three years, his ambition moved him to commence a small brewery on Avenue A, in the city of New York. It was a very modest brewery, its kettle having a capacity of only nine barrels. His partner in this enterprise was one Christian Schaefer. After remaining at this place for about two years, Mr. Kress purchased lots in the upper district of New York, in Fifty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, on which property he erected a larger brewery, where he was

successful and increased his business rapidly. He was one of the pioneers in the beer-brewing trade. He was known for his sterling qualities, and his promptness in meeting all his obligations. When the brewery at East Fifty-fourth street was well established, he returned to Europe, and resided for a short time at Vienna, in order to become acquainted with the brewing of the celebrated Wiener beer. Coming back to New York he brewed the first Wiener beer produced in the United States. This new production met with immediate success, and at times, and particularly during that winter, it was impossible to supply the demand. From this time on his business increased very rapidly. His brewery grew in dimensions until it had a frontage of over 300 feet in East Fifty-fourth street. It contains the well-known prize kettles exhibited at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876, at which time it was considered the model brewery of the country. John Kress was a man of unusually imposing presence, being six feet four inches in height, and with a physique to correspond. It was by reason of his great size that he was made a member of the Garde du Corps of the Kurfürst of Hesse, of which Garde he was the most prominent member. He was actively engaged during the revolutionary period of 1848, and also in the Schleswig-Holstein war. In the regiment he was popular and liked by all his comrades because of his good nature and fine wit. His practical jokes, constantly being played while connected with the regiment, very of-

ten brought him to the notice of his superior officers and even to that of the Kurfürst. He brought with him to America these same happy qualities, and his jokes and witticisms were remembered by people who came in contact with him socially, or in connection with business matters. He died Apr. 16, 1877, leaving a widow and three daughters.

MEMMINGER, Christopher Gustavus, statesman, was born in Wurtemberg, Ger., Jan. 17, 1803. His father was a captain in the service of the Elector of Swabia. His grandfather was an officer in the University of Batinhausen. His father died during his infancy, and his mother, in company with some relatives, emigrated to America and settled at Charleston, S. C., where she soon afterward died. The friendless orphan attracted the attention of Thomas Bennett, who educated him. Mr. Memminger was graduated from the South Carolina college and subsequently studied law; was admitted to practice at the bar, and began his professional career at Charleston. He entered public life at the time of the nullification excitement, and took his position as a member of the Federal party, actively opposing the nullification movement. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature, and at once took a prominent part in legislative discussions. He was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was for sixteen years instrumental in directing the financial policy of the state. Mr. Memminger took a particular interest in educational affairs, and in 1834, in connection with W. J. Bennett, undertook the reformation and reorganization of the public-school system of South Carolina. After working against innumerable obstacles, combating violent prejudices and persistent obstructions, he obtained a success, the appreciation of which is sufficiently proven to posterity by the presence of his bust in the council chamber of Charleston. Upon the base is inscribed, "Christopher Gustavus Mem-

minger, founder of the present public school system in Charleston. The city board of school commissioners erect this memorial in grateful appreciation of his services for thirty-three years." In 1859 he was appointed to appear before the Virginia legislature as special commissioner from South Carolina, and when the state seceded, was elected and represented South Carolina in the convention called to frame a constitution and organize a government for the Confederate states. He was made chairman of the committee in the convention that met at Montgomery, Ala., to draft the constitution. When the government was organized, President Davis appointed Mr. Memminger secretary of the treasury, which position he retained until the last year of the civil war. Like the majority of the Confederate leaders, he accepted in good faith the issue of the war, and refraining from taking part in politics, turned his attention toward the peaceful adjustment of affairs. His closing years were spent in solidifying the educational structure he had reared in his native state. One of his last efforts in the legislature was in defence of higher education. The character of this great Carolinian was thus summarized by one of his cotemporaries: "Mr. Memminger was a man of varied talents. To see him leading the assembly by the force of his arguments, on almost any subject before that body, one would say he was a born statesman. To observe him at the head of a finance committee, it would seem that na-



John Kress.



ture intended him for a minister of the treasury. To know him in a court of equity, it seemed as if he had devoted himself entirely to that branch of jurisprudence. While, to follow him in a court of law before a jury, you would be struck with his marvelous power in dealing with the facts of a case." His prolonged popularity in South Carolina was the result of his acknowledged integrity of character, talents and great business capacity. He died on the 7th of March, 1888, and was buried in the chureyard of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, at Flat Roek, N. C.

JORDAN, James Joseph, journalist, was born at Archbald, Pa., Oct. 5, 1856, son of Richard and Bridget Jordan. He was educated in the common

schools, and under a private instructor, devoting particular attention to languages and mathematics, as his parents expected him to enter one of the learned professions. Long before he reached his majority he contributed letters on local affairs to the Scranton newspapers, thus laying the foundation of his life-work. At the age of twenty-one he became prominent on the school board of Archbald, and subsequently became successively secretary, treasurer, and president of that body. In 1882 he established the Archbald "Truth," a weekly journal, but in 1883 transferred it to Scranton, thus increasing his list of subscribers. Having found that there was room in that

city for an independent daily paper, he formed a partnership with John E. Barrett, with the view of starting such a publication, which appeared early in 1884 under the name of the Scranton "Truth." Mr. Jordan took an active part in organizing the American newspaper publishers' association at Rochester in 1887, and his paper was one of the first to join it. Mr. Jordan, as business manager of the Scranton "Truth," has conducted it with great wisdom and foresight. He was married May 25, 1882, to Nora Walsh, and has four children.

HERNDON, William Lewis, naval officer, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813. After an ordinary school education he received the appointment of midshipman in the navy in 1828. In 1834 he was promoted passed midshipman, and in 1841 was made lieutenant. He had an extended sea service on the different stations, and during the Mexican war was in active employment. For three years he was on duty at the naval observatory, after which he was sent to the South Pacific station, and while there, in 1851, was ordered to leave his ship, and lead an expedition for the exploration of the valley of the Amazon, for the purpose of learning its possible commercial capabilities and resources. United with him in this duty was Lieut. Lardner Gibbon, and the two started from Lima, Peru, crossing the Cordilleras together, but separating on the Atlantic side, Lieut. Gibbon to explore the Amazon's tributaries in Bolivia, while Herndon followed the main trunk of the river to its mouth. His orders were to study the navigability of the streams, the number and condition, both industrial and social, of the inhabitants, their trade and products, the climate, soil and productions; the mines of different kinds and the materials used in developing them, their capacities, as well as the inducements offered by the laws of the country for emigration. The expedition lasted a year, and the government published a report of it in two volumes, Herndon's part being volume one, "Explorations of the Valley of the River Amazon." The work submitted by Lieut. Herndon was the most

elaborate and comprehensive of any that had been made of the region traversed by the Amazon and its tributaries, and in regard to the ethnology and general natural history of contiguous countries it remains of exceptional value. In 1855 Lieut. Herndon was made commander. He was permitted by the navy department to accept a position on the line of mail steamers running between New York and Aspinwall. On Sept. 8, 1857, Herndon sailed out of Havana on the steamer Central America, of which he was in command. The Central America had formerly been the George Law, an old ship, unseaworthy, and in no condition to stand rough weather. She had on board a large number of passengers on their way home from California, and an amount of gold supposed to have been worth \$2,000,000. Unfortunately, the ship met a cyclone when three days out of Havana, and not only sprung a leak, but encountered such seas that her fires were extinguished. A small brig being signaled, the women and children were transferred to her in boats, Herndon meanwhile remaining on board. At length the ship began to sink rapidly while he was actually standing on the paddle box, making signals for assistance. Some of the passengers were picked up by passing vessels, but Herndon with 426 others was lost on Sept. 12th. A monument to his memory has been erected at the Naval academy at Annapolis. The daughter of Com. Herndon was the wife of Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States.

CODINGTON, William Reuben, lawyer, was born in Somerset county, N. J., Feb. 24, 1853, the son of George W. Codington, a wealthy farmer in that region, and a descendant of John Codington, who came to America in 1730. The son was educated in the New Jersey "Model" and "Normal" schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar in February, 1883, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Plainfield, N. J. Integrity, steady application, and hard study, with a natural predilection for his business and aptitude therefor, particularly before juries, has made his legal life a continued success with a uniform increase in his income each and every year. In 1889 Mr. Codington was nominated for city judge of Plainfield, and his popularity was so great that his political opponents put no one in nomination against him, and he was unanimously elected.

In addition to his immense legal work and judicial duties, he is also a director and treasurer of the American mutual fire insurance company, director and treasurer of the Building and loan association, president of the Crescent league, and counsel for various corporations, besides being trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plainfield. With a studious and judicial habit of thought; deliberation in deciding upon the pursuit of an object, and patience and firmness in following it to the end; a conciliatory and attractive manner adapted to making friends, a good knowledge of human nature to determine who are worthy to be retained, and a faculty of retaining such, soundness and caution as a financier, inclined to frugality and economy, yet benevolent and generous when the object is deserving, with uprightness and unimpeachable integrity, and love of honesty and justice, Judge Codington commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact, both in professional and private relations. He was married in November, 1883, at Millington, N. J., to Rachel, only child of Isaac S. Runyon.



LYON, Nathaniel, soldier, was born at Ashford, Conn., July 14, 1818. His father, Amasa, was a farmer, but the son early formed the plan of gaining admission to the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., and bent his energies in that direction, poring diligently over books, and giving himself especially to the study of mathematics. His mother, Kezia (Knowlton), had much to do with

determining his career, by rehearsing before the boy the story of the privations and achievements of the men of the American revolution. He was a student at the academy at Brooklyn, Conn., and passed thence to West Point in 1837, his appointment being secured by Orrin Holt, member of congress from the third district of Connecticut. He was eleventh in a class which numbered fifty-two at graduation, June 30, 1841, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d regiment U. S. infantry the next day. In November of that year he joined his regiment in Florida, where it was engaged in the war

against the Seminole Indians. He distinguished himself in this service, which continued until the 27th of May, 1842. From that time until the summer of 1846 he was stationed at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. After the Mexican war opened (June, 1845), the 2d regiment was ordered to the seat of hostilities, and left Comargo, Mexico, for the interior, Dec. 8, 1846. Thence Gen. Twigg's division, to which Lyon's regiment belonged, was ordered to take part in the attack upon Vera Cruz. Feb. 26, 1847, it reached the rendezvous of the U. S. troops at Lobos Island, 125 miles north of that stronghold. On the 9th of March it landed, with other U. S. troops, in front of the city. In the operations that followed, Lyon's troop had its appropriate part, and after the surrender (March 27th) the division to which it belonged left Vera Cruz on the march to the City of Mexico. Feb. 16, 1847, he was promoted first lieutenant. His regiment was sharply engaged at Cerro Gordo (April 17th), and the army rested at Jalapa for a month. A similar delay took place at Puebla, until Aug. 8th, when renewed advance toward the capital began. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Chmibusco, on the way, Lyon was made brevet captain Aug. 20, 1847, and captain in full by regular promotion June 11, 1851. When the Americans entered the City of Mexico (Sept. 14th) he was wounded in the leg by a musket-ball. At the close of the war his regiment was stationed for a short time at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and thence transferred to California, reaching Monterey Apr. 6, 1849. Excitement, consequent upon the discovery of gold, was at its height, and military service was called for to protect a frontier, hundreds of miles in extent, against the incursions of Indians. Apr. 16th Capt. Lyon's company sailed for San Diego, which place it was to garrison. His service in California continued for several years. In the second year after his arrival out (1850) he conducted a brilliant campaign against Indians in the neighborhood of Clear lake, and among the fastnesses of northern California. In the autumn of 1851 he took command of Fort Miller, in the valley of the San Joaquin, at the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains. In the spring and summer of 1852 he was in the East, having obtained leave of absence on account of the fatal illness of his mother, but returned to California and

to his regiment in the fall, and was employed during the winter in laborious and fatiguing service. In February and March, 1853, he was at Washington, D. C., his regiment having been ordered to the East. During the following summer he was posted at Fort Riley in Kansas, and his observation of events in that state, with the congressional debates in favor of, and in opposition to, the extension of slavery, to which he had listened during the previous winter, led him to espouse the cause of the Free-state party with earnestness. His biographer says that for the next few years the question of liberty or slavery engrossed his thoughts and offered a fruitful theme for his pen. In the summer of 1855 he served in an expedition under Gen. Harney against the Sioux Indians. In 1856 he was stationed at Fort Lookout, 120 miles below Fort Pierre, and 200 miles from Sioux City. He was in the East in 1857, making what proved to be his last visit to the region of his birth. Returning to duty he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and then at Fort Randall, Nebraska territory, until July, 1859, whence he proceeded, the same month, to Fort Kearney, thence to Prairie Dog Creek, in Kansas, for the protection of emigrants to the mines. He was continued on duty in Kansas for some time. Jun. 31, 1861, he was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., and when Mr. Lincoln took his seat as president of the United States, he became commandant at the St. Louis arsenal. Here he thoroughly understood his position and resources, and the characters arrayed in secret arms against him. His force of U. S. troops was small, but to make it appear the stronger he often sent out squads of soldiers in disguise during the night, while others slept, with orders to rendezvous at a distant point, and march back to the arsenal the next morning in uniform, with drums beating and flags flying. Union men in the city were organized into companies, armed and carefully drilled. Every precaution was taken to insure the security of the post, for an immense amount of public property was stored in the arsenal, and Claiborne F. Jackson, governor of the state of Missouri, had established a camp of instruction for state militia near St. Louis, the main avenue of which bore the name of "Davis," and one of whose principal streets was called "Beauregard." May 10, 1861, Capt. Lyon surrounded this camp with troops from the U. S. arsenal, and gave Gen. D. M. Frost, its commander, thirty minutes in which to surrender his forces. At the end of that time he took possession of the camp. The night following this capture, Gen. Harney reached St. Louis, and took command of the U. S. forces of the city, but a few days later Capt. Lyon was elected brigadier-general of the 1st brigade U. S. Missouri volunteers, and on the 17th of May President Lincoln appointed him to that rank from the date named, and relieved Gen. Harney from command. Lyon organized and conducted an expedition to Potosi, Mo., where were extensive lead mines, to overcome the secessionists of that place. In a personal interview with Gen. Lyon, sought by Gov. Jackson in June, that functionary professed his desire to pledge the state of Missouri to a cause of strict neutrality in the civil war, on condition that the U. S. government should disband the home guards organized and armed throughout the state, and agree not to occupy,



with its troops, any localities in the state not then occupied by them. To this proposition Lyon demurred, and in turn demanded the disbanding of the state militia, the nullification of the act of the legislature by which it was created, the admission of the right of the U. S. government to march and station its troops as it pleased, either for the protection of loyal subjects, or to repel invasion. He also refused to disband the home guard, or to withdraw the Federal troops, and asserted his determination to protect all Unionists to the extent of his power. The same evening Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price returned to Jefferson City, and the next day issued a proclamation claiming that the state of Missouri had been invaded by the U. S. forces, and calling into service 50,000 state militia to repel them. The following day (June 13th) Gen. Lyon left St. Louis for Jefferson City with 1,500 troops. Jackson fled to Booneville, forty miles further up the Missouri river. At Jefferson City, which he occupied on the 15th, Gen. Lyon issued a counter-proclamation to offset Jackson's, and pushing on occupied Booneville, after a short struggle, succeeding which Jackson incontinently fled again. From Booneville Lyon sent out a second proclamation, defining the issues of the contest, and counseling Missourians in arms against the United States to lay them down and return to their homes. Having prepared a train at Booneville he moved thence on the 3d of July for Springfield, Mo., with 2,700 men, four pieces of artillery, and a baggage train two miles in length. Their objective point was reached on the 13th. By this time the Confederate army of Gen. Ben McCulloch, marching to Missouri from the South and West, had made a junction with the scattered Missouri militia troops, and was advancing against the Federal forces in numbers far greater than Lyon's. The Federal commander had called upon the Washington authorities for additional troops in vain, and now, as he learned that McCulloch's forces were preparing to move upon Springfield in two divisions, he determined to make a forced march and fight them separately. Aug. 4th, after moving from the city for this purpose, by the advice of a council of officers, it was decided to return to it, and on the 6th the Federal army was restationed at Springfield and on the roads emergent from it. On the 8th of August, at Wilson's Creek, Mo., ten or twelve miles southwest of Springfield, 23,000 Confederates and Missourians were encamped, and to oppose them Lyon had but 5,000 effectives. He again determined, however, to march upon his foes by night and to surprise them, proposing to make his attack upon their camp in two places. The surprise of his movement, duly carried out, seems to have been complete, McCulloch having, by a singular coincidence, made arrangements to precipitate his forces upon Springfield the same night, then having countermanded his orders on account of threatened rain, and drawn in his advanced pickets. In the fierce engagement that ensued Lyon moved along the Federal lines encouraging his men by example and by words. His horse was shot and he received three wounds—one near the ankle, one on his thigh, and another which cut his scalp to the bone. Mounting another horse, against the urgency of friends, with face pale from the loss of blood, he rode to the front and threw himself at the head of a column, which he ordered to charge upon the enemy with the bayonet. As his men rushed forward to follow him he fell, his left side pierced by a ball which passed near his heart, and escaped on his right side. His body servant received him in his arms, as he died on the field without a struggle. Maj. Sturgis, who succeeded to the command, ordered a retreat to Springfield after continuing the battle for three hours longer, and thence the Federal forces fell back to Rolla without pursuit from McCulloch.

The operations which Lyon had conducted after leaving St. Louis had enabled the loyal men in Missouri to organize a state government and hold the commonwealth in the Union. His body after death remained in the possession of the Confederates, but was given upon proper application, and was interred at Eastford, Conn., Sept. 5, 1861, after receiving appropriate honors on the way from West to East, in the various larger cities and towns of the northern states. The general assembly of Connecticut at its



session in October of that year mourned his sudden death as that of "a beloved son who bore so distinguished a part in defence of the constitution and the suppression of rebellion," and the state received his sword, belt and chapeau for safe keeping. In December the U. S. senate adopted an appropriate resolution in recognition of his "eminent and patriotic services." Gen. Lyon left nearly the whole of his fortune, some \$30,000, to the Federal government to assist in the prosecution of the war. "The Last Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon" was published in New York in 1862. The "Memoir," by N. A. Woodward (Hartford, Conn., 1862), has been the basis of this sketch.

ALDEN, James, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., March 31, 1810. He entered the navy as midshipman in April, 1828, and until 1830 was attached to the naval station at Boston. Then until 1833 he served on the sloop Concord of the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1834, and between 1838 and 1842 went around the world with the Wilkes surveying expedition. While at the Feejee islands, a detachment which he commanded was attacked by the natives, but he succeeded in repulsing them and recovering the bodies of several of his companions who had been killed. He was made a lieutenant in February, 1841, and between 1844 and 1846, as an officer of the Constitution, again circumnavigated the globe. While an officer of the Constitution, he led a boat expedition which cut out several junks from under the guns of the fort at Zaron Bay, Cochin-China. During the Mexican war, as an officer of the home squadron, he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tusan, and Tabasco. From 1848 until 1860, he was attached to the coast survey,

and in 1856 helped to bring the Indian war on Puget sound to a close. In May, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the South Carolina, aided in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and while on blockade duty off Galveston, Tex., captured thirteen schooners laden with merchandise. He commanded the Richmond at the capture of New Orleans; twice passed the batteries at Vicksburg and participated in the operations before Port Hudson. He commanded the Brooklyn in the capture of Mobile and in the two attacks upon Fort Fisher. He took part in all of the great naval battles of the civil war, and at its close it was said of him that he had "probably seen more hard fighting than any other officer of his grade." He was commissioned commander in September, 1855; captain in January, 1863; commodore in July, 1866, and rear-admiral in 1871. His last service was performed in 1871 as commander of the European squadron. He was placed on the retired list of the navy in April, 1872, and spent the remainder of his life in San Francisco, Cal. He died on Feb. 6, 1877.

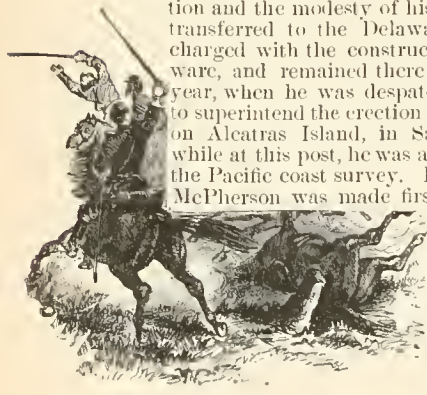
McPHERSON, James Birdsie, soldier, was born in Sandusky, O., Nov. 14, 1828. He was of Scotch descent, and but little is known of his childhood or early youth, which appears to have given

no striking indications of his future distinction; although he would seem to have been, from the beginning, of a military turn of mind, yet he did not succeed in entering West Point until he had reached the very last year in which entrance is possible, viz., twenty-one. But, once in the military academy, his remarkable qualities became immediately apparent. In the fourth class of 1850 he stood second, and in the second class of 1852, first, and he was graduated in 1853 at the head of a class of fifty-two members, among whom were Philip H. Sheridan, John B. Hood and

John M. Schofield, two of whom became generals-in-chief of the U. S. army. McPherson was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers, and was at once appointed assistant instructor of practical engineering at the military academy—a compliment never before nor since awarded to so young an officer. In 1854 he was appointed second lieutenant, and was made assistant engineer on the defences of New York harbor and in the improvements of the Hudson river below Albany. In this work he continued to be engaged until the winter of 1857, and made an impression on the citizens of Albany and that neighborhood on account of his kindness and gentleness of disposition and the modesty of his bearing. He was transferred to the Delaware river in 1857, charged with the construction of Fort Delaware, and remained there until July of that year, when he was despatched to California, to superintend the erection of the fortifications on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco bay; while at this post, he was also connected with the Pacific coast survey. In December, 1858, McPherson was made first lieutenant. He

continued in California during several years, and was on duty there when the civil war broke out. It would seem that McPherson's great military qualifica-

tions were lost in his remarkable ability as an engineer, while it is a fact, also, that at the beginning of the war the government had the idea that engineers would not be needed, and Gen. Scott was ridiculed for throwing up such elaborate defences in front of Washington. West Point education, even, was lightly esteemed by the public at large, and lawyers, merchants and schoolmasters were honored with shoulder-straps, while McPherson was overlooked. He was, however, made a captain in 1861, and was ordered to Boston harbor to take charge of its fortifications; but when Maj.-Gen. Halleck was placed in command of the department of the West, McPherson was chosen his aide-de-camp and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, thus, as a matter of fact, placing upon Gen. Halleck's staff one who afterward became a greater soldier than himself. But even now McPherson saw but little field service, being chiefly engaged in engineering duty in Missouri until the beginning of 1862, when Grant began his movements on Forts Henry and Donelson. McPherson was then transferred to Gen. Grant's staff and made chief engineer. He remained with Grant until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, for services in which he received honorable mention and was nominated for brevet lieutenant-colonel of engineers. McPherson superintended the engineering department while Halleck was making his approaches against Corinth, and he did everything in his power to carry out the plans of his commander. On May 15, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and on Halleck's being appointed to the chief command of all the Federal armies, and Gen. Grant to his place in the West, the latter made McPherson chief engineer over the U. S. military railroads in the department of West Tennessee. On Oct. 2d of that year he was placed in command of a brigade, and joined Gen. Rosecrans at the close of the battle of Corinth; being ordered by Rosecrans to pursue the enemy, he did so, over a broken country, hanging on the rear of the Confederate army until it broke and fled in every direction. McPherson was made major-general of volunteers, to date from Oct. 8, 1862, and on the 14th of that month he was placed in command of a division, with headquarters at Bolivia, Tenn. During the next two months he commanded the right wing of Grant's army, and was engaged in various skirmishes during the winter and until January, 1863, when he was in command of the 17th army corps. In the movements which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, McPherson was Grant's right-hand man. After the battle of Port Gibson, in which he took part, he pushed the retreating enemy, overtaking them at Raymond, and, in one terrific charge, breaking their line into fragments. On May 14th he attacked Johnston's army at Jackson, captured the fortifications, and broke through the camp, chasing the flying foe into and through the town in confusion. He was engaged in the assaults on Vicksburg, May 19th and 22d, having the centre of Grant's army during the long siege which followed. On the 4th of July he led his columns into the conquered city, over which he was placed in command. Grant recommended McPherson for promotion in the regular army, using the strongest language, and he was accordingly promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army, the appointment to date from Aug. 1, 1863. His corps also voted Gen. McPherson a medal of honor. He continued with his headquarters at Vicksburg and in command, until February, 1864, and when Sherman succeeded Grant in command of the western armies, McPherson took Sherman's place as commander of the army of the Tennessee. A painful episode of this part of McPherson's life was the fact that, being engaged to be married to a young lady in Baltimore, he was about taking leave-of-absence,



in order to effect their union, when he received the latter appointment. He accordingly postponed his marriage until the great Atlanta campaign, which was being organized, should be completed. As a fact, he was destined never again to see his affianced. McPherson organized, at Mossbill, Ala., his portion of the army, comprising the 13th and 16th corps, besides the 17th. Ordered by Sherman to turn the almost impregnable position of Johnston at Dalton, he made a circuitous march of thirty or forty miles with the hope of taking Resaca by surprise, but on reaching this point he saw this was impossible by assault, and accordingly fell back to Snake Creek Gap and reported to Sherman the state of affairs in his front. Hooker's corps was at once sent to his support, and McPherson stormed and carried the enemy's works. Johnston fought with desperate fury, striving to regain the lost position, but his efforts were in vain and he finally fell back. The Federal army moved forward, McPherson holding the right, occupying Kinston, and at Dallas, where the Confederate attack was directed wholly against McPherson's corps, he repelled it, inflicting heavy loss upon the Confederates. Johnston was superseded by Gen. John B. Hood, who had been McPherson's classmate at West Point, and a series of engagements followed. Hood endeavoring to prevent Sherman from flanking Atlanta. There was fighting from the 19th to the 21st of July. On the 22d



Hood massed his entire army against the left flank, which was in command of McPherson. The assault was made with terrible desperation, and for a time it seemed as if the Confederates would get in McPherson's rear and finish the battle with a blow. Meanwhile the magnificent figure of McPherson, mounted on his black horse, could be seen galloping through the smoke of the batteries, keeping his men well in line, until he discovered a gap between the 16th and 17th corps. It consisted of a piece of woods, through which there ran a country road, over which he had ridden a few hours before, and, having no idea that the enemy had even tried to occupy it, McPherson entered the woods, and sent the only officer remaining with him to Gen. Logan with orders to send up a brigade and close this gap. Then, accompanied by only one orderly, he dashed onward along the road, when he was suddenly confronted by the skirmish line of the Confederates, who ordered him to surrender. Startled at this unexpected meeting, McPherson drew his horse back on its haunches with a sudden pull, and then, raising his cap, made a graceful salutation, turned his horse quickly to the right and dashed to the woods, but a volley followed him, and he reeled from his saddle, pierced by several bullets, and fell dead. Soon after some Federal soldiers passing down the road saw the well-known horse riderless and wounded, and immediately searched for the general's body. He was found not fifty yards from the road, and still

breathing, but in a few moments he ceased to live. When the news of McPherson's death reached Grant, he exclaimed, "The country has lost one of its best soldiers and I have lost my best friend," and is said to have burst into tears. His death carried grief into thousands of hearts, causing the death of the lady who was to have been his wife. McPherson's personal appearance was very commanding. He stood over six feet in height; his brow was lofty and noble; his eyes were clear and brilliant; and he had the appearance of a paladin of old. He was a superb rider, and the black horse which bore him to death, and which he had ridden through every battle from Shiloh, seemed to be almost equally inspired with himself amid the smoke and carnage of battle. Often McPherson would accompany in person his skirmishers, and wherever the heaviest fighting occurred, there he was to be found; always conspicuous by his commanding height and black horse, which had been made many a time the target of sharpshooters, but never hit. He was admired by his officers and beloved by all. He never used profane language, even in the heat of battle. A general capable of magnificent combinations, brave, energetic, determined, he permitted no plunder or lawless violence by his command; and his bright and noble career ended, leaving no stain upon his character or his reputation. The date of his death was July 22, 1864.

STOCKTON, Robert Field, naval officer, was born in Princeton, N. J., Aug. 20, 1795, son of Richard Stockton, U. S. senator, and grandson of Richard Stockton, signer of the declaration of independence. Robert Stockton became a student in Princeton college, but left it to enter the navy as midshipman Sept. 1, 1811. After cruising in the frigate *Newport*, with Com. Rodgers, he became the aide of the secretary of the navy at Washington, then rejoined Com. Rodgers, and was actively engaged at Alexandria in the defence of Baltimore. He was promoted lieutenant Sept. 9, 1814; in 1815 he served in the Mediterranean on the *Guerrière* and *Spitfire*, and in 1816 made another cruise in the Mediterranean on the *Washington*, from which he was transferred to the *Erie*. In 1821 he returned to the United States as commander of the *Erie*, and was shortly appointed to the command of the ship-of-war *Alligator*, which was ordered to the coast of Africa. Through him the American colonization society obtained the tract which became the colony of Liberia. He was married in 1825, and from 1826 until December, 1838, resided at Princeton on furlough, taking an interest in politics, organizing the New Jersey colonization society, and aiding in the prosecution of the Delaware and Raritan canal, the charter for which was obtained by him. In December, 1838, he sailed in the Ohio as fleet-captain of the Mediterranean squadron, and in that same month was promoted captain. He returned in 1839, took an active interest in national politics, and in 1841 was offered the position of secretary of the navy, but declined it. The sloop-of-war *Princeton*, one of the first naval vessels to use steam, was built under his supervision, and in 1844 he sailed in this ship to carry the annexation resolutions to the government of Texas. In 1845, previous to the breaking out of the Mexican war, he



R. F. Stockton

sailed for the Pacific in the frigate Congress, and relieved Com. Sloat, commanding the U. S. squadron forces on the Pacific coast. He took possession of Los Angeles Aug. 13th, and having organized a civil government for the state, appointed Gen. Frémont, who had been co-operating with him, governor. He captured San Diego, which had been taken by the Mexicans, defeated the enemy at Rio San Gabriel and at La Mesa, and superintended military operations until the province of California was ceded to the



United States, being relieved by Com. William B. Shubrick, at Monterey, in January, 1847. The Mexican authorities having evacuated, the treaty with Mexico was shortly afterward confirmed. Stockton returned home overland during the summer, and became the recipient of honors by all parties. His distinguished services to California and to the nation were acknowledged in various ways. The city of Stockton, Cal., and Stockton street in San Francisco were named after him, and the legislature of New Jersey gave him a vote of thanks and a reception. He resigned on May 28, 1850, to devote himself to private interests, and to the internal improvements of his native state, but kept up his interest in politics, and from Dec. 1, 1851 to Jan. 10, 1853, was a member of the U. S. senate. While in that body he introduced a bill to abolish flogging in the navy, and urged measures for coast defences. He was an active member of the "American" party, and was elected a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. He was president of the Delaware and Raritan canal company from 1853 until his death, which occurred at Princeton Oct. 7, 1866.

NEGLEY, James Scott, soldier, was born in East Liberty, Alleghany county, Pa., Dec. 26, 1826.

After completing his education at the Western university, in 1846, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment. This step met with strong opposition from his parents, as he was yet a minor. He received a complimentary discharge from the secretary of war, which he declined to accept, and served with his company throughout the Mexican war, after which he devoted himself to farming until the outbreak of the civil war, when he raised a brigade of three months' volunteers. In 1861 he was brevetted third brigadier-general, and placed in command of the entire western portion of Pennsylvania. He

was a happy and efficient organizer, and his brigade, consisting of the 77th, 78th, and 79th Pennsylvania volunteers, was ordered to Kentucky to reinforce the U. S. army in that state. He sent them down the Ohio river on six steamboats. He also served with the army of the Ohio in Alabama and Tennessee,

and commanded the troops at the battle of Lavergne, Oct. 7, 1862, and gained a victory over the Confederates, who were commanded by Gen. Richard H. Anderson and Gen. Nathan B. Forrest. For meritorious and gallant services at Mrfreesboro, he was brevetted major-general. Gen. Negley took part in the Georgia campaign. He held Owen's Gap at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863. At the conclusion of the civil war, he located at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1869-75 he was the republican representative of that city in congress, and was also its representative in 1885-87. He subsequently removed to New York, where he has since resided.

BELKNAP, George Eugene, naval officer, was born at Newport, N. H., Jan. 22, 1832. In October, 1847, he entered the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md. His total sea service has been nearly twenty-five years; other duties sixteen years and five months; unemployed three years and eight months. He was attached, 1847-50, to the brig Porpoise, on the coast of Africa, and 1850-53, to the frigate Raritan, of the Pacific squadron. He was connected with the East India squadron in 1856-58, and was in command of a launch at the capture of the Barrier Fort, Canton river, China. During the civil war he was connected with the naval operations of the home squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and the South Atlantic blockading squadron of the insurgent ports of entry, and was foremost in many engagements with shore and harbor defences. He led the attack at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., fired the last hostile shot at the defences of Charleston, S. C., and was present at its evacuation in 1864. He was in command of the flag-ship Hartford, 1867-68, and conducted a successful expedition against the Indians on the island of

Formosa. In 1873 he was detached from the South Pacific squadron, where he was in command of the U. S. steamship Tuscarora, and assigned, with that vessel, to special duty in making deep-sea soundings between the United States and Japan, to determine the possibility of laying a submarine cable across the bed of the Pacific. In this important work he achieved distinction, not only as a sailor but as a scientist, by his original methods in exploring the topography of the sea-bottom, the trend of shore lines, and ocean depths hitherto unknown. Royal societies of Europe, and scientific and geographical societies of America have made honorable mention of his name, in connection with this undertaking. He was senior naval officer at Honolulu when Kala kua was elected king of the Hawaiian Islands, and landed forces from the Tuscarora and Portsmouth to maintain public order until the government was firmly established. He was in command, 1881-82, of the U. S. steamer Alaska, and performed efficient service for his department and the country during the trouble between Chili and Peru. His administrative ability has been exhibited also as commandant of the navy yards of Pensacola, Norfolk, and Mare Island, Cal., as superintendent of the U. S. naval observatory at Washington, president of the board of examination in the matter of the U. S. steamer Dolphin, president of the torpedo board, and in various other positions to which he has been assigned. His attainments are attested by his work on "Deep Sea



George E. Belknap



James S. Negley

Soundings," by various magazine articles, and by papers read before learned societies, reports, etc. In April, 1889, his rank of rear admiral was confirmed by the U. S. senate, and he was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States on the Asiatic station, with headquarters at Yokohama, Japan.

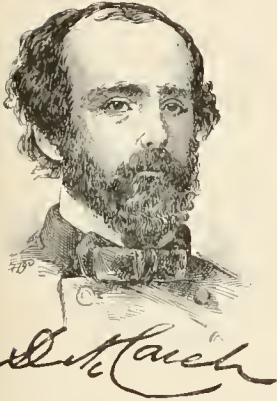
COUCH, Darius Nash, soldier, was born in South East, Putnam county, N. Y., July 23, 1822. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1842, and was graduated in 1846, in the class with Gens. Grant, McClellan, Franklin, Reno, Hancock, Foster, Stoneman, Burnside, "Stonewall" Jackson, Hill, Rickett and other commanders of note on both sides in the civil war. On graduating from West Point, he was brevetted second lieutenant and assigned to the 4th regiment of artillery. During the Mexican war he served in Gen. Wool's army, and Feb. 23, 1847, was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. He received his commission as lieutenant the same year, and in 1849 was engaged in the hostilities

against the Seminole Indians. In 1850 he was on duty in New York harbor, and afterward, until 1855, was stationed in Fort Mifflin, Pa., in North Carolina and in Mexico, where he conducted an exploring expedition, surveying for the Pacific railroad. He wrote an account of this expedition, but it was not published. In 1855 he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., when he resigned from the army, and from that time until 1861 he was engaged as a merchant in New York city, and in manufacturing in Massachusetts. On the outbreak of the civil war, Lieut. Couch raised the 7th Massachusetts regiment, of which he was appointed colonel and which he took to Washington in July, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general May 17, 1861, and served at the defenses of Washington during the next year, and was in command of the 1st division of the 4th army corps in McClellan's peninsular campaign. He distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. In the battle of Williamsburg he made the successful reconnaissance by which McClellan learned that the enemy had retired. At Malvern Hill he commanded the left of the army. On July 4, 1862, Gen. Couch was promoted to major general of volunteers and commanded a division in Pope's army on the retreat from Manassas, was in the attack on Maryland Heights, at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 17, 1862, and on the two following days followed Lee's retreat to Antietam. In October he was put in command of the 2d corps, and was in the Rappahannock campaign in October and November. He commanded the same corps until June, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in the previous December. From June 11, 1863, until Dec. 1, 1864, he commanded the department of the Susquehanna and was engaged in organizing the militia of Pennsylvania. On Dec. 15, 1864, he was at Nashville, Tenn., where he assailed and successfully carried Hood's extreme left. Toward the close of the war Gen. Couch was in North Carolina, and resigned from the army May 26, 1865. During his active service he was wounded several times, and frequently had horses shot under him. He was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1865, but was defeated. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of

the port of Boston, but was not confirmed by the senate. He became president of a Virginia manufacturing and mining company, and in 1871 removed to Norwalk, Conn., where he has since resided. From 1876 to 1878, he was quartermaster-general for the state of Connecticut and was appointed adjutant-general in 1883.

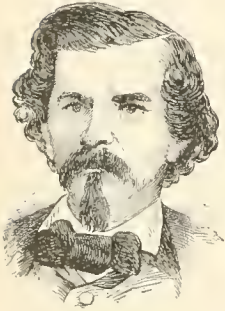
PRICE, Sterling, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 14, 1809. He removed to Missouri in 1830, and after service in the state legislature was elected to congress in 1845. In the Mexican war he led a Missouri regiment to New Mexico, and was made brigadier-general as well as military governor of Chihuahua. From 1853 to 1857 he was governor of Missouri. In February, 1861, he presided at the Missouri state convention. He was appointed major general of the militia of the state, by Gov. C. F. Jackson, but the efforts of the two men to take Missouri out of the Union were foiled by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. A., who disbanded the state guard at St. Louis. At Carthage, Mo., Price gathered 9,000 troops. Here Ben McCulloch joined him with 3,000 from Arkansas, and on Aug. 10, 1861, the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, in which Gen. Lyon was shot and killed. At Lexington, Mo., Price captured 3,000 men, and retreated into Arkansas. In March, 1862, he became major general, and fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., and at Corinth, Mo. In 1863 he was Confederate commander of the department of Arkansas. With Clement C. Vallandigham and other northern secessionists, he formed the secret society called "The Knights of the Golden Circle," and became its "grand commander." In September, 1864, he invaded Missouri, expecting to rally an army of "Knights," but failing in that, although he reached Jefferson City, he was closely pressed by Gens. Pleasanton and Curtis, and forced to fly. After the war he went to Mexico, and was patronized by the emperor, Maximilian. When the latter was overthrown, Price returned to Missouri, and died there Sept. 27, 1867.

STEELE, William, soldier, was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1819. He was graduated from West Point in 1840, served in Florida, the military occupation of Texas, and in the Mexican war earned the brevet of captain at Contreras. He reached that rank in 1851, while again in Texas, was in New Mexico 1852-54, and from the latter date in the Northwest, where he was at times engaged in expeditions against the Indians. In May, 1861, he resigned, to enter the Confederate service, being one of the few officers of northern birth who did so, and was appointed colonel of the 7th Texas cavalry. He was engaged under Gen. H. H. Sibley (q. v.) in the attempt to conquer New Mexico in 1862, was promoted brigadier-general Sept. 12th, took command of the department of western Arkansas and the Indian territory in January, 1863, was transferred to Galveston at the end of the year, and in 1864 was in command of a division of cavalry in Louisiana, and under Gen. R. Taylor fought Gen. N. P. Banks on the Red river. After the war he settled at San Antonio, Tex., went into business, and while adjutant-general



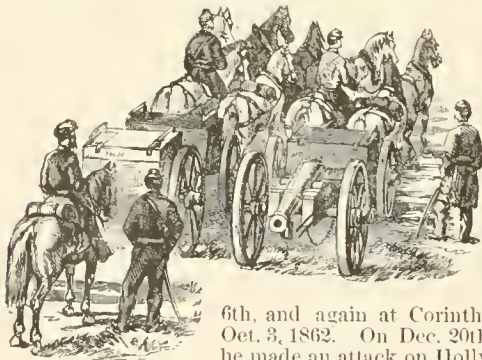
of the state served the cause of justice by obtaining and circulating among the counties lists of escaped criminals and other dangerous characters. He died at San Antonio Jan. 12, 1885.

VAN DORN, Earl, soldier, was born near Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1820. Graduating from West Point in 1842, he was assigned to the 7th infantry, and performed the usual garrison duty for a while. On Nov. 30, 1844, he was promoted second lieutenant, and took part in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-46. He was made first lieutenant, March 3, 1847, and brevetted captain on Apr. 18th, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo." He was also at Contreras and



Churubusco, and for gallantry in those engagements he was brevetted major Aug. 20, 1847. Later he participated in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. Lieut. Van Dorn was in the Seminole war, 1849-50; was made captain in the 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and took part in the Comanche battle of July 1, 1856. He had further experience with Indian warfare until the outbreak of the civil war. He had been made major of the 2d cavalry, U. S. A., June 28, 1860, but resigned on Jan. 31, 1861, and was immediately appointed brigadier-general of state forces

by the Mississippi legislature, and afterward succeeded Jefferson Davis as major-general. He became colonel of cavalry in the regular Confederate army, March 16, 1861, took command of a body of Texas volunteers, and on Apr. 20th captured the steamer, *Star-of-the-West*, at Indianola. On Apr. 24th he received the surrender at Salaria, of Maj. Caleb C. Sibley and seven companies of U. S. infantry, and that of Col. Isaac V. D. Reeve with six companies of the 8th infantry. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, June 5th, and to that of major-general on Sept. 19, 1861, and in January of the next year took command of the trans-Mississippi department. He was defeated at Pea Ridge, March



6th, and again at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862. On Dec. 20th he made an attack on Holly Springs, Miss., occupied by

a body of U. S. troops under Col. Murphy, and captured some valuable stores. On May 8, 1863, the career of this courageous officer and man of varied attainments came to an untimely end. He was fatally shot by a Dr. Peters on account of some private grievance. Gen. Van Dorn's death was considered a great loss to the Confederate army.

BLAKE, Homer Crane, naval officer, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1822. His father was Elisha Blake, and his mother Merilla Crane. When he was but a year old his father moved into that

section of Ohio known as the western reserve, and here the boy grew up, working on his father's farm, and attending the frontier schools. Through the influence of friends, at the age of eighteen, March 2, 1840, young Blake received the appointment of midshipman, and in the following December he joined the frigate *Constellation*, attached to the East India squadron, on which he made a cruise around the world lasting three years. This wonderful experience given to an uneducated, inexperienced boy, could not but serve to mature him in every respect, mentally and physically. A few weeks after his return from this voyage in 1844, Blake was ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Preble*, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and on which he served on the coast of Africa for some time in the dangerous duty of suppressing the slave trade. Returning from this voyage in 1845, he went to the Naval school, where he completed his education, graduating in 1846 with the appointment of passed midshipman. The Mexican war now broke out, but young Blake was attached to his old vessel, the sloop-of-war *Preble*, and in 1848 the *Preble* was ordered to the East Indies. But on arriving at Canton, Blake's health became so feeble that he was obliged to be sent home, and was for some months employed on shore duty, and in the coast survey office. From 1850 to 1852 he was on the frigate *Raritan*, of the Pacific squadron, and from 1853 to 1856 served on the receiving-ship *Boston*. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was com-



missioned lieutenant, and in 1856 was reappointed to the frigate *Raritan*, then ordered on the Paragnay expedition. Returning from this cruise in 1857, he was on shore duty for a while, and was then attached to the *St. Lawrence* of the Brazil squadron. On the outbreak of the civil war, Lieut. Blake was ordered to the *Sabine*, on board which ship he remained through 1861 and 1862, in the home squadron. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander, and in the next year was given the command of the *Hatteras*, which on July 11, 1863, while lying off Galveston, Tex., gave chase to the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, and was disabled by the latter and sunk after a short action. Blake was taken prisoner to Jamaica, and being paroled, returned to the United States, and was soon after exchanged. From 1863 to 1865 Blake commanded the steam gunboat *Utah*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. March 3, 1866, he was commissioned commander, undoubtedly the reward of his bravery and the judgment which he showed on Jan. 23, 1865, when he successfully assisted in resisting a powerful attack made on the army of the James. After the war Blake commanded the steam-sloops *Swatara* and *Alaska*. He was appointed captain May 25, 1871, and from 1873 to 1878 was in command of the naval rendezvous at New York. Capt. Blake was promoted to commodore a few days before his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1880.

CROSS, Edward Ephram, soldier, was born at Lancaster, N. H., Apr. 22, 1832. He attended school at the academy in his native town, and subsequently began life as a journeyman printer. In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, O., and engaged in

journalism, becoming editor of the Cincinnati "Times" in 1854, and was also correspondent for several papers, among them the New York "Herald." This same year he canvassed Ohio for the native American party. Mr. Cross subsequently went to St. Louis, where he was employed by the St. Louis and Arizona mining company, in which he became a large stockholder. He made several trips across the plains in 1858, in one instance behind the first steam engine, and carrying with him the first printing-press that ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. He held a lieutenant's commission in the Mexican army, and at the outbreak of the civil war was in command of a large garrison at El Fuerte. Resigning his position, he returned to his native state, and in 1861 organized the 5th New Hampshire regiment and went to the front as its colonel, and served with distinguished valor, notably in the peninsular campaign and with Pope, Burnside, Hooker and



Meade. Col. Cross became noted for his bravery. At the battle of Fair Oaks he succeeded to the command of the 1st brigade of the 2d army corps, when Gen. O. O. Howard became disabled from wounds. His regiment was known as the "Fighting 5th." Col. Cross was mortally wounded at Gettysburg while leading the 1st brigade of the 1st division, 2d army corps. He had been wounded several times previously, and for his gallantry had been especially commended by Gen. Howard, and also won special mention at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and had been strongly recommended for promotion to brigadier-general. Although he had for several months commanded a brigade with distinguished ability, the appointment was delayed for political reasons, some of his friends allege, and he died before receiving his promotion. His death occurred at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

SLEMMER, Adam J., soldier, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1828. He was graduated from the West Point military academy in July, 1850, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He took a conspicuous part in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida, served on the California frontier for four years, and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point 1855-59. He was afterward assigned to garrison duty at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and in 1860 was transferred to Florida. When the war broke out he occupied Fort Barrancas in Pensacola harbor with a small body of soldiers. Later he was instrumental in holding Fort Pickens until relieved by Col. Harvey Brown, thus preserving the key to the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted major of the 16th infantry in May, 1861; was inspector-



general of the department of the Ohio, and participated in the siege of Corinth, and the movement for the relief of Nashville, Tenn. He became brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro', Dec. 31, 1862, where he received wounds so severe that his field service was practically ended. From July, 1863, to the close of the war he served on an examin-

ing board as its president. On Feb. 8, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 4th infantry, and in March, 1865, he won the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallant conduct. Gen. Slemmer left the volunteer service in August of the same year, and spent the balance of his life in command at Fort Laramie, Kan., where he died of heart disease, Oct. 7, 1868.

RUSSELL, David Allen, soldier, was born at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1820, son of David Russell, a lawyer and member of congress. In 1841 the son entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in July, 1845, and assigned to the 4th regular infantry and stationed on the Pacific coast. He remained there two years, and during the time was brevetted captain. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the 7th Massachusetts regiment which he led under Gen. McClellan through the peninsular campaign. He was made brevet major in the regular army for gallantry at the battle of Williamsburg, took part in the battle of White Oaks, and was brevetted a full major of the 8th infantry, and for meritorious and gallant services throughout the peninsular campaign was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet in the regular army. In November, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Russell commanded the brigade on the left of the line at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, at Salem Heights in May, 1863, in the expedition to Beverly and Kelly's Fords in June, and at Gettysburg in July of the same year. He presented the war department with the colors that his brigade captured on the Rappahannock, and was complimented by Secretary Stanton for his important services and gallant conduct while in command of his brigade, and was immediately promoted a major-general by President Lincoln. In November, 1863, he was placed in command of a division, and led the first division of the 6th army corps through the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg. When called to Washington in defence of the national capital against the attacks of Gen. Early, Gen. Russell and his division rendered signal service and played a prominent part in causing the Confederate cavalry leader to retreat into Virginia. At the battle of Opequan (near Winchester), Va., Sept. 19, 1864, Gen. Russell, while at the head of his division, was shot and instantly killed by a cannon ball.



FRAILEY, James Madison, naval officer, was born in Maryland May 6, 1809. He was appointed midshipman on May 1, 1828, and until 1836 cruised in the Pacific, Mediterranean and West Indies. On June 4, 1836, he was promoted to be passed midshipman, was commissioned lieutenant on Sept. 8, 1841, and became commander in 1861. During the Mexican war he was attached to the frigate Potomac, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. From 1862 until 1864 he was commander of the Quaker City of the South Atlantic squadron. This vessel was struck by a shell and partially disabled in an attack by Confederate rams off Charleston Jan. 31, 1863. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the Tuscarora, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was made captain Feb. 6, 1866, and commodore on March 2, 1870. In April, 1870, he assumed command of the League Island navy yard, and on May 6, 1871, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1877.

SEYMOUR, William Pierce, physician and scientist, was born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1825. He was descended in the seventh generation from Richard Seymour, who came from Cheltenham, Eng., to Hartford, Conn., in 1635. Among the descendants of this pioneer were several who took part in the war of the revolution. One of them, Aaron Seymour (born 1749, died 1820), was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. After the surrender, he was discharged, sick, and returned to a home impoverished by his absence and unpaid service. He had six sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Israel T. Seymour (1794-1852), was the father of Dr. William P. Seymour. He had, in consequence of the losses of his father as a soldier in the revolution, but few advantages in education, and was obliged to be content with the bare necessities of life, knowing nothing of the meaning of luxury. His earnings were devoted to canceling the debts on the homestead, accrued during the father's life as a soldier, and which settled down on the family as a legacy of the revolution. Many of the descendants in the succeeding generations were honored with high positions both in civil and military life. Among them stands prominently Horatio Seymour, governor of New York, and many who served with honor during the civil war. William

Pierce Seymour was graduated from Williams college in 1845, and in 1848 from the University of Pennsylvania. He then served several months as junior assistant in the Obstetric institute in Philadelphia. In May, 1849, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Troy. The Asiatic cholera prevailed in that year, and proved very fatal. It gave the young doctor more experience than money, but proved an excellent tempering for future service. In 1851 he visited Europe, and made an extended tour. On the incorporation of Marshall infirmary, Dr. Seymour was appointed governor. In 1854 he was elected health

officer of the city, and held the office three terms. From 1857 to 1862 he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Castleton medical college, Vermont; in 1858 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Mass.; in 1863 was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology, which he resigned in 1865. In 1863 he was also commissioned as one of the "Auxiliary Corps of Volunteer Surgeons" of the state of New York, appointed to meet emergencies after great battles. Dr. Seymour served at Fredericksburg in May, 1864, immediately after the battle of the Wilderness, taking charge of the "white mansion hospital." In 1870 he joined the faculty of the Albany medical college, as professor of obstetrics, and after three years' service, added the chair of gynecology, a position which he held until 1875. Dr. Seymour was a member of the Rensselaer county medical society, of the State medical society, and of the American medical association for the advancement of science. His professional income was probably the largest ever attained by any physician in his native city. It was not his habit to devote much time to contributions to medical literature, preferring to occupy himself, as far as possible, in the practical work of his profession, hence he rarely wrote anything for medical publications, except a few addresses and reports, which on account of official relations could not be avoided. In 1854, while health offi-

cer he wrote a report on the cholera, published in the "Transactions of the State Medical society" in 1855. As a gynecologist, Dr. Seymour was the first to make a union of the Ring and Hodge pessaries, and various modifications of Hodge's lever and stem pessaries, the mother-thought of which is embodied in many of the most efficient instruments of the day. He invented various gynecological apparatus. Dr. Seymour's greatest claim rests upon his teaching in the important science of obstetrics. He applied and extended the teaching of Hodge, and made three distinct straits with appropriate axes, of the "inferior straits" of obstetricians, which he stamped as an anatomical, physiological, and obstetrical absurdity. He clearly taught the existence in the human pelvis of three "straits" or "planes," the superior, middle, and anterior, having their appropriate diameters, and their axes decessating, at a similar angle of 130 degrees, the planes of entrance, rotation, and exit; and he left to the lower animals, where it properly belongs, the doctrine of only two straits and axes. In demonstrating the relation of these straits and the axes to the mechanism of labor, he taught since 1870, that without their recognition, many obstetric problems are differently explained by the greatest and most experienced teachers, though, when their existence is once clearly recognized, they are easily solved. Dr. Seymour was married to Helen, daughter of Dr. Alfred Watkins, May 13, 1852. She died Feb. 11, 1884, leaving two sons. He died of heart disease in Troy, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1893.

BOWIE, James, soldier and Texan pioneer, was born at Elliot Springs, Tenn., in 1795, of Scotch descent. He, with his brother Rezin said, invented, for hunting purposes, the celebrated instrument for more than two generations known as the Bowie knife. The knife was made by a blacksmith from a worn-out file. The addition of a rude handle made it a formidable weapon, and it became extremely popular on the western frontier. The knife was usually the length of the file from which it was made, had but one edge, and a curved point. It necessitated being carried in a sheath. The brothers, Rezin and James, were in partnership as planters, and were known as business men of enterprise and progressive spirit. They established on the Lafourche bayou, in 1827, the first steam sugar-mill in that part of the country. They were large landholders and esteemed wealthy. Their devotion to each other was remarkable in its mutual trust and affection. Rezin, being married, chiefly managed their private affairs, while James, at least as early as 1824, began his visits to Texas, and in 1828 became a citizen, though frequently visiting his brother, who, occasionally, in return, visited Texas. It was in 1827 that James, on account of friends, was drawn into a lamentable feud in which, opposite Natchez, on the Mississippi, he received five dangerous wounds in a duel, but slew his opponent. Several friends on each side, all men of good standing, wealth and education in the community, joined the opposing sides as friends, and a general melée took place, wherein six were killed and fifteen wounded. It was one of the occasional deplorable acts of violence, which at that early day in the Southwest, convulsed a people distinguished for hospitality and chivalry. But there is no known instance where James Bowie was the originator of any conflict, while, as a rule, he was a recognized pacificator. One or two desperate encounters, not of his seeking, revealing his dauntless courage, gave rise to the many and largely fictitious stories occasionally published, characterizing him as a desperado. In truth, his nature was gentle, kindly and dignified, and his reverence for, and defence of, the female sex, coupled with charity to the needy, his love for children, and his protection of the weak, stamped him as one of nature's noblemen. He made many



William Pierce Seymour

trips to the frontier in search of gold and silver mines. On one of them, on the 2d of November, 1831, accompanied by his brother Rezin, seven other men and two boys, eleven in all, when encamped near the San Saba river, he was attacked at sunrise by 124 Waco and Tehuacano, and forty Caddo Indians, in all 164. He occupied a small grove filled with undergrowth. The battle continued till sunset, when the Indians drew off with a loss of forty-two killed and mortally wounded. Bowie's loss was two killed and several wounded. In April, 1831, in San Antonio, he married Maria Ursula, daughter of Don Juan de Verimende, a Castilian. Two children blessed the union, but in 1833 the cholera claimed as its victims the mother, her children, and her father. From this blow Col. Bowie never recovered. In 1834 he spent eight months on the headwaters of the Trinity and the Wichita country, prospecting for gold and silver. In 1831 Capt. Wm. Y. Lacy wrote a letter in which he said, "Col. Bowie never used profane language, and never an indecent or vulgar word in the eight months I passed with him in the wilderness." In 1832 Col. Bowie arrived in Nacogdoches barely in time to pursue the Mexicans after the battle of the 3d of August, between Col. Piedros and the Americans. Twenty miles away he compelled their capitulation. He then escorted them to San Antonio, 300 miles distant. When the revolution of 1835 burst forth, Bowie at once joined the citizen volunteers, and, with Fannin, commanded the advance of ninety-two men. At daylight on the 28th day of October, at the Mission of Concepcion, near San Antonio, they repulsed a furious attack by 400 Mexicans, inflicting a heavy loss and capturing a six pounder. On the 26th of November he successfully commanded in what is known as the Grass fight. He was commissioned a colonel in December, and afterward was ordered to join Cols. Travis and Crockett in the defence of the Alamo, where he was taken severely ill a few days before the siege began, on the 23d of February, 1836. From that time until the final assault, on March 6, 1836, when every one of the fort's 183 defenders was slaughtered by the Mexican forces, Col. Bowie lay prostrated by pneumonia, and was believed to have been the last man butchered. Bowie county, in the extreme northeastern part of Texas, perpetuates his name, as does a flourishing town in another part of the state. He received a fair education and was also a linguist, speaking French and Spanish fluently, besides several Indian tongues.

TRAVIS, William Barrett, soldier, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1805, of an old and honored family. He received his education in the schools of the day, and became a lawyer. He was tall, of fine presence and winning address, and both by nature and training was an inflexible patriot and devoted to free government. His private character was blameless, sustained by a firm belief in Christianity. After a short residence in Alabama, he located in 1830, at Anahuac, Tex., a small port at the mouth of Trinity river, near the head of Galveston bay. In the next year began the Mexican revolution. A military force was stationed at Anahuac under the command of the Kentuckian Bradburn, who, having served in the Mexican army against Spain, held a commission under the Mexican government. He had lost all American principles, and became a Mexican tool of the party which sought to perpetuate despotic rule in that country. In this new field he inaugurated a system of measures which outraged every principle of justice and speedily aroused the people. Without the shadow of excuse he arrested and imprisoned some fifteen prominent citizens of the place, among whom was Travis. The population was incensed and drove him from the country. Travis then located at San Felipe, the

chief American headquarters in Texas, and at once occupied high rank in the councils of the country. From the first murmurings in 1834, following Santa Anna's betrayal of the republican party and his alliance, as a dictator, with the clerico-despotic party, Travis stood in the front ranks among those who sought to preserve Texas from despoliation. When there seemed no other alternative, he firmly adhered to the party who believed separation from Mexico and independence were the only guarantees of salvation. This party was led by Gov. Henry Smith, the brothers Wharton, Dr. Archer, Judge Williamson and other noble men. After San Antonio was captured Dec. 10, 1835, and the Mexican soldiery retired under parole, Johnson and Grant, without authority from either Gov. Smith or Gen. Houston, the commander-in-chief, stripped San Antonio of its arms and military stores, as well as its defenders, and sought to organize a chimerical expedition to cross a desert of two hundred miles and capture Matamoros. The action of the executive council, ignoring the governor and commander-in-chief, caused Fannin, with about five hundred men, to assemble at Goliad for the same purpose. San Antonio, the most important place in the country and nearest to Mexico, was left with but sixty men under Col. Neill at the Alamo, (old mission station of San Antonio de Valerio, turned



into a fort). In this deplorable condition, Gov. Smith ordered Col. Travis, with all the force he could raise, to reinforce San Antonio. He promptly did so with a few men and found there also Col. James Bowie in command of a small number. On account of ill health Col. Neill returned home, leaving Travis in command, but to produce harmony, Travis agreed to share the command with Bowie. The almost simultaneous and dangerous illness of Col. Bowie left Col. Travis in sole command till the Alamo fell. Recently there had arrived in the country James Butler Bonham, born in the same vicinity with Travis in 1807. They had grown to manhood in the closest friendship, both became able lawyers; both moved to Alabama, and now, hearing the cry from Texas, Bonham had come to link his fortunes with those of Travis. Santa Anna's army began to arrive and opened the siege on the 23d of February. Travis had only 150 effective men. Santa Anna had 5,000. On the next day, in a dispatch appealing for help, Travis exclaimed—"Victory or death! I shall never surrender nor retreat!" and this he repeated in every dispatch till his last on the 3d of March. He sent out several messengers for aid, including Capt. Juan N. Seguin and especially to Fannin at Goliad, without avail. Finally, he sent Bonham, the cherished friend of his life. The only response to his appeals was by thirty-two men, under Capt. Albert Martin, from Gonzales, who fought their way into the Alamo at daylight on

the 1st of March. Col. Bonham, at great hazard, reached Fannin, but his call was unavailing. He then hastened through the wilderness to Gonzales, where, finding that Martin and his thirty-two men had already left and no hope existed for any more, he resolved to return to Travis and report the truth. A single person, John W. Smith, accompanied him. When at 11 A. M. March 3d, they reached the heights overlooking the Alamo, they saw thousands of Mexicans encircling the position, Mr. Smith, an approved man of courage, urged Bonham to retire, as the garrison was doomed, and to enter it alive was deemed impossible. Bonham replied, "Mr. Smith, it is right for you to return, but I cannot! I will report the result of my mission to Travis, or die in the attempt!" Mounted on a beautiful cream-colored horse, with a white handkerchief floating from his hat (as previously agreed with Travis), he dashed through the Mexican lines, amid showers of bullets from the enemy, the gate of the Alamo flew open, and as chivalrous a soul as ever fought and died for liberty entered to leave no more, except in its upward flight to the throne of God. The fatal morning of March 6th came. Bonham's reappearance made the whole number 183. Every man fell at his post, Bowie being massacred on his sick bed. Over a thousand dead Mexicans and a large number of wounded manifested the price of the victory. The object of Travis, to detain the Mexicans long enough for Gen. Houston to organize an army sufficient to meet and overwhelm them, was realized six weeks later when the Texans rallied each other with this war cry: "Remember the Alamo!" Ancient history exhibits but one Leonidas, so modern annals show but one Travis, who died like a hero March 6, 1836.

O'BRIEN, Miles M., business man and Irish-American patriot, was born at New Castle West, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1846. His father, Dr. Miles O'Brien, was a "Forty-eight" man, and his sister, during the "Forty-eight" movement, wrote several stirring poems under the *nom de plume* of "Josephine," for the Munster "News," for which she was threatened with arrest because of the patriotic sentiments they contained. Mr. O'Brien came to America in 1864 and has been identified with every Irish patriotic organization of note since 1865. He was treasurer of the fund amounting to \$2,500, raised in New York, to defray the expenses of the election of a celebrated Irish felon to represent Tipperary in an English parliament; he was one of the organizers of Parnell Branch No. 1, formed in New York, also one of the original committee of seven, to call the meeting when the Irish parliamentary fund was started, the contributions at the first meeting amounting to more than \$10,000. He has been prominently identified with the Land league movement, and has

fought hard to keep it intact and free from all "entangling alliances." Mr. O'Brien has always been an earnest and consistent democrat, forming no affiliations with factions. He has long been connected with the house of H. B. Clafin & Co., of New York city, and the immense success of the Cleveland dry-goods clubs in 1888 was due to his efficiency in organization. Although avoiding political preference, Mr. O'Brien accepted the appointment of commissioner of education from Mayor Hewitt, against whom he had openly voted. This tribute to his character did not surprise those who are acquainted with his sterling qualities. He believes that the government

of the public schools should be kept free from sectarian or political bias, and that primary education is the crying need of our country. The east side, Haulem, and the 19th ward of New York city, are mainly indebted to Mr. O'Brien for their evening schools.

CROW, Moses Rockwell, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1855. His early education was in common schools at Elmira, N. Y. He was graduated from Columbia law school in 1880, and while pursuing his studies practiced law with a legal firm in New York city, where he has since resided, and become identified with many large corporations and enterprises. Mr. Crow first came in contact with water, railway, and real estate properties in his law practice. The opportunities for making a fortune by the intelligent control and direction of such properties soon became apparent to him. He grasped every opportunity to correct the results of bad management, and rescue the concerns in jeopardy by placing them on a substantial footing. Becoming interested in water, he examined the waterworks systems of the world, not overlooking the marvelous aqueducts and systems of the ancients. He became a water expert, a water engineer, and a water capitalist, in connection with waterworks for the City of Mexico, and several South American cities. Feats in engineering that other and practical engineers found impossible proved feasible to him. He also became interested in financial developments in South Africa, although he did not neglect his home by any means. He reasoned that New York city has but one possible direction of natural growth, and that is toward the north. Gradually the metropolis has encroached upon Westchester county. Already a part of that county has been absorbed, and the remainder of it is being rapidly filled. It was north of the Harlem then that Mr. Crow saw an opportunity. The Croton system was only for the city island itself, making the question of water supply for the annexed district and the rapidly growing suburbs a serious one. Croton water is brought down to New York in an aqueduct, stored in reservoirs, and distributed by means of such gravity as the reservoirs may possess, and by sandpipes. The territory north of the Harlem river is heavily populated, and extends from the Harlem river to Sing Sing, and from Long Island sound to the Hudson river, and had no suitable water supply. In the annexed district described, Mr. Crow's large works exist. He supplies almost the entire territory by means of three water companies which he controls: the New York and Westchester water company, the Pocantico water works company, and the New York city district water supply company. These companies have over 100 miles of mains, and supply over 100,000 people, besides the great institutions that thrive in the environments of the metropolis. Most notable is the military reservation of Fort Schuyler, which defends the approaches to New York from the sound. The war department contracted with Mr. Crow that he must submit a plan by which water could be delivered inside the forts and defences and not be interfered with or cut off by an enemy; and further that in case of war, the government should have the right to fortify and defend the mains and plant outside of its jurisdiction, but which conveyed the water. All of these conditions were met. Another great feat of engineering was the construction of a submarine



M. R. Crow



Miles M. O'Brien

water line under the sound to Hart's island, where there are 5,000 metropolitan paupers and lunatics. This main is a mile long, and was laid in eighty feet of water by divers, and is the longest and largest submarine fresh water main in the world. Another feat was the supply of water for the Morris Park race-course, one of the largest tracks in the world, and the only one supplied by such a system. These great water systems are regarded as good engineering and financial enterprises in every respect. They form the largest private water system in existence. In connection with them Mr. Crow has become heavily possessed of real estate, and stock in street railways, gas companies and banks. He is in no sense a speculator. His investments are entirely in the lines of his own creation, which he can control and personally direct. Mr. Crow is also a practical philanthropist. He conceived the necessity of a hospital at Westchester, and as a result the Westchester free hospital was incorporated, with Mr. Crow as president. His home is on West Eighty-second street, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river.

NORTH, Edward, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., March 9, 1820. He belongs to the eighth generation from John North, whose name is recorded among the original settlers of Farmington, Conn., in 1653. He was graduated from Hamilton college with the valedictory, in 1841, and at once began the work of a classical teacher. In 1843 he was elected professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. In 1862 the department was divided, and he became professor of the Greek language and literature, a position which he still holds. During this long period of half a century he has given instruction in Greek to fifty classes, including nearly 2,000 students. He has served as necrologist of Hamilton since 1855. In 1863 he was an active member of the convention which organized the university convocation, and was for several years chairman of its executive committee, and of its committee on necrology. In 1865 he was president of the New York state teachers' association.

He has been a trustee of Hamilton college since 1881, and a member of the executive committee since 1890. He has delivered many lectures and published many papers on educational topics, and is a member of a number of scientific and literary bodies; among them, the American Philological association, the Albany institute, the American Philological society, the New York Historical society, and the Hellenic physiological society of Constantinople. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the state university in 1869, and that of

LL. D. by Madison (now Colgate) university in 1887. After the death of President Darling in April, 1891, Dr. North was appointed acting president of Hamilton college, and discharged the duties of this office for one year and six months. Hamilton college is largely indebted for its present prosperity to his long and faithful service, which has at no time been confined within the limits of his own department.

HOWARD, Joseph, Jr., journalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1833. The family came to this country from England in 1700, and, for generations, resided in Salem, Mass. His grand-

father, Joseph, and his father, John T. Howard, moved from Salem to New York state in 1820, taking up their residence in what was then the village of Brooklyn. Joseph Howard, Jr., was educated at Farmington, Conn., and in the Troy (N. Y.) polytechnic institute, where he was a member of the class of 1857. After sundry experiments he began journalistic life in February, 1860, on the New York "Times," over the signature "Howard." That year was memorable for the great national political conventions, all of which were reported by him. The Prince of Wales and suite, who visited Canada and the United States in the fall, were accompanied by him as correspondent of the "Times." Mr. Howard was present at the first battle of Bull Run, at the terrible disaster of Ball's Bluff, and did other duty as war correspondent until called to the service of the Brooklyn "Eagle," on which he served as city editor. At the same time he was city editor of the New York "Sunday Mercury," and a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Independent," the "Leader," "Noah's Sunday Times," and the "Citizen." In 1864 he wrote and published what is known as the "Bogus Proclamation,"

purporting to be an order from the government for 500,000 men, each state to furnish its allotted quota. It was intended as a burlesque, but was regarded as serious by the government, who, without form or ceremony, arbitrarily arrested and confined him in Fort Lafayette fourteen weeks. He was then appointed official recorder at the military headquarters of the department of the East, and as such reported the famous trials which resulted in the conviction and execution of Capts. Young and Kennedy, both of the Confederate service. He resumed his connection with the New York "Times," which, with the exception of a brief service on the Brooklyn "Eagle" and the Brooklyn "Press," was uninterrupted until August, 1868, when, as managing editor, he started and continued the publication of "Brick" Pomerooy's New York "Democrat." Jan. 1, 1869, he took editorial charge of the New York "Star," with which he remained connected as editor, publisher, and subsequently chief proprietor, until the spring of 1875. Then, after a year's work on the New York "Sun," he went upon the staff of the New York "Herald," where he continued until February, 1886. While in the employ of the "Herald," he did his chief descriptive work, reporting the trial and execution of Guiteau, the uprising of Louis Riel, the Garfield campaign and inauguration, and the Cleveland campaign and inauguration. He also procured a mass of letters and telegrams sent by men of influence in the republican party to Stephen W. Dorsey, and described the death and funeral ceremonies of Gen. Grant, and the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. He made a digest of the books of Grant and Ward, which filled many columns of the "Herald," and which was copied the world over. At the same time he kept up a daily correspondence with the Boston "Globe," wrote regularly to the Chicago "News," and furnished matter to the "United Press." During a brief engagement on the New York "World," he wrote the trial and execution of the Chicago anarchists. In 1880, resolving upon an independent course, he took offices, and announced himself as ready for work, which he has continued from that time on, giving to publishers of books, pamphlets, and newspapers, such contributions as they desired, but always in-



sisting upon the publication of his signature, "Howard." This led to the establishment in the New York "Press" of a feature known as "Howard's Column," which was subsequently transferred to the New York "Recorder." Mr. Howard's first appearance upon the platform was in 1886, when he delivered, for the benefit of the burial fund of the New York Press club, a lecture, entitled "Reminiscences of Journalism," which netted over \$4,500. Since then he has lectured in various towns and cities on "Journalism," "Cranks," "People I Have Met," and other popular topics. He married Anna S., a daughter of Dr. Samuel Gregg, the introducer of homeopathy into New England. Mr. Howard's eldest daughter, Grace, established a mission for Indian girls in Dakota, the first of the kind known in the country. Mr. Howard is a member of the New York Press club, the Electric club, the Tenderloin club, the Philadelphia Journalists, the Brockton (Mass.) Press club, and the Boston Press club.

FOWLER, George Bingham, physician, was born in Macon county, Ala., Oct. 23, 1847. His paternal ancestor was William Fowler, who came over in 1637, with Rev. John Davenport, and in 1638 was one of the founders of the New Haven colony. At the first meeting of the Milford company he was chosen one of the

"judges," and became the first magistrate of the colony. The father of Dr. Fowler was a physician of prominence, who went from Westfield, Mass., to Alabama, in 1836, where he acquired a large practice. He remained there until after the breaking out of the civil war, when he removed to Louisville, Ky., and finally to New York. Dr. George B. Fowler was educated at the Free academy, New York city, and afterward entered a merchandise broker's office on Wall street. After three years in business, he went to Heidelberg with the intention of studying medicine, but the illness of his mother necessitated his return after a stay

abroad of only three months; and in 1867 he entered the College of physicians and surgeons, graduating in 1871. In November, 1870, he married a daughter of Dr. C. Prince. In 1871 he became assistant to Dr. John C. Dalton, professor of physiology in the College of physicians and surgeons, continuing for eight years, and during this period taught private classes in physiological chemistry. He was also assistant sanitary inspector on the board of health, visiting surgeon at the New York dispensary, curator of the College museum, and quiz master in physiology under the college faculty. From 1875 to 1885 he was medical director of the Provident savings life assurance society. He was adjunct professor of diseases of children in the poly clinic for three years, and since 1886 has been professor of clinical medicine (renal and digestive disorders) in the Post-Graduate medical school and hospital. He has been visiting physician to Bellevue hospital since 1886, and is also visiting physician to the New York infant asylum. He established the "Dietetic Gazette," which he edited for two years, and for six years was associate editor (department of diseases of children) of the "American Journal of Obstetrics." In 1879 he was awarded the alumni prize in the College of physicians and surgeons for a thesis entitled, "A New and Simple Method for the Quantitative Estimation of Urea." He is the author of numerous medical papers, chief among which are "Detection of Sugar in Urine,"

"Value of the Spectroscope in Medicine," "Intra-vascular Alimentation—Nutritive Value of Peptone," "Farinaceous Infant Foods," "Incontinence of Feces in Children," "Use and Value of Artificially Digested Food—Peptone," "The Dietetic Value of Water," "A Plea for the Employment of the More Delicate Tests for Albumen in Urine," and "Poisoning by Potassium Chlorate." His work on "The Chemical and Microscopical Examination of Urine" (N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons) is now in its fourth edition. He described all the American mineral waters for Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and wrote various articles on kidney affections for "Keating's Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children." He is a fellow of the New York academy of medicine, member of the County medical society, New York obstetrical society, Physicians' mutual aid association, Union league, New York, Racquet, Tennis and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, and of the Alumni association of the College of physicians and surgeons.

HEINTZ, Louis Jacob, brewer and politician, was born in New York city Oct. 14, 1861. His earlier education was received at a private school, and the old Morrisania school, now Public school No. 61. At the age of thirteen, having reached the graduating class, he was placed in the Fuerst academy, College Point, a semi-military institution, where he continued his studies for three years. At this early age he developed those rare qualities of push and energy, which in later years so well characterized his business relations. On leaving college he at once entered into business life in the employ of his uncle, John Eichler, beginning at the foot of the ladder. His quick business sagacity soon attracted the attention of his uncle, and before he was twenty years of age he was put at the head of the financial department of the firm, and had the character given him of being the most accurate business

man of his years, being entrusted with the responsibility of handling millions of dollars' worth of property. He was for some years a director of the John Eichler brewing company, and of the Philip & William Ebling brewing company; also secretary of both firms, and shortly before his death was elected president of the Brewers' board of trade of what is known as the metropolitan district of New York, which comprises New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties, and the state of New Jersey. He had lived in the district which so generously honored him in the election of November, 1891, since he was four years of age. The citizens and taxpayers of his district had been smarting under the wrong of a grievous neglect on the part of the Park board for sixteen years, this board having been run as a political machine for the advancement of one political organization. The citizens of these wards had paid millions of dollars in taxes, and yet could get nothing done in the way of improvement of their sixty miles of highway sewerage and drainage. The burden became so onerous that a number of public-spirited citizens, irrespective of party, formed themselves into an association to procure authority from the state legislature to secure a special commissioner to be elected by the citizens of these wards, who would devote his whole time to the public interests. This body elected as its chairman Louis J. Heintz, who at once actively entered into the work, with intelligence and courage, the result of which was the



Geo. B. Fowler



Louis J. Heintz

promulgation of the "People's Bill," which was presented to the legislature at Albany in 1890, asking simply for the rights which were theirs, the same to be administered by a man chosen by an election at the polls. Mr. Heintz went into the battle for the tax-payers, determined to win, and, as a result of his continuous and urgent appeals to the legislature, a committee was appointed by the senate which spent six weeks in intelligently examining the subject, their conclusions approving both the bill and the tax-payers. Mr. Heintz, who was the guiding spirit in the battle for the people, persistently labored for two years for this measure, with the tenacity of a man who knew he was right, and, with a determination to succeed, finally forced the bill to a successful passage through both houses of the legislature of 1891, and this, receiving the signature of the governor, became a law. During all these years the district had been retarded in its growth and prosperity by the vicious system which had formerly permitted a waste of public money in the interests of personal and political manipulators. At the fall election of 1890, Louis F. Hallen was nominated by Tammany Hall for the position created by this bill—commissioner of street improvements, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards (annexed district) New York city—but the citizens' party, fully aware that if he was elected as Tammany's representative, all their labor would be lost and that there would be no change for the better, determined to put a candidate of their own in the field. It was no easy task, however, to enter a contest against the regular political Tammany machine, which hitherto held absolute sway in the district, and with its nearly million dollars of patronage dispensed to the local leader, was deemed by the mass of the people to be almost invincible. The citizens, therefore, had to be wise in the selection of a standard bearer. They realized that he must have courage and capacity, as well as a spotless reputation as a business man, and be one in whom the people could repose confidence; one who, realizing the obligations imposed upon him, would bring to the discharge of his duties an unbending determination to benefit the district, irrespective of political cliques or factions. All eyes turned toward Mr. Heintz, and after much persuasion he was induced to accept the nomination. In accepting the nomination he said, "I solemnly pledge, God giving me strength, that if called upon by the suffrage of the people, I will serve them faithfully and loyally, that I will be the watchful and diligent servant of the people; that I will devote myself to the development of this great and beautiful territory, and that in the fearless discharge of my duties, I will be no man's man." Mr. Heintz was elected over his Tammany opponent by a majority of 632. The record made during Mr. Heintz's first year of the incumbency of the commissionship can best be understood by the comparison in one instance alone of the immediate improvements accomplished by him, and the work done through the Park board in years past, viz.: That while the Park board gave to the annexed district only ten miles of street pavements in seventeen years, Mr. Heintz gave five miles in the first year of his administration. Mr. Heintz's courageous battle for the tax-payers of his district attracted the attention of the citizens throughout the entire city and state of New York, and the movement started by him and so intelligently carried through, with the work subsequently accomplished, would have brought him to the front for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to broader and higher duties and responsibilities of city and state. He was a member of the Schnorer, German Press, Columbian, and Youthful league clubs, New York Central and Melrose Turning societies, the Morrisania and Harmonic Singing societies, the Citizens', Tax payers' and Prop-

erty owners' associations of Morrisania. He married in 1887, Pauline, daughter of Philip Ebling, brewer of New York and had born to him two daughters. Mr. Heintz died March 12, 1893.

OSBURN, Nehemiah, contractor, was born in Pompey, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1801, of English ancestry. His grandfather, John Osburn, served in the war of the revolution, first as a drummer, and next as a sergeant, in Capt. Jesse Truesdell's North Salem company. Young Osburn's education was necessarily limited. At the age of twenty he journeyed on foot from Scipio, Cayuga county, to Rochester, in a costume of rough homespun. Aside from this, he carried in a small bundle all his other worldly effects, including \$2 50 in money, and the recollection of a small debt left behind. With some little knowledge of carpentering, he began business on his own account, but rapidly branched out until he made a specialty of "government contracting." His rise was rapid. His business life was active. He constructed, for the United States, court houses in Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore, besides government buildings in Milwaukee, Rochester, and many other cities. He was constantly on the lookout, and succeeded in contracts where all others failed. His work was his reference. In his religious life he was for sixty-four years a member of the Methodist church, and for over fifty years a class leader. Mr. Osburn was a director of the Monroe county savings bank from its organization, and was the owner of a large estate in realty, the result of a hard-working life. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1892.

STEPHENS, Clinton, engineer and contractor, was born at South Bay, Madison county, N. Y., in 1834, son of De Witt Clinton Stephens, who settled in the county in 1833. The branch of the family to which he belongs came from William Stephens, who died at Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1780. One of William Stephens's descendants removed to Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., and was the grandfather of Clinton Stephens. As a boy, Clinton attended the district school of his neighborhood, and afterward the academy, working summers, in the meantime, on his father's farm, where he acquired the brawn and muscle that so well stood him in hand in his large work as an engineer and contractor. He took, at an early age, large contracts on the Erie canal enlargement, and the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, the Erie railway, the Shawangunk mountain tunnel, the Hawks mountain tunnel, and the Haverstraw tunnel, were all built by him. In 1879 he contracted to drive a long tunnel, the San Ilario, to drain silver mines in the central part of old Mexico, and took out a large amount of machinery and material for the work, and American superintendents to carry it on. While engaged in this work in March, 1880, a mob of Mexicans and Indians murdered three of the four superintendents under the most revolting circumstances, while Mr. Stephens barely escaped with his life, leaving all his plant and machinery in the ruins of his house and buildings, which had been plundered and burned by the inhuman savages.



Mr. Stephens has since fulfilled important contracts with the aqueduct commissioners of New York, the New York and New England railroad, and the Tilly Foster iron mines, from which large quantities of Bessemer ore are shipped to Seranton for the manufacture of steel rails.

SIBLEY, Rufus Adams, merchant, was born at Spencer, Mass., Dec. 3, 1841. He taught school two seasons previous to beginning his mercantile career in 1858. Five years later he entered the office of an importing wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Boston, where he remained until February, 1868, when the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr was organized for the purpose of conducting a dry-goods and manufacturing business at Rochester, N. Y. From the time it was founded, this house has been eminently successful, and with its interests in several states, is today one of the leading establishments of its kind in the United States. Mr. Sibley is a trustee of the Rochester savings bank, Rochester city hospital, Safe deposit and trust company, and also the Industrial school. He is warden of St. Andrew's Protestant



Episcopal church and vice-president of the Chamber of commerce, a director in several stock companies and president of the American Jersey cattle club. He was married in 1870 and again in 1885, and has three children.

MYER, Albert James, meteorologist, was born at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1828. He attended school and Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1847; he then took a course in medicine and received his degree of M. D. from the Buffalo medical college in 1851. A natural taste for military life influenced him to join the army, and he was soon ordered to the plains, where he was engaged in several Indian campaigns. It was during his service in the West, that he devised his signal system, which was accomplished by the use of flags during the day and torches at night. The idea originated from noticing the Indians waving their hands; and it was suggested to his mind that

these motions might be utilized to advantage for army signals, hence arose his ingenious code, by which messages could be correctly sent many miles. The simplicity was such that in a short while, it was appreciated and adopted by the armies of the world. When he returned East, the authorities in command appointed a "signal corps," and placed him in command. In 1860, in recognition of his services in this department, he was commissioned major and made chief signal officer of the army. At the commencement of the civil war he identified himself with the cause of the Union; was chief signal officer under McClellan, and served in all the battles from Bull



Run to Antietam. March 3, 1863, he returned to Washington with rank of colonel, and took charge of the U. S. signal office. About this time he introduced his system of military signals at the U. S. military academy. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and afterward retired from the army and settled in Buffalo, where he occupied himself in the preparation of his manual of signals for the U. S. army and navy. He also about this time turned his attention to meteorology.

The Smithsonian institution had begun a system of taking weather observations in various parts of the country, and he commenced his work upon this basis and elaborated a plan of forecasting meteorological probabilities, which he had authorized by an act of congress Feb. 9, 1870, ordering meteorological observations to be taken at the military stations in the interior of the continent and at various other points, in order that notice might be given on the northern lakes and seacoast of the strength and approach of storms. The execution of this order was confided to Gen. Myer, on account of his previous interest in storm telegraphy. He made arrangements with the telegraph companies and Nov. 1, 1870, the first observations of this simultaneous meteorological system were made. He was also authorized to establish signal stations at lighthouses and life-saving stations, wherever they would further his purpose. The success of the United States signal service spread abroad, and most all the foreign countries are now engaged in taking simultaneous observations. He gave valuable meteorological information to the Italian government during his second trip abroad, when he fell ill, a victim of overwork. He was familiarly known all over the country as "Old Probabilities." In 1873 he was United States representative at the international congress of meteorologists at Vienna, and in 1879 was delegate to the meteorological congress held at Rome. July 1, 1875, the signal service bureau commenced publishing a daily international bulletin containing reports from all co-operating stations; three years later this was supplemented with a daily international chart. His cautionary day and night signals for the benefit of lake and ocean commerce and navigation, and for the benefit of interior commerce, have been of inestimable value to the world at large. For his distinguished services he was promoted brigadier-general, June 16, 1880, and died Aug. 24th of the same year.

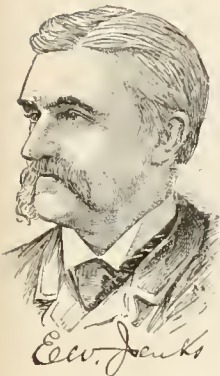
ABERT, William Stone, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., July 27, 1845. He was the son of James W. and Jane (Stone) Abert; the nephew of Col. William Stretch Abert, and the grandson of Col. John James Abert, chief of the topographical bureau for twenty-five years. William Stone was graduated from Princeton in 1865 and received the degree of A. M. in 1868. He studied law in the office of Judge Hoady in Cincinnati, O., 1866-68, while attending lectures at the law school of Cincinnati college. He received the degree of LL. B. from that institution in April, 1868, and the next month was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county, Ky. He soon attained a position of great eminence, and was employed as counsel in some of the most important cases, both civil and criminal, tried in the state. In the famous case of Hall vs Smith, he succeeded in securing a favorable judgment for his client from the court of appeals, after three adverse decisions in the lower courts. In 1877 he returned to his native city, where his professional reputation had already preceded him, and established his present lucrative practice, which he has maintained not only because of his unquestioned ability but also by dint of hard and faithful work. Among the notable cases in which he has figured may be mentioned: Bunsby vs. Webb, the Washington City Post-office case and the Powell Will case. It was upon his argument in the last that the United States supreme court sustained the right of appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In 1889 the district supreme court appointed Messrs. Abert and Benj. G. Lovejoy commissioners to compile all the statutes in force in the District of Columbia as authorized by act of congress. This highly important and responsible duty specially involves the compilation of all acts of congress applicable to the District, from Feb. 27, 1801, up to and inclusive of the

acts of the fiftieth congress, which ended in 1889. Mr. Abert was married to Nannie S. Hamilton Oct. 5, 1875.

JENKS, Edward Watrous, physician and surgeon, was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., March 31, 1833. His parents were New England born. When the son was about ten years old his father made large purchases of land in northern Indiana and southern Michigan, and in 1843 removed his family to Indiana, locating in La Grange county, where he laid out the village of Ontario, and also founded and endowed the La Grange collegiate institute. The boy early gave evidence of a desire to study medicine and surgery, and after completing his preliminary course in the La Grange institute, pursued his further studies in that line in the medical department of the University of the city of New York and at Castleton (Vt.) medical college, where he was graduated in 1855. In 1864 he received the *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue (N. Y. city) medical college. He removed to Detroit, Mich., where he attained prominence as a skillful practitioner, particularly in the treatment of diseases of women. Soon after locating in that city, he was elected to the chair of surgical diseases of women in Bowdoin medical college, of Maine, which work he carried on in connection with his practice in Detroit, but it was found too great an undertaking, owing to the distance of the college from Detroit, and in 1875 he resigned the chair. Dr. Jenks was one of the founders, and for four years a member of the editorial staff, of the Detroit "Review of Medicine," the predecessor of the "American Lancet." He early conceived the idea of establishing a medical college in Detroit, in connection with the Harper hospital, of which institution he was one of the physicians, and, in 1868, the Detroit medical college was founded, Dr. Jenks being elected to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women. He was also elected president of the college, holding that position until 1879. In addition to his other duties he also served the Michigan central railroad company as surgeon-in-chief for many years. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, where he had been elected to fill the chair of medical and surgical diseases of women in the Chicago medical college. The climate, proving injurious to himself and family, compelled his resignation, and he returned to Detroit. Among the most important of his contributions to medical literature are: "The Use of Viburnum Prunifolium in Diseases of Women," a paper read before the American Gynecological Society; "The Causes of Sudden Death of Puerperal Women," a paper read before the American medical association, and extensively copied into the medical journals of Europe and America; "Perineorrhaphy, with Special Reference to its Benefits in Slight Lacerations, and a Description of a New Mode of Operating," published in the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," in April, 1879; "On the Postural Treatment of Tympanites Intestinalis, following Ovariectomy;" "The Relations of Goitre to the Generative Organs of Women;" "Atresia;" "The Treatment of Puerperal Septicæmia by Intra-uterine Injections;" "Report of a Successful Case of Cesarean Section after Seven Days' Labor, with Some Comments upon the Operation;" "Practice of Gynecology in Ancient Times," reprinted in pamphlet form from the Gynecological Transactions of 1882, and subsequently translated into the German for foreign circulation. In 1888 he wrote for "The Physician's Leisure Library" a

monograph on "The Disorders of Menstruation." "The Education of Girls from a Medical Standpoint," awakened interest in educators as well as physicians. He was a contributor to "The American System of Medicine," and wrote the historical chapter and the section on Fistula for the "American System of Gynecology." In 1864-65 Dr. Jenks served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States military hospitals of Detroit, and subsequently was for many years surgeon in the departments for diseases of women in St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals, and also consulting physician in the Detroit women's hospital. He has been a member of the Michigan state medical society since its organization, and was for some time its president; is an honorary member of the Ohio state medical society, the Maine medical association, the Toledo medical society, the Cincinnati obstetrical society, the Northwestern medical society of Ohio, and the Northwestern medical society of Indiana; active member of the Detroit academy of medicine, and the Detroit gynecological society. Of the last two he has also been president. He is a corresponding member of the Gynecological society of Boston, fellow of the Obstetrical society of London, England, and an active member, and one of the founders, of the American gynecological society. He was also chairman of the Obstetrical section of the American medical association in 1878. Albion college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1879. Dr. Jenks was twice married. His second wife is the daughter of James F. Joy, and has borne her husband a daughter and a son.

HABBERTON, John, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1842. His childhood was spent in Illinois. In 1849 he removed to New York and learned the printer's trade. During the civil war he served as a soldier in the Federal army. From 1865 to 1872 he was an employee of Harper & Bros., of New York. In 1872 he engaged in business as a publisher but the venture proved a failure. From 1874 to 1877 he was the literary editor of the "Christian Union." From the year last named to 1892 he was a member of the staff of the New York "Herald," and at present (1893) is the editor of "Godey's" magazine. His career as an author began with the publication in 1876, of "Helen's Babies," which was rejected by several publishers, but proved instantly popular when it finally appeared, nearly 300,000 copies having been sold. He has since published: "The Barton Experiment" (1877); "The Jericho Road" (1877); "The Scripture Club of Valley Rest" (1877); "Other People's Children" (1877); "Some Folks" (1877); "The Crew of the Sam Weller" (1878); "Canoeing in Kanuckia" (1878); "The Worst Boy in Town" (1880); "Just One Day" (1880); "Who was Paul Grayson?" (1881); "The Bowsham Puzzle" (1883); "Life of Washington" (1883); "One Tramp" (1884); "Brunton's Bayou" (1886); "Country Luck" (1888); "Conldn't Say No" (1889); "All He Knew" (1890); "Out at Twinnett's" (1891); "Well Out of It" (1891); "Honey and Gall" (1892); "The Lucky Lover" (1892). He had also edited the writings of the English essayists of the seventeenth century. He excels in the humorous depiction of scenes from every day life, while his style is clear and graceful. Mr. Habberton is married and the father of several children. He resides in New Rochelle, N. Y.



Edw. Jenks



John Habberton.

HURLBUT, Stephen Augustus, soldier, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815. He practiced law in his native city from 1837, and served for a time against the Seminoles in Florida, as adjutant of a South Carolina regiment. Settling at Belvidere, Ill., in 1845, he was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1847, a presidential elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848, and in the legislature 1859 and 1861. May 17, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1862 he had command of Fort Donelson, and bore a prominent part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh; for services at the latter was made major-general Sept. 17th, and after Corinth, led the pursuit of the enemy. He held command at Memphis in September, 1863, was at the head of the 16th army corps when Gen.



Sherman took Meridian, Miss., in February, 1864, and succeeded Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in command of the department of the Gulf during the last year of the war, after which he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was again in the Illinois legislature in 1867, a republican elector-at-large in 1868, minister to the United States of Colombia 1869-72, a member of congress 1873-77, and minister to Peru in 1881. He died at Lima March 27, 1882.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father had lived in Kentucky and Missouri, and afterward settled in Illinois. The son received a common-school and academic education, and until twenty-three years of age was engaged in agricultural pursuits, also in burning charcoal and hauling it to market. He disliked the work, but had to continue at it to get money for his books. At the age of twenty-two he attended Mt. Morris seminary for a time but his money giving out, he was obliged to go back to coal burning. Instead of returning to the seminary he, in 1853, entered the law office of J. P. Stephens of Galena, where he made the acquaintance of President Grant.

In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and went into partnership with his preceptor. In 1857 he was elected attorney for the city of Galena, and in 1860 nominated for the electoral college on the Douglas ticket. He was a strong Douglas man, but his own opinions were opposed to slavery and he felt obliged to regard it as a necessary evil. Previous to the war his career was comparatively obscure, but he had that strength of character and sturdy patriotism which, in the new era that opened in 1861, made him a prominent soldier. From the beginning of the war his record is closely associated with that of Gen. Grant. Soon after the fight at Sumter a



John A. Rawlins

large public meeting was held at Galena, at which Grant presided, and Rawlins spoke. The latter had been known as a democrat, and his declaration in favor of coercive measures to maintain the Union had on that account a greater effect. In August, 1861, he was a major in the 45th Illinois, known as the lead-mine regiment; but at the request of Grant, then a brigadier-general, he received an appointment as assistant

adjutant-general, and was assigned to the officer at whose request the appointment was given. From that time he accompanied Gen. Grant in all his campaigns. He was made a lieutenant-colonel Nov. 1, 1862, and a brigadier-general of volunteers Aug. 11, 1863. He was first appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Grant in November, 1862, and retained this position after the elevation of the latter to the rank of lieutenant-general. On March 3, 1865, he was confirmed brevet major-general. His faithful services as chief-of-staff were fully appreciated by Gen. Grant, who in no small degree owed his remarkable success to Gen. Rawlins. His relations with Grant were closer than those of any other man. He was a man of austere habits, morals of the strictest kind, and of inflexible resolution, will, and courage. In a letter written by Grant to Henry Wilson, chairman of the senate military committee, he declared that Rawlins was indispensable to him, and urged his appointment to a brigadier-generalship. For a short time after Gen. Grant's inauguration, Gen. Schofield remained at the head of the war department. But the president decided to appoint Gen. Rawlins to that place in his cabinet, and finally prevailed upon him to accept it. He was unanimously confirmed, and his appointment was satisfactory both to republicans and democrats. Under his charge the affairs of the army were conducted with increased efficiency, and a wise economy of expenditure. Gen. Rawlins was a victim of consumption, a malady contracted by exposure during the war. His private character was such as to win the esteem and affection of all who knew him. His temper was equable, and his domestic relations were of the most pleasant nature. His first wife, whom he married in June, 1856, died in 1861. In December, 1863, he married Mary E. Hurlbut of Danbury, Conn., who survived him. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1869.

MILROY, Robert Huston, soldier, was born in Washington county, Ind., June 11, 1816. He matriculated at Norwich university, Vt., from which he was graduated, taking degrees in both the classical and military departments. He served in the Mexican war as captain of the Indiana volunteers. He subsequently studied law, and in 1850 was graduated from the law department of the Indiana university and was duly admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. In 1851 he was appointed judge of the eighth judicial circuit court of Indiana, having served as a member of the constitutional convention of the state in 1849-50. He offered his services to the United States government at the commencement of the civil war, and was commissioned first a captain, then a colonel and afterward brigadier-general. Gen. Milroy fought under Gens. McClellan and Rosecrans in western Virginia and afterward served under Gen. Fremont in the Shenandoah valley, having command of his central column at the battle of Cross Keys. He was appointed major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and held Winchester, Va., when it was attacked by Ewell's forces. He resisted the enemy for three days, but their superior numbers and his short supply of ammunition and provisions finally compelled him to retreat. He held that by detaining Lee's army at Winchester, he had given Gen. Meade opportunity to fight to advantage at Gettysburg, whereas if the engagement at Win-



Robert H. Milroy

chester had not taken place the famous battle would have occurred farther north. Gen. Milroy retreated from Winchester toward the Potomac with the loss of fully one-half of his force, and was subsequently called before a court of inquiry for his conduct at Winchester, but escaped a threatened court-martial, the president not being able to find cause for serious blame on that occasion. He was assigned different commands up to the close of the civil war, the last being at Tullahoma, Tenn., in charge of the defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. In 1865, his conduct again being made the subject of investigation, he resigned from the army. He was appointed trustee of the Wabash and Erie canal in 1868, and was made superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington territory, retaining the position until 1874. The following year he was made Indian agent and successively reappointed to this office until 1885, when the democrats came into power and he lost the position.

DRAYTON, Percival, naval officer, was born in South Carolina Aug. 25, 1812, and entered the navy as midshipman Dec. 1, 1827. He was made a lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838; served on the Brazilian, Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons. In 1852 he was attached to the Naval observatory at Washington, and then ordered to ordnance experiments with Com. Farragut. He became commander, Sept. 14, 1855; took part in the Paraguay expedition of 1858, and in 1860 was on duty in the Philadelphia navy yard. Although a strong southerner, he rejected all offers coming from a southern source, and remained true to the old flag. In the Port Royal expedition he commanded the Pocahontas, and afterward the Pawnee. On the 16th of July, 1862, he received the rank of captain, and was given command of the ironclad Passaic, with which he bombarded Fort McAllister. He was then appointed fleet commander of the West Gulf squadron, and commanded Farragut's flag-ship, the



Hartford, in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. In his detailed report Farragut spoke of Drayton as a man of "determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service." Capt. Drayton afterward accompanied Farragut to New York, where a formal reception was tendered to both on Dec. 12, 1864. On Apr. 2, 1865, he was made chief of the bureau of navigation and died in office. He had a knowledge of several languages, was a man of most refined manners, and extremely popular, and at the same time a strict disciplinarian. He was especially distinguished as a flag-officer, and his services were sought by every commanding officer with whom he sailed. He died in the city of Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1865.

SAXTON, Rufus, soldier, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1824. He received an academic education, and was graduated from the West Point military academy in 1849. He was assigned to the 3d artillery, took part in an exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1853 and 1854, and in 1855 was promoted to be first lieutenant. Between 1855 and 1861 he was engaged on the coast survey and as instructor at West Point. At the opening of the civil war he served under Gen. McClellan in western Virginia, and as quartermaster to Gen. T. W. Sherman in the Port Royal expedition, and on Apr. 15, 1862, was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. For a few weeks in 1862 he was commander at Harper's Ferry, where he repulsed an attack by Gen. Ewell, and then, until 1865, was military governor of the department of the South. In March,

1865, he was given the brevet rank of brigadier-general in the regular army "for faithful and meritorious services during the war," and in July, 1866, was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major. He was made lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general in June, 1872, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general in March, 1882. From 1883 until 1888 he was stationed at Louisville, Ky., and in October of the latter year was placed on the retired list.

TYLER, Robert Ogden, soldier, was born in Greene county, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1831. He was taken to Hartford, Conn., in 1839, and was graduated from West Point in 1853. As a lieutenant of artillery he was sent to the Pacific coast in 1854; took part in the Yakima and Spokane expeditions, 1856-58, and in several battles with the Indians. He saw the bombardment of Fort Sumter; opened a way for the troops through Baltimore, May 17, 1861; was made captain and depot quartermaster at Alexandria, and Aug. 29th colonel of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, which became an artillery regiment in January, 1862, after he had reorganized it. In the peninsular campaign he served at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mills, and Malvern. Commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29th, he had command of the artillery of Sumner's division at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th, and of the artillery reserve of the army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the subsequent operations until January, 1864, when he was assigned a division of the 22d corps, covering Washington and the lines of communication. In May he went through the battles of the Wilderness with a division of the 2d corps, his men acting as infantry, and at Spottsylvania repelled an attack of Ewell on the right, and earned the thanks of Meade. At Cold Harbor, June 1st, he received a wound which incapacitated him for further active duty and left its effects on his system for life. For gallantry in these battles and abundant good service, he received a sword from his old neighbors at Hartford, the thanks of his adopted state, and all the brevets from major to major-general in the regular army, besides that of major-general of volunteers. He had command of several departments from December, 1864, to June, 1866, became lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general in July, 1866, and served in that capacity at Charleston, Louisville, San Francisco, New York and Boston, until his death at Boston Dec. 1, 1874.

TAYLOR, William Rogers, naval officer, was born at Newport Nov. 7, 1811; the son of Capt. W. V. Taylor. He entered the navy in 1828, became a passed midshipman in 1834 and a lieutenant in 1840; served in the East Indies and elsewhere, and in the Mexican war took part in the capture of Tampico and the siege of Vera Cruz. He was made commander in 1855 and captain in 1862; was put in charge of the Housatonic and was senior officer of the blockading squadron off Charleston; was attacked by two Confederate rams in January, 1863. He took part as fleet-captain under Adm. Dahl-



gren in the operations against Morris Island in July, and commanded the Juniata in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. After the war, he was president of the board which revised the navy regulations, had charge of the ordnance yard at Washington 1866-67; was a member of the examining board in 1868, and its president in 1871-72, had command of the North Pacific squadron in 1869-71, and of the South Atlantic squadron 1872-73. He was advanced to commodore in 1866, and to rear-admiral in 1871. He was retired Nov. 7, 1873, having served nineteen years at sea and fifteen on shore. He died at Washington Apr. 14, 1889.

CROCKER, Mareellus M., soldier, was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., Feb. 6, 1830.

He entered the U. S. military academy in 1847, but left at the end of the second year to take up the study of law, which he afterward practiced in Des Moines, Ia. On the president's call for troops in the spring of 1861, he was prompt to respond, entered the service as major of the 2d Iowa infantry in May, was promoted colonel on Dec. 30th, fought with distinction at Shiloh, Apr. 6 and 7, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general on Nov. 29th of that year, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. For a while he commanded a division during Sherman's Georgia campaign. Meanwhile,

consumption had been slowly undermining his health ever since his entrance on a military career, and though he served for a while in New Mexico, hoping thereby to regain his strength, the disease continued its work of destruction unremittingly, and Gen. Crocker finally came North again to die in Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1865.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1827, and was assigned to the artillery corps. He studied law at Harvard by permission of the government, and was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point in 1834-35.

He resigned from the army in the latter year, and was employed by the state of Kentucky as resident engineer of the Licking river improvement. He then engaged in the iron business and banking in Peoria, Ill., and in 1857 became president of the Rock Island and Peoria railroad. He entered the Federal army as colonel of the 27th Illinois volunteers Aug. 10, 1861; participated in the battle of Belmont, Mo. on Nov. 7th; was placed in command at Columbus, Ky., after its evacuation by the Confederates in March, 1862, captured Union City by surprise after a forced march;

commanded the garrison at Island No. 10, after the capitulation of the fort, and took part in the expedition to Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general on the 15th of the same month; was present at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d-4th, and at the siege of Vicksburg in 1863. From March until September of that year, he was in command at Cairo, Ill., and

from September, 1863, until March, 1865, at Helena, Ark. He received the brevet title of major-general of volunteers on March 13th, and was mustered out of the service on Aug. 24, 1865. He was government inspector of the Union Pacific railroad from Sept. 1, 1867, until its completion March 10, 1869, and also served as special U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs from February until September, 1868. Gen. Buford died March 28, 1883.

WILCOX, Orlando Bolivar, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 16, 1823. After receiving a common-school education he entered West Point academy in 1843. He was graduated in 1847 and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He took part in the closing operations of the Mexican war, served on the frontier and after participating in the last campaign against the Seminoles resigned from the army on Sept. 10, 1857. When the civil war opened he was engaged in the practice of law in Detroit, but at once offered his services to the governor of his native state, and on May 1, 1861, was appointed colonel of the 1st Michigan regiment. He aided in the capture of Alexandria, Va., and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., until Aug. 17, 1862, when he was exchanged and promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission dating from July 21, 1861. He took part in the operations of the army of the Potomac in the summer and autumn of 1862, and in the spring and early summer of 1863 commanded the district of central Kentucky. During the draft riots he was in command of the district of Indiana and Michigan and then served in eastern Tennessee until March, 1864. He was promoted to be major-general of volunteers by brevet on Aug. 1, 1864, and in the Richmond campaign led a division of the 9th corps, being the first to enter Petersburg, and rendering notable service at Spottsylvania. From Apr. 26, 1865, until the close of the war, Gen. Willcox served in North Carolina. He was brevetted brigadier and major-general in the regular army for his services during the war; was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, and July 28, 1866, was appointed colonel of the 29th infantry. On March 15, 1869, he was transferred to the 12th infantry, was on recruiting service in New York city for two years and then until 1887 was stationed in the South and West. As commander of the department of Arizona he effectively suppressed the raids of the Apache Indians, and for his services in this connection received a vote of thanks from the Arizona legislature. On Oct. 13, 1886, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and on Apr. 16, 1887, was placed on the retired list on account of age. He now (1893) resides in Detroit. Gen. Willcox is the author of "Shoepack Recollections" (1856) and "Faca: An Army Memoir" (1857).

TAYLOR, Alfred, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., May 23, 1810. He entered the navy as midshipman in January, 1825, and from 1826 until 1829 cruised in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1831, and until 1832 was attached to the Pacific squadron. During the following two years he was on duty at the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards. He was commissioned as lieutenant in February, 1837, and during the Mexican war, as an officer of the Cumberland, took part in the blockade of Vera



M. M. Crocker



O. B. Willcox



N. B. Buford

Cruz and in other naval engagements on the eastern coast. From 1848 until 1851 he was stationed at the Washington navy yard, and, as an officer of the Mississippi from 1853 until 1855, accompanied Com. Perry on his expedition to Japan. He was promoted to be commander in September, 1855, commanded the naval rendezvous at New York from 1856 until 1858, and in 1861, when the civil war began, was commander of the Saratoga, employed in the suppression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. He was commissioned as captain in July, 1862, and until 1865 was on duty at the Boston navy yard. In 1866 he commanded the *Susquehanna*, flag-ship of the Brazilian squadron, and in 1868 became a lighthouse inspector. He was promoted to be commodore in September, 1866; rear-admiral in January, 1872, and on May 23d of that year, having reached the age of sixty-two, was placed on the retired list. Rear-Adm. Taylor now (1893) resides in New York city and is one of the oldest living officers of the U. S. navy.

SPRAGUE, John Titeomb, soldier, was born at Newburyport, Mass., July 3, 1810. When he was quite young his father, who was a surgeon in the U. S. army, was stationed at Detroit, Mich. There John Titeomb attracted the attention of Gen. Cass, with whom he became a favorite, and when the general was called to Washington to take the position of secretary of war in President Jackson's cabinet, he took young Sprague with him and gave him a position in the war department, which he retained until 1834, when he was appointed a lieutenant in the marine corps. He served in the

Creek and Florida wars, and was appointed quartermaster and commissary of troops. When Gen. Jessup began active operations, he made Lieut. Sprague his aide-de-camp. At the cessation of hostilities he was nominated to lead 2,000 Indians to Fort Gibson, Ark. Lieut. Sprague was subsequently made first lieutenant, and in the Florida campaign against Wild Cat in 1839 he was appointed adjutant to Gen. Worth, and brevetted captain for gallantry at Pilarklikiha. In 1846 his regiment was sent to Texas, and he was assigned to the command of the department of Florida. In 1848 he was brevetted major and stationed

in Texas, while at the same time he was actively employed in New Mexico. He was on furlough when the civil war began, and immediately reported for duty and was appointed major of the 1st infantry on May 14, 1861. His regiment was stationed in Texas, and he was arrested in San Antonio and taken prisoner by Gen. David E. Twiggs, and included in Twiggs's capitulation. He was subsequently paroled and placed on duty at Albany, N. Y., as mustering and disbursing agent, and adjutant-general of the state with rank of brigadier-general. He held this office until 1865. On June 12, 1865, he was brevetted colonel of the 7th infantry, and was stationed in Florida during that year, where he also acted as military governor. On July 15, 1870, he retired from the army. His work, the "Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War," is a valuable contribution to historical literature. He died in New York city Sept. 6, 1878.

RODGERS, Christopher Raymond Perry, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1819. His father, George Washington Rodgers, was a commodore in the navy, and his mother was a sister to Com. Perry. He became a midshipman in 1833, served on the *Brandywine*

and the *Vincennes*, and in 1840-41, during the Seminole war, commanded the schooner *Phenix*. In 1844 he was made a lieutenant, and was actively engaged during the Mexican war, especially in blockading the coast. In 1856-57 he was employed in the coast survey; in 1861 was appointed commandant of midshipmen at the Annapolis naval academy. The civil war having broken out, he was placed in charge of the frigate *Wabash*, and distinguished himself at the battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861. He commanded an expedition to St. Augustine in March, 1862, and up the St. Mary's river, and at the capture of Fort Pulaski had charge of the naval forces in the trenches. He was fleet-captain in the attack on Charleston Apr. 7, 1863, and subsequently in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1863-64 he commanded the steam sloop *Iroquois*. On July 25, 1866, Com. Rodgers was made full captain, and during 1868-70 commanded the *Franklin* in the Mediterranean. On Aug. 28, 1870, he was commissioned commodore, in 1871 was on special service in Europe, and in 1872 became chief of the bureau of docks and yards. From 1874-78 he was superintendent of the Naval academy, and held the same office in 1880-81. On June 14, 1874, he was commissioned as rear-admiral, and in 1878-80 commanded the naval forces in the Pacific. On Nov. 14, 1881, he was placed on the retired list and made Washington his home. He presided over the international conference held in that city in 1885 for the purpose of fixing a prime meridian and universal day. Rear-Adm. Rodgers died of heart disease Jan. 8, 1892, and left two sons—Capt. John F. Rodgers, of the U. S. army, and Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, of the navy.

PALMER, James Shedden, naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1810, and entered the navy as midshipman in January, 1825. He was made lieutenant in December, 1836; was an officer on the *Columbus* during the embroglio with Sumatra, and during the Mexican war commanded the steamer *Flirt*. He became commander in September, 1853, and at the opening of the civil war held command of the *Iroquois*. For failure to capture the Confederate privateer *Sumter* in West Indian waters, in the summer of 1861, he was relieved from duty, but a subsequent investigation absolved him from all blame, and he was restored to his command, and on July 16, 1863, advanced to the rank of captain. He joined Farragut after the capture of New Orleans, and acting upon orders from the latter, forced the surrender of Baton Rouge and Natchez. At the passage of the Vicksburg batteries on June 28, 1862, Capt. Palmer led the line in the *Iroquois*, and by his coolness and bravery evoked the warmest praise from Farragut. He was promoted to be commodore in February, 1863, and in the following month acted as Farragut's fleet-captain in the passage of the Port Hudson batteries. In 1864 he was naval commander at New Orleans, and subsequently commanded the Western Gulf squadron, capturing and destroying several blockade-runners. In the spring of 1865, he co-operated with Adm. Thatcher in the movements that resulted in the fall of Mobile, and led the first division in the final movement against the city. He then returned to the North, and on July 25, 1866, was created rear-admiral for his services during the war. Adm. Palmer was a resolute and skillful commander, of dignified bearing and fastidious taste. He has been described as "going into battle dressed



with scrupulous neatness, performing the last act of his toilet in buttoning his kid gloves as though he were about to enter a ball-room." He was placed in command of the West India squadron in 1866 and died of yellow fever at St. Thomas on Dec. 7, 1867.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss, soldier and twentieth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816, and for a long time after the civil war a dilapidated tenement, standing on the margin of the Charles river, was still pointed out as the house in which Gen. Banks first saw the light. His parents being poor operatives, the family necessities required profitable work from every member. Accordingly young Nathaniel worked in the mill, and had very little opportunity for regular schooling. It is related of him, however, that he devoted much of his leisure time to study, and to the village debating society, where he first learned the art of public speaking. It is also said that he even obtained engagements to lecture before public meetings and assemblies, thereby gaining acquaintance and popularity, and became the editor of the local



N. P. Banks

paper. He then began to take an active part in politics, and for six years was an unsuccessful democratic candidate for a seat in the Massachusetts legislature, being on the point of emigrating to California, it is said, when his seventh effort met with success. In February, 1849, a notable speech on the slavery question gave him so much prominence in the party, that in 1851 and 1852 he was elected speaker of the state assembly. In the following year, during which he was presiding officer over the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives by a combination of the democrats and know-nothings, but on the organization of the republican party, he was twice re-elected to congress as a republican, serving until Dec. 4, 1857, when he resigned to take his seat as governor of Massachusetts. He was twice re-elected to this office. In 1860 he was appointed president of the

able generalship over the small but courageous force at his command, and early the next day managed to retreat across the Potomac to Front Royal, thereby foiling Jackson in his expectation of capturing the entire force. Subsequently he joined the army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope, at Culpeper Court-House, and on Aug. 9th led his corps at the battle of Cedar mountain, where he maintained his ground against largely superior numbers, was finally reinforced, and before Aug. 11th the Confederates had retreated to the Rapidan. Later Gen. Banks was ordered to Washington, and given command of the defenses there. When the expedition by sea to New Orleans was organized, he was placed at the head and sailed from New York in November, and on reaching his destination succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the department. In April, 1863, he led the army up the Tèche country, crossed the Mississippi, and invested Port Hudson, in connection with the fleet under Farragut, for two months. After the news of the surrender of Vicksburg, the garrison capitulated, 6,000 strong, on July 9th, and the Mississippi again became open to the sea. In the spring of 1864 Gen. Banks was ordered to ascend the Red river, join forces with Gen. A. J. Smith at Alexandria, and assume chief command with the intention of regaining control of western Louisiana. He encountered the Confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor at Sabine Cross-Roads, and was badly defeated, falling back to Pleasant Hill, where, on the next day, the Confederates renewed the attack, but were successfully repelled, and the Federal army retreated to Alexandria, and shortly afterward returned to New Orleans. Gen. Banks was censured for the failure of this expedition, though it was undertaken contrary to his advice. Under the Johnson government, Gen. Banks undertook to reorganize the civil government of Louisiana, but failing in this attempt he was relieved in May, 1864, and resigned from the army. He was elected to congress from Massachusetts, from this time until 1877, excepting that he was defeated in 1872, with the entire Horace Greeley ticket, which he favored. He served for a long period as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. After his retirement from congress, Gen. Banks was for some time U. S. marshal for Massachusetts.

CRITTENDEN, George Bibb, soldier, was born at Russellville, Logan county, Ky., March 20, 1812; eldest son of J. J. Crittenden. He was graduated from West Point in 1832, and resigned the next year; served with the Texans in 1835; was taken prisoner and held by the Mexicans for nearly a year, being at one time in danger of losing his life, having generously taken the place of a comrade, who had drawn the fatal black bean when their captors proposed summary measures. For ten years after his release he was a lawyer in his native state. Re-entering the army in 1846 as a captain of mounted rifles, he served through the war with Mexico, won the brevet of major for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and on Sept. 14, 1847, was one of the first to enter a victor the city, where, twelve years before, he had languished in a dungeon. Continuing in the service, he was stationed mostly on the frontier, and promoted major in 1848, and lieutenant-colonel in 1856. He did not share his father's Union sentiments, but after some hesitation resigned in June, 1861, was made a brigadier, and afterward a major-general, in the Confederate army, and placed in command of southeastern Kentucky. Near Mill Springs, Wayne county, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, having some 10,000 men, he rashly attacked the Federal force of 28,000 under Gen. G. H. Thomas, and was defeated with the loss of his artillery and of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer. For this error he was censured, and



Illinois central railroad company, but resigned on the outbreak of the civil war, when he received a commission as major-general of volunteers, and was ordered to the army of the Potomac in command of the 5th corps. Having had considerable experience with state militia, Gen. Banks was not badly equipped for service, and soon displayed the possession of military gifts. After the battle of Winchester on March 23, 1862, in which he took a creditable part, he successfully resisted a savage attack by "Stone wall" Jackson's corps on May 25th, showing admi-

kept under arrest for some months. He resigned, but afterward served without rank on the staff of Gen. J. S. Williams. He was state librarian 1867-71, and lived mostly at Frankfort, but died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1880.

SEYMOUR, Truman, soldier, was born in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 25, 1824. He entered the West Point military academy, where he was graduated in 1846 as brevet second lieutenant, and assigned to the 1st artillery. Lieut. Seymour was immediately ordered to take part in the war with Mexico, recently opened, and on Apr. 19, 1847, was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo. On Aug. 26th of the same year he received the brevet of captain for his display of courage during the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. After the close of the Mexican war Capt. Seymour was sent to the West Point academy, where he acted for several years as an instructor. In 1856, when the war with the Seminoles in Florida broke out, he was ordered down there, and was engaged in that service for two years, serving in the last campaign against Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole chief. In 1859-60 Capt. Seymour was in Europe. On Nov. 22d of the latter year he received his commission as captain. On his return from Europe he went directly to Fort Moultrie, whence he proceeded to Fort Sumter with Maj. Anderson, taking part in the defence of the latter fort, and for that service being brevetted major. On his release from Fort Sumter Maj. Seymour's health was seriously impaired, and for a time he was at Harrisburg, Pa., where he commanded the U. S. camp of instruction. In 1862 he was chief of artillery attached to Gen. McCull's division. He was then commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He served through the campaigns of Virginia and Maryland in 1862, and at Mechanicsville commanded the left wing of the army. At Malvern Hill he headed a division, and for his conduct at South Mountain and Antietam he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. A. In the fall and winter of 1862-63 Gen. Seymour was chief-of-staff and the commanding general of the department of the South. He had command at Folly Island, S. C., and at Morris Island, both these engagements taking place in July, 1863. He also commanded the attack on Fort Wagner in the same month and year, and there received a severe wound. In the beginning of 1864 he commanded an expedition to Florida, where he captured Jacksonville Feb. 7th. Ten days later he was badly defeated near Olustee. In the following month he returned to Virginia, and was placed in command of a brigade in the 6th army corps, but was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, and sent by the Confederates to Charleston, S. C. He was exchanged in August, and during the fighting in the Shenandoah valley, and in the attack on Petersburg, he was in command of a division. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general, U. S. A. He was present at Lee's surrender, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. From that time for a year he was major of the 5th artillery. Later on he commanded the forces in Florida, and at Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Preble, Me., and on Nov. 1, 1876, was retired from active service at his own request. Gen. Seymour was an artist of ability, and after being retired from the army he went to Europe and settled in Florence, where he died Oct. 31, 1891.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821. His father was Francis Preston Blair, statesman, who was born in Abingdon, Va., Apr. 12, 1791, became prominent during the latter part of Lincoln's administration on account of his well-directed efforts to promote a

peace conference, and died in Silver Spring, Md., Oct. 18, 1876. Francis Preston, Jr., was graduated from Princeton in 1841, studied law in Washington, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1843. He practiced for a while in St. Louis, and in 1845, on account of ill health, joined a party of trappers, bound for the Rocky Mountains. When the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted as a private. Afterward he resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1848 he began to interest himself in politics, joined the free-soil branch of the democratic party, was for a time editor of the "Missouri Democrat," and served in the Missouri legislature 1852-56. He then became identified with the newly organized republican party and was elected to congress, where, in 1857, he came out prominently in favor of colonizing the negroes of the United States in Central America. He was elected to congress again in 1860 and 1862. Shortly after the South Carolina secession convention was called in November, 1861, Mr. Blair addressed a republican meeting in St. Louis, and showed the urgent necessity of protecting the city arsenal, which contained 65,000 stand of government arms, from being seized by the state. He organized a military force to guard the arsenal from that time, and it was at his suggestion that the state troops under Gen. Frost were captured on May 10, 1861, without waiting for orders from Washington. Undoubtedly this prompt action saved Missouri and Kentucky to the Union. Afterward he entered the national army as colonel of volunteers, and was made brigadier-general Aug. 7, 1861, and major-general Nov. 29, 1862, resigning his seat in congress in 1863. He participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and led the 17th corps during Sherman's campaigns 1864-65, including the march to the sea. In 1866 he was nominated by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis and subsequently as minister to Austria; but his well-known opposition to reconstruction measures led to



Francis P. Blair



his rejection by the senate in each case. Later he was commissioner of the Pacific railroad, and finally returned to the democratic party, becoming the candidate for vice-president in 1868. In January, 1871, while again a member of the Missouri legislature, he was elected to the U. S. senate, and remained in that body until 1873, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election. At the time of his death he was state superintendent of life insurance. He published

"The Life and Public Services of General William O. Butler" (1848). Gen. Blair died in St. Louis, Mo., July 8, 1875.

BRISBIN, James A., soldier, was born in Boalsburg, Pa., May 23, 1837. He received an academic and collegiate education, and became editor of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte, Pa. While a resident of Bellefonte he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army as a private, but was soon commissioned second lieutenant. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, and later, for his services, was made captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry. In May, 1862, he joined the army of the Potomac and took part in the second battle of Malvern Hill, and all the other important engagements of that campaign. For his services on June 9, 1863, at Beverly Ford, where he was wounded, he was brevetted major, U. S. A. At the battle of Gettysburg, in the following month, he commanded the militia cavalry of the state of Pennsylvania. Having been sent South to recruit a regiment of colored troops, he took part in Banks's Red River expedition as Gen. A. L. Lee's chief of cav-



alry. He participated in all the engagements of the campaign, and was wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads on Apr. 6, 1864. He returned North after the defeat of Banks, and was assigned to duty in Kentucky. He served as chief-of-staff to Gen. S. G. Burbridge, and was in all of the battles of that general's command. For his gallantry at the battle of Marion, Tenn., he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and a little later was assigned to the command of the department of Kentucky. In 1865, with a brigade of cavalry, he operated against Gen. Jeff. Thompson in Arkansas. In 1866 he was mustered out of service as an officer of volunteers, and joined his regular regiment, the 6th U. S. cavalry, as captain. On Jan. 1, 1868, he was made major of the 2d cavalry, in 1885 lieutenant-colonel of the 9th cavalry, and in 1889 colonel of the 1st cavalry. Between 1868 and 1889 he was stationed mainly on the frontier, and took part in all of the Indian campaigns fought in the Northwest. He has made a close study of the resources of the West, and has written much on that subject, as well as on military and other topics. He is a man of strong convictions and independence of character.

REYNOLDS, John Fulton, soldier, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820. He was graduated from West Point in 1841; was assigned to the artillery, and in the war with Mexico served under Gen. Tay-

lor in the defence of Fort Brown, and the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, receiving the brevets of captain and major. He was commissioned captain in 1855, took part in expeditions to Oregon and Utah, and was mentioned in general orders for his services in the expedition against the Rogue river Indians in Oregon. The civil war found him commandant of cadets at West Point. He was then transferred to the infantry, made colonel in May, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers in August. He led the 1st brigade of Pennsylvania volunteers through the battles of the Peninsula up to that of Glendale, June 30, 1862, when he was captured by the enemy. During his captivity he prepared a careful report of the operations of his command under Gen. McClellan. So great was his popularity in Fredericksburg, of which he had been for a time military governor, that the authorities went to Richmond and solicited his exchange, which was effected Aug. 8, 1862, in time to command a division at the second Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, where, by his personal gallantry he prevented the Union defeat from turning into a rout. At a critical moment, when his brigade, unable to check the onslaught of the Confederate forces, were falling back in confusion, he seized the flag from the color-bearer, and dashed twice up and down the line cheering his men. His troops rallied. They stood like a rock, and checked the advance of the foe. He was chosen by Gov. Curtin to command the Pennsylvania militia in defence of the state when Gen. Lee invaded Maryland in September, and was thanked by the legislature. In November he was made major-general of volunteers, and placed at the head of the 1st corps of the army of the Potomac, which was on the left at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th. At Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863, his corps was kept as a reserve, and he had no share in the action, although he had asked for a position in front. He was commissioned colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry June 1st. A few weeks later he was hastening North with three corps, the left wing of Gen. Meade's army, to overtake Gen. Lee, whose van he met at Gettysburg. He had selected the ground and was urging on his men, when, at the outset of the fight, he was instantly killed by a rifle-shot. His loss was deeply felt as that of "one whom, by the steady growth of the highest military qualities, the general voice of the whole army had marked out for the largest fame." He was a man of noble and winning qualities. The Pennsylvania reserves, whom he commanded in the first year of the war, presented him with a sword. The men of his corps had his portrait painted for West Point, and raised his statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, on the field of Gettysburg. Another bronze statue, equestrian, by J. Rogers, the gift of Joseph E. Temple, was unveiled by the Reynolds memorial association, Sept. 18, 1884, beside the centennial buildings in Philadelphia. A granite shaft, erected by the state, marks the spot where he fell July 1, 1863.

DUNN, William McKee, soldier, was born at Hanover, Ind., Dec. 12, 1814. He was graduated from the Indiana state university in 1832, and was professor of natural sciences in Hanover college from 1833-37, meanwhile taking a post-graduate course at Yale, from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1835. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced at Madison, Ind., for about twenty years. In 1838 he was elected a member of



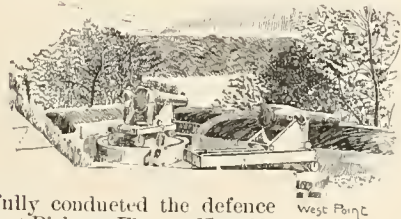
the state legislature, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850, and served in congress from 1859-63, having been returned by the republican party. At the outbreak of the civil war Gov. Morton tendered him a colonelcy and President Lincoln offered him a brigadiership, but Mr. Dunn declined the offers and on March 13, 1863, was made major and judge-advocate of the U. S. volunteers and subsequently promoted colonel and assistant judge-advocate general, U. S. army. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., for meritorious and distinguished services in his department. When Judge-Advocate General Holt retired, Gen. Dunn succeeded to the place. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. He retired from active service Jan. 22, 1881. Gen. Dunn rendered eminent services to the cause of



Mr. Milton Dunn

patriotism and the public good in various official capacities. His uniform courtesy and intellectual charm won for him not only the respect but the regard of his political opponents. He was throughout his life a constant friend and benefactor of Hanover college. He died at Maplewood, Fairfax county, Va., July 24, 1887.

TOWER, Zealous Bates, soldier, was born in Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 12, 1819. He was graduated from West Point in 1841 at the head of the class. Among his classmates were Don Carlos Buell, Horatio S. Wright, Thomas J. Rodman and Nathaniel Lyon, all of whom won distinction in the civil war. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the engineer corps on July 1, 1841, was on duty for a year as assistant to the board of engineers, and in 1842 became assistant professor of engineering at West Point. From 1843 until 1846 he was employed in the construction of the fortifications at Hampton Roads. He was raised to the rank of first lieutenant in April, 1847, and during the Mexican war rendered brilliant and effective service at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, and in the operations which ended in the surrender of the City of Mexico. Between 1848 and 1861 he was engaged in engineering work, mainly on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to be captain on July 1, 1855, and major of engineers on Aug. 6, 1861. He skillfully and suc-



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cessfully conducted the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., on Nov. 23, 1861, and as a reward was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission to date from that time. He served with honor under Gen. N. P. Banks and Gen. John Pope in northern Virginia, and at the second battle of Bull Run, on Aug. 30, 1862, received a wound that, for the time being, incapacitated him for service. From July until September, 1864, he was superintendent of the West Point academy. He then returned to duty in the field with the army of the West; as chief engineer, superintended the construction of the defences in front of Nashville, and participated in

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battle on Nov. 15 and 16, 1864. He continued to serve in the West and South until the close of the war, holding responsible staff offices in the military divisions of the Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1865 he was made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and was repeatedly brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services," reaching the rank of brevet major-general, U. S. army, on March 13, 1865. On Jan. 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and during the following eight years was engaged in improving the principal harbors of the country, both for commercial and military purposes. He was promoted to be colonel of engineers on Jan. 13, 1874, and on the same day was voluntarily placed on the retired list of the army. He has since been connected with a number of important engineering enterprises, and is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals. Gen. Tower is one of the original members of the Aztec club, founded in the City of Mexico Oct. 13, 1847, by the officers of Scott's army. He now (1893) resides in New York city.

HIDDEN, Harry B., soldier, was born in New York city 1839. After completing his education he went to Europe, and returned to America and commenced business shortly before the outbreak of the civil war. He obeyed the first call for troops, volunteered his services, and was appointed first lieutenant, New York (Lincoln) cavalry, under command of Col. Andrew T. Reynolds. Companies A and H of the Lincoln cavalry were at Burke's station March 8, 1862, where they had been sent to guard a portion of the railroad, and a bridge that was being repaired. They were occupying this position when Gen. Kearny and his brigade advanced on the morning of March 9th. Several Confederate scouts having been seen in the neighborhood, Gen. Kearny ordered Lieut. Hidden to proceed with a detachment of fourteen men of the Lincoln cavalry to a point of the road through which he intended advancing, and to observe and report the enemy's position. They ran upon a Confederate detachment of 150 infantry, who formed quickly and began firing into the cavalry. Lieut. Hidden immediately placed himself at the head of his men, and charged upon the Confederates at full speed: some fled, while others fought desperately. Lieut. Hidden fell from his horse, having received a bullet through the neck, that killed him instantly. He died near Burke's station, Va., March 9, 1862.



H. B. Hidden.

ALEXANDER, Edmund Brooke, soldier, was born in Hay Market, Prince William county, Va., about 1800. The records are meagre, but show that he was graduated from West Point in 1823, and served on frontier and garrison duty for twenty years, when he had an opportunity for active service in the Mexican war. At Cerro Gordo, Apr. 18, 1847, he won a major's brevet, and at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, a lieutenant-colonel's. He was appointed major of the 8th infantry, Nov. 10, 1851, and colonel of the 10th infantry, March 3, 1855. In 1857-58 he was again on the western frontier, and commanded the Utah expedition for a time. During the civil war he was a provost marshal at St. Louis, the delicate and important duties of which position he performed in a way to merit the favor of both friend and foe. In 1869 his legal limit of service having expired, he was placed on the retired list with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1888.

SELIGMAN, Jesse, banker and philanthropist, was born in the town of Baiesdorf, Bavaria, in 1825. His parents had eight sons, and were well enough off to give each of them a good education; but the exertion which was necessary to provide the means of existence in Bavaria was too severe and serious for such a family to contemplate, and it became necessary for one after the other of the sons to migrate. The first one was the eldest, Joseph, who left home alone and landed in New York in 1838. He was



employed by the late Judge Asa Packer, and eventually became his private secretary and the cashier of his bank in Nesquehoning, Pa. Having succeeded in his own project with regard to his future life, Joseph Seligman thought of his brothers, and as soon as he was able he sent to Bavaria and brought over three of them, including Jesse. This was in 1840. The boys, soon after their arrival, separated, one going South and one West, while Jesse remained in New York. He began his career by peddling small articles of household use among the poor of the city of New York and its outskirts, and through the country districts

near by. At that time such buyers depeuded upon peddlers for the most of their purchases; and it is well known that the venders of necessities of that day became afterward the great merchants of New York. In 1841 Joseph Seligman left the Nesquehoning bank and went to Alabama, where he started in the clothing business; but he only remained there seven years, when he returned to New York and began the same business in Church street. In the meantime his brother Jesse had continued in business in the East and had gathered together quite a capital. The following year, 1849, brought about the now celebrated discovery of gold on the Sutter farm, in California, and proved to be the opportunity for Jesse Seligman. He went to San Francisco, which was at that time merely a roughly constructed village of wooden houses, and there, notwithstanding the intense excitement of the gold discoveries and the pressure to get into mining operations, he stayed, pursuing an ordinary shop business, in the meantime carefully economizing his resources until he had secured in the end what fell to the lot of so few of the "forty-niners"—a substantial fortune. He had remarkable success in one instance, when, in 1851, a great fire broke out among the wooden buildings in San Francisco, and which left his as the only store standing, especially as at the time he had on hand an unusually large stock of goods, and was practically in the possession of a "corner" in the clothing market, closing out at last perhaps the most profitable lot of goods ever disposed of in San Francisco. From 1857 placer mining in California declined rapidly, and although Mr. Seligman's business had increased, the fact that his brothers had been more successful in the East determined him upon closing out his affairs and returning to New York. There he largely swelled the capital of the firm by investing in it his California earnings, and the four brothers continued in the clothing trade until 1861. During the civil war the Seligman Brothers, through the exercise of good judgment, succeeded very well; but toward the latter part of that situation they determined to open the banking-house, which afterward became so well known by their name, relinquishing their clothing business and devoting themselves thereafter to finance. This house included

eventually all the brothers, viz., Joseph, Jesse, William, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac, James and Henry; and its connections soon became world-wide. Branches were established in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, San Francisco and New Orleans, besides the connections which were formed with the leading banking-houses of South America and the West Indies. The Anglo-Californian branch was opened in 1872. Then there was the New York house in Broad street; the London house, which was placed in charge of Leopold and Isaac Seligman; the Paris house, of which William had control, and the Frankfort house, which was in the hands of Henry and Abraham Seligman. In April, 1880, Joseph Seligman died, his death placing Jesse Seligman at the head of the firm. The latter from that time presided over the parent house in New York, being assisted by James Seligman, and supervising the business and indicating the policy of the foreign and American branches. In the great financial schemes of the U. S. government Jesse Seligman has been a trusted adviser of more than one secretary of the treasury, especially in the refunding measures of Secretary Sherman in 1879, when \$150,000,000 of four per cent. bonds were placed upon the market, and Seligman Brothers, chiefly under the advice and influence of Jesse Seligman, took \$20,000,000. The policy of the firm in its purchases of government securities was always liberal, but still close enough to guard against the vicissitudes which stranded so many of its competitors. The memorable "Black Friday" panic, which ruined scores of capitalists in New York, left the house over which Jesse Seligman presided unscathed and as solid as a rock. It was said of him at that time by a prominent New York banker: "I regard Jesse Seligman as among the ablest financiers of Wall street and America. He is far-seeing, comprehensive, cool-headed, and conscious of his own ability. He has been remarkably successful; in fact, he has made a business of success." After the war Mr. Seligman devoted himself not only to his immense banking and exchange business, but also to a number of prominent and important commercial enterprises, which demanded the investment of large capital. Among these was the Panama canal project, to which his house largely subscribed. He was also deeply interested in the southern system of railroads, more especially those which, through the southwest, were designed to tap Mexico. He regarded the character of the future relations of the United States with its sister republic as being of vast importance to both nations, and was a staunch supporter of all enterprises looking toward a closer interest between them. Mr. Seligman is and has been a member of a number of clubs, including the Union league, of which his brother, Joseph Seligman, was for some time vice-president. Conscientiously adherent to the Hebrew faith, he is a prominent member of the Temple Emanu-El congregation at Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, where he regularly attends. He is also president of the Hebrew orphan asylum, and an active member of many other charitable organizations. Meanwhile his private charities and those of his family are not only magnificent, but are donated without regard to any creed or nationality. Mr. Seligman has three sons and three daughters. His eldest son was graduated from Harvard and adopted the profession of law. His second son, Henry, was a graduate of the New York university, and his third son, Albert, was a graduate of the Troy polytechnic institute, and afterward studied mining and engineering in Saxony.



TOLMAN, James, capitalist, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 8, 1819. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Tolman, came from England in the ship Mary and John, and settled near Boston in 1630. Young Tolman received his primary education in the public schools, and his higher education in the Pompey hill academy. He then taught school, and at the age of twenty-seven was married to Rebecca D. Spaulding of Lafayette. His earlier ventures in life were in farming. Various advantageous changes were made from time to time until in 1863 he sold out and removed to Syracuse, where he afterward made his home. On one occasion he used \$20,000 on certain glass works situated in Pennsylvania. The investment being in risk of absolute loss, he went on, took charge of the business, and although unfamiliar with the process of manufacturing glass, succeeded not only in saving his investment, but in placing the establishment on



a firm financial basis. Mr. Tolman has always taken great interest in young men, and has been the means of placing several on a sound footing financially. The secret of his success has been "close personal attention to business." He lives a retired life, and most of his time is spent in looking after his investments.

BUSCH, Carl, musician, was born at Jutland, Denmark, March 29, 1862, and comes from a very musical family. At the age of sixteen, after passing the preparatory examination at the University of Copenhagen, he commenced studying law; but his mind was at times so irresistibly turned toward the musical art, that at the age of nineteen he was finally allowed to take lessons. For two years he studied violin and harmony, under some of the best teachers in Copenhagen, and afterward entered the conservatory, where he remained about three years in study under Niels W. Gade and E. P. E. Hartmann. In a short time he had developed into a good violinist and viola player, and as such had engagements in the large symphony orchestras conducted by Gade and Joh Svendsen. He soon after left for Brussels, where he received a free scholarship in the Royal conservatory; but anxious to see more of the world, he went to Paris, where he remained a year, playing under the baton of Benjamin Godard, Ch. Gounod, and others. He then returned to his home, and shortly after left for America. Mr. Busch is located in Kansas City, Mo., where he is the leading musician. He has for five seasons conducted the Kansas City orchestral and choral society, and is musical director of the First Congregational church. As a composer, Mr. Busch has distinguished himself; but it



is since he became a citizen of the United States that his talent in that direction has fully developed. His orchestral suite, "Reverie Pastorale," which was played at the Music teachers' national association concerts, July, 1890, in Detroit, was a pronounced success, and at once put him in the front rank of American composers. This work has since been played in all the prominent cities of Germany, and has gained for the composer a high reputation.

Among his most prominent compositions are: "Four Poetic Scenes," for orchestra; "Suite Symphonique," for stringed instruments; symphony in C minor; an opera, "The Grey Nun"; a cantata, "The Lady of Shalott"; "An Ode to the West Wind"; "Violin Romanza," piano sketches, anthems, and a number of songs. Mr. Busch's compositions are characterized by originality, grace and piquancy.

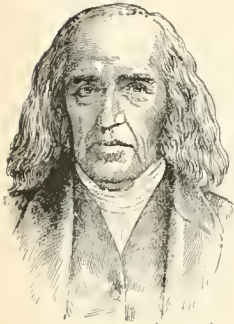
TOOTHE, William, business man, was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire, Eng., Nov. 6, 1831. He received a limited public-school education, and was placed with his father in the Britannia metal and electro-plate trade at an early age, but left it after a year or two to enter the office of James Denham Barney, a prominent American merchant. It was while with this gentleman that he first learned to think of the United States and to turn his attention to a country which to him seemed to open the way to fortune. Another branch of his family had already settled in the states, where by enterprise and thrift they had achieved competency and independence. Remaining with Mr. Barney until he attained his majority he became impatient for a change and was indeed forced to make it by the sudden death from apoplexy of his friend and employer. He sailed for the United States in May, 1853, and landed in Boston. Proceeding to Brooklyn, N. Y.,

he was met there by his friends, who secured for him a clerkship which he filled during the next year, but tiring of the prospect he started for the great West and arrived in Chicago, Ill., in the autumn of 1854. His first employment was in a real estate office devoted chiefly to the purchase and locating of soldiers' land warrants, and in 1855 he was sent to Fort Dodge, Iowa, with thirty thousand acres of warrants which he located in part by the purchase of lands at a government sale. While on this trip Mr. Toothe saw much swindling practiced upon foreign immigrants and put the facts obtained into print. His statements attracted much attention both in this country and in Europe, and the favorable reception accorded them led him to accept journalism as a profession. His first efforts were in connection with the "Chicago Union," a paper established in the interest of James Buchanan, then president of the United States, as against the Chicago "Times," which had gone over to Stephen A. Douglas after his famous split with Buchanan on the question of the Missouri Compromise. He afterwards joined the corps of the "Times" as assistant city editor and filled that position for some time under the famous Andrew Matteson. Subsequently he was transferred to the commercial columns, and in this capacity became identified with railway officials, and by their advice established a railroad department of the daily press. This column had no sooner appeared in the Chicago and Baltimore press than it was received with favor. Mr. Toothe filled all the positions connected with a daily newspaper, including, in the last part of his career, the important one of night-editor. On the death of Stephen A. Douglas the Chicago "Times" was purchased by Cyrus H. McCormick, the manufacturer of reapers, and most of the attachés were scattered. Mr. Toothe then removed to New York, determined to continue his journalistic career, but the fates ordered otherwise, for his knowledge of the railway systems of the country and his extensive acquaintance with railway officers rendered him an acquisition to commer-



cial life. He received an offer from the representative of the great Krupp (whose works at Essen, Rhenish Prussia, had become almost one of the wonders of the world) to take charge of the sale of railway material, and accepted it. Since the winter of 1860-61 he has been identified with many business projects connected with railroads and has filled several positions of trust in manufacturing enterprises, in all of which he has considerable interest. He was president of the Consolidated Brake shoe company for many years, and is now (1893) vice-president of the rich manufacturing concern known as the Nathan manufacturing company.

SMITH, William, preacher, was born at West Farms, L. I., in 1770, the son of Richard and Mary (Brush) Smith. The father was of English descent, and the mother of French-Huguenot extraction.



William Smith

From early historical records it is learned that the original township of Smithtown, on Long Island, containing 30,000 acres of land, was given by the Sagamore Wyandouch, of Montauk, under date of July 14, 1659, to Lyon Gardiner, in token of gratitude for his agency in redeeming the chief's daughter from captivity. In 1663 Mr. Gardiner conveyed the entire tract to Richard Smith, who in turn obtained a patent from Gov. Nicol. Richard Smith, descendant of the above, and the father of William, was born on Long Island in 1737. During the revolution he espoused the cause of the colonies in resisting the exactions of the British crown, and although not a member of the regular army, volunteered and bore arms in defence of Long Island. His home in Huntington township was alternately in the possession of the British and the patriots, but by skillful management he avoided arrest by the Royalist element, and found frequent opportunity to afford substantial aid to the American forces. He nevertheless had his mills burned down, and his horses and cattle driven away, for, according to the popular saying of the day, "Nothing came amiss to the red coats, from a chicken or a pig to a cavalry horse." In 1793 he removed to Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., accompanied by his son William, who had been recently married. The hardships incident to a journey of nearly 300 miles in a new country were keenly felt, but the pioneers pushed forward. William Smith had purchased 140 acres of land of the Van Ness tract, part of the so-called "Oneida Purchase." In the midst of the purchased land was a beautiful lake, covering about forty acres, whose crystal waters were abundantly supplied with fish, especially those so valued by the epicure, the "speckled trout." There was apparently no inlet to the lake, it being supplied by springs, but an outlet existed of fair proportions. Feathered game was abundant. On the borders of this gem in the forest a habitation was built, first of logs, the usual method of building the pioneer's home, followed by the more stately mansion, as worldly wealth and improvements came. Here were born to him a patriarchal family. Immediately after his arrival in the region Mr. Smith took steps for the formation of a church and a school. He was licensed as a preacher, and for more than half a century was the recognized head of the religious work in that section. Meetings were frequent, and he, as the champion of Methodism, became extremely influential. Among the celebrated luminaries of the time was the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, who, accompanied by his wife "Peggy," invariably

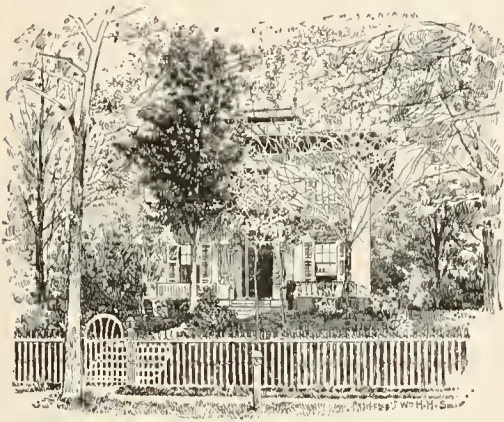
created a sensation. Dow preached under the big butternut-tree in Mr. Smith's dooryard, and at the close of his sermon made an appointment to "preach in that same place, that day, two years." He kept the appointment, and, as usual, his wife Peggy was with him. The two came on horseback, Peggy riding on a pillion. The services were held, the sermon preached, and the people from all the country around awaited the opportunity of greeting the popular preacher. But the Rev. Mr. Dow disappeared. He retired to an upper room in the backwoods habitation, with his wife, and there remained until the entire congregation had disbanded, after waiting to give a hand greeting to the celebrated preacher. Mr. Smith was a reserved man, not from pride, but from strength of character and self-reliance; he observed the golden rule in the conduct of his life, and devoted his best energies to making humanity wiser and better. He died in Bedford, O., in 1857.

SMITH, William H. H., capitalist, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., June 5, 1814. He was the son of Rev. William Smith, of English and French Huguenot ancestry. He remained at home until he became of age, and engaged in farming. Soon after arriving at his majority he took charge of, and conducted for two years, a wholesale grocery business in Utica, N. Y. In the spring of 1839 the first locomotive was placed on the Auburn and Syracuse railroad. In September of that year Mr. Smith accepted the position of "collector" on that road, which was extended to Rochester, eventually becoming a part of the New York central, the first railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the great lakes. At this time express companies had not been established, and Mr. Smith was called upon to take charge of bank exchanges and other moneyed transactions between bankers and business men, at Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester. On Sept. 23, 1846, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Margaret Tredwell Redfield, daughter of Lewis H. Redfield of Syracuse, N. Y. He purchased a tract of land on the Highlands, in the southeastern part of the city, and resigning his position of collector in 1852, after thirteen years of railroad life, he built a residence in Irving street, where he has since resided. He has contributed to the development and permanent prosperity of that part of the city, by helping to inaugurate and carry forward progressive measures and enterprises. On the introduction to Syracuse of the street railway system, Mr. Smith took the necessary steps towards organizing and securing the franchise for the construction of the Genesee and Water street railroad, the building of which was under his charge, and of which, as well as of the Fourth ward railroad, he was vice-president and director many years, until they passed into other hands. Mr. Smith has been a member of boards of school commissioners, assessors, trustees, etc.; was one of the founders and is a life member of the Onondaga historical association; is also a life member of the Onondaga county orphan asylum, and an old trustee of the house and hospital of the Good Shepherd. Without making denominational discrimination, he has responded in aid of many of the religions, educational and benevolent institutions, and has been especially an efficient promoter of the enterprises undertaken by the Episcopal church in the Eighth ward of Syracuse. When Syracuse university was located in the Eighth ward,



W. H. H. Smith

Mr. Smith made a welcoming gift to the trustees, of \$2,100. His political affiliations were originally with the whigs, and have always been with the republicans since the organization of that party. His



fondness for the picturesque scenery and wildwood sports have led him often to the wilderness, and for forty of the last fifty years he has visited, every springtime, the streams of northern New York and the lakes, "which rest like sparkling gems" among the everlasting hills of the far-famed Adirondacks.

KERLIN, Isaac Newton, physician, was born in Burlington, N. J., May 27, 1834. His parents were Joseph Kerlin, grandson of one of the Penn settlers on the banks of the Delaware, and Sarah Ann Ware, daughter of John T. Ware, and granddaughter of John Ware, both prominent ship-builders, the former connected with the Philadelphia navy

yard, and an inventor of special methods of lighting the interior of vessels. Educated in the public schools, and the John Collins academy at Burlington, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated an M.D. in 1856. He was appointed resident physician at Wills hospital in 1857, from which he was called to the assistant superintendency of the Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children, then in its infancy, in October, 1858. He enlisted in the emergency call of 1862, when the advance of Lee's army threatened Philadelphia, but was called from the ranks by the state surgeon,

and placed in charge of the improvised hospital at the Hagerstown court house, where he gave efficient and faithful service. Attention was so called to his sympathy with the black refugees from the Chowan, that he was recalled to Washington, and identified with an interesting epoch in the history of the war. President Lincoln in December, 1862, was harassed and wavering as to what should be done with the mass of negroes escaping from slavery, who were then in wretched condition in and about Washington. He conceived a colonization plan; the island of Vache had been leased or acquired to carry out his project, and vessels lay in the Potomac loaded with the blacks, with provision for establishing villages when they should have arrived at their destination. Henry Bellows, president of the U. S. sanitary commission, and Dr. Samuel George Howe nominated Dr. Kerlin to President Lin-



coln for the important service of director of the colony of Vache. Pending his arrangements to take charge of the negroes, small pox broke out in the fleet, heavy storms arose, and the scheme was reluctantly abandoned by the president, to be followed in the spring by the Contraband Act, which forever settled the mind of the president as to what he should do (or rather what he should not do) with the negroes. After this Dr. Kerlin was moved by the principal officers of the commission to take charge of the field work of the sanitary commission in the army of the Potomac, then badly needing reorganizing. He remained at the work until after the battle of Chancellorsville, and gained for himself the approval of the commission by his organizing ability and indomitable energy. He was recalled to his old post at the Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children, and succeeded Dr. Parrish as superintendent in November, 1863. His name and life are inseparably connected with that institution, and with the uplifting of this unfortunate class, but he has kept himself in intimate touch with the medical profession of the state and country, contributing numerous articles bearing on the subject of idiocy, and is a member of county, state and national medical associations. In connection with the care and training of the feeble-minded he is the author of "The Mind Unveiled" (1859), and the "Manual of Elwyn" (1891). In July, 1876, he organized a National association, the "Proceedings" of which, for the first decennial period, were edited and published by him in a volume of 450 pages. He continues (1895) to be the secretary of this association.

COLEMAN, Lucy Newhall, reformer, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., July 26, 1817, an indirect descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her education was in the public schools, until she was twelve years old, when she was obliged to care for herself, choosing the occupation of school-teaching. At the age of eighteen she was married, but at the end of six years found herself a widow. Two years later she was again married, and at the age of twenty-eight became a mother. Seven years later her husband was killed in a railroad accident and she was left dependent on her own exertions.

From childhood she had been a prominent abolitionist, and in later years was slurringly called an "Infidel Abolitionist." She obtained a school in Rochester, N. Y., composed exclusively of colored children, at a salary of \$350.00 a year, for doing the work of her predecessor, whose salary had been \$800.00. Becoming acquainted with prominent abolitionists, she was readily induced to become an anti-slavery lecturer, and devoted the remainder of her life to anything and everything that could or would benefit the colored race. She traveled extensively, endured many threats and hardships and delivered her lectures on every possible occasion. She was an ardent friend of the slave, and in some of her lecturing tours, had a young colored woman as a companion by night and day. As a platform lecturer Mrs. Coleman was a decided success in her way. She was on intimate terms of friendship with the extremists in the abolitionist party, and she has always advocated female suffrage. During the later years of the war, she was matron in the National colored orphan asylum in Washington, where she made many changes for the better in the care and discipline of the institution. She afterward became, under the auspices of the New York aid



society, the superintendent of the colored schools in the District of Columbia. She sought and obtained many interviews with President Lincoln, and afterward with President Johnson, and made herself familiar with the homes of the colored race, getting an authority direct from the White House that her opponents could not dispute. In her old age, she has the satisfaction of owning a comfortable home, earned by her own wages. Since the emancipation of the slave, Mrs. Coleman has been a prominent advocate of "free thought," frequently delivering addresses and writing on the subject.

STILES, Edward H., lawyer and legal author, was born in Granby, Conn., Oct. 8, 1836. His ancestors on both sides were Puritans, and among the first settlers of Connecticut. He is descended, on the paternal side, with Ezra Stiles, one of the early and most illustrious presidents of Yale college, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work, from John Stiles, who came from Bedfordshire, Eng., and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. Edward Stiles's maternal ancestor, Thomas Holcomb, came from Devonshire, Eng., in 1635, and in the same year went with the party containing John Stiles and his family and settled with them at Windsor also. Edward Stiles removed from Connecticut to Ottumwa, Ia., where he commenced the practice of his profession in 1857, and steadily

rose to eminence therein. In 1859 he was chosen city counselor, in 1861 county counselor, in 1863 a member of the Iowa house of representatives, and in 1865 state senator. In 1867 he became reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, a position which he continued to hold for eight years with distinguished ability. During this time he edited, prepared the head notes for, and published sixteen volumes of the Iowa reports—from twenty-two to thirty-seven inclusive—known as "Stiles's Iowa Reports," which took, and have kept, a high rank among the law reports of this country. He also prepared and published, in two volumes, a complete digest of the decisions rendered by the supreme court of Iowa from the time of its territorial organization down to and including all his own reports. Those volumes were followed by two subsequent ones, bringing the work down to volume fifty-eight of the Iowa reports. It bears the marks of painstaking and extensive labor, and, like his reports, was received with great favor by the profession. Prior to this, in 1861, he had become united in marriage with Emma Vernon, an accomplished lady of Chester county, Pa. In 1881 he began to gather material for a "History of the Early Bench and Bar of Iowa," with most of the individuals composing which he had cherished a personal acquaintance. This work has been persevered in, but delayed in its completion by engagements incident to a large practice, and will at no distant day be ready for the printer and given to the public. In 1883 he was the republican candidate for congress in what was known as Gen. Weaver's Greenback district, leading what seemed to be a forlorn hope against a fusion of the democrats and greenbackers. Commenting on this campaign, "Harper's Weekly" of Oct. 20, 1883, said "In the Sixth Congressional District the democrats elect their candidate, Judge Cook, over the republican candidate, Edward H. Stiles. But such was the popularity of the latter that the democratic majority, which two years previous was 5 000, was reduced to

less than 100." In 1886, desiring to find a wider field of professional labor, Mr. Stiles removed from Iowa to Kansas City, Mo. For many years he was distinguished as one of the ablest lawyers of the Iowa bar. The prestige of that reputation, the strength of his forensic efforts, his eminent legal ability and literary culture went far to give him a like standing in Missouri. In 1890 he was selected by the republicans as their candidate for judge in the Kansas City circuit, but, with all the other candidates on the ticket, was overborne by the prevailing democratic majority. In April, 1892, he was elected to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the illness of one of the judges of the circuit court, and served with signal ability. In November, 1892, he was appointed master in chancery of the U. S. circuit court for the western district of Missouri.

BONSALL, Henry Lummis, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1834, of early colonial Quaker stock; his ancestors, Richard Bonsall and John Bartram, having come over with William Penn. His father, Benjamin S. Bonsall, was a prominent citizen, and being closely affiliated with President Jackson was made marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He also served in the legislature of the state at various times. H. L. Bonsall was orphaned and impoverished at an early age. He worked for his living and received his education in a printing office. He then engaged in various ventures in the newspaper publishing line, not only in his native city, but in Michigan, New York, Delaware, and finally in Camden, N. J., where with his son, Bartram, he established "The Post," which he still edits. At the outbreak of the civil war he was prominently identified with the united labor movement in New York city, and published a widely circulated trades union organ, but abandoned the undertaking to enter the field of war. He became war correspondent for the Philadelphia "Inquirer," which soon became noted by reason of his energy, for the accuracy, fullness and promptness of its war news. Three years of such service brought him to Washington in a civil capacity, where, as clerk of a House committee, he was thrown into personal contact with the statesmen of the period, as he had been with the soldiers at the front. After the war he returned to Camden and established "The New Republic," which he published for ten years; then left it to issue "The Post," as a daily in 1875. During this time he was once elected mayor of Camden, but was kept out of the office; was four times elected to the state assembly where he served with distinction. He was also for eleven years superintendent of public instruction, being re-elected annually. To this position he gave the best efforts of his life, the result of ripe experience and knowledge of affairs, and left an impress on local educational matters. "The Post," for years the most successful venture in daily journalism outside the great centres, paved the way for a brood of followers, but easily maintained the lead. The paper was started with a clear cut purpose, and has been conducted on an equally clear principle of journalistic ethics. Its editor has transferred so much of his own personality to it that it has consistently represented his sociological, political and literary views, giving it a more distinct individuality than usually appears in composite daily issues.



Edward H. Stiles



H. L. Bonsall

It has reached a solid foundation and attained to an influence which is necessarily the growth of years, and is not likely to swerve from its course under present management, its editor, save during the interim of a visit to Entreppe, having occupied the chair for eighteen consecutive years.

SHAVER, George Frederick, electrician, was born in Ripley, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1855, and is a direct descendant of the Dutch colonists who settled in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk in the seventeenth century. His father was David Shaver, born in 1816, and for some time superintendent of education of Chautauqua county, N. Y. He married Julia Tenant in 1843. George Frederick received an academic education, and at twenty years of age entered the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan southern railroad company. From infancy his mind was directed toward making labor-saving machinery of all kinds. After ten years he began to develop to a very great degree his inventive genius, devoting much of his time and study to solving all mechanical problems that were brought to his attention. Naturally of an inquiring mind, and of a studious disposition, he began thus early in life to develop and bring out inventions of his own, among which may be mentioned a sled propeller, a self-bailing life boat, which has been adopted by the United States and Canadian governments, a snow-plow, an automatic mail-bag catch, an electric typewriter, a spiral screw-driver, and a telephone transmitter. His latest and most important work, however, was his invention in 1889, of the molecular telephone, the only successful working telephone in existence in this country that was not an infringement on the Bell patent, being constructed on entirely different principles. It was this valuable invention that led to the incorporating of the Shaver corporation, which has had an astonishing success from the formation of the company, and has added largely to Mr. Shaver's wealth. He is a worthy compeer of Bell, Edison or Berliner. His telephone transmitter is superior in its efficiency to any transmitter in use, without transgressing on the rights of previous inventions. He has given many years of diligent study and experimenting to his important invention of duplex telephony, which is destined to revolutionize, and make a rapid stride to the complete perfection of this now indispensable companion to the man of business. By this telephone four persons may converse with each other at one and the same time without interference with each other. This is effected by sending molecular vibrations through the wire.

The transmission is made possible by means of a molecular resonator, a new discovery in physics, by which the slightest sounds are magnified and reproduced with great power. So sensitive is this device, that the effect is akin to the action of the microscope on the light, inaudible sounds being made audible, as invisible atoms are made visible by means of the microscope. Mr. Shaver's electrical telephone differs from Bell's and others in a new arrangement of magnets by which, through the reaction of one magnetic field upon another, a greater intensity on the field is obtained, and consequently a larger power of transmission secured. The duplex system may be said to work almost a revolution in the art of telephony, as two customers may be sending their messages on the same wire, thus making a consequent reduction of cost of maintenance, and a corresponding reduction in charges. Mr. Shaver



married March, 1884, Amy Robsart Reiss, daughter of Philip Reiss, and a grandniece of Prof. Philip Reiss, of Frankfort university, the original inventor of the electrical telephone. He has had born to him ten children.

SARGENT, Lucius Manlius, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1786; a grandson of Col. Epes Sargent (1690-1762), whose father, William, emigrated from Gloucester about 1675. He spent two years, 1804-6, at Harvard, which gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1842. He then read law in the office of S. Dexter, but never practiced. Besides his earliest volumes, "Translations from the Minor Latin Poets" (1807); "Hubert and Ellen" (1813); he wrote many fugitive verses, which were not collected. He was for thirty years a lecturer and writer in the cause of temperance; one of his twenty-one tales in this interest is said to have been reprinted 130 times, and translated into several languages. As "Sigma" he wrote much for the Boston "Transcript," including some antiquarian sketches, gathered in 1856 as "Dealings with the Dead, by a Sexton of the Old School," and articles on the Coolie trade, reprinted in England by the reform association. His later books were, "Reminiscences of Samuel Dexter" (1858), and "The Irrepressible Conflict" (1861). His first wife was a sister of Horace Binney. His son by his second wife, Sarah Cutter Dunn, was Lucius Manlius Sargent, M. D., who was born in Boston Sept. 15, 1826; was graduated from Harvard in 1848; took the medical course there, and was for some years house surgeon of the Massachusetts general hospital. He was commissioned surgeon of the 2d Mass. volunteers May 28, 1861, and captain of the 2d Mass. cavalry Oct. 31st. With this regiment he served in the army of the Potomac; was engaged at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; was promoted to major Jan. 2, 1864, and to lieutenant colonel Sept. 30th, and was killed in a skirmish on Meherrin river, near Bellefield, Va., Dec. 9, 1864. Mr. Sargent died at West Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1867.

FILON, Michael, bank president, was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1820, of Irish parentage—the family having emigrated to the United States three years previously. His father was a mason and contractor in Rochester, N. Y., for many years, and retired on a comfortable fortune. The son's early education was in the public schools, and he was graduated from the select school of the village. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a carriage manufacturer, at the munificent salary of ten cents a day, or thirty dollars a year. In five years he was pronounced a "finished workman." Although but twenty years of age, he set up in business for himself, and conducted it for twenty years with constantly increasing success, when ill health obliged, and a secured competence permitted, his retirement from active work. After a needed rest, he entered upon various enterprises, all of which proved successful. During his business life Mr. Filon filled a number of public positions. He was president of the Rochester & Lake Ontario railroad, mayor of the city in 1862-63; previous to that he served as alderman of his ward for four years, an incorporator of the East Side savings bank, and vice-president until 1889, when he was elected president, which office he now holds. He is also a 32d-degree mason. In politics Mr. Filon is a democrat; in daily life social, enterprising, and ready at all times to aid, with money and time, any proper work. Mr. Filon died July 14, 1893.



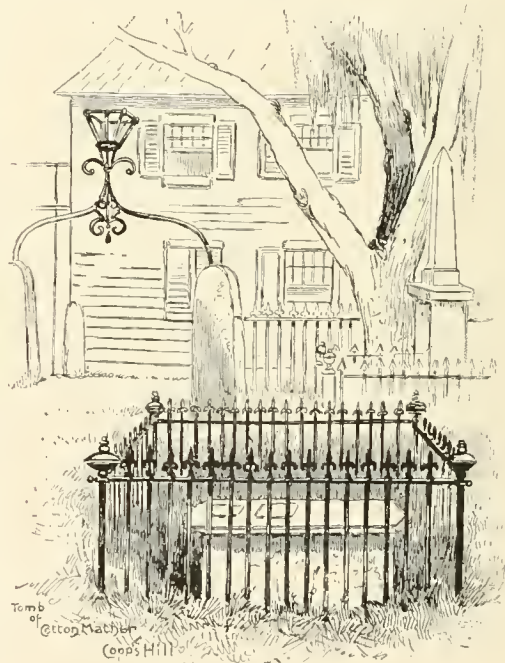
MATHER, Cotton, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1663, the son of Rev. Increase Mather and Maria (Cotton) Mather. There is but little record of Cotton Mather's childhood. He was precocious, sensitive, melancholy, and self-conscious. He had an impediment in his speech; early manifested a religious disposition, and at seven years of age wrote prayers, and made his school-mates pray, and, at this early age, as well as throughout his whole life, he always had the moral courage to express his religious convictions. His early education was received at the free school in Boston, under Benjamin Thompson, a poet and good classical scholar, and the famous Ezekiel Cheever. At the age of twelve he was far enough advanced in Greek and Latin to enter Harvard, where he was graduated at sixteen, taking his first degree, and received his second before he was nineteen. At the age of fourteen he began his system of prayer and fasting; at fifteen he read, and was much impressed by, Dr. Hall's

"Treatise on Meditation," which advises method in the performance of duty, and at sixteen he made the Christian profession, in accordance with the custom of the Congregational church, thereby becoming a member of it. The impediment in his speech, he believed, unfitted him for the ministry, for which he had strong inclinations, and to which it seemed but natural that the son of Increase Mather, and the grandson of John Cotton should turn. He, therefore, studied medicine, and devoted considerable time to preparing young men for college, but on the advice of a friend to "oblige himself to a *dilated deliberation* in speaking," he attempted it, and, in his own words, "procured with Divine help an happy delivery;" studied theology, and was ordained May 13, 1684, as colleague pastor, with his father, of the North church in Boston. In the meantime he had preached his first sermon in his grandfather's church at Dorchester, on Aug. 22, 1680, and, six months later, was unanimously asked to be his father's assistant at the Second or North church. In 1681 he declined a call to New Haven, Conn., and in February, 1682, he declined another call to New Haven, giving as his reason that "the church of North Boston would have entertained uncomfortable Dissatisfactions at my Father, if, after so many Important Votes of theirs for my Settlement here, he had anyway permitted my Removal from them." The remainder of his life was spent as the pastor of the North church. During the first year after his ordination he preached 100 sermons, did much parish visiting, spent several hours of each day in prayer and Bible-reading, pursued his studies, taught several pupils, was frequently beset by Satan, made resolutions, kept fasts and thanksgivings, meditated, and was willing to die to save a soul. In this year he was appointed an overseer of Harvard. Throughout his life he was subject to ecstasies and visions, had a firm belief in good and bad angels, and on the fly-leaf of his diary for 1685 is a full account of the vision of an angel who appeared to him, "sent by the Lord Jesus to bear a clear answer to the prayers of a certain youth," and "declared that the faith of this youth should be to find full expression for what in him is best," and "added certain special prophecies of the great works this youth should do for the Church of Christ in the revolutions that are now at hand." On May 4, 1685, he married Abigail, daughter

of Col. Phillips of Charlestown, Mass., and lived with his father-in-law for several months, subsequently removing to Boston, where he occupied the house in which his father had lived, and where he himself had passed his childhood. In the year of his ordination he had published "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," a subject in which he was deeply interested, and in 1688, when the daughters of John Goodwin of Boston were troubled with preternatural visitors, Cotton Mather had the eldest daughter, who was thirteen years of age, brought to his house, so that he might the more carefully study her condition. In 1692 the daughters of Mr. Parris, minister at Salem, were said to be tormented by witchcraft, and a day of fasting and prayer was appointed by the clergy, Cotton Mather being one of them. The magistrates appealed to the clergy of Boston for advice, which was given in a letter said to have been written by Cotton Mather, and which has drawn down upon him the severest censure. In a general way this letter urged "the importance of caution and circumspection in the methods of examination," but "earnestly recommended that the proceedings should be vigorously carried on." At this time Sir William Phipps was governor, had established a court to try the witches, and was a friend of the Mathers. Cotton Mather had baptized him, and was his confidential adviser. It has been believed that Cotton Mather urged the execution of those accused of witchcraft, in order to establish and maintain a leading position in the state, but there can be no doubt that he was a firm believer in the



Cotton Mather



reality of witchcraft. He commended the impartiality and forbearance of the judges, who borrowed their light from his book, as well as from other sources, and, as soon as the excitement was over, he drew up an account of the trials. Later, in his "Magnalia," he remarks, "there had been a going too far in that affair," but does not express any regret for his part in the proceedings. In 1696-97 he writes in his diary that he was afflicted with "discouraging thoughts," fearing that "Divine Displeasure" might be visited on his family for his not having attempted to check the proceedings of the judges,

when the country was assailed by the "Inextricable Storm from the Invisible World." In 1689, on the uprising of the people against Gov. Andros, Cotton Mather, by his wise counsels and timely intervention, is thought to have saved the life of the governor and his associates, who were in prison. In 1690 he was elected a fellow of Harvard, and in 1697 he finished his "Magnalia." On Dec. 1, 1702, his wife died, and on Aug. 18, 1703, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard. In 1710 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and later he became a fellow of the Royal society. His second wife died Nov. 9, 1713, and on July 5, 1715, he married Mrs. George, daughter of Samuel Lee. In 1718 he wrote to Elihu Yale, suggesting that he give money to the college at New Haven, Conn., and that it might be called Yale college, and in 1721, in the face of much opposition, he advocated inoculation for smallpox. Cotton Mather has been called the most remarkable man of his age in many respects: his talents were of a high order; he had an extraordinary memory; he acquired knowledge almost without effort, and learned languages easily. His earliest motive was to do good, and throughout his life his maxim was "to do all the good he could to all." His book, "Essays to do Good," is better known than any of his works, and to it Benjamin Franklin attributed all his usefulness and eminence. In his efforts to do good, Mather suggested the principle of association, which is so largely carried out at the present day. He was a strict Calvinist, and a zealous Congregationalist, a strong advocate of temperance, was deeply interested in the welfare of seamen, had a high respect for women, and was anxious to have the standard of their education raised, and established a school, at his own expense, for African slaves in Boston. He was a devoted son to his father, an affectionate father to his own children, whom he brought up with care and tenderness. In a careful study of his character, Chandler Robbins calls vanity the most prominent of his faults, and attributes it to the fact that he was treated like a prodigy at school and at college, and that his family and friends expected great things of him. He was irritable, quick-tempered, and of a nervous temperament. His great defect of character is said to have been a want of steadiness, combined with a lack of judgment. Contemporary opinion credits him with "extraordinary intellectual capacity, readiness of wit, vastness of reading, strength of memory, treasures of learning, uncommon activity, unwearied application, extensive zeal, and splendor of virtue, through the abundant grace of God." He had read more books than any man of his day; possessed a fine library; wrote in seven languages, and to quote his own words: "I feast myself with the sweets of all the sciences which the more polite part of mankind ordinarily pretend to. . . . I am no stranger to the curiosities, which, by all sorts of learning, are brought to the curious. These intellectual pleasures are far beyond any sensual ones." Mr. Mather kept up an extensive correspondence with distinguished literary men and philosophers in various parts of Europe, including Francke, the leader of the German Pietists. He is said to have published 382 books, some of them in the Indian, Spanish, and Latin languages. His chief work is, "Magnalia Christi Americana," an ecclesiastical history of New England, in somewhat chaotic form. Cotton Mather died in Boston Feb. 13, 1728, and lies buried in Copp's Hill cemetery, nearly opposite Christ church (see illustration on preceding page). A slab bears this inscription: "Reverend Drs. Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather were interred in this vault."

JUSTIN, Joel Gilbert, physician and inventor, was born at Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1851, the son of Dr. Joel Winchester Justin, who

died at the early age of thirty-two, on the threshold of a bright professional career. His mother was also a regularly qualified physician, and the inventor of certain important surgical instruments. The son received an academic education, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1875, and a year later had conferred upon him by the same institution the degree of Ph.D. He settled in Syracuse, N. Y., in the practice of his profession; became teacher of chemistry in the medical department of Syracuse university, and subsequently filled the chair of medical jurisprudence. He is the inventor of several throat and toilet sprays, which have gained a marked recognition. The Zolinski pneumatic gun attracting his attention, suggested the practicability of constructing a shell to carry high explosives, that could be fired from rifled powder guns with perfect safety. He at once applied his inventive mind to the solution of the problem, and after several years of experiment produced the Justin high explosive shell, which was tested before the board of ordnance and fortification at Perryville, N. Y., in June, 1892, and adopted for the purpose of further testing its merits by the U. S. government.



Joel S. Justin

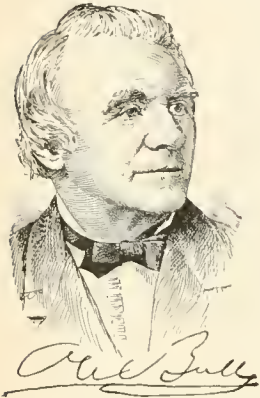
HETZEL, George Christian, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 3, 1858. His mother and father were natives of Germany, coming to the United States in 1850, and settling in Philadelphia. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the United States plate glass insurance company as a clerk. In 1878 he began the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia in a small way, being a member of the firm of Greer & Hetzel; the plant consisted of thirty-two Bridesburg looms, on which gingham and shirting chevviots were manufactured. In 1880 the capacity of the works was increased to eighty-two looms. The finest shirtings and Madras cloth, which had up to this time been imported, were here manufactured. It soon became necessary to again increase the firm's facilities, and their machinery was moved to a new mill in 1881. Then the plant was increased to 132 looms. After manufacturing all kinds of cotton goods, the business was gradually changed to the manufacture of men's wear, worsteds and woollens. The original machinery was replaced by the Knowles fancy looms, to which were added all the appropriate finishing and dyeing plant. In 1888 the old firm was dissolved, and the entire interest assumed by Mr. Hetzel. In 1890 the works of the company were removed to Chester, Delaware county, Pa. Additional machinery was added in order to bring the plant up to the requirements of a rapidly growing demand. An immense building containing several acres of floor space occupies an entire block. The annual product of the firm in 1879, the first year of its existence, amounted to \$20,000, which has increased until the present output is more than a million dollars annually. The



Geo. Hetzel

number of employes is 350. The goods manufactured are men's wear, piece dyed, and fancy worsted snitings and trouserings, and ladies' cloakings. Mr. Hetzel's motto is: "Perfection attained, success assured." The high standing of this house in commercial circles is due largely to the integrity, perseverance, untiring industry and sound business methods of its projector. Mr. Hetzel is a member of the Presbyterian church; is president of the board of trustees of the Ridley Park Presbyterian church; president of the Chester & Darby Telford road company; president of the Chester, Darby and Philadelphia railway company, and a director of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, musician, was born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. He early showed a passion for music, and when but five years old played upon the violin without any previous instruction. At the age of eight he was presented with his first violin, and Lydia Maria Child has related how he once told of his feelings on the occasion. He said to her in his quaint and broken English: "I could not sleep for thinking of my new violin. When I heard father and mother breathing deep, I rose softly and lighted a candle, and in my night clothes did go on tip-toe to open the case, and take one little peep. The violin was so red, and the pretty pearl screws did smile at me so. I pinched the strings just a little with my fingers. It smiled at me ever more and more. I took up the bow and looked at it. It said to me it would be pleasant to try it across the strings. So I did try it, just a very, very little; and it did sing to me so sweetly! Then I did creep farther away from the bedroom. At first I did play very soft. I made very, very little noise, But presently I did begin a *capriccio* which I like very much; and it do go ever louder and louder; and I forgot that it was midnight and that everybody was asleep! Presently I hear something go crack! and the next minute I feel my



father's whip across my shoulders. My little red violin dropped on the floor, and was broken. I weep much for it, but it did no good. They did have a doctor to it next day, but it never recovered its health." This incident of the violin is suggestive of similar events in the early lives of the great masters of music; of the boy Handel practicing at night, when only seven years old, on a cracked spinet; of young Bach studying by the light of the moon, because he could not buy a candle; and of the five-year-old Haydn, accompanying his mother's singing by fiddling in perfect time with two pieces of stick for violin and bow. But, though Ole Bull's early passion for music was discouraged by his father, he allowed him at the age of twelve to take lessons from a Swede, who had settled at Bergen. He was himself an actor, but he designed that his son should become a Protestant clergyman. Accordingly, the latter at the age of eighteen was sent to the university at Christiania, to pursue the study of theology; but he is said to have been soon expelled for taking temporary charge of the orchestra at one of the theatres. His father appears to have then given up the hope of forcing his genius out of its natural channel, and to have allowed him to go to Cassel in Germany, to take lessons of the celebrated violinist, Ludwig Spohr, but there he was, for some unexplained reason, so coldly received that he soon left for Göttingen, where he undertook to study law. There he interspersed his legal studies

with musical performances, and gained considerable reputation by his playing at a concert at Minden in Hanover. Then he became involved in a dispute with a fellow-artist, which led to a duel, in which his antagonist was mortally wounded, and he was obliged to make a precipitate return to Norway. At Christiania he pursued his musical studies, meanwhile giving concerts in various places in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, until, after a year or more, he had acquired sufficient funds to set out for Paris. He arrived in Paris during the cholera season of 1832, and was there soon robbed of all that he had, even of his violin, and, left thus alone and penniless among strangers, it is said that in a fit of desperation he cast himself into the Seine. But he was rescued, and taken to the house of Madame Villemot, a lady of rank, where he was carefully nursed through a dangerous illness. On his recovery he was introduced to the duke of Montebello (son of Marshal Ney), under whose patronage he was enabled to give a concert which provided him with the funds for an extended tour through Switzerland and Italy, during which he spent some time in study at Milan. It was at Bologna in 1834, that he made his first decided success. Malibran was announced to appear at a concert, but at the last moment declined to sing on the plea of illness. The distracted manager hastened to Ole Bull's lodgings, roused him out of bed, and hurried him off, hastily attired, to entertain an audience that was in decided ill-humor over the non-appearance of a favorite singer. The Norwegian genius was, it is said, tired, unnerved, and altogether unprepared for the sudden performance, but his bow had no sooner touched the strings, than the very spirit of music seemed to take possession of him, and he played with a fervor and power that first astonished, and then electrified the audience. The applause was an absolute ovation. He was then but twenty-four years of age, but that impromptu performance brought him at once fame and fortune. He then made a tour of the principal cities of Italy, being everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, Malibran herself embracing him on the stage in Naples. From Italy he returned to Paris, where he appeared several times at the Grand Opera, and then played in Lyons and other cities in France; returning to Paris in 1836, he married the granddaughter of Madame Villemot, who had so greatly befriended him in his dire distress during his first visit there, in 1832. Then followed a tour of Great Britain and Ireland, and an extended one through Belgium, Holland, Russia and Germany, he being everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, his journey resembling a triumphal progress. He was compared to Paganini, and by some was said to excel him in originality, but this we think was not the opinion of the best musical critics. After a season of retirement, which he spent in Norway and in a pleasure tour through Europe, he came in 1843 to the United States, visiting the principal cities, and also Canada and the West Indies, everywhere meeting with the most flattering receptions. In 1845 he returned to Paris, and the succeeding five years were passed in professional tours through nearly every part of Europe, by which he amassed so considerable a fortune that he thought of retiring permanently from the concert stage. In 1848 he established his home in his native town in Norway, and there built a theatre, and formed plans for aiding his countrymen to emigrate to America. About this time his wife died, and soon afterward he returned to this country (in 1852) to put in operation the colonization scheme he had projected. He bought 120,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pa., and attempted to found there a Norwegian colony. As a home for himself, he designed and partially erected on the summit of a commanding elevation a lordly castle, having an extensive view, and looking

down upon the cottages of his countrymen which clustered at the foot of the eminence. Before the castle was completed the colonists became discontented, and about the same time it was discovered that the title to his 120,000 acres was worthless. He had been swindled by some unprincipled "land shark," but like an honest man he at once gave up everything to his creditors, and betook himself again to his violin to repair his broken fortunes. Nothing now remains of his grand scheme but a scattered collection of cottages called Oleana, and the unfinished castle which looks down upon them, and is known as "Ole Bull's Folly." He returned to his home in Norway in 1860, and for a time managed the theatre he had inaugurated at Bergen, and also a national conservatory of music, which he attempted to establish at Christiania, and then, during some four years he made successful concert tours among the principal European cities, by means of which he repaired his broken fortunes. He returned to this country in 1867, and in a professional visit to the West in 1869, met at Madison, Wis., Sara C. Thorpe, to whom he was married in the following year, returning with her to Norway. After that time his winters were mostly spent in this country, and his summers in Europe, he giving only occasional concerts in both countries. The winter of 1879 he passed at Elmwood, the homestead of James Russell Lowell, at Cambridge, Mass., and early in the following year, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for his summer home in Bergen, where he died Aug. 18, 1880. Ole Bull is universally conceded to have been a great musical genius, but his other estimable qualities are not so generally recognized. He was a man of rare cultivation, broad, comprehensive intellect, astonishing memory, and of so generous and social a nature that wherever he went he drew about him hosts of friends. His strongest trait, however, was a fervent devotion to the interests of his countrymen; some of his plans for their benefit were not successful, but we do not the less esteem good intentions because they sometimes result in failure. It is for these—for what he did, and what he attempted to do—more than for his musical endowments, that he will long have the respect and affection of his compatriots. His life has been admirably written by his wife, Sara C. Bull.

PARTHMORE, E. Winfield Scott, business man, was born at Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa., July 25, 1852, a son of Daniel and Nancy (Ebersole) Parthemore. He is a descendant of John Henry Parthemore, of Sprendlingen, province of Rhein Hessen (Hessen-Darmstadt), Germany, whose son, John Frederiek Parthemore, emigrated to America and landed in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1744. He was educated in the public schools and State normal school at Millerstown. He began life as a clerk, and embarked in the insurance and real estate business at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1885, in which he met with marked success. He is largely interested in building and loan associations, in two of which he is a director; vice-president of one, treasurer of another and connected with various other business

enterprises. Mr. Parthemore married, June 20, 1878, Clara Sarah, daughter of Daniel Seth Early, a successful merchant, miner, geologist and insurance manager. They have a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. Politically, Mr. Parthemore is a republican, and has always taken an active interest in local politics; has held the office of

assessor and select councilman; been chairman of the city committee; is a member of the Sons of the revolution; was one of the originators and organizers of the Pennsylvania German society, of which he is a member of the executive committee; has been a member of the Dauphin county historical society since 1884, and is its librarian. He is the author of: "Genealogy of the Parthemore Family" (1885); "Genealogy of the Luding Bretz Family" (1890), and editor of the records of Shoop's and Bindagle Lutheran and Reformed, and of Sand Hill and St. Peter's Lutheran churches. He is also a constant contributor to "Notes and Queries," an historical, biographical and genealogical quarterly journal.

WILLS, Charles T., contractor and builder, was born in New York city Dec. 13, 1851, of Quaker parentage. His earliest American ancestors were companions of William Penn, and in the distribution of settlement, took up their habitation on the shores of the Rancocas river, which flows into the Delaware from the New Jersey side of the river, a short distance from Philadelphia. A charter for 8,000 acres of land was granted to the original settlers, and the old document has been faithfully preserved by the descendants. Mr. Wills inherited his genius as a builder from his father, who had proved himself as possessed of rare ability in that line. When Charles was six years of age his parents removed to Princeton, N. J., and until he was eighteen years old he was trained in the Princeton school, one of the oldest educational institutes in the state. At eighteen he determined to become an expert in bricklaying, as a part of his future education, and progressed so rapidly and thoroughly that he soon became a foreman, and was put in charge of important orders. Soon after reaching his majority he formed a partnership with George Sinclair, and the firm of Sinclair & Wills became well known. At the end of five years the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Wills has carried on the business by himself. In 1886, during the pendency of the celebrated "nine hour strike," which produced most paralyzing effects on the building industry, and others dependent on it, Mr. Wills was one of the most active organizers of the mason builders association, and has been its secretary from the beginning of its existence. As a builder he has erected some of the most prominent and important edifices in New York and adjoining cities; among them the Fine arts society building, the Vanderbilt building, the new Mail and Express building, the New Jersey central railway depot in Jersey City, the "Central" building, the American bank note company's building, the "Yosemite," and many others, his business amounting to several millions of dollars every year. Mr. Wills is a member of many leading social clubs, among them the Manhattan, the Colonial, and the New York riding clubs; and is a life member of the New York athletic club. He is also president of the Chelsea plantation club, an organization owning several hundred acres of ground in South Carolina; is a member of the Bloomingdale Park association, owning a large property in Pike county, Pa.; a director in the American employers' liability insurance company, being also one of its original organizers; a director in the Garfield national bank; commodore of the Columbia, and a member of the Larchmont, American and Indian harbor yachting clubs, and is closely interested in several organiza-



Charles T. Wills



E. W. S. Parthemore

tions connected with the advancement of building interests. Mr. Wills is a man of generous impulses, and a subscriber to many charitable organizations. His wife, whom he married Nov. 11, 1879, was Carrie R., daughter of Henry Russell of Haddam, Conn.

CAMPBELL, George Truman, physician, was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1826. He studied medicine, graduating as a physician from the Buffalo university Feb. 26, 1851, and practiced his profession for several years in South Butler, Wayne county, N. Y. In April, 1858, he removed to Skaneateles, and for many years carried on a drug store, in addition to his practice. In 1885 he sold out his drug business and devoted himself entirely to the practice of medicine, until failing health compelled him to retire. The death of his son, Ernest, an only child, a few years since, was a severe blow to him. Dr. Campbell was twice married. His first wife died in 1865, and in 1868 he married again. Besides being a physician of reputation

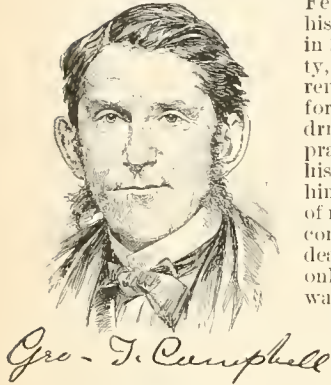
Dr. Campbell was a representative citizen, having been president of the Onondaga county medical society; for several terms supervisor of the town of Skaneateles, and for many years a member and president of the board of education. He died in Skaneateles, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1889.

FIELD, David Dudley, jurist and author, was born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805, the eldest of four brothers, all of whom have gained distinction in their several undertakings. David D. was graduated from Williams college in 1825; studied law in Albany and New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and soon after became a junior partner in the law firm of Henry & Robert Sedgwick, with whom he had pursued his studies. He entered upon an active practice of his profession, and at an early age in his legal career began to attain prominence.

He had been in practice but eleven years, when, in 1839, he wrote a "Letter on the Reform of the Judiciary System," and afterward presenting himself before a committee of the legislature, gave more extended views on the subject. In 1841, he prepared and gained the introduction before the legislature of three bills on the subject, but no decisive action was taken on them. Five years later, he published in pamphlet form "The Reorganization of the Judiciary," which was very widely distributed. The influence of his work was felt by the constitutional convention which met in 1846, and it

recommended a "General Code," and a "Reform of the Practice" such as he suggested. In 1847 he published "What Shall be done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be Wholly Reformed? Questions Addressed to Lawyers." This paper resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to reform the practice in the state, and he immediately entered upon the preparation of the code of procedure. The first instalment of his work was presented to the legislature in February, 1848, and was made law in less than

two months. Four subsequent sections followed at intervals, until in January, 1850, the completed "Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure" were submitted to the legislature. The design of Mr. Field was to obliterate in the system of civil procedure the distinction between existing forms of action, as well as between legal and equitable suits, so that all the rights of the contending parties in relation to the matter in litigation might be determined in one action, instead of being divided up into different suits with consequent delays and annoyances. His system of laws, both in civil and criminal procedure, as well as in the settlement of political questions where the judiciary were invoked, met with such general approval, that one after another of the states adopted them, until the "New York Code," as originated and prepared by David Dudley Field, became the recognized law, with necessary local changes, of twenty-three states and territories in the Union. It also became the basis of the legal reform established by a new judicature act in England, and was adopted by several of the English colonies, including India. For some years following the enactment of the "Code" as formulated by him, he continued his publications on legal questions, prominent among which were the "Law Reform Tracts." Many of the bills presented to the legislature were drafted by him, all bearing toward the successful reception of his ideas of what the law of the state should be. In 1857 he was appointed by the state of New York as the head of a commission to codify the whole body of the law, by preparing a political code, a penal code, and a civil code. It was designed to supersede all previous legal enactments, as well as the unwritten or common law. To this work of preparing the "Code" for New York, he devoted twenty-five years of thought and energy, but he covered the entire province of American law, and presented to the people in compact form the whole law by which they were governed. In 1866 he presented to the British association for the promotion of social science, at its meeting in Manchester, England, a proposal for a general revision of the law of nations. Through his instrumentality a committee was appointed, consisting of the most eminent jurists, of different nations, who were authorized to prepare the outlines of an international code to be made as complete as possible, and then presented to the attention of the different governments in order for adoption as the recognized law of nations. Inasmuch as the members of the committee were of different nationalities and lived in different countries, it was a hopeless task for them to meet in concert. Fully realizing the difficulties of the situation, Mr. Field assumed the entire responsibility himself. He went into the work alone, and prepared it according to his own views of what it should be. In 1873, after seven years of constant labor, he presented to the Social science congress a complete international code, although he styled it "Draft Outlines of an International Code." It attracted the attention of all the eminent jurists in the civilized world, and was translated into French and Italian. An international interest was awakened which resulted in the formation of an association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations. A principal feature of the work sought for the substitution of arbitration in the settlement of disputes between different countries, instead of having recourse to war. The membership of the association includes jurists, economists, legislators, politicians and philanthropists. Mr. Field was naturally elected the first president of the organization. It was said of him by an eminent chancellor of England, "Mr. David Dudley Field, of New York, has done more for the reform of laws than any other man living." Notwithstanding the time devoted to his legal work and the preparation of new codes of both state



Geo. T. Campbell



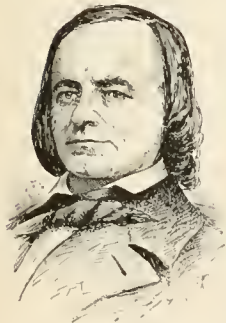
David Dudley Field

and international scope, Mr. Field found opportunity to exert an important influence in politics. He was originally a democrat, and acted with the democratic party, until the nomination of Gen. John C. Frémont for the presidency of the United States in 1856, when he gave his entire influence to the support of the Frémont ticket. During the period of the civil war he was active with voice, and pen, and money in his adherence to the administration and his love of country. During 1876, he devoted two months to filling the unexpired term of Smith Ely in congress, Ely having been elected to the majority of New York city. From that time he acted with the democratic party, and was one of the advocates on that side in the dispute over the presidential election in 1876-77. Mr. Field has delivered many addresses and contributed largely to current literature on political topics. His "Sketches over the Sea" appeared in print at the time of his first trip to Europe in 1836, and were widely read. A list of his more important works embraces: "Suggestions Respecting the Revision of the Constitution of New York" (1867); "Draft Outlines of an International Code" (1872); a second edition, revised and enlarged, being issued in 1876; "The Electoral Votes of 1876; Who Should Count Them, What Should be Counted, and the Remedy for a Wrong Count" (1877), and "Speeches, Arguments and Miscellaneous Papers" (1884). Mr. Field resides at 22 Gramercy park, New York city, and still (1893) enjoys remarkable health and vigor, though nearly ninety years of age.

McRAE, John J., senator, was born in Wayne county, Miss., about 1810. After graduating from the University of Mississippi, in 1834, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He served in both houses of the legislature, and was speaker for two sessions. He was chosen U. S. senator from Mississippi as a state-rights democrat on the resignation of Jefferson Davis, serving from Dec. 19, 1851, until March 1, 1852, and was governor of Mississippi, 1854-58, when he succeeded John A. Quitman in congress. He was re-elected to the next congress, and served on the committee on military affairs, and on the expiration of his term, Jan. 12, 1862, he retired. He served in the first Confederate congress, representing Mississippi, from Feb. 22, 1862, until Feb. 21, 1864. He died in Belize, British Honduras, May 30, 1868.

BRANCH, Alpheus, merchant, banker and manufacturer, was born in Halifax county, N. C., May 7, 1843, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Capt. S. Warren Branch, was an extensive and successful planter, but, typical of many of his class, he often turned aside from his quiet farm to the more exciting field of politics, ardently espousing whig principles, and becoming easily a leader of that useful and influential body of southern land proprietors, who, by leisure and retirement for study, and position above sordid temptation, held that unique ascendancy in national issues so happily described by Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress." Mr. Branch's education was acquired at the military academy of Dr. Chas. F. Deems, at Wilson, the Horner school at Oxford, and at Trinity college, N. C. He left the latter at the age of seventeen to volunteer for the war, throughout which he served with gallantry in the "Scotland Neck Cavalry." In 1865 he was united in marriage to Nannie Barnes, the accomplished daughter of Gen. Joshua Barnes,

an extensive farmer of Wilson county, who rendered the state valuable services as legislator, planter and politician. In the three years next succeeding his marriage, Mr. Branch devoted his exclusive attention to agriculture, conducting his operations on a large scale and with eminent success. In 1872 he established in Wilson the mercantile house of Branch & Co., which for years did probably the most extensive business in eastern Carolina, a business continued by its successors, Branch, Roberts & Co., which firm is composed of Alpheus P. Branch and James R. Roberts, the son and son-in-law of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Branch was also the senior and principal partner in the large mercantile firm of Branch, Upchurch & Co., at Spring Hope, Nash county, N. C. Perhaps his most successful act was the impetus he gave to the establishment of the Wilson cotton mills in 1883, of which mills, from their organization, he was the president and principal owner. These mills are of inestimable benefit to that section, enhancing the price of cotton and supporting a large number of the needy class, before deprived of the means of earning their living. He discharged important duties as an official of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, in which he held considerable stock. The one achievement in Mr. Branch's career which he regarded with more pride and pleasure, possibly, than all the rest, was the establishment, on a firm and prosperous basis, of the banking house of Branch & Co., for which he procured a liberal charter from the legislature of 1888, and of which he was the sole owner at the time of his death. This institution, owing to Mr. Branch's liberal and obliging methods of business, has been the direct means of building up and nurturing the lesser industries of Wilson, which have added so largely to the prosperity of the locality, and his liberal methods and accommodating terms, extended through his bank to the Wilson home and loan association, which institution the banking house of Branch & Co. have sustained since its organization by advancing all the money needed, have enabled a number of mechanics, clerks and the smaller business men, to build homes and prosecute their business in a manner which they could not otherwise have done, thus opening a broad avenue through which his wealth could do the greatest good to the greatest number. As indicating the intense interest Mr. Branch entertained for the welfare of his town, by the terms of his will the mill and bank were left in the hands of trustees, to be continued at their discretion, in order that the community might not suffer by a change in the liberal policy he had adopted, and that he might continue to assist his less fortunate neighbors after his enterprising, active, energetic and liberal spirit had gone from among them. Thus he died, as he had lived, with the best interest of his fellow-men always in view. His wealth, not being amassed by stinginess, did not harden his heart. His hand, open to melting charity, as the grateful poor who knew him will attest, the community enjoyed his fortune with him. He was foremost in every public enterprise beneficial to his section, and his name was at the head of church, school and philanthropic subscriptions. Though not a literary man, his appreciation of intellect and intellectual people was so discriminating and genuine as to cause constant regret that his absorption in other affairs precluded him from the culture of letters. He died at his charming home in Wilson on



the evening of Jan. 3, 1893, surrounded by his wife, children and a few of his most intimate friends. He was buried from St. Timothy's Episcopal church, of which he was a zealous member and vestryman, his remains being followed to the tomb by the entire community, irrespective of sect, race or color. A prominent member of the Wilson bar pays this tribute: "Had it pleased an all-wise Providence to bless him with health and prolong his life, we may not calculate the worth of such a man to the community in which he lived. Few men are more fortunate in their lives, and fewer still leave so long an impress upon the scenes which witnessed their early struggles and triumphs. He was a man of indomitable will, and of restless, untiring energy, and in his death the community, whose interests he did so much to advance, sustains a loss which can not be repaired."

HARRIS, Broughton Davis, capitalist, journalist and lawyer, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Aug. 16, 1822; prepared for college at the Chesterfield academy and Kimball union academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1845. A course of law studies was immediately entered upon in Brattleboro', and he also became prominent as a newspaper editor. During 1847-48 he was register of probate in Windham county, Vt. In 1850 he was appointed first

secretary of the territory of Utah by President Fillmore, and entered immediately upon the long and perilous journey over the plains, carrying with him a large sum of money for governmental disbursement in the territory, of which Brigham Young was governor. The two, Young and Harris, were soon brought into collision, and their relations became thoroughly antagonistic. Young demanded possession of the moneys entrusted to Harris by the U. S. government, and Harris, realizing the illegal purpose of Brigham Young and his Mormon advisers, refused to comply, and was threatened with personal violence, and even with assassination. Becoming satisfied

that the proper and legal discharge of his official duties was impossible, Secretary Harris left Utah, returned to Washington, and restored to the United States treasury the entire amount of the coveted appropriation. The administration fully and cordially approved the course pursued by him, and President Fillmore at once appointed him secretary and acting governor of New Mexico. Mr. Harris declined the office, and returned to Brattleboro'. Although deeply interested in state and public affairs, he was averse to the use of his name as a candidate for office; his tastes and inclinations prompting him rather to active business pursuits. He was, nevertheless, state senator in 1860-61, and a member of the celebrated Peace congress which assembled at Washington in 1861. Soon after, Mr. Harris became largely and successfully interested in railroad construction, devoting his energies for many years to that work as senior member of the well-known firm of Harris Bros. & Co. He also became connected with various financial institutions and many local enterprises. He is energetic, self-reliant, quick to perceive, prompt to act, and punctual in the discharge of all his obligations. Liberal and public spirited, he is always ready to promote social order and morality. Concise and fluent in style, he wields a vigorous and pungent pen, and for forty years has contributed largely to the press. As a public speaker, he is direct, earnest and forcible. Mr. Har-

ris was married, March 24, 1851, to Sarah Buell, daughter of Edwin M. Hollister, late of New York city. One child—a daughter—was the fruit of their union. She is now (1893) the wife of John Seymour Wood, a lawyer and author of New York city.

MILLER, George Macculloch, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1832. His father, Jacob W. Miller, was an able lawyer, a prominent whig leader, and from 1841-53 represented New Jersey in the U. S. senate. Graduating from Burlington college at the age of eighteen, Mr. Miller studied law in his father's office at Morristown, and, after a course at the Harvard law school, was in 1853 admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and later, in the same year, to that of New York. In the spring of 1854 he made New York city his permanent home. The present time is remarkable for the class of men it produces, who are capable of organizing, building up, and controlling with ease and great success multitudinous and diversified interests of large proportions. Of this class Mr. Miller is a conspicuous example, as illustrated by the success and development of his professional business, and of the other enterprises with which he has been most prominently identified. Quite early in his career he was employed as counsel for many large banking institutions and in railroad cases, and, in the course of time, his relation to corporate interests became of such a character that in 1871 he was elected president of the Newport and Wickford railroad and steamship company, and in 1873 to the directory of the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, and this, again, was followed in 1879 by his election to the presidency of the Providence and Stonington steamship company, a position he held until at the end of ten years, when about to go abroad, he resigned in favor of a younger brother. Mr. Miller was also president of the Denver, Utah and Pacific railroad company for six years, until 1887, when

this road, having been consolidated with another Colorado corporation, was advantageously sold. He has since become vice president of the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company; president of the Housatonic railroad company, and a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company, and has had much to do with the consolidation of the first two of these companies with the New Haven company. Besides the above duties, and those that fall to his share as head of the important law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, founded by Mr. Miller, many other positions demand his time, as, for example, those of director in a number of large corporations, of trustee of the Central trust company, of the Bank of savings in Bleecker street, of Greenwood cemetery, etc.; while in the line of church affairs he has been for many years a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of New York, and junior warden of St. Thomas's church. His duties as trustee in a number of charitable and scholastic institutions fostered by the Protestant Episcopal church, also make large demands upon his time. In 1890 Mr. Miller, having been one of its trustees, and its secretary since 1869, was elected, and has since been annually re-elected, president of St. Luke's hospital. Mr. Miller's interest and activity in hospital work, and the initiative he took in the organization by the chief hospitals of the city of the "Hospital Saturday and Sunday as-



sociation of New York," marked him as the one best fitted for its presidency, and this highly honorable position he has held from the formation of the association in 1879 to the present day. The success of this organization has been very marked, and the collections taken at the end of every year, to be divided among the hospitals of the association in proportion to the free work of each, have annually increased, that for 1892 exceeding \$60,000. Mr. Miller's name is also closely identified with the Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine of the city and diocese of New York. As one of the original trustees of this corporation, under its charter obtained in 1873, and its secretary from then until now, his zeal in behalf of the project has been unflagging, and the fact that the building of this edifice, which is expected to be one of the grandest religious structures in the world, has been commenced, and that the construction of the new St. Luke's hospital on the block between One hundred and thirteenth and One hundred and fourteenth streets, immediately adjoining the cathedral, has also been begun, are in no small measure due to Mr. Miller's devotion to the interests of these institutions, as well as to his continuous advocacy that they should be erected upon contiguous sites. Mr. Miller married in 1857 Elizabeth Hoffman, a daughter of Lindley Murray Hoffman, and has five children, the eldest of whom, Hoffman Miller, is a partner in his law firm.

HALLEY, George, surgeon, was born near Aurora, York county, province of Ontario, Can., Sept. 10, 1839, the son of George and Jane (Baird) Halley. When the lad was about seven years old his father removed to the township of Peel, Wellington county, a new portion of country at that time being rapidly opened up and developed. A densely wooded section, it required for many years the untiring efforts of the family to carve out a home in the wilderness. This deprived the lad of the possibility of attending school, even if there had been any to attend, which at that time there was not. He, however, soon became a student, and among the books he early read, carefully and systematically, were Rolin's "Ancient History," Hume's and Smollet's histories of England, Addison's "Spectator," Reid's "On the Human Understanding," and the works of Shakespeare. These books, with the Bible, formed the family library. When he was fifteen years old the first district school was opened in the locality, and until his nineteenth year he enjoyed such winter privileges as it afforded. A country grammar school was opened the year following, and he began his preparation for college, matriculating in 1865 in Victoria college, Toronto. Two years later he was appointed assistant to the demonstrator of anatomy. He went to New York in March, 1868, and took a course of study in Long Island college hospital. He returned to Victoria college for the completion of his studies, and received the degree of M. D. in June, 1869. His father having died, Dr. Halley settled up

the estate and removed to the United States, settling in Kansas City, Mo., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In the summer of 1870, a few months after his arrival, he was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of physicians and surgeons in that city; in 1871 elected to the chair of anatomy, and delivered his first course of lectures on anatomy during the session of 1871-72. This chair he filled uninterruptedly for ten

years. On the death of Dr. Taylor, professor of surgery, Dr. Halley was elected to the vacant chair, delivering his first course of lectures during the session of 1879-80. He held this position until the spring of 1892, when he resigned to take the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Kansas City. Dr. Halley gained a large general practice, which he held until June, 1885, when he relinquished it to devote his whole time and energies to surgery. He is recognized by the profession as a close student and a man of untiring energy and research. In 1884 he became associated with Dr. A. L. Fulton in publishing a journal, the "Kansas City Medical Record," with which he is still (1893) connected.

WINDMUELLER, Louis, merchant and importer, was born at Muenster, Westphalia, about 1836. After studying for a while at the Catholic college of Muenster, pecuniary difficulties compelled him to leave before graduating, and he resolved to emigrate to America. In 1853, therefore, he came to New York, landing in that city without money and with no acquaintances to assist him in finding means of support. He had an iron will, fortunately, and went to work courageously and with so much success, that by the year 1858 he had an established business of his own. In the year 1865 he formed a partnership with his old friend and countryman, Alfred Roelker, under the title of Windmueller & Roelker, which firm now (1893) takes rank among the most prominent importing and commission houses in the country. Mr. Windmueller, however, has not confined his energies to the business he has so successfully built up, but has connected himself actively with many local organizations and institutions. He was one of the founders of the German-American fire insurance company, established in 1872, and is still one of its directors; he founded the Title guarantee and trust company, of which he was for four years the treasurer, and also was one of the founders of the Bond and mortgage guarantee company, and of the Hide and leather national bank. He also is a member of the Chamber of commerce. In politics he is no less prominent, is treasurer of the Reform club, and was among those most actively engaged in collecting \$300,000 for a new club house. Together with Carl Schnrz, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway and Henry Villard, Mr. Windmueller started the German-American Cleveland association during the presidential campaign of 1892. He was a vigorous opponent of the McKinley bill, and has contributed articles to the "Forum" on silver legislation and on national economy, taking the ground, in the former instance, that such legislation has been blundering and unstatesman-like. Mr. Windmueller is a man of great public spirit. When the idea of having a world's fair in the United States was broached, he at once contributed \$5,000 for his firm and \$5,000 for the Eden mnsée, of which he is a director, for the guarantee fund. At the time of the centennial celebration in New York city, from Apr. 29 to May 1, 1889, he was chairman of the committee on arrangements of the German department. Mr. Windmueller was married about 1860, and has one son and two daughters. He resides at Woodside, L. I., and possesses a well-selected library and a fine collection of pictures, in both of which he justly takes great pride and satisfaction.



Louis Windmueller



Geo Halley

LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane (Clarke), "Grace Greenwood," author, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept 23, 1823, of New England parentage. She received her education at Rochester, N. Y., and in 1843 removed with her family to New Brighton in western Pennsylvania, which was for

many years her home. While yet a school-girl, she developed a talent for writing, publishing occasionally verses under her own name, and at the age of twenty she made her first contribution in prose to the "New York Mirror" under the pseudonym of "Grace Greenwood," by which name she has since been widely known both in America and Europe. Thenceforth, adopting literature as her profession, she contributed sketches to the "National Era," Washington; "Godey's" and "Graham's" Magazines, and the "Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia. These sketches were republished in 1850 under the title of "Greenwood Leaves." In 1853 she

married Leander K. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and traveled extensively during that year in England and on the Continent. On her return to Philadelphia in 1854, she established and edited the "Little Pilgrim," a monthly magazine for children, which owed its popularity for some years mainly to her happy faculty of imparting a charm to historical studies for the young. For many years she devoted her time and talents to juvenile literature, but later became largely connected with periodical literature, both as editor and contributor. She also gave dramatic readings, and visited camps and hospitals during the civil war to lecture to the soldiers. Notwithstanding her literary pursuits, the public issues of the time, which was one of the most stirring in the Nation's career, received a large share of her attention, and she generously contributed, by means of lectures, to the anti-slavery and other reform movements. She is perhaps best known by the correspondence of her later years with the New York "Tribune," "Times," and "Independent," which she conducted during several visits to the Pacific coast, and a residence in Colorado, also during an extended tour in Europe in 1875 as special correspondent of the New York "Times." Her juvenile writings have been often collected, the chief of which are: "History of my Pets" (1850); "Recollections of My Childhood" (1851); "Merrie England" (1855); "A Forest Tragedy and Other Tales" (1856); "Stories and Legends of Travel and History for Children" (1857); "Stories from Famous Ballads" (1860); "Bonnie Scotland" (1861); "Stories of Many Lands" and "Stories and Sights of France and Italy" (1867). Her more elaborate sketches were reprinted in "Records of Five Years" (1868); and "New Life in New Lands," a record of travels in the West (1873); "Heads and Tails," stories of pets (1874); "Stories for Home Folks" (1885), and "Stories and Sketches," a record of men and memories (1893). Mrs. Lippincott has for some years been a resident of New York city.

ADAIR, James, Indian trader, lived in the eighteenth century, but the dates and places of his birth and death are unknown. He was a trader with the Indians of the southern states and for forty years lived almost exclusively with them, being cut off completely from the society of the whites. The tribe with which he chiefly traded was that of the Chickasaws, with whom his intercourse dated from about 1744. While living with these savages, he made a study of their manners and customs, and as far as

possible of their ethnology, and gathering together the material which he thus obtained, prepared with much labor a work which his friends induced him to publish. The volume was entitled, "The History of the American Indians, Particularly Those Nations adjoining the Mississippi, East and West Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia" (London, quarto, 1775). While this work is not only interesting, but valuable on account of its careful description and elucidation of the manners and customs of the Indians, their rites and ceremonies, it has also especial value, on account of its containing many facts showing a striking resemblance between the customs of the Indians and those of the Jews. On the existence of this resemblance, Adair based a theory, which he sustained with arguments to prove that the Indians of North America were descended from the Jews. These arguments included the fact of their division into tribes, their worship of Jehovah, their festivals, fasts and religious rites, their daily sacrifice, their prophets and high priests, their cities of refuge, their marriages and divorces, their burial of the dead and customs with regard to mourning, their language and choice of names adapted to circumstances, their manner of reckoning time and various other particulars which he investigated and described in detail. In the course of the prosecution of his labors he made vocabularies of the Indian dialects which, though unsatisfactory in many respects, have a distinct bearing on the theory he advanced. The opinions of Adair were afterward adopted by Dr. Elias Boudinot in his "Star in the West; or, An Attempt to Discover the Long-lost Tribes of Israel" (1816).

FURST, Charles Siegfried, merchant, was born in Germany in May, 1850, coming to America during infancy with his parents. His father immediately established a business in Brooklyn, N. Y., and made the city his permanent home. The son was sent to the public schools until his thirteenth year, then to a member of the family living in an Illinois town, where for a year and a half he was clerk in a clothing house. With a boy's yearning for a more active life, he left the prairie village, and returning home, found congenial employment in New York. At the age of nineteen he went to Havana, Cuba, and endeavored to establish a business for himself, but his minority proved a barrier, and in two months he was home again. At the age of twenty-three he went to Jersey City, established a dry-goods house, and by pluck and determination became one of the most progressive business men in the city, now occupying entirely one of the handsomest business buildings in the city, recently erected by L. M. Mr. Furst has been prominently identified with every public movement for the benefit and improvement of Jersey City, and although active in local affairs has declined all public office. He has been director and vice-president of the board of trade, also the Jersey City building association; is one of the oldest members of the Jersey City athletic club, and is now (1893) president of the Jersey City "Daily Democrat" association. In 1877 he married Lillie, daughter of A. Wolfson, of New Brunswick, N. J., by whom he has had three children, of whom one, a daughter, is living. In spite of absorbing business cares, Mr. Furst is often seen in society with his wife, a lady of amiable disposition, and many accomplishments.





James A. Garfield



GARFIELD, James Abram, twentieth president of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in Bedford, Orange township, Cuyahoga Co., O. He was the youngest son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, the latter of French Huguenot stock, the former a descendant of Edward Garfield, who came to America from his birthplace in Wales in the same ship which brought over the famous Gov. Winthrop. His father purchased eighty acres of forest land and had begun the work of clearing it, but died in 1833, when young Garfield was only eighteen months old. The mother determined upon keeping her family together and undertook to run the farm with the assistance of her

eldest son Thomas, and as soon as young James was able to assist he also devoted himself to farm labor, and as he grew older, did his full share of the work. He also chopped wood, and assisted in bringing money for the family necessities. At one time he had an opportunity to go on the Ohio canal and accept a place as driver at \$12 a month. Here he nearly lost his life by falling overboard on a dark night, being rescued with great difficulty. This gave him enough of canalling and he went home, where he had a severe fit of sickness. On recovering from this he attended school as much as was practicable in his neighborhood, designing to fit himself for a teacher. He was now

seventeen years old, and a friend induced him to go to Chester and attend the high school. At the end of the first session he returned home and worked until the second term began, when he went back to school, and at the close of that term thought himself competent to teach, and eagerly sought employment, but he was considered too young wherever he applied. Finally, he had the opportunity of taking a school with rather a bad reputation, near his home, and this he accepted, although the rowdiness of the big boys was likely to be, and was, a severe trial. He succeeded in conquering them and came out with the reputation of being the best schoolmaster who had ever taught there. In the spring of 1850 he re-

turned to the seminary at Chester, and at about the same time appeared to experience religion and joined the Campbellites or Church of the Disciples. The next winter he taught in the village school at Warrensburg, and later studied at Hiram, Portage Co., O., where in three years' time he fitted himself to enter the junior class of Williams College. In the winter of 1855, during a vacation, he went to North Pownal, Vt., where he taught a writing-class, and here comes in an instance of the curious series of coincidences in connection with the name of Chester A. Arthur, afterward vice-president with, and successor to, James A. Garfield. To begin with, the ancestors of both were Welsh; the earliest ancestry of Garfield were born at Chester, in Wales; young Garfield received the most important part of his early education at Chester in Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur and himself both taught writing in the same little village in Vermont. On his second winter vacation Garfield visited Troy, and was offered a position in one of the schools at a salary much greater than he could hope to earn after graduation in Ohio, but he refused this proposition, desiring to continue his college life. He made his first political speech in support of the nomination of John C. Fremont, the standard-bearer of what was then, in 1855-56, the new republican party. In the latter year Garfield left Williams and entered Hiram College as a teacher of ancient languages and literature. The next year he was made president of the college, which office he continued to hold until 1859, when he was elected to represent the counties of Portage and Summit in the Ohio state senate. He had already, in 1858, entered his name as a student in a law firm in Cleveland, and had carried on the study of law by himself while still performing his official functions at Hiram. In the senate he proved himself industrious in the committee work and also an able debater. It happened that when Garfield was at the academy at Chester, he made the acquaintance of Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a Maryland farmer, who was also a student, and a refined, intelligent, and affectionate girl. They were married in 1858. As secession began to make its appearance in 1860-61, Mr. Garfield contributed much to the direction of public sentiment, and aided in preparing for the national defence. At this time he wrote to a friend: "I regard my life as given to my country, and I am only anxious to make as much of it as possible before the

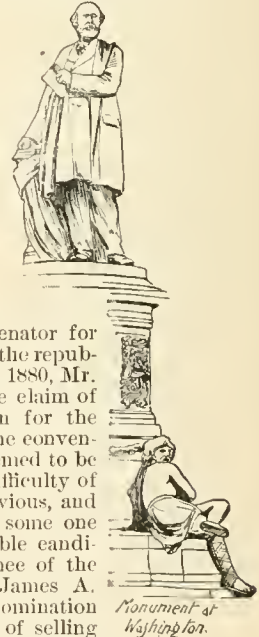


mortgage on it is foreclosed." On Aug. 14, 1861, Gov. Dennison offered Garfield the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 42d regiment. He accepted the commission and at once began to organize and discipline his command, of which, when it was ready for service, he was made colonel. In December he reported for duty to Gen. Buell, at Louisville, Ky., and was ordered in command of a brigade of four regiments of infantry to drive the Confederates under Gen. Humphrey Marshall from the valley of the Big Sandy river. In this he succeeded, defeating Marshall in the battle of Little Creek, and forcing him to retreat from the state. Garfield was now commissioned brigadier-general, placed in command of the 20th brigade, and



was sent forward to join Gen. Grant, who was facing Albert Sidney Johnston at Pittsfield. He reached the field of Shiloh with his brigade on the second day of the battle, aided in the final repulse of the enemy, and next day, with Sherman, took part in the attack on the enemy's rear-guard. The following year he joined the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans whose chief-of-staff he became. In the meantime, in the autumn previous, he had served on a court of inquiry and on the court-martial which tried Gen. Fitz John Porter, and whose verdict was afterward reversed by a court of inquiry, comprising Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Maj.-Gen. Perry and Maj.-Gen. Getty. In 1863 Garfield was ordered by Rosecrans to make a report with regard to the wisdom of a forward movement, and, as chief-of-staff, Garfield collated the written opinions of the seventeen generals in the Army of the Cumberland and summarized the substance of these opinions, accompanying them with arguments of his own, the report altogether inducing Rosecrans to move forward, contrary to the opinions of most of his generals, in the campaign which opened the way for the advance on Chattanooga. In the battle of Chickamauga, in which the Union forces were badly defeated, Garfield was sent, while the engagement was still active, to convey dispatches to Thomas, who, on being advised of the necessities of the situation, moved his wing of the army forward rapidly and succeeded in saving Rosecrans's flying forces. This occasion was the last appearance of Gen. Garfield on a field of battle. On Dec. 5, 1863, he resigned his commission, and went to take his seat in congress, being at once made a member of the military committee of the house, a position which he continued to hold until the close of the war. Garfield justly believed that his path of usefulness to the country lay in the direction of politics rather than that of military affairs. He soon became known in the house as a powerful speaker. His first speech of importance in the house of representatives was delivered Jan. 28, 1864, and was in favor of the confiscation of rebel property. In March, 1864, Garfield spoke on free commerce between the states, and Jan. 13, 1865, on a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. In 1865 he

was assigned to the committee on ways and means, and in March, 1866, made an elaborate speech on the public debt and specie payments. He also spoke on the revision of the tariff and against the inflation of the currency. December, 1867, he returned to the military committee as chairman, and during the reconstruction period he held that position. In January, 1868, Mr. Garfield in this connection delivered a speech in which he severely criticized the action of the president and the course of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, at that time military governor of Texas and Louisiana, and more particularly the latter's celebrated "Order No. 40," by which Hancock endeavored to restore judicial proceedings in the territory under his command through the courts which existed before the war, and through which, he believed, justice could be obtained for all the people with the least possible friction. Garfield sustained the motion to impeach President Johnson, and throughout his congressional career was a strictly party debater and leader. In 1868 he made an argument on the currency and on taxing U. S. bonds. In the next congress he was chairman of the committee on banking and currency. He drafted several important bills, and in 1871-75 was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. In 1873 charges of corruption were made against Garfield in connection with the exposure of the "Credit Mobilier." These charges excited earnest discussion, even in his own congressional district, where he defended himself with great force and determination in personal speeches and in a pamphlet. He succeeded in regaining his re-nomination and re-election. The charges were renewed two years later, but again he succeeded, and in 1876 and 1878 opposition on this ground was practically at an end, but the "Credit Mobilier" investigation and the "Salary grab" resulted in a tidal wave for the democratic party in the election of 1874, and it was not until 1877, when Mr. Blaine, the republican leader of the house, was transferred to the senate, giving Garfield his opportunity, that the leadership descended to him without opposition. During the following years he spoke frequently on important measures, such as the Bland silver bill, the protective tariff, and on the passage of appropriation bills without political riders. In 1880 he was elected by the Ohio legislature U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1881. In the republican convention at Chicago, June, 1880, Mr. Garfield appeared in behalf of the claim of John Sherman to the nomination for the presidency. In the early part of the convention his advocacy of his friend seemed to be earnest and faithful, but as the difficulty of making a choice became more obvious, and the necessity for the selection of some one outside the familiar group of possible candidates presented itself, the confidence of the convention began to center in James A. Garfield as the only one whose nomination was feasible. Some accused him of selling out Sherman in his own interest, but many of those present afterward remarked the almost anguished expression of James A. Garfield, when delegation after delegation came over in response to the announcement of his name, and when at last the nomination was made, it is said that he was entirely unmanned by the unexpectedness of the honor and the exciting conditions under which he obtained it. The campaign was a vigorous one, during which the old "Credit Mobilier" charges were brought up—of



Monument at Washington.

course by the democrats—and tossed back and forth between the two excited parties. Dissensions in the democratic party in the state and city of New York and the alleged traitorous selling out of democratic votes for the presidency in exchange for republican help in the state and local offices were reasons commonly given and by very many believed, why Gen. Hancock was defeated and James A. Garfield elected. Immediately after his election Garfield found himself in the midst of internal dissensions in the republican party in the state of New York, there being formed two factions—the stalwarts, as they were called, of which Senator Conkling must be considered the active leader, and the half-breeds, in whose interest Garfield appointed Mr. William H. Robertson, Conkling's chief political enemy in the state, as collector of the port of New York. The brief presidential career of Mr. Garfield was destined to end in a tragedy. On July 2, 1881, the president had arranged to attend the commencement exercises of Williams College and also to make a somewhat extended trip through the New England states. He accordingly went to the station in Washington of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, accompanied by his secretary of state, James G. Blaine. The party passed through the door which opened into the ladies' room, where a few people were waiting, and among them was a man who afterward proved to be Charles Jules Guiteau. As the president, walking arm-in-arm with his secretary, passed this man, he turned, made a step in their direction and, drawing a heavy revolver from his pocket, pointed it carefully and fired deliberately at the president. The latter said nothing, but turned and with a surprised but not excited look gazed at Guiteau. Secretary Blaine sprang to one side. Guiteau recoiled his revolver and deliberately fired again at the president, who fell to the floor, covered with blood. Guiteau fled, dropping his pistol as he went, but was immediately caught. Meanwhile the president neither stirred nor spoke. An ambulance was summoned and he was driven to the executive mansion, where he was at once attended by the best physicians in Washington. It was judged by them, and more particularly by Dr. Bliss, that his condition was so critical it would be highly dangerous to attempt to probe for the ball. To these physicians the death of the president seemed very near, but, as not altogether unfrequently happens, in this instance medical judgment was at fault. The president continued to linger, and at length it was determined to remove him to the seashore, and he was accordingly taken to Elberon, near Long Branch, where for a time the sea breezes seemed to assist nature in the efforts to restore him to health. For eighty days the condition of the wounded and suffering president continued to hold the sympathy, not only of the people of his own country, but of those of all civilized nations. Bulletins were constantly issued, and though these sometimes indicated grounds for hope, the dying man gradually became feebler, and wasting slowly, day by day, on Monday, Sept. 19th, death relieved him from his sufferings. The remains of the late president were removed to Washington and placed in the rotunda of the capitol, where they lay in state until the 23d. At the foot of the coffin rested an immense wreath of white rosebuds ordered to be placed there by Queen Victoria, and bearing this inscription: "Queen Victoria to the memory of the late President Garfield. An expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation." President Garfield was a very many-sided man. Brilliant and dashing as a political leader, possessing remarkable eloquence, gifted with a stalwart form and a fine, buoyant, animated face, he reminded one in some respects of Gambetta. There was no more able debater on the floor of the

house during the period in which he was a representative. He was, as he himself conceded, a strong partisan, and was often misled by this narrowness of political vision to the detriment of himself and even of the party which he desired to serve. The curious tendency toward an emotional sort of religious fervor which characterized his youthful entrance into the Campbellite Church, represented one phase of his nature, its romantic and sensuous side. Garfield had, after leaving college, devoted himself to such reading and study as would eventually make him a scholar of considerable breadth and force. He was fond of general literature, read French with facility and liked the work of the best French novelists. He was genial and companionable in society, but the tenacity of his friendship would seem to have been rather that belonging to membership in a party or a community, than to individual affection. The date of President Garfield's death is Sept. 19, 1881.

GARFIELD, Lucretia Rudolph, wife of President James A. Garfield, was born at Hiram, Portage Co., O., Apr. 19, 1832, the daughter of Zebulon Rudolph, a farmer, and one of the founders of Hiram College. Her mother was a daughter of Elijah Mason, of Connecticut, and a descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene. Lucretia and Mr. Garfield attended the same school, and after she was graduated from Hiram College she taught school until they were married, Nov. 11, 1858, just after he became principal of the college. They removed to Columbus, O., in 1860, and in 1863 to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Garfield did not enter into the gay society of the capital, but showed her friends much hospitality, and devoted the largest part of her time to study, to household duties, and to her children. She entered the White House feeling the great responsibility of the position, and during her short residence there manifested such gentle dignity, sincerity, and an evident desire to faithfully fulfill her duties, that she won the admiration, respect and sympathy of every one.



WINDOM, William, secretary of the treasury. (See Index.)

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, secretary of war and minister to England, was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843, the eldest child of Abraham Lincoln. At this time Abraham Lincoln, who had been in the state legislature from 1834 to 1841, when he declined further re-election, was practicing law in Springfield, and boarding at a tavern or hotel called the Globe, and it was there that Robert Lincoln was born. In Springfield he passed his early boyhood. At the age of seven years he entered a local academy taught by Mr. Esterbrook, where he remained for three years, when he entered the Illinois State University, and, continuing there for the six years next ensuing, went to Exeter, N. H., in 1859, and for a year studied at the Phillips Academy in that town. He then went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1864, when he made a short course in Harvard Law School, and then applied to his father for admission to the military service. The excellent education which the young man had obtained was due, of course, in great measure, to the fact that his father, throughout his life, had felt deeply the need of literary attainment, and had determined that his son should at least not be lacking in that particular. After leaving Harvard Law School, and obtaining his father's permission to enter the service, he re-

ceived an appointment as volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. Grant, being commissioned a captain, and he saw service in the final campaign, ending at Appomattox, resigning on July 10, 1865. He now went to Chicago, where he continued the study of law, and worked conscientiously for the purpose of founding a business career for himself. He was peculiarly sensitive in the matter of gaining reputation or position on account of the name he bore, and this sensitiveness, planted on a nature which in its youth was curiously remarkable for stubbornness and a phlegmatic temperament, made him perhaps more marked than would have otherwise been the case. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois on Feb. 26, 1867,

and soon after formed a law partnership under the name of Scammon & Lincoln, which, however, did not last long. In 1872 he traveled during the autumn and winter in Europe, and on returning formed a copartnership with Edward S. Isham, of Chicago, under the name of Isham & Lincoln. In 1876 he was elected supervisor in South Chicago, and held the office for one year. During that year he made his first political speech at a Blaine meeting. As supervisor, he succeeded in fighting a ring which had gained control over affairs, and redeemed the reputation of South Chicago; meanwhile, whenever considered or spoken of, Mr. Lincoln was recognized as a

man of sound sense, good judgment and integrity of character, and his personality grew steadily in the confidence of the people. He was a delegate of Cook county to the Illinois state convention at Springfield, called together for the nomination of delegates to the republican national convention, held in Chicago June 2, 1880, and was subsequently chosen one of the presidential electors of the state. He was warmly in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the presidency, but so far as any political ambition on his own part was concerned, he had up to this time shown none whatever. He approved of the election of Gen. Garfield, but had no idea that he was under the latter's consideration at all for any position, until he was notified, in 1881, in a letter from Mr. Garfield, of the latter's intention to nominate him for secretary of war. At first inclined to refuse the position, he at length determined to accept it, and so telegraphed to the president. On the assassination of Gen. Garfield, and the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency, Secretary Lincoln was the only member of the existing cabinet who was requested to retain his office, which he did until the close of the administration. His reputation as a cabinet officer was high; his performance of the duties devolving upon him showed a clear head, good judgment, and a trained and methodical mind, combined with determined industry and earnestness of purpose. Among the officers of the army his administration was exceedingly popular. That it was generally believed that Mr. Lincoln had valuable administrative qualities might be judged from the fact that, just prior to his appointment as secretary of war, he had been appointed by the governor of Illinois one of the trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1884 Mr. Lincoln was frequently named as a possible candidate for the presidency, but refused to allow his name to be mentioned on account of President Arthur's being a candidate before the convention. In 1885 he returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of law. When President Harrison assumed office, he sent Mr. Lincoln's name to the

U. S. senate as minister to the Court of St. James, without the latter's knowledge. The appointment was at first refused, principally on account of the fact that it was one of the most expensive offices in the gift of the government, while being comparatively very poorly paid, but, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine, he reconsidered the honor and finally accepted. In London, Mr. Lincoln made himself deservedly popular, both among the English people and with his countrymen who had occasion to visit the great British capital. Meanwhile, he continued to be a presidential possibility in the republican party, having a certain popularity of his own, which, combined with his name and his good record, gave him certain very powerful advantages which would undoubtedly tell in the case of his nomination.

BLAINE, James G., secretary of state. (See Index.)

HUNT, William Henry, secretary of the navy, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1824. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Louisa (Gaillard) Hunt, and grandson of Robert Hunt, who had twice been governor of the Bahama Islands and president of the king's council at Nassau in the island of New Providence, at a period when these colonies were important possessions of the British crown. Thomas Hunt was a planter, and at the same time a distinguished lawyer and a member of the South Carolina legislature. Louisa Gaillard, his wife, was of a well-known family of South Carolina. One of her brothers, John Gaillard, was for twenty-two years U. S. senator from South Carolina, and often president *pro tem.* of that body. Another brother, Theodore Gaillard, was one of the earliest judges of the U. S. circuit court for the fifth district, and afterward was appointed U. S. district judge for Louisiana. William H. Hunt had three brothers—Theodore and Randell, both prominent lawyers and public men of Louisiana, and Thomas, a physician of high repute in his day in the South. William H. Hunt received a good public-school education and entered the class of '43 in Yale College, where he remained, however, only two years, when he settled in New Orleans. His family had opposed the radical southern views of John C. Calhoun, this being one cause of their removal to Louisiana, where their political surroundings were more congenial. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Hunt was admitted to the bar, and during the next thirty years continued to reside in New Orleans, engaged in the conduct of his large law business, and for a time filling a professorship in a New Orleans law school, and holding no public office whatever during this period. Before the war Mr. Hunt was a whig. During the war he was known as a Union man, and after the war he was a staunch republican. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Kellogg attorney-general of Louisiana to fill a vacancy in that office, and the same year the republicans nominated him for the office, and claimed that he was elected, but the democratic state officers were recognized by President Hayes. In 1877 Mr. Hunt went to Washington for the purpose of presenting the case of the republican state government to President Hayes's consideration. He returned to New Orleans the same year and continued to practice law until May, 1878, when he was appointed and con-



Robert Lincoln



William H. Hunt

firmed as judge of the U. S. court of claims. In 1880, when Justice Strong resigned from the supreme court of the United States, a movement was made on the part of the bar of Louisiana, without respect to party, to induce the president to appoint Mr. Hunt to the position. This was not done, however, but in February, 1881, the last month of the administration of President Hayes, Mr. Hunt was offered the judgeship of the U. S. circuit court for the fifth district, which had been held by his mother's brother, but he declined the office. On March 5, 1881, Mr. Hunt became secretary of the navy by appointment of President Garfield. He retired from the cabinet in favor of William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Apr. 1, 1882, on the reorganization of the cabinet by President Arthur. In 1882 Mr. Hunt was appointed minister to Russia. He was a conspicuous figure in the legal life of New Orleans, being always concerned in important cases in the admiralty and chancery courts. He was a close student and adherent of the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton, but was always a devoted defender of the Union. As a member of the cabinet and in the discharge of his new duties he continued to sustain a high reputation. Mr. Hunt died in St. Petersburg Feb. 27, 1884.

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan, secretary of the interior, and governor of Iowa (1860-64 and 1876-77), was born in Harford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813. He received an academic education in

Washington, D. C. At the age of fourteen he was employed as a druggist's clerk at the capital, and remained in that business for seven years. In 1835 he removed to Richland county, O., where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. For four years he was prosecuting attorney for the county, and in 1850 was a member of the judicial committee of the constitutional convention, which contributed largely to the state constitution, which was adopted in 1851. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in the double business of farming and milling, near Iowa City. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate, and served through the last session held at Iowa City, and the first held at Des Moines.

In 1859 he was chosen governor of Iowa over the democratic candidate, by a majority of 2,964. His administration proved so satisfactory during that critical period, that he was re-elected in 1861. It is said of him that he saved the state \$500,000 from the \$800,000, appropriated for defence bonds. He was a strong Union man, and as governor sent about fifty regiments to the war, nearly all of them for three years, the result being that Iowa was one of the few states in which there was no draft. In 1862 President Lincoln offered Gov. Kirkwood the post of U. S. minister to Denmark, but he declined it. In 1866 he was elected a member of the U. S. senate, to fill out the unexpired term of James Harlan, and while there served on the committee on public lands. In 1867, at the expiration of the term, he returned to Iowa City where he continued to pursue his private business. In July, 1875, he was nominated for governor for a third term by the republicans and was elected. In January, 1876, he was again elected to the U. S. senate, where he continued until 1881. During his career in the senate he was distinguished for his clear and thoughtful consideration of all subjects brought before him, particularly those pertaining to the domestic affairs of the nation. It was probably his special knowledge and fitness in this particular, and his wise treatment of the Indian

question, while in the senate, that indeed President Garfield to appoint him secretary of the interior, March 5, 1881. He continued in this office after President Garfield's death until Apr. 6, 1882, when he was succeeded by Henry M. Teller of Colorado, appointed by President Arthur. After this period, Senator Kirkwood held no public office.

JAMES, Thomas L., postmaster-general, was born in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 29, 1831. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the public schools of Utica, where he was recognized as a bright, vivacious boy, quite as faithful to his studies as any of his young companions, yet gaining the affections of those with whom he was brought in contact by his amiable and attractive nature. When he was fifteen years of age he left school, and was apprenticed to Wesley Bailey, of Utica, printer, for five years. He was the father of E. P. Bailey, editor and publisher of the Utica "Observer." At the age of twenty he became a partner of Francis B. Fisher in publishing the "Madison County Journal," at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., where he went to reside. This was an important period in politics, the closing up of the old and the beginning of the new régime. The paper was whig in its politics, and in the neighborhood of its place of publication were some of the leading men of the country, such as Gerrit Smith, Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling and others. Mr. James showed himself to be an enthusiastic, energetic yet judicious young editor, and speedily made an impression on the minds of men such as these. In 1852 Mr. James was married to Emily I. Freeburn. In 1854 he was appointed canal collector at Hamilton, N. Y., a position which he held for two years. In 1856 the "Madison County Journal" was united with the "Democratic Reflector," under the name of the "Democratic-Republican." But small localities in the interior of the state were not stirring enough, or of sufficient importance, to very long hold a man of the calibre of Mr. James, and in 1861 he went to the metropolis, where Hiram Barney, at that time collector of the port, appointed him inspector. From this he was soon promoted to the position of weigher of teas in the warehouse department, and when Thomas Murphy became collector he made Mr. James deputy collector of the third (warehouse) division, where he remained under the administration of Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded Murphy as collector of the port. In whatever position he had been up to this time, Mr. James had made for himself friends among the most influential men in political and business life, and so it happened that, when President Grant was making up his mind as to whom he should give the important position of postmaster of New York, he found that the general tendency of suggestion and advice pointed to Mr. James. The habits of the latter had been formed on such a methodical foundation, and he was so exact in his work, and so rapid in the conception and execution of his plans, that his value as a public officer could hardly be overestimated. Appointed postmaster at New York March 17, 1873, he found the office in a condition which showed clearly the necessity for reorganization, and, in many instances, for an entirely new arrangement for the delivery of the mails to the satisfaction of the enormous and growing business interests of the metropolis. A very brief study of the situation in-



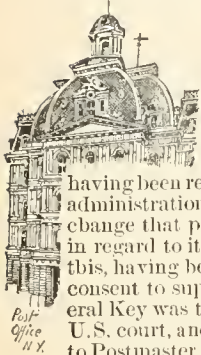
S. J. Kirkwood



Thos. L. James

formed the new postmaster of the direction in which improvements could be made, and be set himself about making them with such zeal and efficiency that the New York office presently became a model for all others in the country. The election of President Hayes brought about new appointments in New York, and, while the names of gentlemen to succeed Gen. Arthur as collector and Mr. Cornell as naval officer were pending in the senate committee on commerce, on account of the aggressive opposition of Mr. Conkling and other anti-administration senators, the collectorship of the port of New York was offered to Mr. James, but declined. In the meantime Mr. James had been reappointed postmaster by President Hayes, and, his services

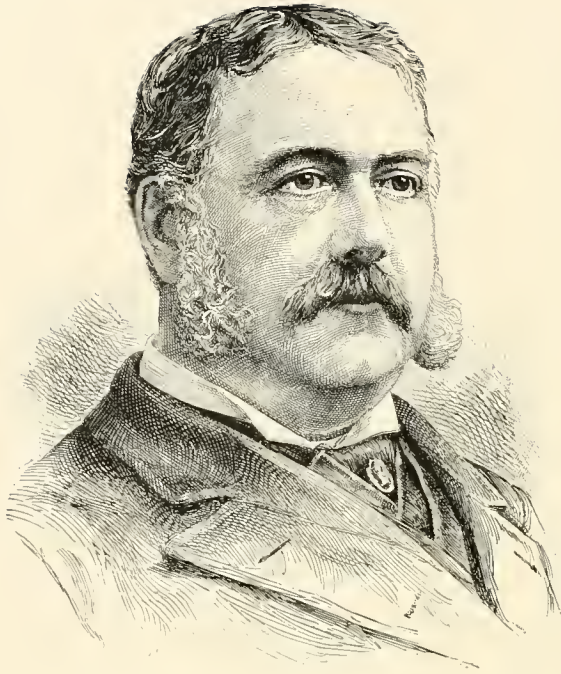
having been recognized as marking a new era in postal administration, he naturally felt disinclined to exchange that position for any other while he still had in regard to it important plans to carry out. Besides this, having been Gen. Arthur's deputy, he could not consent to supersede him. In 1880 Postmaster-General Key was transferred to a circuit judgeship of the U. S. court, and the vacant cabinet position was offered to Postmaster James, but declined. During the same year the republicans offered him the nomination for mayor of New York, but this honor he also declined. Finally, however, when President Garfield announced his cabinet on March 5, 1881, there was general rejoicing in both parties when it was seen that Mr. James had been appointed postmaster-general. His new office was, he soon found, full of difficulties. The department of the second assistant postmaster-general offered for investigation the scandalous condition of the "star route" and steamboat mail contracts, which it was evident had been dishonestly manipulated, with the result of the robbery of the government of large sums. It was expected by the people, and justly expected, that Postmaster-General James would make such an examination of his office as would expose the guilty parties, and break up the existing wrong-doing. The opposition to such action on his part, however, was prolonged, powerful and bitter. It included the persistent antagonism of his personal and political enemies, and even of some who had been his friends. Newspapers were subsidized at the capitol and in other cities to attack the postmaster-general and his assistants in the most determined and obnoxious manner, but none of these affected Mr. James in the way of causing him to lessen his efforts to break up the nest of dishonest officials, whose nefarious work was speedily laid bare before him. The dishonest mail routes were cut off, faithless employees were dismissed, and the general tone of the service was strengthened and improved. He had been met on his entrance into office by the fact of an annual deficit of \$2,000,000, which had varied in amount every year from 1865, and, with one or two exceptions, from 1851. The reductions which he made in the star route service and the steamboat service amounted to over \$2,000,000, while his thorough investigation into the abuses and frauds of the post-office resulted in the famous star route trials, and revealed the scandals which had existed in that service prior to his assuming charge of it. Applying, as far as it was practicable, the civil service methods which had been in operation in the New York post-office to his new field of operations, the postal service was made self-sustaining up to the time when the rate of postage was reduced by act of congress. After the deplorable event of the assassination of President Garfield, and the assumption of the presidential chair by Gen. Arthur, Mr. James was reappointed by the latter to the position of postmaster-general. But the political conditions rendered it desirable for him to go out of



the public service, and he accordingly resigned his portfolio to become president of the Lincoln National Bank, then just organized in New York city, and where he assumed office in January, 1882. Combined with the bank was the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, of which Mr. James became also president, and both these institutions, under his shrewd business management, and greatly on account of his own personal popularity, grew to be thoroughly successful. Genial in his manner, quick and appreciative in his understanding, the social position of Mr. James matches his official standing. He has friends innumerable; indeed, no one who is brought in close or continued contact with him fails to become his friend. Meanwhile, the public mind is ready at any moment to turn to him when the demand comes for the filling of a place of trust, or in an emergency calling for the prompt exercise of superior executive skill. Mr. James holds the degree of A. M., conferred upon him by Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1862, and that of LL. D., from Madison University, in 1882. St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y., also conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

MacVEAGH, Wayne, attorney-general, was born in Phoenixville, Chester Co., Pa., Apr. 19, 1833. He was prepared for college at a school in Pottstown, and entered Yale, where he was graduated in the famous class of '53, standing tenth in a class of 108. As a student young MacVeagh distinguished himself as a debater in the college society, being noted for his power of sarcasm and irony, and his quickness of repartee. He first became known as an able debater in college when the question arose as to whether or not the United States should recognize Hungary. Kossuth was at this time in the United States, and the feeling of the entire public was on the side of Hungary, yet MacVeagh took the negative side in the debate and astonished everyone by the strength and force of his argument and the quantity of information which he possessed on the subject. On leaving college Mr. MacVeagh went to West Chester, Pa., and entered the office of James J. Lewis, where he began to study law. He was remarkable for his industry and power of application, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar, and soon gained a reputation as a very able lawyer. It was not long before his reputation became national, as Mr. MacVeagh was frequently called to plead before the supreme court of the United States. When the civil war broke out Mr. MacVeagh entered the Union service, and was made major of a cavalry regiment. He was obliged to resign, however, on account of the condition of his health. In 1863 he was chairman of the republican state central committee of Pennsylvania. In 1870 President Grant appointed him United States minister to Constantinople, and he remained abroad until 1872, when he returned home and fought the Cameron faction in Pennsylvania, being bitterly opposed to machine politics, and this although he married a daughter of Simon Cameron and was always on friendly social terms with the family, though bitterly opposed to them politically. Mr. MacVeagh was appointed on March 5, 1881, by President Garfield attorney-general of the United States, but resigned the office on the accession of Gen. Arthur to the presidency. Before taking a cabinet position he had for some years acted as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.





Chester A. Arthur

ARTHUR, Chester Alan, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Fairfield, Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 5, 1830. His father, William Arthur, was an Irish clergyman, who was graduated from Belfast College, and came to the United States, where, after studying law for a brief period, he became a Baptist minister. He was a man of fine education and remarkable attainments, and published, in 1857, a work of importance, entitled "An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," an interesting and valuable contribution to the subject. Chester A. Arthur was the eldest child of his parents. His first schooling was obtained at Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., and afterward he studied at an institution in Schenectady, where, in 1845, he entered Union College. He taught school during his sophomore year, and again in the last year of his college course. He was remarkably popular among his school and college-mates, a member of the societies of his college, and at the same time an indefatigable student. His graduation, in 1848, was distinguished by more than usual honors. On leaving Union College he went to Ballston Spa to the law school, where he studied several months with the determination of following that profession as a business. In 1851 he became principal of the academy at North Pownal, Vt., where he found time, however, to continue his law studies. In 1853 he went to New York, and entered the law office of

Mr. E. G. Culver, where he studied a year, when he was admitted to practice at the bar, becoming a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. A most important and successful case in which he was engaged in his early practice was that well known as the "Lemmon" slave-case, the question being on the legality of holding slaves in a free state while *in transitu* between two slave states. Mr. Arthur conducted the case, which went against the slave-owner. The legislature of Virginia afterward instructed its attorney-general to employ counsel and appeal to the higher courts of New York; this was done, and the case was again tried, Mr. Arthur acting as

state's attorney, associated with William M. Evarts as counsel. The decision of the lower court was sustained by the supreme court, and later by the court of appeals, where the case of the slaveholder was argued by Charles O'Connor. This court also sustained the decision, which forever settled the question as to the right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into the state of New York. While actively interested in politics from his youth, the year 1856 brought Mr. Arthur prominently before the public in a political sense, through his being made a delegate to the Saratoga convention, which practically founded the republican party. Upon the election of E. D. Morgan to the governorship, in 1860, Mr. Arthur was appointed engineer-in-chief on his staff. He was already interested in the militia organization of the state, and had been judge-advocate general of the 2d brigade. His experience in military matters caused him to be called upon at once on the outbreak of the rebellion. Gov. Morgan summoned him to Albany, where he was requested to take upon himself the duties of quartermaster-general of New York. To him, therefore, fell the task, at the very beginning of the war, of organizing the subsistence, quartering, uniforming, equipping and arming the New York quota of soldiers. This involved the handling of several hundred thousand men, and

Gen. Arthur showed his wonderful administrative capacity and his quick appreciation of the delicate nature of his functions by forwarding nearly 700,000 men to the front during the period in which he held office. This was, in fact, nearly one-fifth of all the men sent to the war. In February, 1862, Gen. Arthur was appointed inspector-general, and in May following he went to the front and thoroughly inspected the New York state troops; and while there, in view of an expected advance on Richmond, he volunteered for duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hunt. In December, 1863, the democratic state administration coming in power, Gen. Arthur was deprived of his office, and resumed the practice of his profession, at first in partnership with Henry G. Gardner until 1867; then for five years alone, and on Jan. 1, 1872, in the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. During this period he was for a time counsel for the department of assessments and taxes in New York, a position which he, however, resigned. He was at all times actively interested in politics, and in 1868 was chairman of the Central Grant Club of New York. On Nov. 20, 1871, President Grant appointed Gen. Arthur collector of the port of New York. He introduced many reforms and improvements into the service, and in December, 1875, was reappointed to the collectorship, being the first collector of the port to receive this honor. Under the Hayes administration, Collector Arthur was requested to resign, on account of the determination on the part of the president to transfer the power and patronage of his office to the use of a minority faction in the republican party. Collector Arthur declined to hand in his resignation, and was eventually suspended from office. He held himself high in the controversy, which was almost altogether political, and showed that he had greatly increased the revenue receipts of the port while lessening the expense of collecting them. On retiring from his position as collector Gen. Arthur resumed his law practice, the firm being now Arthur, Knevals, Phelps & Ransom. In 1880 he was again influential in politics, advocating the nomination of Gen. Grant to succeed President Hayes. The defeat of John Sherman in the convention, and the nomination of Garfield being a blow at the Conkling wing of the republican party, and ending all possibility of Grant's obtaining a third term, made it necessary to do something to placate the "stalwarts," and Arthur was accordingly nominated for the vice-presidency, the nomination being made unanimous. Garfield and Arthur were elected, and the latter presided over the extra session of the senate, which began March 4, 1881, and continued until May 20th. Now began the political controversy over Garfield's nomination for collector of the port of New York of William H. Robertson, who had been the leader of the New York anti-Grant delegates at the Chicago convention. Arthur supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their opposition to the confirmation of this nomination. Meanwhile the two senators from New York resigned, and on July 2, 1881, President Garfield was shot, in Washington, by Guitam, and after lingering painfully until Sept. 19th, died at Elberon, N. J., and Gen. Arthur became president of the United States. There was much excitement throughout the country and on Sept. 20, 1881, Gen. Arthur took the oath as president of the United States at his residence, 123 Lexington Avenue, before Judge John R. Brady, of the New York supreme court. On the 22d the oath was formally administered again by Chief Justice Waite of the U. S. supreme court, in the vice-president's room in the Capitol, at Washington, where President Arthur delivered his inaugural address. The administration of President Arthur, while not marked by any occurrence of grave importance, was characterized by dignified conduct on



the part of the president, and by an evident design to signalize his holding of the office by evidences of his patriotism, loyalty, and appreciation of his duties and responsibilities. During his term measures were recommended for the better government and control of the Indian tribes, and also stringent legislation against polygamy in Utah was not only suggested, but important laws enacted in that connection. The adjudication of the French spoliation claims, which had hung fire for so many years, was made the subject of a law, which passed Jan. 20, 1885, when preparation was made for carrying it into effect. President Arthur showed himself strongly opposed to extravagance in appropriations, and his veto of the river and harbor bill of 1882 was greatly commended. President Arthur presided at the dedication of the monument erected at Yorktown, Va., to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at that place, Oct. 19, 1781. He was also present on many other similar public occasions, being always graceful and eloquent in the addresses which he made at such times. The republican presidential convention, which met in Chicago, June 3, 1884, gave President Arthur 278 votes on the first ballot against 540 for all others; 276 on the second; 274 on the third; and 207 on the fourth, when James G. Blaine was nominated. Among its resolutions the convention declared that: "In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy under which the country has been blessed by remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen. The conventions in all the states had also unanimously passed similar commendatory resolutions. Mr. Arthur married, Oct. 29, 1859, Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., daughter of Com. William Lewis Herndon, of the U. S. navy, well known as a government explorer of the Amazon river in 1851-52. Com. Herndon died at sea in a gale, Sept. 12, 1857, while in command of the merchant steamer Central America, on a voyage from Havana to New York. Mrs. Arthur died Jan. 12, 1880. She had three children, one of whom died in 1863; the other two, Chester Alan Arthur, and Ellen Herndon Arthur outliving her. President Arthur's death occurred suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence in New York on Nov. 18, 1886.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick Theodore, secretary of state, was born at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 4, 1817, grandson of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuyssen. Orphaned in infancy, he was adopted by his uncle Theodore, in whose office he read law after graduating from Rutgers in 1836. This connection brought in clients from his admission to the bar in 1839. He became city attorney of Newark ten years later, then counsel of the N. J. Central R.R. Co., and of the Morris Canal Co., and was attorney-general of the state 1861-66. In 1861 he was prominent in the Peace Congress. Toward the end of 1866, he was sent to the senate to fill a vacancy until March, 1869, and favored the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868. In 1870 he declined, from domestic reasons, the great post

of minister to England. His ambition was for senatorial rather than foreign distinction, and he was again in the senate 1871-77. Here he was active, both on the floor and in committees, and presided over that on foreign relations while the settlement of

the Alabama claims was pending. The civil rights bill was given into his charge by Mr. Sumner, and others which he introduced aimed at a gold currency, the suppression of polygamy among the Mormons and the return of the indemnity fund from Japan. In an important test case he took ground with success against the allowance of war claims made by loyalists in the South. In 1876 he brought in a bill which might have averted the troubles arising from the close and contested presidential election of that year. It failed to pass, and early in 1877 he was one of the authors of the electoral commission, and also one of its members. After this he returned to private life, and to his legal practice. He was long a trustee of Rutgers College, which gave him his degree of LL.D., for a time president of the Bible society, and, like his uncle, on whom his character was largely modeled, a deeply religious man. After Mr. Arthur's succession to the presidency, he was called into the cabinet in December, 1881, as secretary of state, succeeding James G. Blaine. The duties of this office, which he discharged until March 4, 1885, undermined his health, and he retired from it to die at his home in Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885.

FOLGER, Charles James, secretary of the treasury, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Apr. 16, 1818. His family was founded by John Folger, who came to America from Norwich in the county of Norfolk, Eng., in 1636. When thirteen years of age, the boy, Charles J. Folger, removed with his parents from Nantucket to Geneva, N. Y., which was ever after his home. He entered Hobart College where he was graduated in 1836 at the age of eighteen with the highest honors of his class. He decided on the profession of law and began his studies in the office of Mark H. Sibley and Alvah Worden, who were practising in Canandaigua. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Albany in 1839, practised at Lyons for a short time, and then, in 1840, returned to Geneva where he established his office. He was soon appointed justice of the peace, and at once gave evidence of the judicial ability for which he afterward became distinguished. In 1844 he was appointed judge in the Ontario court of common pleas, in which he served one year. He was master and examiner in chancery until the chancery court was abolished by the adoption of the constitution of 1846. In 1851 he was elected county judge of Ontario county, and held the office four years. He was a Silas Wright democrat, and afterward a "Barn-Burner," yet when the republican party was formed, it was an easy matter for him to identify himself with the new organization, as he already held progressive views on the slavery question. He took an active part in politics, and was elected in the fall of 1861 to represent the republicans of his district in the state senate, and served there eight years in succession. After his first year's service he was recognized as a leader of his party in the upper branch of the legislature. When the constitutional convention met in 1867 Judge Folger was a member of it, and was a candidate for president of the convention, but was defeated in the caucuses by William A. Wheeler. He was, however, made chairman of the judiciary committee of the convention, in whose proceedings he took a prominent part. When Reuben E. Fenton was governor, Judge Folger attracted general attention by his ex-



tre opposition, criticising severely in public debate some of the governor's public acts. He also became known by his prominence in the contest between Com. Vanderbilt of the Central Railroad and Jay Gould, of the Erie, when, in the legislature of 1868, Vanderbilt was endeavoring to get possession of the Erie Railroad. Judge Folger made a remarkable record by the bold position he took on Tweed's tax levy bills for New York city. In the senate he was the author of the famous protective labor bill, which guaranteed freedom of action to laboring men. He was the uncompromising enemy of every species of debauchery and corruption, and at all times the advocate and defender of plans for the relief of Union soldiers and their families. In 1869 Judge Folger was appointed by President Grant assistant U. S. treasurer at New York city, and a year later, on the organization of the court of appeals, he was elected an associate judge, and on the death of Chief Justice Church in 1880, Gov. Cornell designated Judge Folger to act as chief justice. On Oct. 27, 1881, Judge Folger was nominated by President Arthur to be secretary of the treasury, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate. In September, 1882, the state republican convention of New York nominated Judge Folger for governor. A defection in the party brought about a most remarkable situation, when more than 300,000 republicans who did not in the least oppose Judge Folger on general principles, abstained from voting in order to show their determination not to be dictated to by party leaders at the national seat of government, and Grover Cleveland was elected governor by nearly 200,000 plurality. Judge Folger felt this defeat most bitterly, and it is believed by his friends that it affected his health so seriously as ultimately to bring about his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1884.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, secretary of the treasury, was born near Lanesville, Harrison Co., Ind., March 17, 1833. His grandparents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, from which state they removed to Indiana, while his parents were children. His father was a farmer, and also a cabinet-maker, and sheriff of the county in which he lived. He was murdered while in the performance of the duties of his office. Walter Gresham's early education was obtained in the country schools of the neighborhood, and one year in the State University at Bloomington, Ind., but he did not graduate.

From the university he went to Corydon, Ind., where he studied law while acting as deputy clerk, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, and at the end of the session entered the Federal service as lieutenant-colonel of the 38th Indiana infantry. In December, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 53d Indiana regiment, and served under Grant until after the siege of Vicksburg, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Gresham was transferred to Sherman's command at the beginning of the expedition against Atlanta, and took command of the 4th division of the 17th army corps. In the severe fighting before Atlanta he was wounded and disabled at Leggett's Hill, July 20, 1864, when he was obliged to retire from active service, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry. He now went to New Albany, Ind., where he prac-

ticed law, and in 1866 he was a candidate for congress on the republican ticket, but was defeated by a largely reduced majority. During the next two years he spent part of his time in New York as the financial agent of his state. During his war service he gained the esteem of Gen. Grant, and in 1869 the latter appointed him judge of the U. S. district court for Indiana, having previously declined the offices of collector of customs at New Orleans and U. S. district attorney for Indiana. In April, 1882, he resigned his judgeship and accepted the position of postmaster-general offered him by President Arthur. Judge Folger, at that time secretary of the treasury, died Sept. 4, 1884, and Judge Gresham was transferred to the head of that department. Here he remained, however, only until December of the same year, when he was appointed U. S. circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit. While not conspicuous in politics, he favored Gen. Grant for a third term in 1880. In 1884 he was himself mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1888 his name was very favorably received when again suggested for the same office.

McCULLOCH, Hugh, secretary of the treasury, was born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808. He is descended from a very respectable Scotch family. His grandfather, Adam McCulloch, emigrated from Scotland about 1765, and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Me.

His father was one of the largest ship-owners of New England, but during the war of 1812 he sustained serious losses, which reduced his financial condition, and to a certain extent disabled him. He was, however, able to give his son a fair education at an academy in Saco, and one year at Bowdoin College. When he was only seventeen years of age he began teaching school, and continued to teach until 1829. In the meantime he devoted his leisure hours to the study of the law, and in 1832 completed his regular course in Boston. In June, 1833, Mr. McCulloch went to Fort Wayne,

Ind., where he settled, and began to practice his profession, but about two years later, having been offered the position of manager of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, he accepted and held it until the expiration of the charter. During this entire period he was one of the directors of the mother-bank, and he gained so high reputation as a financier, that in 1862 he was unanimously elected president of a new bank with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000 and twenty branches, known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. In these important and responsible offices his reputation was constantly improving among financial men, and to that degree that in April, 1863, Secretary Chase offered him the position of comptroller of the currency under the national bank law, which had at that time just been enacted, in which place he displayed such remarkable administrative qualities that when William Pitt Fessenden retired from the secretaryship of the treasury in March, 1865, there was a general and strong demand—heartily endorsed by Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden—that he should be appointed to this position. President Lincoln did appoint him just before the completion of his first term, and continued him as secretary of the treasury after his inauguration for a second term. When Andrew Johnson succeeded Mr. Lincoln as president, Mr. McCulloch was retained, and he held the office throughout the Johnson administration. As a cabinet officer



before Atlanta he was wounded and disabled at Leggett's Hill, July 20, 1864, when he was obliged to retire from active service, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry. He now went to New Albany, Ind., where he prac-

and bank officer he was especially remarkable for his industry in prosecuting business, and his promptitude in dispatching it. In the autumn of 1870 Mr. McCulloch established in London a branch of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., the London firm being known as Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. This firm was closely connected with the U. S. treasury in the negotiation of U. S. loans, and after the great financial panic of September, 1873, consequent upon the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., it was reorganized, and continued a successful business for some time. In 1877 Mr. McCulloch became the head of a private syndicate, organized for the purpose of funding the public debts of the Southern states, which was fairly successful. In June, 1882, he was offered a place on the tariff commission by President Arthur, which he declined. In 1884 Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of the treasury, resigned, and Mr. McCulloch was appointed his successor by President Arthur, and he held the place until the expiration of the president's term, March 4, 1885. He is the only man who has ever held that office under different presidents twice. Since his retirement Mr. McCulloch divides his time between his country home and his house in Washington. Meanwhile he frequently communicates his views on political and financial questions through the press, and he is generally considered authority on these subjects. Mr. McCulloch received from Bowdoin College in 1889 the degree of LL.D.

TELLER, Henry M., secretary of the interior, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. His ancestors came from Holland, and were among the early settlers of New York state. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and gave him an excellent education. After leaving school, he sought admission to the bar in the state of New York; then removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practised for three years in that state. In 1861 he removed to Colorado and settled in Central City, then one of the principal mining towns of the territory, where he has since resided. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence, and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientele. In politics he affiliated with the republicans, but declined to become a candidate for office



H. M. Teller

until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, and took his seat in that body, and drew the term ending March 4, 1877. He was re-elected senator on Dec. 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Arthur. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and only after great pressure had been brought to bear on him, but administered the affairs of the interior department in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. On March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, and the following day he took his seat in the U. S. senate, having a short time before been elected to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. In the winter of 1891 he was re-elected, without opposition in his own party, for another full term of six years. While in the senate he served as the chairman of the committees on pensions, patents, mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections, and public lands. He is recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the interests of the silver miners of the West, and as an authority on all questions referring to the public

lands. He is assiduous in his devotion to the welfare of his constituents, an effective debater, and possessed of strong mental and moral endowments.

CHANDLER, William E., secretary of the navy and senator, was born at Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1855, receiving a prize for a competitive legal thesis. He became a practicing lawyer in his native state, and in 1859 reporter of the New Hampshire supreme court. He early took an active part in politics, being for three consecutive years a member of the state legislature, and speaker of the house in 1863-64, and for several years chairman of the republican state committee. He was made solicitor and judge-advocate general of the U. S. navy department in 1865, and had charge of many important cases, but resigned this position in 1865, to become assistant secretary of the treasury. He then practiced law in Washington, acting at the same time as secretary of the national republican committee, and in 1876 as one of the counsel for the Hayes electors before the Florida board of canvassers. He was nominated by President Garfield U. S. solicitor-general, but not being confirmed by the senate, was soon after appointed secretary of the navy by President Arthur. In 1887 he was elected to the U. S. senate from New Hampshire to fill an unexpired term, and resigned from the cabinet. He was re-elected for the full term in 1889.



W. E. Chandler

HOWE, Timothy Otis, postmaster-general, was born at Livermore, Oxford Co., Me., Feb. 17, 1816. After graduating from the Readfield Seminary, he studied law, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. Settling in Readfield he took an active interest in politics, and in 1845 was elected a member of the Maine legislature. In the latter part of that same year he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where, in 1850, he was elected a circuit judge. He held the office for five years, and then resigned. In 1861 he was elected a senator in congress from Wisconsin. He served on a number of important committees, and as chairman of those on appropriation and revolutionary claims. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. In the following year, when his senatorial term expired, he was re-elected, and again in 1873 for the term ending in 1879. In 1881 he was a delegate to the international monetary conference at Paris, and later in the same year he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur. In congress he supported the general policy of the republican party, and during his service in the post-office department, a reduction of postage was effected, and various reforms were perfected that gave much satisfaction to the country. He died in Wisconsin March 25, 1883.



T. O. Howe

HATTON, Frank, postmaster-general, was born in Cambridge, O., Apr. 28, 1846. He was the son of Richard Hatton, who published a newspaper called the "Republican" at Cadiz, O., and the boy

learned the newspaper business in this office, which he entered at a very early age and where he acquired not only type-setting, but practical journalism. In 1862 he volunteered in the Union army and enlisted in the 98th Ohio regiment, with which he fought in the West. In 1864 he received his commission as first lieutenant. At the close of the war he settled in Iowa, and after publishing the Mount Pleasant "Journal" for a time, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became part owner of the Burlington "Hawkeye."

He was made postmaster at Burlington, and in 1881, after the death of Garfield, President Arthur called him to Washington and made him assistant postmaster-general, a position which he held for three years, when he took the office of postmaster-general to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gresham. He continued in President Arthur's cabinet until Mr. Cleveland became president, and it is said, that excepting Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Hatton was the youngest cabinet officer who ever served. In 1882, and for nearly two years thereafter, Mr. Hatton was on the staff of the "National Republican" of Washington. In 1884 he

went to Chicago and entered the office of the "Mail," where he eventually became chief editor. In 1888 Mr. Hatton was one of the syndicate which founded the New York "Press," a republican paper devoted to protection and high tariff and the election of President Benj. Harrison.

BREWSTER, Benjamin Harrison, attorney-general, was born in Salem county, N. J., Oct. 13, 1816. He was the son of Francis E. and Maria Hampton Brewster, and on both sides came of old English stock: on the Brewster side from the Pilgrim William Brewster of Plymouth colony, and on his mother's side from the Hamptons of South Carolina. He was sent to Princeton College where he was graduated with all the honors in the class of

1834. In the same year he entered as a student the office of Eli K. Price of Philadelphia, and in 1838 was admitted to practice at the bar. He became a distinguished lawyer and in 1846 was appointed by President Polk commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States government, an honor which was considered very flattering in the case of so young a man. In his law practice Mr. Brewster had occasion to argue in some of the most important cases tried in the Philadelphia courts and in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. During the civil war he was zealous in contributing of his means and his time to the

vice of the Union. In 1867 Gov. Geary appointed him attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania, and during his incumbency of this office he succeeded in breaking up the notorious "Gettysburg Lottery" scheme, which he believed to be a plan to rob the public under the pretext of helping the orphans of deceased Union soldiers. Mr. Brewster was appointed by President Arthur attorney-general of the United States, Dec. 19, 1881, and continued to

hold that position until the accession of Grover Cleveland to the presidency in 1885. This period included the important star route trials in connection with the post-office department, which were prosecuted by Attorney-General Brewster with all the determination and legal skill which were characteristic of his professional life. Mr. Brewster was twice married, first in 1857 to Elizabeth von Myrbacke de Reinheldts, a Prussian lady, who died in 1868. In 1870 he married for the second time Miss Mary Walker, eldest daughter of the prominent statesman, Robert J. Walker. He had but one child, a son. Mr. Brewster is described by those who have known him as "a versatile and brilliant essayist, a correct, original, and profound thinker, a graceful, eloquent and forcible speaker." When a young man he risked his life to save a relative from death from fire, and was himself severely burned, and his face disfigured. Mr. Brewster died in Philadelphia Apr. 4, 1888.

McELROY, Mary Arthur, sister of President Arthur, was born at Greenwich, N. Y., in 1842, the youngest child of Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who was born in Ireland. Mrs. McElroy completed her education at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy, N. Y., and in 1861 married John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y., and has since then made her home in that city. While her brother was president of the United States, Mrs. McElroy passed her winters at the White House. Possessed of great social tact, rare powers of fascination, charm of manner, and accustomed to the best society both in Albany and New York, Mrs. McElroy made a charming hostess, and dispensed hospitality with an elegance that will long be remembered in Washington, and her reign as mistress of the White House went far towards making President Arthur's administration especially notable as answering all the demands of social amenance.

CAMPBELL, James, postmaster-general under President Pierce, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813. His father was Irish by birth, but emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was successful, and was able to give his son James a good education. After graduating from the schools the young man studied law, and in 1834 was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar. He was able and eloquent, and soon obtained a very lucrative practice. In 1842 he was made judge of the court of common pleas, and continued to hold that office until 1850. In 1852 he was made attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania, and on March 7, 1853, was appointed by President Pierce postmaster-general. He continued to remain in the cabinet until the close of that administration, retiring on March 4th, to be replaced on March 6, 1857, by Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee. On retiring from public life Mr. Campbell returned to Philadelphia and resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the democratic nomination for U. S. senator. He is one of the trustees of the Girard estate.



STANLEY, Henry Morton, African explorer, was born at Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. At an early age, owing to the death of his father, he was placed in the free school of St. Asaph, where he remained ten years. He is described by those who knew him in his youth, as being industrious, high-spirited, fond of all physical exercises, and ready to enter into all the attractive ventures and hardy exploits of schoolboy life. At the age of sixteen he left St. Asaph and went to Mold, in Flintshire, to assist a relative who was in charge of a parish school. The quiet, plodding life of the parish school teacher was not, however, congenial to his restless and sensitive nature, and he suddenly left. He took the shortest road to Liverpool, and engaged as a ship's boy on a small vessel bound for New Orleans, where he arrived after a dreary voyage of eight weeks. He found employment in one of the huge stores near the river, and his diligence and energy so commended him to his employer, that the latter adopted the young Welshman as his son. He took the name of his patron, Henry Morton Stanley, in place of his own, which, up to this time, had been John Rowlands. On the death of his benefactor, which occurred soon after, the whole of the property was taken by the relatives and young Stanley was cast adrift. He went to Arkansas, where he remained two

years, when, the civil war breaking out in 1861, he enlisted in the southern army. On Apr. 6, 1862, at the battle of Pittsburg, he was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape by swimming the river during the night under the fire of the sentries. He suddenly appeared in North Wales, where his mother had gone to reside; then after a brief stay in Liverpool, re-embarked for America, and was drafted into the Federal navy. At the end of a month he was appointed clerk, and in less than a year became secretary to the admiral on board the flag-ship *Tieonderoga*. During an engagement in which the flag-ship

was under fire, he volunteered to swim out a distance of 500 yards and attach a hawser to a Confederate steamer, and performed the audacious feat with complete success. The prize was drawn out of the harbor and Stanley was made an ensign. He took an active part in the final assault on Fort Fisher, and at the close of the war decided to remain on the ship, which had been ordered to Constantinople. In 1867 he joined an expedition under Gen. Hancock, organized to suppress Indian outrages in the far West, accompanying the troops as correspondent for the New York "Tribune" and the Missouri "Democrat," when he began his career as a "newspaper man." His accounts of the expedition attracted attention, and when he reached New York he was engaged by the "Herald" in 1868 to go with Sir Robert Napier on his Abyssinian campaign. After the march to Magdala, 400 miles, and the memorable battle which put an end forever to the inhumanities of King Theodore, Stanley set out for the coast, and with such energy did he prosecute his journey, that the history of the campaign reached New York and was published in the "Herald" a whole day before the news had reached England. For several months thereafter Stanley devoted himself to visiting the capitals of western and southern Europe. In the following year, 1869, he was summoned to Paris to consult with Mr. Bennett as to his future labors. It was decided that he go to Suez and seek for information regarding Dr. Livingstone, concerning whom grave

apprehensions were felt throughout Europe. He was also instructed to extend his labors by several months of preliminary travel and research in Oriental Europe and Asia, which resulted subsequently in the publication of "A Report on the Suez Canal," "Upper Egypt and Baker's Expedition," "Underground Jerusalem," "Politics in Syria," "Turkish Politics in Stamboul," "Archæological Explorations in Caucasian Persia," "Trans-Caspian Affairs," "Persian Politics, Geography and Present Condition," and "Indian Affairs Generally," the investigations of which would test not only the ability, but the physical endurance of the best-endowed correspondent, but which Stanley completed with great success, "without," as he says, "a breakdown." Central Asia, or rather the old Khanate of Tartary was crossed; Syria, by the way of Constantinople, visited; the Russian territory traversed, and the journey from Persia to India made. After leaving Constantinople he was not heard from again until "The Times of India," of Sept. 16, 1870, announced his safe arrival at Bombay, and published four elaborate letters from him which attracted much attention. He then crossed the Indian ocean, reaching Zanzibar Jan. 6, 1871. He had accomplished all that was laid out for him, except the chief object of the expedition, that he must "find Livingstone." Livingstone had started upon his third, and as it proved, his final journey of explorations, on March 28, 1866, taking with him a small band of thirty-eight men, with whom and a company of baggage-bearers, he had struck right into the heart of Africa, thirty miles north of the estuary of Rovuma. The last letter from him previous to Stanley's arrival on the coast, was received from Ujiji May 30, 1869, so that for nearly two years the silence respecting the fate of the heroic man, who was perhaps buried in the heart of the "Dark Continent," had remained unbroken. Twenty-eight days after landing at Zanzibar, Stanley had made all necessary preparations for his march into Africa. On Feb. 5, 1871, he sailed out of port to make the passage of the straits, a distance of twenty-five miles, disembarking at Bagamoyo, where his stores were repacked in one-man loads, until six tons of goods were distributed among the carriers. There were four caravans, with 100 men in each, sent on in advance. The "Search Expedition" itself, led by Stanley, followed, on March 21st, taking the caravan track for Ujiji, lying directly west. At Unyanembe, a hospitable city of 30,000 inhabitants, he was received with royal honors, being visited by the sultan and other notabilities. While there a rumor came of the advance of Mirambo, a celebrated warrior chief, an "African Bonaparte," who left devastation in whatever region he visited. Every fighting man in the city was called out to repel the arrogant invader. The Arab troops numbered, with the soldiers of the "Herald Expedition," a total of 2,255 men. In the pitched battle that followed, the Arabs were beaten and put to flight. Stanley, for the time being, was unmolested, the swarthy chief having determined to make him a special object of his interest. He, however, succeeded in avoiding him and his dominions by going around to the south. On the 12th of August he met a small caravan and got information that a white man had been seen journeying toward Lake Tanganyika, that he was dressed somewhat like Stanley, but had white hair and a long white beard. Stanley now determined on a rapid advance, and the expedition moved forward. On Nov. 10th, his 236th day of travel from the coast, and the fifty-first of his escape from Mirambo, he reached Ujiji. While marching through the streets he was greeted with "Good morning, sir," by a man in Zanzibari costume. This was the servant of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley was immediately taken into the presence of the veteran



explorer, who stood in advance of a group of Arabs. He had found Livingstone! The two men had naturally much to say to each other, and six weeks passed rapidly. On Dec. 27, 1871, the search expedition said "farewell" to Ujiji, and turned eastward for Zanzibar. The explorers traveled together as far as Unyauembe, 750 miles. Livingstone determined on remaining in Africa to prosecute his researches. Stanley, however, had to return. They parted on the 14th of March, 1872, in the depths of the continent, with pathetic farewells, and the two great African explorers never met again. After a perilous journey Stanley reached Zanzibar, having been thirteen months on his adventurous search. On May 29th he left Zanzibar for England by the steamship *Africa*, which landed him, with other passengers, at Mahé, the chief port of the Seychelles. He missed the mail to Aden by twelve hours, and thereby lost a month. On Aug. 1st Stanley delivered the papers and journals entrusted to him by Livingstone to the relatives of the doctor. He also made his "Report." Among the honors conferred upon him for his distinguished services were, the gold medal of the Royal geographical society, a special message from the Queen, accompanied by a magnificent gold snuff box, with the royal monogram in brilliants, and many complimentary banquets and messages. Stanley's next expedition was with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who, with an English force, was sent to punish the king of Ashantee. He went out in 1873 as the representative of the "*Herald*," and was provided with a small but powerful steam launch for use on the shallow rivers of the coast. The expedition completed its work, and on Feb. 12, 1874, Stanley was on his way back to England, when he had news of the death of Dr. Livingstone. The arrival of the body of the great explorer and its solemn interment in Westminster Abbey, made a deep impression upon him, and he resolved to take upon himself the unfinished work, and explore the recesses of the great dark continent. The proprietors of the London "*Daily Telegraph*" and the New York "*Herald*" combined to supply him with an outfit, and he left England Aug. 15, 1874, arriving in Zanzibar on the 21st of September, just twenty-eight months after his previous visit. His reputation as an explorer, as well as a commander, had remained in the memory of the people, and he had little trouble in selecting an army of true men. He set out on the 13th of November. His force consisted of four chiefs, who marched in front, twelve guides clothed in scarlet, 270 porters bearing loads of beads, wire, cloths and provisions, a canoe in five sections of eight feet each, a number of women and children, the riding asses, the Europeans and gunbearers, and for holding up the rear, sixteen stalwart chiefs. The journey toward the west was begun, the regions of hostile tribes traversed, storms and semi-starvation endured. When he was 740 miles from the coast, Stanley reached the magnificent Lake Nyanza. The canoe was put together and launched for the exploration of the broad waters of what proved to be a vast inland sea; Uzanda was reached, lakes, rivers and mountains surveyed; Mtesa, the great Central African monarch, with an army of 150,000 soldiers, visited; thirty battles were fought with the natives, and, in short, the unfinished work of Speke, Grant, and Livingstone was practically accomplished, although it involved untold sufferings from sickness, inimical tribes, and starvation. On Aug. 9, 1877, just 999 days after leaving Zanzibar, Stanley looked upon European faces again, and on the 13th of December following, he was on his way home. On June 28, 1878, at the Sorbonne, Paris, he was presented with the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of honor by the president of the French geographical society. In November, 1878, Stanley was made commander-in-chief of an expedition

backed by the "Comité d'Études du Haut Congo," under the presidency of the king of the Belgians, for the purpose of opening up that vast country traversed by great rivers. The result was the founding of the Congo Free State. Stanley went on in advance, and as near the head of navigation of the Congo river as he could get, and established a station, "Vivi Hill," so named in honor of the chiefs who were present. A road to the summit of the hill was built, nearly 2,000 feet long. Stanley, coatless and bare armed, with heavy sledge in hand, amazed the lords of Vivi at the way in which he disposed of the great boulders and shapeless rock that were in the way. Another road, fifty-two English miles in length, wound through the forests around Livingstone Falls, and a second station was established at Manyanga, 140 miles beyond Vivi, when the fever demon of the tropics laid his scorching finger upon the white chief. At the end of six weeks of illness and paroxysms of pain, he bade farewell to his attendants. It was felt that the end was come, when Dualla, his native attendant, prepared a dose of sixty grains of quinine mixed with hydrobromic acid and wine and poured it between his lips as a last expedient. On May 30th he began to recover; June 4th a new force of European officers and men came up from the coast. By the 19th of April, Leopoldville, the third station toward the great interior, was established at Stanley Pool, and the prow of his steam launch plowed on through Lake Leopold II. Sickuess obliged his return to Vivi, and on Oct. 21, 1882, he was again in Europe. Recovering his health he returned to his work, and had the satisfaction of sailing up the Congo into the heart of Africa, a distance of 1,500 miles. With this great work accomplished, he sailed for the Continent in July, 1884. On June 21, 1887, the intrepid explorer was again on the war-path as the commander-in-chief of the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition." Emin Pasha had been appointed a surgeon in the Turkish army in 1868, and on being sent to Egypt by the British government, became surgeon-general under "Chinese Gordon." In 1878 he was raised to the post of governor-general of the equatorial provinces in Africa, with the title of Bey. He reached the seat of his government the same year, and found the country in a deplorable condition, but, by his energy, swept out, in the space of three years, all the slave-traders in the country over which he had jurisdiction, and which contained 6,000,000 inhabitants. After the Soudan war he had been left to take care of himself in the loneliness of the Upper Nile, and cut off from communication with the civilized world through the hostility of the King of Wanda. Dr. Junker, a Russian explorer, had received his hospitality in 1886, and found him in a helpless state. After many dangers, Junker reached Europe and reported Emin's distress and helplessness. A relief expedition was organized by two wealthy Scotchmen, who gave £100,000 each, and King Leopold of Belgium, who had large interests in the region, summoned Stanley, at the time engaged in a lecturing tour in the United States, to take command of an expedition, nominally called a "Relief," but which was in reality to solve the mystery of the long-continued silence. Stanley selected the Congo route for his journey, owing to his better knowledge of the region, and to the fact



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that he could secure water transport for a considerable portion of the journey, and would have a line of stations in his rear, governed by Europeans, and therefore capable of affording active and speedy help if needed. On June 28, 1887, he reached the end of his journey by water; a strong camp was established on the banks of the Aruwimi, and Stanley plunged boldly into the forest depths of the unknown land. In April, nine months later, after incredible hardships in passing through the lands of hostile people, Stanley reached the southern point of Lake Nyanza, when a native messenger placed a package in his hands. It contained a note from Emin Pasha, who was at the other end of the lake. On Apr. 29th, ten months after leaving his steamer, he had the pleasure of meeting the man he had come to find. The two men remained together for a month, and on Nov. 10, 1888, Stanley, Emin and all that were left of their followers, had reached the eastern coast opposite Zanzibar. The relief of Emin Pasha had become an accomplished fact. Soon after arriving at Zanzibar a banquet was tendered Stanley and Emin, and during its progress Emin met with the sad accident of falling from the window and receiving severe injuries. Stanley, having accomplished his work, was obliged to take his departure. On his recovery Emin preferred to remain in Africa, and plunged once more into the depths of the trackless forest, to be finally killed and devoured by cannibals in 1893. Returning to London early in 1890, Stanley became the recipient of the highest honors. The University of Edinburgh and the University of Cambridge both conferred an LL.D., and Oxford gave him a D.C.L. He settled in England and retired to private life. On July 12, 1890, he married Dorothy Tennant of England, in Westminster Abbey, and during the following winter made a lecturing tour through the United States. He has published: "How I Found Livingstone" (1872); "Coomassie and Magdala" (1874); "Through the Dark Continent" (1878); "The Congo and the Founding of Its Free State" (1885), and "In Darkest Africa" (1890).

LANSING, John, jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1754. He was liberally educated, and studied law with Robert Yates in Albany, and with James Duane in New York city. In 1776-77 he was military secretary for Gen. Philip Schuyler. Then he was a member of the New York assembly for seven sessions. In 1786 he was its speaker, having retained his seat in that body after his election to congress. For four years, also, he was mayor of the city of Albany. On Feb. 3, 1784, he became a member of the Continental congress, under the articles of confederation, and on the 26th of October following was reappointed, serving until 1788. On Apr. 28, 1786, he succeeded John Jay, who had resigned as a member of the convention (at Hartford, Conn.) to make final division of the territorial claims of New

York and Massachusetts. He was appointed, March 6, 1787, a delegate with Robert Yates and Alexander Hamilton, from the state of New York, to the convention which met at Philadelphia on May 23d to frame the Federal constitution. Lansing sat in that body for two months and then withdrew from it on the ground that his state had not delegated to its representatives power to form a new government, but only to pass amendments to the articles of confederation. He was, however, in the New York state convention at Poughkeepsie (June, 1788) to ratify the constitution. He was a second time

elected as speaker of the New York assembly (at its twelfth session), and was then a commissioner to settle matters in controversy between New York and Vermont. Sept. 28, 1790, he was appointed justice of the supreme court of New York, and on the 15th of February, 1798, succeeded Robert Yates as chief justice of that court. In 1807 he became chancellor of New York, in place of Robert R. Livingston, resigned, and held the office until 1814, when he was ineligible by reason of old age. His course in opposition to the Federal constitution, with that of others who sympathized with him, brought about the adoption by the first U. S. congress of certain important amendments to the instrument, which had been passed by that body. Lansing ranked among the distinguished lawyers of his time, and as an able, upright judge. He is recorded as having died in New York city Dec. 12, 1829, but the facts were that he then mysteriously disappeared, having left his New York hotel to post a letter on the Albany boat at the foot of Cortlandt street in that city. It is thought that he was either murdered or accidentally drowned.

DRISLER, Henry, classical scholar, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1818. He early showed an aptitude for the classics, and after his graduation from Columbia college, when he was twenty-one years of age, he was, for many years, classical instructor in its grammar school. He became tutor of the Greek and Latin languages in 1843, and adjunct professor in the same department in 1845. In 1857 he was appointed professor of Latin, but was transferred upon the death of Dr. Anthon, in 1867, to the professorship of the Greek language and literature. He became acting president of the college during Dr. Barnard's absence as commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1867. After leaving college he was for several years associated with Dr. Anthon in the preparation of his series of classical text-books, which have had wide fame throughout the country.

Among Prof. Drisler's contributions to classical literature are an enlarged edition of Liddell and Scott's translation of "Passow's Greek Lexicon," and a revised edition of "Yonge's English Greek Lexicon."

YOUNG, Van B., jurist, was born in Bath county, Ky., in 1836, the son of Thomas I. Young, a prominent citizen of Kentucky. His mother, Miss Peters, was a sister of Chief Justice B. J. Peters of Mt. Sterling, Ky. After completing his academic education he studied law in the office of Chief Justice Robertson of Lexington. Before he was twenty-three years old he was elected to the legislature from Bath county, resigning, before the expiration of his term, to become circuit clerk. He was also appointed master commissioner in chancery. He was subsequently appointed commonwealth's attorney, and resigned his other positions to accept that office. In 1890 he was nominated lieutenant-governor of Kentucky by the democratic party, and the same year removed to Frankfort to enter upon his duties as presiding judge of the superior court. He fully realized the responsible duties of his position in the delirium of his fatal illness, which attacked him two years later. The last articulate words that he uttered were: "Gentlemen, it becomes my painful duty, in view of the condition of my health and the fact I can no longer serve the commonwealth as I would desire to do, to hand you my resignation, which I ask you to accept." Soon after uttering these words he died at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27, 1892.



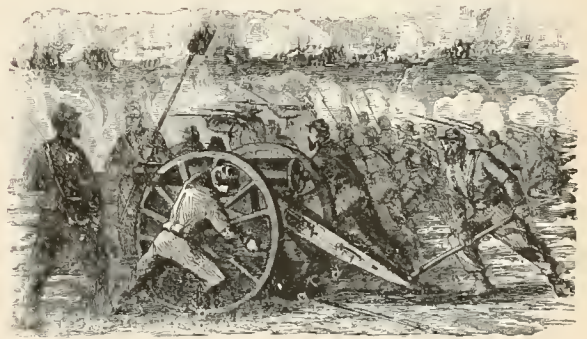
CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, soldier, was born in Paris, France, June 13, 1823. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1841, became lieutenant in January, 1848, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of honor for gallantry in suppressing the insurrection of June, 1848. A few months later political exigencies caused his retirement, and he took up painting for a while, but he was soon replaced in the army and served creditably in Algeria and the Crimean war, being promoted captain in 1855. He resigned his commission in 1858, joined Garibaldi in 1860, commanded the French legion in his army, and was brevetted colonel in November of that year for gallantry at the siege of Capua, where he was wounded. He came to the United States in January, 1862, offered his services to the Federal cause, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan with the rank of colonel. Subsequently he served under Gen. Frémont, and commanded the advance guard. For conspicuous gallantry at Cross Keys he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 14, 1862, and after continued service in the Shenandoah valley he resigned

from the army March 2, 1863. In 1864, establishing himself in New York city, he assumed the editorship of the "New Nation," a weekly journal, advocating Frémont for the presidency, and strongly opposed to the re-nomination of Lincoln. Gen. Cluseret returned to France in 1867, took part in the Fenian agitation of that year, and wrote a series of articles for the "Courrier Français" on "The Situation in the United States." In 1868 he was imprisoned for two months on account of an obnoxious article in "L'Art," a journal with which he had become identified, and in 1869 he was again imprisoned because of public attacks on the organization of the French army, but, as a naturalized American citizen, was finally handed over to Minister Washburne, who sent him out of the country. On the fall of the second empire, which he had predicted, he returned to Paris, began to assail the provisional government, and shortly afterward attempted to start insurrection in Lyons and Marseilles. In the ensuing spring he became minister of war under the commune. On May 1, 1871, he was arrested for alleged treachery, but escaped to England, and, after a brief visit to America, settled near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. On Aug. 30th of that year he was condemned to death, in his absence, by a council of war, but the sentence could not be carried into effect. Gen. Cluseret has published a pamphlet on "Mexico and the Solidarity of Nations" (1866), and "L'Armée et la Démocratie" (1869).

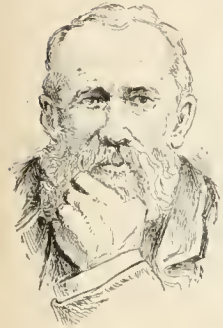
AYRES, Romeyn Beck, soldier, was born at East Creek, Montgomery county, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1825. He was graduated from West Point in 1847; assigned to the 4th artillery as second lieutenant by brevet July 1, 1847; to the 3d artillery Sept. 22d, the same year, as second lieutenant, and was ordered to Mexico, where he served until the close of the war. He was then on duty at various frontier posts; was promoted first lieutenant March 16, 1852, and engaged at the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe, 1859-61. Lieutenant Ayres had gained an excellent reputation as an artilleryman, and when the civil war opened in 1861, he was promoted captain of the 5th artillery, May 14th, accepted June 28th, and was assigned to McDowell's command and served in the defence of Washington, and in the Manassas campaign. At Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run he was chief of artillery in Gen. W. F. Smith's

division, showing great gallantry in both actions. Joining the army of the Potomac he served through the peninsula campaign, 1862, engaged in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and the seven days' battles and others, his energy and military skill being especially efficient at Yorktown in protecting the troops from a destructive fire by the enemy. In the Maryland campaign he took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1862; in the Rappahannock campaign in 1862-63, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. In the Pennsylvania campaign, 1863, Gen. Ayres commanded a division of the 5th corps at Gettysburg. In the desperate struggle on Round Top, during the second day's battle, Gen. Ayres's steady marching division swept up just in time to save the first corps from being driven back by the enemy, and turned the tide of victory. For gallantry at Gettysburg he was

brevetted major July 2, 1863. He was recalled from the field to suppress the draft riots in New York city. Returning to his command in the Rapidan campaign, 1863, he fought at Rappahannock Station and Mile Run. He was engaged with his division in the Richmond campaign, 1864-65, beginning with the battle of the Wilderness; was severely wounded during the siege of Petersburg in June, 1864, and was obliged to absent himself temporarily from the field, but returned to active duty in August and led his command successfully during the final engagements, which culminated in the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, Apr. 9, 1865. On Aug. 5, 1864, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness; and in August, 1864, colonel for distinguished services at the battle of Weldon railroad. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for bravery at the battle of Five Forks, Va., and major-general, the same date, for gallantry in the field during the war.



He was made major-general of volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Virginia campaign. After the war he commanded the district of Shenandoah until 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 28, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 28th infantry, U. S. army, and colonel of the 2d artillery July 18, 1879, having in the interval served as a member of the board of tactics and upon other important military commissions. Gen. Ayres died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1888.



GREENE, Ray, senator, was born in Warwick, R. I., Feb. 2, 1765, the eldest son of the second William Greene, who was governor of Rhode Island. He was graduated from Yale in 1784, chose the profession of the law, and studied in the office of Gen. James M. Barnes in East Greenwich, R. I. Being admitted to the Rhode Island bar, he settled in Providence, where he began practice. In 1794 he succeeded William Channing as attorney-general of Rhode Island, in which office he continued during the next three years. Being elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island to fill out the unexpired term of William Bradford, who had resigned, he served from Nov. 22, 1797, to Dec. 7, 1801. He was elected to the senate for a second term, but resigned almost immediately, having been appointed district judge of Rhode Island by President John Adams. It happened, however, that the appointment, which was made in the last hours of the presidency of John Adams, contained some informality, the result of which was that Mr. Greene lost both his senatorial seat, and his office as district judge. He died in Warwick, R. I., Jan. 11, 1849.

CROGHAN, George, soldier, was born at Louest Grove, near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1791, son of Maj. William Croghan, a revolutionary patriot. His mother belonged to another celebrated family, being a sister of Gen. George Rogers Clark, the pioneer soldier, to whose prowess is due the possession of the territory northwest of the Ohio, secured by the peace of 1783. It was at the home of this sister that Gen. Clark found refuge from poverty in his old age, and where he died. The son was sent to William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1810. On leaving college he entered Gen. Harrison's army, and fought as an aide to Col. Boyd at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He was made a captain of the 17th infantry in the spring of 1812. His bravery attracted the notice of Gen. Harrison, particularly at the engagement outside of Fort Meigs, and he made the young soldier his aide-de-camp,

with the rank of major, March 30, 1813. At Fort Stephenson he was conspicuous in his able defence of the garrison against an attacking army of 500 regulars and 700 Indians under Gen. Proctor, and gained the promotion to lieutenant-colonel by brevet. He was also voted by congress a gold medal. On Feb. 21, 1814, he was made a lieutenant-colonel. He resigned from the army in 1817, and in 1824 was appointed postmaster of New Orleans by President Monroe. On Dec. 21, 1825, President John Quincy Adams appointed him inspector-general of the army, with the rank of colonel, and in 1846, on the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, he joined the army under Gen. Taylor, and served with distinction at the battle of Monterey. He retired from the army, making his home in New Orleans, where he died Jan. 8, 1849.

ALLEN, Stephen, merchant and mayor of New York city, was born in that city July 2, 1767, the son of Sabina Meyers and John Allen. His mother was a native of Germany. Stephen was the youngest of five children. He was educated in private schools in New York city, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed in the sailmaking business to James Leonard, who afterward discontinued business in New York city, and at the age of fifteen Mr. Allen was thrown entirely on his own resources. Determined to stick to his trade, he was subsequently employed by

Thomas Wilson, a Quaker sail-maker, who offered him a partnership in the concern in 1787. He began business on his own account in December, 1791. Mr. Allen joined a volunteer company in 1812, and loaned the government all the money he could spare out of his business. He was consulted by the U. S. naval agent as to the most expedient way of furnishing a supply of duck. He patriotically sold his whole stock to the government upon its own terms, and the unlooked-for cessation of hostilities caused the treasury notes with which the duck was to be paid for to increase so in value that Mr. Allen realized a handsome profit. Mr. Allen began his career as a public man in April, 1817, when he was elected a member of the common council, and in March, 1821, was chosen mayor of New York city. He took an active and prominent part in bringing to a successful completion the New York aqueduct. In April, 1824, he was appointed a commissioner to visit the state prisons at Auburn and New York city, to report upon the conditions then existing in the prisons, and to recommend such changes in discipline and government as were desirable. The result was, the sale of the old prison at New York and the purchase of the land and the erection of the state prison at Sing Sing. Mr. Allen retired from business Nov. 1, 1825, and in the following May was sent to the New York state assembly, and in 1829 he was elected senator. While in the senate Mr. Allen served as a member of the court for the correction of errors, and was assiduous in attending to the duties of his position. This was the first instance in which written opinions were given in the court of errors by a layman. In 1833 he was appointed one of the water commissioners, for the purpose of supplying New York with pure and wholesome water, and served as chairman of the committee. In 1840 he was relieved of the office of water commissioner by Gov. Seward for purely political reasons. Charles King made the following mention of his services in his "Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct." "The chairman of the board in particular, Stephen Allen, has left upon the work, from its commencement to the advanced stage in which he relinquished it to his successor, the stamp of his energetic character and strong, inquiring mind." Of the many public positions he filled, all came unsolicited. His early religious connections were with the Moravians. Later he became a Presbyterian. Mr. Allen was twice married—to his first wife, Miss Marsehall, in May, 1788, and after her death to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Roake, in 1807. He was a member or trustee of a number of public institutions in New York city, among others the Tammany society, the Mechanic and scientific institution, the New York hospital and lunatic asylum, and the New York prison discipline society. He died in New York city July 28, 1852.

BECHLER, John Christian, Moravian bishop, was born in Oesel, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, Jan. 7, 1784. He was educated at the Moravian college and theological seminary in Germany, came to America in 1806, taught for a time in the boys' school and the seminary at Nazareth; held several parochial cures, was made a bishop in 1835, and assigned to the southern district, but returned to Europe and held charges at Sarcpta in Russia and at Zeist in Holland. Bishop Bechler possessed rare musical talent, and composed various hymns and anthems, some of which are still in use. He died at Herrnhut, Saxony, Apr. 18, 1857.



HALLECK, Henry Wager, soldier, was born at Westerville, Oneida county, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815. After a common-school education, received at Hudson academy, and a partial course at Union college, he entered the United States military academy July 1, 1835, graduating four years later third in a class of thirty-one. July 1, 1839, he was appointed second lieutenant in the engineer corps of the army, and from his marked ability and skill as an instructor, while still a cadet, was retained as assistant professor of engineering at the academy until June 28, 1840. During the next year he acted as assistant to the board of engineers at Washington, D. C., and was thence transferred to assist in the construction of the fortifications in New York harbor. Here he remained several years, with the exception of time spent in 1845 on a tour of inspection of public works in Europe, receiving while absent a promotion to first lieutenant. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was sent to California as engineer of military operations for the Pacific coast, and after a seven-months' voyage in the transport *Lexington*, reached Monterey, Cal., which he partially fortified as a port of refuge for the Pacific fleet, and a base for incursions into California by land. In his military capacity he accompanied several expeditions; in that of Col. Burton into Lower California, he acted as chief of staff to that officer, and took part in the skirmishes of Palos Prietos and Urias, Nov. 19-20, 1847; with a few volunteers

made a forced march to San Antonio, March 16, 1848, surprising a large Mexican garrison and nearly capturing the governor, and was engaged at Todos Santos, March 30th. He was also aide-de-camp to Com. Shubrick in naval operations on the coast, among which was the capture of Mazatlan (of which for a time he was lieutenant-governor), and for "gallant and meritorious services," received the commission of captain by brevet, to date from May 1, 1847. As secretary under the military governments of Gens. Mason and Riley, he displayed "great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties," and

as a member of the convention, called to meet at Monterey Sept. 1, 1849, to frame a constitution for the state of California, he was substantially the author of that instrument. He might easily have been elected one of the new U. S. senators also, but, preferring his military profession, remained as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Riley. Dec. 21, 1852, he was appointed inspector and engineer of lighthouses; from Apr. 11, 1853, was a member of the board of engineers for fortifications of the Pacific coast, receiving the promotion of captain of engineers July 1, 1853, and retained all these positions until Aug. 1, 1854, when he resigned from the army to become the head of the most prominent law firm in San Francisco, with large interests and much valuable property in the state, with whose development and prosperity his name was identified. From 1850 to 1861 he was director-general of the New Almaden quicksilver mine, and in 1855 was made president of the Pacific and Atlantic railroad, from San Francisco to San José, Cal. In 1860-61 he was major-general of the militia of California, and at the outbreak of the civil war tendered his services to the government, and was appointed major-general of regulars at the urgent recommendation of Gen. Scott, his commission dating Aug. 19, 1861. Nov. 18th he took command of the department of Missonri (embracing that state, Iowa, Minne-

sota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and the western portion of Kentucky), with headquarters at St. Louis, where his vigorous rule soon established order; the elaborate fortifications, undertaken at immense expense, and without regard to the laws of engineering, were suspended; the army reorganized and in preparation for the plan of campaign intended by him, thrown back to Rolla, while treason, sharply defined, was summarily dealt with. Dec. 21, 1861, he issued an order fixing the penalty of death on all persons who should attempt the destruction of railroads and telegraphs, and requiring that the same should be repaired by, and at the expense of, the towns and counties where such destruction was done. Four days later a qualified martial law was declared in his department, to be enforced in and about all the railroads in the state, though it was expressly stated that no interference was intended with the jurisdiction of any court loyal to the government of the United States, and which would aid the military authorities in enforcing the order and punishing criminals. The oath of allegiance was required even of the faculty of the State university, and sympathizers with secession brought to subjection, or sent beyond the lines. In less than six weeks the lower portion of the state was cleared of Confederates, and their general (Price) driven back into Arkansas. For the campaign of 1862 (a simultaneous advance of all the Union forces having been ordered by President Lincoln for Feb. 22d), he planned, in December, 1861, three successive lines of attack upon the Confederates from the line of the Mississippi: the first, to drive them from the protection of the neutrality of Kentucky; the second, advance upon Chattanooga, from Memphis as a base; and the third, from Vicksburg, through

Montgomery, to Atlanta, co-operating always with the fleet on the Mississippi river. The efforts of Grant, to whom he had assigned the district of Cairo, including also Paducah, Tenn., were accordingly directed against the centre of the enemy at Forts Henry and Donelson, as weaker than either of the flanks protected by the fortifications at Columbus and Bowling Green, and in a little over three months after his accession to command in the West, both places had been turned and abandoned, and Nashville was in the possession of the Federal troops, while Curtis, dispatched against the Confederates in Missouri, fought and won the battle of Pea Ridge, driving the enemy to White river; and Island No. 10 was taken by Pope, with the combined action of the fleet. The first line of the Confederates being thus annihilated, the second was next to be undertaken, and in pursuance of the tactics recently successful, Grant was ordered to ascend the Tennessee, then in full water, and make a lodgment about Florence, or Tuscumbia, Ala., or even Corinth, Miss. (the latter the left centre of the enemy), but that general, failing to receive word or communication of any kind, ascended the Cumberland instead, and was relieved by Gen. A. J. Smith. The arrival of Buell secured the victory at Shiloh, after which Halleck himself took the field, having, March 11, 1862, succeeded to the command of the department of the Mississippi, into which



those of Kansas and Ohio had been merged, and which now stretched from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. That the march upon Corinth consumed six weeks has been invidiously commented upon, but it is to be remembered that it was accomplished with troops demoralized at Pittsburg Landing, whose reinforcement and rehabilitation from a considerable distance consumed two weeks, and that the route lay, moreover, through extreme difficulties of country, a hostile people, and amid the discouragement of drenching rains. So carefully was guard maintained, however, that no attack was ventured by the enemy, notwithstanding the proclamation of Beauregard to "the soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn," May 24; and one month after the march had been begun (May 27th) the siege of Corinth was initiated, with its fifteen miles of heavy entrenchments and impregnable natural defences,



notwithstanding vigorous efforts to prevent the advance of the Federal troops. On the morning of the 30th the town was evacuated, Pope despatched in pursuit of the enemy, Buell in the direction of Chattanooga, and Sherman to Memphis (taken before his arrival by the fleet). In the midst of the fortification of Corinth against a return of the enemy from the South, and the repairing of the railroad communication with Columbus, Halleck was visited by two assistant secretaries of war and one U. S. senator, to urge his acceptance of the office of general-in-chief, which had been tendered him, but which he declined, continuing his preparations against the third and last remaining line of the enemy, until events in the Peninsular campaign forced his acceptance of the honor on July 23d. From Washington, where, from this time his annual reports as commander-in-chief notified the country that the army had a military head, he ordered the recall of the Federal forces from Harrison's Landing, not obeyed for eleven days, and Oct. 28th he wrote the letter which constitutes "the only official explanation of the final removal of McClellan from command, Nov. 7th." After Gen. Grant became lieutenant-general of the army, he remained at Washington as chief-of-staff from March 12, 1864, to Apr. 19, 1865, and from Apr. 22d to July 1st of the same year was in command of the military division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond, from which place he issued the orders, under the direction of his superiors in office, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman respecting hostilities," and "to push onward, regardless of orders from any one except Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat," which gave offence to Gen. Sherman, and for a time caused a coolness between the two friends. Aug. 30, 1865, he took command of the division of the Pacific, from which he was relieved by Gen. George H. Thomas, and March 16, 1869, was transferred to that of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. As an author, Gen. Halleck enjoys a reputation distinct from that gained by him in arms. In 1840-41 he prepared a work on "Bitumen: Its Varieties, Properties and Uses," embracing all the then known applications of asphalt to military structures. His "Report on

Coast Defence," published by congress, led to the delivery by him of twelve lectures before Lowell institute, Boston, in 1845, on the "Science of War," published, with an introductory chapter on the justifiableness of war, in 1846, as the "Elements of Military Art and Science." A second enlarged edition, in 1861, contained notes on the Mexican and Crimean wars, and, during the war, was considered as standard authority on military matters. In 1859 appeared, "A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico;" in 1860 a translation of "De Fooz on the Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks," and in 1861, his masterpiece, "International Law; or, Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War," which, with its abridgment of 1866, for schools and colleges, takes rank among the highest authorities. In 1864 the translation of "La Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoléon" (Baron Jomini), undertaken in 1846, on the voyage to California, was published in four octavo volumes, with an atlas. In 1848 he declined the professorship of engineering in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university, and in 1862 received the degree of LL. D. from Union college, which in 1843 had made him an A. M. Gen. Halleck died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872.

CULLUM, George W., soldier, was born in New York city Feb. 25, 1809. From 1829 to 1833 he was a cadet at West Point. After being graduated with the rank of brevet second lieutenant, he entered the engineer corps and was assigned to duty at Fort Adams as assistant engineer in the construction of that fort 1833-34. He was assistant to the chief engineer at Washington, D. C., 1834-36. Apr. 20, 1836, he was made second lieutenant, and from 1836-38 was assistant engineer on the works at Fort Adams and superintending engineer at Goat Island. July 7, 1838, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was superintending engineer of government works, notably those at Forts Trumbull, Warren, Independence, Winthrop, Sumter, and at Battery Griswold. During the Mexican war he rendered valuable services as superintending engineer for devising and constructing sapper, miner and pontoon trains. The time remaining until the outbreak of the civil war, with the exception of two years sick-leave-of-absence in Europe, Asia, Africa and the West Indies, was divided between constructions, service on several important boards and commissions, and the teaching of practical military engineering at West Point. Then he was made staff aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the Federal forces. He retained this place until the fall of 1861, when he was appointed chief engineer of the department of the Missouri, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and made chief of staff to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, commanding the department. The latter position he continued to hold after Halleck was made general-in-chief, and accompanied him in his southwestern campaign, and afterward to headquarters in Washington, D. C., until in 1864, when he became superintendent of the U. S. military academy. During the period from 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the U. S. sanitary commission. His engineering skill proved of great service to Gen. Halleck in his western campaigns, a service which the government recognized by making him a lieutenant-colonel of the corps of engineers March 3, 1863, and by brevetting him, March 13, 1865, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, in succession. Gen. Cullum withdrew from the super-



Gen. W. Cullum

intendency of West Point Aug. 28, 1866, and was employed for the eight subsequent years in military engineering in the vicinity of New York city, and as a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and harbor and river constructions required for the territory of the United States. March 7, 1867, he was made colonel of the corps of engineers. Jan. 13, 1874, being over sixty-two years old, he was retired from active service in accordance with the law of July 17, 1862, and devoted himself to literary, scientific and military studies. He is the author of a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy," and of a number of other military works, including biographies, reviews and reports, and is the translator and editor of Dupracq's "Elements of Military Life and History." He was vice-president of the American biographical society, and president of the Geographical library society of New York city.

Gen. Cullum married the widow of Gen. Halleck, and upon her death inherited her large fortune.

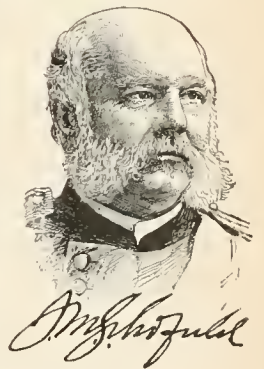
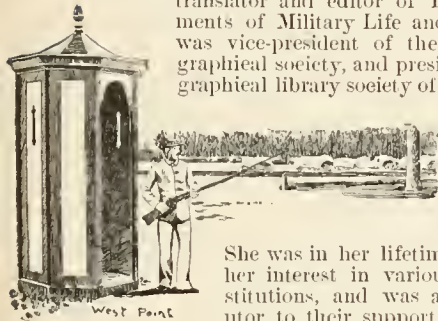
She was in her lifetime celebrated for her interest in various charitable institutions, and was a liberal contributor to their support. She was vice-president of the Woman's hospital, New

York city; was one of the founders of the New York Cancer hospital; established the Helping-Hand society and diet kitchen of St. Thomas's home, and helped other charities in New York and San Francisco. In her will she liberally endowed these institutions, and out of the property left by her to her husband, he, before his death, further enriched the Woman's hospital by a gift of \$5,000 to found a bed in her memory, and \$1,000 as a subscription to the hospital annex. He endowed with \$5,000 a bed at the Cancer hospital, to be known as "Sister Mary's Bed," and added to his wife's donations, making a total amount exceed-\$200,000 to this single charity. He gave \$5,000 to St. Elizabeth's chapel for an organ. To the Diet kitchen, established by Mrs. Cullum, he gave \$5,000, to be known as the Elizabeth H. Cullum fund. To the Society for the improvement of the condition of the poor he gave \$5,000; and the same amount to the Old Ladies' home of San Francisco, to the Library, art and historical society of Meadville, Pa., to the Redmond library, Newport, R. I., and to the Metropolitan museum of art. For the safe preservation of the maps, charts and plates of the Geographical society he gave \$100,000 to build a fire-proof repository. His principal gift was \$250,000 for the erection, on the grounds of the Military academy at West Point, of a memorial hall, besides \$20,000 to purchase the ground, and \$20,000 to purchase statues for the hall. Gen. Cullum died at his residence in New York city Feb. 28, 1892.

WOOD, Thomas John, soldier, was born at Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 25, 1823. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1845, and was assigned to the topographical engineers, but requested a transfer to the 2d dragoons, and on Dec. 2, 1846, was made a second lieutenant. He served in the Mexican war, and subsequently was aide-de-camp to Gen. Harney in Louisiana and Texas, and was adjutant of the 2d dragoons until 1854. He was appointed first lieutenant in 1854, and captain in the 1st cavalry in 1855. He served in Kansas during the border troubles of 1856, and accompanied the Utah expedition under Albert Sidney Johnston in 1857. On March 16, 1861, he was promoted major, on May

9th lieutenant-colonel, and in October brigadier-general of volunteers, and as such commanded a division in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, being actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth. Later in the year he served under Gen. Don Carlos Buell in Kentucky; aided in the pursuit of the Confederate forces under Gen. Bragg; was promoted colonel of the 2d cavalry, Nov. 12th, and was one of a number of officers who were wounded in the battle of Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862. He commanded a division of the 21st corps, army of the Cumberland, till November, 1863, and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He also took part in the operations for the relief of Knoxville, and in the invasion of Georgia, and received a severe wound in the engagement at Lovejoy's Station in September, 1864. He commanded the 4th corps during the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and took part in pursuing the Confederate forces to the Tennessee river in December, 1864. In January, 1865, he was promoted major-general, and had command in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi until Sept. 1, 1866, when he was mustered out of volunteer service. He was brevetted first lieutenant, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista; brigadier-general for bravery at Chickamauga, and major-general for distinguished service at Nashville. Gen. Wood was retired from service with the rank of major-general, June 9, 1868, and was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, March 3, 1871.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, soldier, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. His father, a clergyman, removed to Bristol, Ill., when the son was about twelve years of age, and in 1845 to Freeport, in the same state. In June, 1849, young Schofield entered the U. S. military academy, being graduated in 1853 seventh in the same class with Gens. McPherson, Sheridan, Sill, Terrill, R. O. Tyler, and the Confederate Hood. July 1, 1853, he was made brevet second lieutenant of artillery, serving at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and Aug. 31, 1853, second lieutenant of the 1st artillery, stationed in Florida, 1854-1855. From Nov. 19, 1855, till Aug. 28, 1860, he was at the West Point military academy, as acting-assistant, and then as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. While on leave of absence for one year he held the chair of professor of physics at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., but when the civil war began he waived the remainder of his leave, and was made mustering officer of Missouri, Apr. 20, 1861, serving one month. By permission of the war department, he accepted the commission of major of the 1st Missouri volunteers, Apr. 26th, and May 14th he received the rank of captain in the 1st artillery of the regular army, remaining, however, with the Missouri troops. As chief of staff to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, he participated in the engagements of Dug Spring and Curran P. O., Aug. 2d, 3d, and 4th,



and the battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10th. In the fall of the same year he was charged with the conversion of the 1st Missouri infantry into an artillery regiment, and with battery A, hastily forwarded from St. Louis, took part in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21st. Nov. 21st he was appointed by the president brigadier-general of volunteers, and on the 26th he received the same commission from the governor of Missouri in the Missouri state militia, with orders to organize and equip a force of



10,000, to be at the service of the Federal government, within the limits of the state, while the war should last, and which should relieve the main armies for service in more important fields. From Feb. 15th till Sept. 26, 1862, he was thus engaged, commanding the district of the Missouri. From the last date until April, 1863, he organized and commanded the army of the frontier in the southwest part of the state and in northwest Arkansas, driving the Confederates south of the Arkansas river, having been made major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. For about one month, Apr. 20th till May 13, 1863, Gen. Schofield commanded the 3d division of the 14th army corps (army of the Cumberland), but was assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri, May 13, 1863, and retained it until Jan. 31, 1864, sending troops to assist Gen. Grant in the capture of Vicksburg, operating successfully to obtain possession of the line of the Arkansas river, and clearing the state of guerrilla and border war. By request of Gen. Grant, Jan. 31, 1864, he was assigned to command the department and army of the Ohio, the last consisting of the 23d corps, numbering 13,559 men, and twenty-eight guns, with about 4,000 cavalry, forming the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia. With this force he took part in all the battles and operations of the entire Atlanta campaign, viz.: the demonstration at Buzzard's Roost Gap, the battles of Resaca and Dallas, the movement against, and engagements near, Lost Mountain, the action of Kulp's Farm, the battle of Kenesaw, the passage of the Chattahoochee, and the battles near, and siege of, Atlanta, ending in the capture of that city, Sept. 2, 1864. In October, 1864, Gen. Schofield was sent by Gen. Sherman to the assistance of Gen. George H. Thomas, in Tennessee, commanding the troops in the field opposed to Gen. Hood from Nov. 3d till Dec. 1st. Falling back from Pulaski to Columbia, skirmishing, and from the latter place to Spring Hill, he finally gave battle at Franklin, Nov. 30th, and repulsed the enemy's largely superior force with a loss of 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 700 prisoners, while the total loss of the Federal forces was only 2,300. Gen. Schofield also participated in the battle of Nashville, which terminated the campaign, Dec. 15th and 16th, and was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's army until Jan. 14, 1865. His commission of brigadier-general in the U. S. army was dated from the battle of Franklin, and March 13, 1865, he also received the rank of brevet major-general, U. S. A., for

"gallant and meritorious services" in the same battle. To co-operate with Gen. Sherman, the 23d army corps, commanded by Gen. Schofield, was transported in fourteen days with all its material, from Clifton, Tenn., to Washington, D. C., and by Feb. 8, 1865, reached North Carolina. Fort Anderson was taken Feb. 19th, Wilmington, Feb. 22d, and Kinston, March 8th-10th, a junction being effected with Gen. Sherman at Goldsboro, March 22d. At the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham Station, Apr. 26th, Gen. Schofield executed the military convention of capitulation, receiving the arms, and paroling prisoners. He remained in command of the department of North Carolina until June 21st. After the war he visited Europe on a special mission, relative to the occupation of Mexico by French troops. From Aug. 16, 1866, till June, 1868, he was in command first of the department of the Potomac, and then of the 1st military district of Virginia, as confirmed under the reconstruction laws. On June 2, 1868, he was appointed secretary of war by President Johnston, retaining the office under President Grant until March 14, 1869, and March 4th of the same year he was made major-general. From March 20, 1869, till May 3, 1870, he was in command of the department of the Missouri, and from the last date to July, 1876, of the division of the Pacific; the period from Dec. 30, 1872, to April, 1873, being spent on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands. Until



Jan. 21, 1881, he was superintendent of the Military academy at West Point, and commander of the department of West Point (from March 2, 1877). For a few months thereafter he commanded the division of the gulf, spending the year subsequent in travel in Europe. Oct. 15, 1882, he again commanded the division of the Pacific, and Nov. 1, 1883, he succeeded Gen. Sheridan in command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. From Apr. 2, 1886, he commanded the division of the Atlantic, and Aug. 14, 1888, on the death of Gen. Sheridan, was assigned by President Cleveland to command the U. S. army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. In addition to the military services he has rendered, Gen. Schofield has presided over important boards of officers, notably that of 1870, which adopted the "Tactics" as present in use in the army, and the Fitz-John Porter board of 1878. He is now *ex-officio* president, under act of congress, of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

KEARNY, Philip, soldier, was born at No. 3 Broadway, New York city, the site of the present Field building, June 2, 1815. The site of his birth is historical ground, and under the British it was the Post-office. The property belonged to the Watts family, to which also were allied the De Peysters, John Watts de Peyster being "Phil" Kearny's cousin and playmate. Kearny went to school at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway, a place which was kept by a man of the name of Ufford.

He afterward attended the famous Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., which was run on the principle of Eton college by Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft, and finally entered Columbia college, where he was graduated to begin the study of law. His military taste, however, from the begin-

ning was too strong for any civil profession to take hold upon him, and March 8, 1836, he obtained an appointment as second lieutenant in the United States dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, was commander. By this time "Phil" Kearny had fallen into possession of his share of the family property, valued at a million dollars. But this did not prevent his going to the frontier and serving with the 1st dragoons, which was the first regiment of cavalry organized after the war of 1812, and in which Jefferson Davis was a lieutenant and adjutant. Kearny was a born cavalry officer. He was a magnificent rider, dashing and adventurous, with the courage of

a lion. In 1837 he was stationed at Fort Dearborn, where is now the great city of Chicago, but which was then only a small settlement around the fort and the house of an Indian agent. Here he remained for two years, when he was appointed by the secretary of war to visit France and study cavalry tactics at the royal cavalry school at Saumur. Once in France, however, he became desirous of more active life and joined the staff of the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, in the campaign under Marshal Vallée, who was serving in Africa. He afterward became attached to the Chasseurs d'Afrique and made the campaign against the Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader. In 1840 Lieut. Kearny returned to the United States, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the army, and on his death filled the same position in relation to Gen. Scott, who succeeded to the command. In 1846 Kearny resigned his commission, but was immediately reinstated on the breaking out of the war with Mexico. He recruited and organized a splendid troop of cavalry, largely defraying the expenses from his private purse. His gallant charge at Churubusco was one of the most remarkable incidents of the war, resulting unfortunately for Kearny, whose left arm was shattered by a shot and had to be amputated. He was the first man to make his way, sword in hand, to the gate of San Antonio of Mexico and was brevetted major for gallantry. In 1851 Maj. Kearny went to California and soon after resigned from the army. He then traveled around the world, and on his return settled in New Jersey, near Newark. In 1859 he went to France, rejoined his old comrades of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was given command of the cavalry of the guard under Napoleon III. in the Italian war, and was present on the field of Solferino where his splendid service gained for him the cross of the Legion of honor. After the close of the war, he lived in Paris for a while and then, returning to this country on the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, entered the service as commander of the 1st New Jersey brigade in Gen. Franklin's division of the army of the Potomac. He served through the engagements in the peninsula and then with the army of Virginia from the Rapidan to Warren. In May, 1862, Kearny was given command of the 3rd, afterwards the 1st division, of the 3d corps, his commission as major general bear-

ing date July 7, 1862. But this commission he never received because he was killed before its issue. At the battle of Williamsburg Kearny's division came nobly to the support of Hooker, retaking ground which had been lost, and saving the day. At Seven Pines he had a horse shot under him, a favorite animal, the loss of which he deeply deplored. It was at this battle that Gen. O. O. Howard lost his right arm, and it is said that Gen. Kearny, whose left arm was gone, on seeing Howard being assisted from the field, called out to him, "General, we will have to buy gloves together." Notwithstanding his one arm, Kearny continued to be a splendid horseman, mounting and dismounting with ease. He never passed up and down the line without being heartily cheered by his men. At the second battle of Bull Run, Kearny had the right of the line and forced "Stonewall" Jackson's corps back on the reserve under Longstreet. A few days later, at the battle of Chantilly, after the repulse of the Confederates, he had placed his division, and while reconnoitering rode so far in advance that he penetrated the Confederate line. This was in the evening, and a Confederate soldier who was present relates the incident as follows: "Kearny rode right into our men. Stopping his horse suddenly, he called out, saying, 'Whose troops are these?' Some one replied, 'Hays's Mississippi brigade.' Kearny turned quickly, put spurs to his horse and attempted to escape. Our men fired, and the Federal officer threw himself forward as if to protect himself from the flying bullets, but one struck him at the base of the spine, ranging upward, inflicting a mortal wound." His remains were sent by Gen. Lee under a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker and, being embalmed, were transported to New York and buried in the Watts vault, Trinity churchyard. The date of his death was Sept. 1, 1862.

PORTER, Fitz-John, soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1822; he was the son of Capt. John Porter of the U. S. navy, and nephew of Com. David Porter, who commanded the famous frigate *Essex* 1812-14. Young Porter went to school with Benjamin Hallowell of Alexandria, Va., and continued his education at Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H. He then went through a course of study at the school of Stephen M. Weld at Jamaica Plains, Mass., in preparation for the West Point military academy, which he entered as a cadet in 1841, and was graduated therefrom, in 1845, eighth in a class which numbered 45 members. He was commissioned brevet second lieutenant, attached to the 4th artillery, and for some months was an assistant in the department of artillery and cavalry, engaged in instructing the cadets during encampment, and was then sent to join his regiment at Fortress Monroe. In 1846 Lieut. Porter joined the army operating against Mexico at Point Isabel, Tex., and saw active service at Saltillo, during the siege of Vera Cruz,



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and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, the siege of Chapultepec, and the capture of Mexico. Porter was brevetted successively captain and major "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at Molino del Rey, and the City of Mexico. In 1849 he was assigned to duty at the United States military academy, where he held the positions of adjutant, 1853-54, and instructor of artillery and cavalry, 1854-55. In 1856 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, then commanding in Kansas during the slavery troubles in that state. In 1857 he accompanied Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston to Utah to aid in suppressing the Mormon rebellion. In the autumn of 1860, Porter was on duty at the headquarters of the army in New York city, when he



was sent to inspect the troops and fortifications in Charleston harbor. He then inaugurated the policy for the defence of that harbor subsequently carried out by Maj. Anderson, whom he had recommended for the command. In February, '61, he was sent to Texas to bring out troops, and reinforce

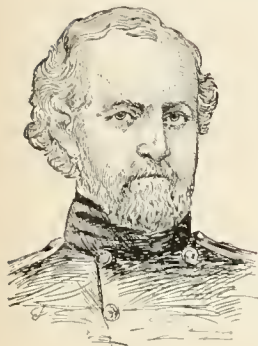
the garrisons of Key West and Dry Tortugas. This he accomplished after much delay and difficulty, Texas having seceded from the Union, and secured the surrender of all other troops in that state. In April, 1861, he was on duty in the adjutant-general's office in Washington when he was chosen to superintend the protection of the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and reopen and maintain communication with Washington through Baltimore. He also organized the three months' volunteers in Pennsylvania, this organization being the nucleus of the celebrated army of the Potomac. He was next appointed colonel of the 15th infantry, and soon afterward brigadier-general of volunteers, and organized a division which obtained a high reputation for discipline and drill. In the spring of 1862 Gen. Porter was assigned with his division to Heintzelman's corps and ordered to the Peninsula. He was appointed governor of the siege of Yorktown, and, after the surrender of that stronghold, was placed in command of the 5th army corps with which he fought the battles of New Bridge, Hanover court house, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Turkey Bridge and Malvern. For meritorious service in this campaign Gen. Porter was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, and appointed a major-general of volunteers. From the peninsula he was transferred with his corps to northern Virginia. He now served under Gen. Pope for a brief period, when he rejoined the army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. McClellan, moving against Lee in Maryland. At Antietam Gen. Porter commanded the centre of the line of battle. He was prompt in following the enemy in his retreat into Virginia, and with his corps alone, after the battle of Shepardstown, captured four guns. Porter continued in command of this corps until November, 1862, when, without any reason being given, he was relieved in presence of the enemy. This was on Nov. 12th. Soon after his arrival in Washington an order was issued from the war department directing the formation of a military commission to examine into certain charges which had been made against him by Gen. Pope. This order was afterward revoked, and a court-martial ordered, and on Nov. 25th Gen. Porter was placed



under arrest, although it was not until Dec. 1st that he knew with what offences he had been charged. These offences amounted in brief to the following: That on the night of Aug. 27, 1862, Gen. Porter being at Warrenton Junction with his corps, having arrived there about nightfall, his men wearied and broken down after a march of eighteen or nineteen miles, he received an order from Gen. Pope then at Bristoe, nine miles distant, as follows: "Start with your division at 1 o'clock to-night, and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning; the enemy is retiring along the railroad; we must drive him from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is." He was accused of disobedience to this order, of disobedience to two orders issued on Aug. 29th, one to advance, and the other to attack, and of violation of the fifty-second article of war, misbehavior in the face of the enemy, in failing on Aug. 29th, to attack, a battle being in progress, and in retreating. It is sufficient to say with regard to these charges that Gen. Porter was convicted by the court-martial and cashiered from the army. It was not until sixteen years afterward, and after repeated efforts on the part of Porter himself and many influential friends, and not until the Comte de Paris in his "History of the War of the Rebellion" had, as a historian, acquitted Porter of the charges made, not until all this had been effected was a court of inquiry appointed, June 20, 1878, to examine into the findings of the court-martial, and to report thereupon. This board consisted of Gens. Schofield, Terry and Getty, and in their report, which completely vindicated him from all of the charges, they said: "Porter's faithful, subordinate and intelligent conduct that afternoon (Aug. 29th) saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration; Porter had understood and appreciated the military situation, and so far as he had acted upon his own judgment, his action had been wise and judicious." Further, in criticism of the verdict of the court-martial, the board of officers said: "These charges and specifications certainly bear no discernible resemblance to the facts of the case as now established." In 1881 Gen. Grant examined all the evidence in the case, and reversed his opinion sustaining the judgment of the court-martial. He approved and commended in every respect the decision of the Schofield-Terry-Getty board, and exerted himself to his utmost to have Gen. Porter restored to the army. He said, in his behalf, to President Arthur that "Porter was right in all that he said and did in the campaign under Gen. Pope, and he firmly believed that if Porter had been in command of our forces on that field of operations, there would have been no Antietam, no Chancellorsville, no Gettysburg, no Appomattox; that the fighting would have ended then and there." A bill removing his disabilities was now introduced into congress, and after a fierce fight with regard to it between his friends and his enemies, it passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur on the ground that congress was without constitutional authority to pass it. A bill practically of the same character was passed in 1886 restoring Gen. Porter to his rank in the army, but failing to make any provision for his reimbursement for the back pay which would have been due to him under the continuous holding of that rank. After his retirement from the army, Gen. Porter was appointed commissioner of public works of New York city, and was employed by the New Jersey Central railroad company as assistant receiver for several years, when he received an appointment as police commissioner of the city of New York, and on the expiration of his term of office in that department, was appointed fire com-

missioner, from which place he retired at the close of his term, and has not since been in public life. Throughout his military career Gen. Porter held the reputation of a thoroughly capable, judicious and brave soldier, and an officer whose success in handling large bodies of troops ranked high among the few instances of that character in the history of the civil war. The personality of Gen. Porter is attractive and impressive. As a member of the board of police commissioners he stood firm in maintaining the honor and integrity of the department, and the discipline of the force, also in administering its affairs for the interests of the city and the protection of its citizens.

BUELL, Don Carlos, soldier, was born near Lowell, O., March 23, 1818. He was graduated from the West Point military academy in 1841, assigned to the 3d infantry, became first lieutenant on June 18, 1846, and won the brevet of captain at Monterey, and of major at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He served as assistant adjutant-general at Washington in 1848-49, and as chief of various departments until 1861; was promoted lieutenant-colonel on the staff May 11, 1861, and six days later received the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers. He joined the army of the Potomac in August, and in November, when the department of the Cumberland was reorganized as that of the Ohio, he succeeded Gen. W. T. Sherman in command. On Feb. 14, 1862, Gen. Buell occupied



D C Buell

Bowling Green, on the 23d he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 25th he led his troops into Nashville. He became major-general of volunteers on March 21, 1862, and on the same day his district was merged into that of the Mississippi, under Gen. Halleck. He arrived at Shiloh with a small detachment at the close of the first day's action, Apr. 6th. Three of his own divisions reinforced him the next day, and the Confederates were driven back to Corinth. He was transferred to the Ohio district on June 12th. In July and August Bragg's army advanced into Kentucky, and captured several of Buell's posts, compelling the abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort, and the removal of the state archives to Louisville, which city was threatened as well as Cincinnati. The Confederates passed to the rear of Buell's forces in Middle Tennessee. This



manœuvre compelled the latter to retreat rapidly to Louisville, and as it was feared that Gen. Bragg had designs on that city, Buell's retreating army entered Louisville on Sept. 24th, and six days later the order came from Washington turning the command over to Gen. Thomas. Buell was restored, however, on the same day, and by Oct. 1st had started off to pursue the Confederates. He overtook them at Perryville, and a battle was precipitated on the afternoon

of Oct. 8, 1862, which resulted in heavy losses on both sides. The next morning Gen. Bragg withdrew slowly to Cumberland Gap, and though Gen. Buell followed in pursuit, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring them into action again. On Oct. 24th he was ordered to transfer his command to Gen. Rosecrans, and a military commission was appointed to investigate his operations, but their report has never been published. He left the volunteer service on May 23, 1864, and on June 1st resigned his commission in the regular army, having been before the military commission for six months, and afterward awaiting orders for a year at Indianapolis. Gen. Buell became president of the Green river iron works in 1865, and subsequently held the office of pension agent at Louisville, Ky., from which he was removed in 1890.

LONGSTREET, James, soldier, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Jan. 8, 1821. His family removed to Alabama in 1831, and he was appointed from that state to the West Point military academy, where he was graduated in 1842, and assigned to the 4th infantry. He was at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1842-44, on frontier duty at Natchitoches, La., in 1844-45, in Texas, 1845-46, and in Mexico at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. For gallant conduct in the two latter engagements, he was brevetted captain and major, and had already been made first lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1847; at the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 8, 1847, he was severely wounded. He was chief commissary of the department of Texas, 1849-51, was commissioned captain in December, 1852, and major and paymaster in July, 1858. In 1861 he resigned to join the Confederate army, of which he was immediately appointed brigadier-general, and won distinction in the first battle of Bull Run, where he prevented a large force of Federal troops from supporting McDowell's flank attack. On May 5, 1862, he made a brave stand at Williamsburg, where he was attacked by Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearny, and held his ground sturdily until Hancock arrived to re-enforce his opponents, when he was driven back. At the second battle of Bull Run he commanded the 1st corps of the army of northern Virginia, which came so promptly to the relief of Jackson when he was hard pressed by Pope's army, and by a determined flank charge decided the fortunes of the day. He led the right wing of the army of northern Virginia at Gettysburg, and tried to dissuade Lee from ordering the disastrous charge on the third day. When Lee retreated to Virginia Gen. Longstreet, with five brigades, was transferred to the army of Tennessee under Bragg, and at Chickamauga held the left wing of the Confederate forces. He rejoined Lee early in 1864, and was so prominent in the battle of the Wilderness that he was wounded by the fire of his own troops. He was in the surrender at Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865. Throughout the army he was familiarly known as "Old Pete," and was considered the hardest fighter in the Confederate service. He also had the unbounded confidence of his troops, who were devoted to him, and the whole army felt thrilled with renewed ardor in the presence of the foe, when it became known down the line that "Old Pete was up." Gen. Longstreet took up his residence in New Orleans after the war,



James Longstreet

and established the commercial house of Longstreet, Owens & Co. He was appointed surveyor of the port of New Orleans by President Grant, and was afterward supervisor of internal revenue in Louisiana, and postmaster at New Orleans; in 1880 he was



sent as U. S. minister to Turkey by President Hayes, and under Garfield he was U. S. marshal for the district of Georgia.

HUNTER, David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802. His father was Andrew Hunter, clergyman, who was appointed a brigade chaplain in 1775, and afterward received the public thanks of Gen. Washington for rendering valuable aid at the battle of Monmouth. His mother was a daughter of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. David Hunter was graduated from the West Point military academy in 1822, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th infantry; in 1828 he was promoted first lieutenant, and in 1833 became captain in the 1st dragoons. He had a taste of frontier duty, and twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains. In 1836 he resigned his commission, and engaged in business in Chicago. Afterward he re-entered the military service as paymaster, with the rank of major. He was with Gen. John E. Wool in the Mexican war, and was, later on, stationed successively at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, and

on the frontier. He had the honor of accompanying President-elect Lincoln when he set out from Springfield for the capital, in February, 1861, but at Buffalo he was disabled by a broken collar bone, the result of an accident in the jostling crowd. On May 14th he was appointed colonel of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and three days later was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and was one of the heroes at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when he was severely wounded. On Aug. 13th of the same year, he was made a major-general of volunteers, served under Gen. Frémont in Missouri, and on Nov. 2d succeeded him in the command of the western department. Under

date of Feb. 19, 1862, Gen. Halleck wrote to him: "To you, more than any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops to reinforce Gen. Grant, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory." In March, 1862, Gen. Hunter

was transferred to the department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, S. C. On May 9th he issued the famous general order declaring his department (Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina) under martial law, adding thereto this pregnant clause: "Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three states, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free." This order, however, was proclaimed without the sanction of President Lincoln, who was somewhat annoyed at this undue assumption of authority on the part of Gen. Hunter, notwithstanding the fact that they were intimate friends. The president therefore declared this order null and void within ten days after its issue, wisely wishing to bide his own time for the settlement of a most momentous question. Later on, the general successfully organized the 1st South Carolina volunteers, the first regiment of black troops in the Federal service. Naturally this created a decided sensation. Congress was asked to secure more definite information on the subject, and the secretary of war communicated with the general forthwith, receiving speedily this memorable response: "No regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels—men



who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift, as best they can, for themselves." In August Jefferson Davis issued an order to the effect that, if Gen. Hunter or any other U. S. officer, known to have been drilling slaves as soldiers, should be captured, he should be denied the privileges of a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon. In September the general was summoned to Washington, and made president of a court of inquiry to investigate the causes of the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In May, 1864, he took charge of the department of West Virginia. In June he defeated the Confederate forces at Piedmont and Lynchburg. Afterward he served on various courts-martial, being president of the commission that tried the persons who conspired for the assassination of President Lincoln. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., and finally was retired from active service, full of honors, July 31, 1866, making his home thereafter in Washington. Gen. Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, who was noted for having been the first permanent citizen of Chicago. The general died Feb. 2, 1886.

HOOD, John Bell, general, was born at Owen-ville, Ky., June 1, 1831. He was graduated from the West Point military academy in 1853, served in California from 1853 till 1855, and then became connected with the 2d cavalry under Albert Sidney Johnston. In 1858 he was promoted first lieutenant, and from 1859 till 1860 was cavalry instructor at the military academy. He resigned his commission at



the outbreak of the civil war, to enter the Confederate army, in which he became colonel, and soon after, brigadier-general of the Texas brigade. He was ordered back to the peninsula, and in the battle of Gaines's Mills, in which he lost half of his men, was shot in the body. His bravery on this occasion



was immediately rewarded, and he was brevetted major-general on the field. He served in both campaigns in Maryland, in the second engagement of Bull Run, and in the battles of Boonesborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, and at Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863, was so severely wounded that he lost the use of his arm. In September he rejoined his command, and was ordered to Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Bragg, and in the second day's fight at Chickamauga, fought in the most courageous manner, rallying the wavering troops, and charging at the head of the Texas troops, to fall, badly wounded in the leg. He was removed to the hospital, where his leg was amputated, but the undaunted soldier

refused to leave the service to accept a civil position that was offered him. After six months he returned to the field, was assigned to a command in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, and took an active part in the fighting that occurred during the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. On July 17, 1864, Gen. Johnston was removed from the command of the Confederate army, by order of President Davis, and Gen. Hood was put in charge; the army turned over to him consisting of some 50,600 veterans. Gen. Hood lost no time in assuming the aggressive, and arranged for a battle on the 20th, which took place not far from Decatur, and was repeated on the 22d, in a desperate engagement known as the battle of Atlanta, with heavy losses on both sides. Gen. Hood compelled the evacuation of Decatur in November, and then made a movement into Tennessee, where, on the 30th of that month, he was defeated at Franklin by Gen. John M. Schofield, and as a result of this engagement, and that at Nashville on Dec. 16th, in which he was opposed by Gen. Thomas, Gen. Hood's army was reduced to about 23,000 men. After this battle Gen. Hood, who, though the bravest of fighters, was not considered, by many in the Confederate service, the equal of Gen. Johnston in military abil-

ity, requested to be relieved from command, and was succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. At the close of the war he removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in the commission business, and became president of the Louisiana branch of the Life association of America. His experiences were recorded by him in "Advance and Retreat: Personal Experiences

in the United States and Confederate Armies" (New Orleans, 1880). Gen. Hood lost his wife and eldest child during the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, and died of the same disease on Aug. 30th of that year.

SLOCUM, Henry Warner, soldier, was born in Delphi, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827. He was graduated from West Point in 1852, appointed second lieutenant in the 1st artillery, and ordered to Florida the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1855, but resigned in October, 1856, to take up the study and practice of law at Syracuse. He was a member of the legislature in 1859. When the war broke out, however, he promptly tendered his services, and on May 21, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 27th New York volunteers. After Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, he received the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to Gen. Wm. B. Franklin's division of the army of the Potomac. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and was in the action at West Point, Va., in 1862, and finally succeeded to the command of the division on May 15th, when Franklin was assigned to the 6th corps. He distinguished himself at the battle of Gaines's Mills, June 27th, by promptly re-enforcing Gen. Fitz-John Porter at a critical moment, and also rendered important service at Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was appointed major-general of volunteers July 4, 1862, was



present at Bull Run (second battle), South Mountain and Antietam, and in October he was transferred to the command of the 12th army corps. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; on the last field he led the right wing of the army, and contributed largely to the national victory. He took command of the 20th corps in August, 1864, succeeding Gen. Joseph Hooker. During Sherman's march to the sea he was entrusted with the leadership of the left wing, and took part in every engagement until the surrender of Gen. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C. Gen. Slocum resigned from the army in September, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the same year he was the unsuccessful candidate of the democrats for secretary of state of New York; in 1868 he was elected to congress, and re-elected in 1870. In 1876 he was elected president of the board of city works, Brooklyn, and in 1884 he was again elected to congress. Gen. Slocum was a commissioner of the Brooklyn bridge, and in favor of making it free. His name was brought forward at the national democratic conventions of both 1888 and 1892.



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GABRIELS, Henry, Roman Catholic bishop of Ogdensburg, was born at Wannegem-Lede in the diocese of Ghent, Belgium, in 1838. He pursued his theological studies at the famous university of Louvain, and received from this institution in 1864 the degree of licentiate in theology, and in 1882 the honorary degree of doctor in theology. When the seminary at Troy was founded, he was one of the four priests sent out by the Belgium episcopate to manage it. The success they attained is noteworthy,

and is a real tribute to the solid virtues of the Belgian character, a character which enabled these men not only to teach Americans, but so to identify themselves with their pupils and with the country, as to obliterate practically the ordinary distinctions and differences of race. Dr. Gabriels held many important offices in some dioceses of the New York province. He was vicar-general for Ogdensburg and Burlington, diocesan examiner for New York and Albany, and assisted at various synods in forming diocesan statutes. He was one of the secretaries of the third plenary council of Baltimore, and had an important share in formulating its decrees. Dr.

Gabriels was rector of Troy seminary for twenty years, and professor in it for nearly thirty, and won an enviable reputation by his long and successful administration. This institution trained a large number (nearly 700) of the priests now working in the missions of New York and New England. The success of their labors, and the high character they bear for ability and industry are the highest tributes to be paid Dr. Gabriels for his fidelity to the interests of the church. He won the respect and affection of the bishops, who sent him their young men, by his large abilities and solid learning. On Dec. 21, 1891, Dr. Gabriels was appointed bishop of Ogdensburg by Pope Leo XIII., and was consecrated to the office in the Albany cathedral amid a splendid assemblage of prelates and priests, by Archbishop Corrigan on May 5, 1892. The diocese to which he was sent extends over the whole famous Adirondack territory in New York state, from Lake Champlain to Lake Ontario, and from the St. Lawrence to the southern line of the Adirondack mountains, a territory 100 miles wide, and 200 miles long. It had in 1892 a Catholic population of over 70,000 in a total of 300,000 inhabitants.

MOORE, Jacob Bailey, author, was born at Andover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1797, and was a son of Jacob Bailey Moore (1772-1813), a physician. Young Moore learned the printer's trade in the office of the Concord "Patriot," became a bookseller and publisher, then married a daughter of the editor of the "Patriot," and was taken into partnership. Soon after (1826) he founded the "New Hampshire Statesman," with the object of urging the claims of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. In 1828 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1828 was chosen sheriff of Merrimac county, an office he held until 1833. In 1839 he edited the "New Hampshire Journal," but shortly removed to New York and for a time edited the "Daily Whig." In 1841-45 he was a government clerk in the post office at Washington; in 1845 became librarian of the New York historical society and served until 1849, when he removed to San Francisco, where he was postmaster, 1849-53. He aided in compiling a topographical, historical, and biographical work relating to New

Hampshire (3 vols., Concord, 1822-24), and published: "A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire" (1823); histories of Concord and of Andover, N. H.; "Laws of Trade in the United States" (1840), and "Memoirs of American Governors" (1846). Returning to the East he died at Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 1, 1853. A son, Jacob, is (1893) the present librarian of the New York historical society.

CONYNGHAM, Gustavus, naval officer during the war of the revolution. Nothing is known of the early life of this officer; he first appears in the naval history of the time as captain of the *Surprise*, a fast-sailing English-built cutter which was purchased at Dover, Eng., in the spring of 1777, by an agent of the American commissioners in Paris. She was privately equipped as a cruiser, and a blank commission from John Hancock, president of congress, dated March 1, 1777, was filled up, giving her command to Capt. Conyngham, who obtained his officers and crew at Dunquerque, whence he sailed on or about May 1, 1777, and on the 4th captured the British brig *Joseph*, and on the 7th, off the coast of Holland, took the Harwich packet *Prince of Orange*. This latter capture created the greatest excitement, mainly from the fact that the cutter had been altogether equipped in a French port, and the remonstrances of the English ambassador at Paris were so emphatic and so effectual that the cutter was seized, her prizes were liberated, Capt. Conyngham's commission was taken from him and sent to Versailles, and he himself and his crew were imprisoned. In fact the British sent two sloops of war to Dunquerque, to carry Capt. Conyngham and his crew to England, that they might be tried as pirates; but in the meantime they had been liberated, and Capt. Conyngham was placed in command of a new vessel, fitted out at Dunquerque, called the *Revenge*, and which sailed on July 18th, while a new commission had been obtained for him, antedated to May 2, 1777. The *Revenge* proved exceedingly successful, making prizes daily, and generally destroying them; some of the most valuable, however, were taken into Spanish ports and sold; the money gained thereby being of the greatest importance to the agents of the American government in Europe. It is even stated that the money advanced to John Adams for his traveling expenses, when he landed in Spain a year or two later, was derived from this



source. The *Revenge* having suffered severely in gales, Capt. Conyngham disguised her so effectually that he actually took her into one of the small English ports, where he got refitted without detection. Soon after, he obtained supplies in Ireland, for which he paid in bills on his agents in Spain. A cruise of almost unprecedented success followed, so far as injury to the British mercantile marine was concerned; and after that the *Revenge* went into the port of Ferrol, on the northwest coast of Spain,

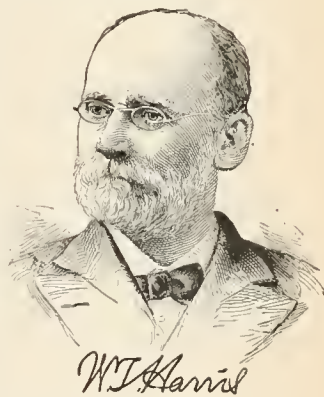


where she refitted and sailed for America. The next that was heard of Capt. Conyngham was in 1780, when he was captured by a privateer, but escaped and succeeded in joining the Alliance, commanded by Paul Jones. Finally, Capt. Conyngham again fell into the hands of the enemy, while cruising in a small privately armed vessel, being captured and sent to England in irons; his imprisonment is said to have been long and severe. The characters of the Surprise and Revenge, Capt. Conyngham's vessels, appear not to have been clearly understood, as they were considered pirates by the British. These vessels are spoken of as privateers, but as a matter of fact they were public vessels, bought and equipped by agents of the diplomatic commissioners of the United States on the public account, and the commissions granted to Capt. Conyngham were official. The Revenge was finally given up to the naval board in Philadelphia, and was sold on public account. An interesting fact in this connection is that the celebrated Oliver Hazard Perry commanded a schooner, the Revenge, which cruised off the southern coast of the United States from 1809-11, and which was wrecked off Watch Hill, R. I., Jan. 8th of the latter year, and for which loss he was brought before a court of inquiry, but was honorably acquitted. Whether this was the same Revenge that was commanded by Capt. Conyngham or not, does not appear. The latter was next heard of in 1779, when Paul Jones expressed his desire to have Conyngham appointed on a certain court-martial; and again, in remonstrance against the treatment shown him by congress through its secretary, Charles Thompson, under date of July 2, 1779, when he was alluded to as follows: "Gustavus Conyngham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed vessel in the service of said States, was taken on board a private armed cutter," etc. Concerning the effect of Capt. Conyngham's raids on British merchantmen in her own waters, Com. Silas Deane, in a letter to Robert Brown says: "In a word, Conyngham, by his first and second bold expeditions, is become the terror of all the eastern coast of England and Scotland." It is further stated that insurance in some instances, on account of his, and of similar depredations on the part of others, rose as high as twenty-five per cent.; and that there was a period when ten per cent was asked between Dover and Calais, a distance of only seven leagues. Capt. Conyngham probably died near the close of the eighteenth century.

PRATT, Wallace, lawyer, was born at Georgia, Vt., Oct. 18, 1831, son of Nathan Pratt and Charlotte Hotchkiss Pratt. In 1839 Mr. Pratt removed with his parents to Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was fitted for, and entered, Union college, graduating at the age of seventeen. At the end of his college course, he was employed for about two years as assistant in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence. Later he entered the office of Henry L. Knowles, of Potsdam, and began the study of law. Nov. 27, 1855, Mr. Pratt was married at Canton, N. Y., to Adeline A. Russell, eldest daughter of John Leslie Russell. She died in March, 1874, at Kansas City, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Pratt was married a second time in December, 1884, to Caroline Dudley, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is still living. In 1856 Mr. Pratt removed West, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar the same year, and applied himself to the law. In 1857 he removed to Milwaukee, at which time the bar of that city was second to none, and numbered among its members some of the brightest legal minds in this country. Mr. Pratt at once entered zealously upon the work before him, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. He was engaged in behalf of

various railroad companies, and in some of the most important railroad litigation in the state. In January, 1859, he formed a copartnership with John W. Cary, under the name of Cary & Pratt, which continued for many years. In May, 1869, owing to the illness of his wife, Mr. Pratt removed to Kansas City, and in 1872 formed a partnership with W. S. Rockwell, and Watson J. Ferry, under the name of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry, which continued until 1873, when Mr. Rockwell withdrew. The remaining partners continued the business under the name of Pratt & Ferry until the spring of 1875, when the firm of Pratt, Brumback & Ferry was organized by the addition of Judge Jefferson Brumback. This firm continued until Jan. 1, 1887, when Judge Brumback withdrew, and George W. McCrary, secretary of war under President Hayes, and at one time U. S. circuit judge for the Eighth judicial circuit, came into the firm, the title being changed to Pratt, McCrary & Ferry. On Dec. 1, 1887, Frank Hagerman was admitted as a member, and the firm name changed to Pratt, McCrary, Ferry & Hagerman. Upon Judge McCrary's death in 1890, the style was changed to Pratt, Ferry & Hagerman. Mr. Pratt is general solicitor of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad company, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad company, the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railway company, the Kansas City & Memphis railway and bridge company, and is counsel for the Metropolitan street railway of Kansas City, and many other corporations. In politics Mr. Pratt is a democrat. He is a member of the vestry of Grace Episcopal church of Kansas City, and is chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of western Missouri.

HARRIS, William Torrey, educator and U. S. commissioner of education, was born at North Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835. His early education was received in the common schools and sundry academies, among them Phillips Andover academy, and for two years and a half he was a member of Yale college in the class of 1858, but left before graduating. In 1869, however, the institution bestowed upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1870 that of LL. D. was conferred by the Missouri state university. In 1857 he removed from Connecticut to St. Louis, where for twenty-three years he was teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of public schools, holding the last named office from 1867 to 1880. During this period the increase of pupils in the public schools rose from 17,000 to 55,000, and he also published thirteen volumes of reports, those contributed to the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1878 attracting such attention that he was tendered the honorary title of "Officier de l'Académie" (signifying officer of the educational system of France), while the reports themselves were placed in the pedagogical library of the Ministry of Public



instruction, then organizing in the Palais Bourbon. In 1889 he also received the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" from the French government. Resigning the position of superintendent of public schools in St. Louis in 1880 on account of failing health, Mr. Harris was presented with a gold medal, costing \$500, and a purse of \$1,000 by the citizens of the city in grateful recognition of his "faithful and distinguished service." He then visited Europe, representing the U. S. bureau of education at the international congress of educators held at Brussels in the same year, and returning to America, he settled at Concord, Mass., where he took a prominent place as member of the School of philosophy. In 1889 he again represented the U. S. bureau of education at the Paris exposition, and Sept. 12th of the same year, he was appointed U. S. commissioner of education, and removed to Washington, D. C. In 1866 he was the founder of the Philosophic society of St. Louis; in 1875 was president of the National educational association, and for fifteen years he has been an officer of the American social science association, for which he has written many papers. The "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," founded by him in St. Louis in 1867, was the first attempt of its kind in the United States. He has continued to edit and publish it without interruption, and twenty-two volumes have appeared to date. He was also assistant editor of "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," contributing forty articles to the departments of philosophy and psychology. In co-operation with A. J. Riehoff and Mark Bailey, he prepared the Appleton school readers, and with Duane Doty of Detroit, Mich., drew up for the Educational Bureau the first formulated "Statement of the Theory of American Education," endorsed by educators throughout the country. At present (1893) he is the editor of Appleton's "International Education Series." From his constant contributions to the foremost magazines an "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy" has been compiled, and he is looked upon as the most deeply versed and eminent expounder of German thought in America. He has recently published "Hegel's Logic: A Book on the Genesis of the Categories of the Mind," and a commentary on "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia," both of which rank in the highest order of philosophic productions, and indeed may be said to mark an era in the history of mental development in the United States.

MERRILL, Moody, lawyer, was born at Camden, N. H., June 27, 1836. He was educated at the district schools in his native state, and at the Thetford (Vt.) academy, working on a farm during the summer months. He subsequently taught school, and in 1859 went to Boston, Mass., began the study of law in the office of William Minot, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863, at once beginning the practice of his profession. From 1865-74 he was a member of the school board, and for seven years was chairman of the Roxbury high school committee. In 1868 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, serving for three consecutive terms, and from 1873-74 was a member of the senate. In the latter year he was chairman of the committee on state police, and secured the passage of the bill abolishing that body, over the governor's veto, a proceeding that had never before been accomplished in the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Merrill was also chairman of the committee that had charge of

the memorial services on the death of Charles Sumner, and compared and compiled the Memorial History to commemorate the occasion. After retiring from political life, Mr. Merrill became president of the Highland street railway of Boston, to the interests of which he has since devoted much of his time.



On Apr. 12, 1872, he succeeded in obtaining a grant of the charter against the combined opposition of all other roads, and by Oct. 24th of the same year the road was in operation. In 1886 he secured the passage of a bill by the legislature allowing his road to purchase and consolidate all the other street railroads of Boston, representing a combined capital of \$15,000,000. Mr. Merrill's tact and skill as a lawyer was shown to advantage in the celebrated Moran murder case, in which he not only succeeded in obtaining a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life after Moran had been sentenced to death, but subsequently procured a pardon for the prisoner, who is now a trusted and faithful employe in one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the state of New York. Mr. Merrill's influence in the municipal affairs of Boston, and in promoting the interests and prosperity of the city, has been widely felt. He is one of the best known, most popular and influential public men of Boston; is president of the Franklin Park land and improvement company, of the Magnesio-Calcite fire-proof company of Boston, and of the Grafton county agricultural association. Since 1880, when he was a member of the Massachusetts electoral college, he has declined to take any active part in politics, devoting himself to his profession.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, politician, was born at Abingdon, Va., Apr. 12, 1791. He was of Scotch descent, and belonged to a family that included among its members the celebrated Hugh Blair, and also James Blair, who was the first president of William and Mary college in Virginia. His father was attorney general of the state of Kentucky, and his mother belonged to the highly respectable Preston family that settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. At the age of twenty Francis P. Blair was graduated from the Transylvania university, and soon afterward was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Kentucky. In 1828 he was elected by the legislature president of the bank of Kentucky, but this office he resigned two years later, when he was invited by President Jackson to come to Washington and assume the editorial management of the "Globe" newspaper, which was to be made the official organ of the administration. Gen. Jackson was doubtless led to this selection by the reputation that Mr. Blair had acquired as a political writer in a controversy which had arisen in Kentucky over the attempt on the part of the state to cripple the bank of the United States, by taxing its branches within its jurisdiction. The contest lasted for ten years, and





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involved the right of the state to alter the laws enforcing contracts, its right to abolish imprisonment for debt, to extend the replevin laws, and other important questions. The struggle resulted in the triumph of the bank party, but a new direction was given to the controversy; the conflict became national, and it resulted in the downfall of the U. S. bank, and its overthrow was followed by a reform in Kentucky on the principles which had been sustained by Mr. Blair. As editor of the Washington "Globe" Mr. Blair supported the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, but on the accession of Mr. Polk he relinquished the editorship of that journal, declined a foreign mission that was tendered him, and retired to his farm in Maryland. Though he favored the election of Mr. Pierce in 1852, Mr. Blair's leanings from this time were toward that wing of the democratic party which was opposed to the extension of slavery. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise he joined the republican party, and presided over the convention which nominated John C. Frémont for the presidency. He was also a delegate to the convention which, in 1860, nominated Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 he visited Richmond by permission of President Lincoln, and brought about the peace conference which took place at Hampton Roads in the fall of that year, and which was productive of no result because of the refusal of Jefferson Davis to negotiate except upon the basis of southern independence. Mr. Blair died Oct. 18, 1876.

JANVRIN, Joseph Edward, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 13, 1839. He is descended on his paternal side from John Janvrin, who

came from the Isle of Jersey in 1750, and located at Portsmouth, N. H., marrying a Miss Knight of that place. Dr. Janvrin's father, Joseph Adams Janvrin, and his mother, Lydia A. Colcord, were both of Exeter. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of the historical Adams family of Quincy, Mass. His grandmother, Abigail Adams Janvrin, was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Adams of Portsmouth, N. H., a cousin of President John Adams. Dr. Janvrin obtained his classical education at the well-known Phillips Exeter academy. Always an earnest worker, he carried with him the esteem of both teachers and classmates. Like many of our

professional men, he spent some time in teaching, but teaching did not satisfy him, and he soon decided upon the profession of medicine as his future field of work. Accordingly he began to study in 1859 at Exeter under Dr. William G. Perry. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1861, when, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the 2d New Hampshire regiment, the first three-year regiment from that state, and was very shortly afterward appointed assistant surgeon. He remained in the service until August, 1863, and during the last few months of his service was the acting surgeon of the 15th regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, when he returned home and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth college, and at the same time became a pupil of Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee, who was at that time one of the faculty of the college. In the autumn of 1863, Dr. Janvrin came to New York, attended lectures at the College of physicians and surgeons, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1864. During the summer and winter he was on duty at the Emory

hospital, Washington, D. C., and returned to New York in January, 1865, entering into private practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Peaslee. This association continued until the death of Dr. Peaslee, January, 1878. From 1868 until 1872, Dr. Janvrin held the position of visiting physician to the department of heart and lung diseases in the Demilt dispensary. He was also visiting physician to the Orphans' home of the Protestant Episcopal church during the same period. In 1872 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Woman's hospital in the state of New York, which position he held until 1882, when he was appointed to fill the position of Gynecologist at the New York skin and cancer hospital. Dr. Janvrin's practice has been principally in the surgical field of gynecology. Although a constant and zealous worker and practitioner in this field, he has found time to contribute many valuable papers to the medical press upon subjects connected with this branch of surgery. Among them, "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," reported in the "American Journal of Obstetrics" (New York, November, 1874); "The Simultaneous Closure of the Ruptured Cervix and Perineum, Report of Fifteen Cases," "American Journal of Obstetrics" (New York, May, 1884); "A Case of Tubal Pregnancy of Unusual Interest, with Some Remarks as to the Treatment in Such Cases," "Transactions of the American Gynecological Association for 1886;" "On the Indications for Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy," "Transactions of the American Gynecological Association for 1888;" "A Clinical Study of Primary Carcinomatous and Sarcomatous Neoplasms Between the Folds of the Broad Ligaments, with a Report of Cases," "Transactions of the American Gynecological Association for 1891;" "On the Limitations for Vaginal Hysterectomy in Malignant Disease of the Uterus," "New York Medical Record" (July 9, 1892); "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Malignant Disease of the Uterus," "New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics" (September, 1892); "The Palliative Treatment of Such Cases of Malignant Disease of the Uterus and Adnexa as are not Amenable to Radical Operations," "Gaillard's Medical Journal" (New York, January, 1893), and several others on kindred subjects. Dr. Janvrin is a member of the following New York societies: Academy of medicine, County medical society, County medical association, State medical association, and the Obstetrical society, of which he has been president for two years. He is also a member of the American gynecological association, American medical association, and corresponding member of the Gynecological society of Boston. Dr. Janvrin was married to Laura L. Lawall, daughter of Cyrus Lawall of Easton, Pa., Sept. 1, 1881.

MILLER, Jacob Welsh, senator, was born at German Valley, Morris county, N. J., in November, 1800. He began to fit for college, but in 1816 entered a store. In 1819 he took up the study of the law, in 1823 was admitted to the bar and began to practice at Morristown. In 1832 he was elected a member of the state legislature, but in 1833 resumed the practice of his profession. In 1839 he was elected to the state senate as a whig, and in 1841 was chosen U. S. senator, and re-elected in 1847. He opposed the compromise measures of 1850, and in 1855 joined the republican party. He died at Morristown Sept. 30, 1862.



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J. W. Miller

FRÉMONT, John Charles, explorer and soldier, was born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813. His father left his native country, France, about the end of the eighteenth century, intending to settle in San Domingo, but was taken prisoner by the British, and finally drifted to Norfolk, Va. Here he taught French until he married Anne Beverly Whiting, a young Virginian lady with some property. The young couple, being fond of travel, used to take long carriage journeys, and their three children were born in as many different states of the Union. Left a widow in 1818, Mrs. Frémont, whose little fortune had already been dissipated, settled at Charleston, S. C. Her son's education was cared for, and in 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston college, and acquired there more than an ordinary knowledge of the classics, but manifested a special fondness for mathematics. His restlessness of spirit was such, however, that he often broke away from his studies, and this, with his disregard of college regulations, ultimately brought about his ex-



J. Frémont

pulsion by the faculty. For four or five years afterward he supported himself by teaching mathematics in Charleston, and on board a U. S. sloop-of-war, in which vessel he also made a long cruise. When he returned, Charleston college gave him his degree, and he was forthwith rigorously examined at Baltimore, Md., for a professorship in the U. S. navy. But he declined that post, became assistant engineer under Capt. William G. Williams of the U. S. topographical corps, and was soon engaged in exploring the mountain passes between North Carolina and Tennessee. This was followed by a military reconnaissance of the Cherokee country in the same region. Early in 1838 he was made assistant to the distinguished explorer, Nicollet, who had been engaged by the U. S. war department to construct a map of the wild country from the upper waters of the Missouri river to the British line. July 7th of this year, while engaged in that work, he was appointed second lieutenant of the U. S. topographical engineers. It is easy to recognize the influence of these early avocations in giving bent to the tastes and in determining the future exploits of young Frémont. The strangeness and vast extent of country, swarming with savage life, and full of natural curiosities, straightway appealed to his imagination. His association with Nicollet and with other scholars, after the return of the expedition to Washington, greatly deepened his scientific tastes. In 1840 he met, moreover, at the national capital, Jessie, daughter of the U. S. senator, Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, at that time fifteen years of age. Ordered away from Washington to examine and report upon the condition of certain Indian tribes in Iowa, the young lieutenant and Miss Benton were secretly married, Oct. 19, 1841. It is pleasant to know that although the interest of the young people in each other had excited decided opposition on the part of "Jessie's" parents, when the marriage had taken place, and when parental forgiveness and blessing had been sought, they were both accorded. The senator took the youth into his employ, and soon after into his confidence, "finding that the young man had in him many qualities which had given to the indignant father his own eminent position." He had Frémont placed in command of the next expedition for the exploration of the western U. S. territories after that of Lewis and Clark, and in so doing made him a "pathfinder" for all who were to follow

him and develop the regions he traversed. The genius of Frémont found ample opportunity in this first of his five exploring expeditions to make itself apparent to his fellow-countrymen and to the scientific world of Europe as well. The object sought in this expedition was to obtain accurate knowledge of the Indians in Nebraska and Wyoming, and especially of the South Pass—the opening through the mountains on the way to Oregon. He accomplished even more than this; going further North, he planted the American flag upon the highest point of the Rocky Mountains, which peak now bears his name—13,700 feet above the sea-level. Lack of space forbids detail as to the extent and merits of these explorations. Suffice it to say that, in all, the lives of the party were full of extreme experiences; at different times some of them were killed by the Indians; others, overcome by the cold, and lost in storms, were forced to eat their horses and dogs; many of their animals died from exhaustion and hunger. During all this, Frémont was the ideal leader. His courage was a constant quality; the men could not but be brave when they had with them one who knew no fear. Among his companions was the famous scout, Kit Carson. Frémont's report, upon his return to Washington, soon made it evident that much of the western country was so fertile that it would soon be settled. A second expedition was started in May, 1843, with thirty-nine



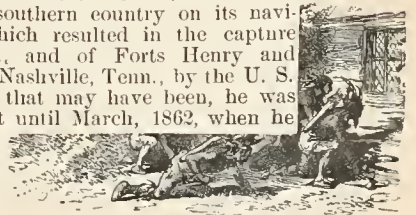
men, and was absent fourteen months. Its purpose was the determination of possible lines of communication between Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, and to find a way by land from the lower Columbia river to the bay of San Francisco. It involved great hardship, but every suffering was rewarded by marvelous disclosures of the geographical variety and wealth of the country through which it passed. The Great Salt Lake and its region were almost unknown up to this time. His report of the resources of Utah first attracted the attention of the Mormons, and finally led to their removal to Salt Lake City. He next explored the upper tributaries of the Columbia, and now it was that, after descending that river, he found himself in the Great Basin, in the depth of winter, with the whole party in danger from cold and hunger. Between the explorers and the California valley was a mountain range, which was declared impassable, even by the Indians. But Frémont crossed it in forty days, not without the direst suffering, his beasts of burden having at times no subsistence or footing; and then turning toward the East, he was in Kansas in July, 1844. For his heroism and his success, he received from the government the double brevet of lieutenant and captain. A third exploration was entered upon the same year, having for its object the thorough exploration of the California

Basin and coast. A fourth expedition, commenced in 1848, was prosecuted at his own expense, and ended in finding a passage to California from the East along the head waters of the Rio Grande. This was afterward followed by the Southern Pacific railroad. He also fitted out, upon his own account, a fifth expedition (1853), designed to perfect the results of the fourth, by fixing upon the best route for a national highway from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Early in 1855 he took up his residence in the city of New York, for the purpose of preparing his narrative of this final expedition. It was about this time that he began to be spoken of as possibly the coming first candidate of the nascent national republican party, for the high office of president of the United States. To trace the genesis of this candidacy, one needs to go back to the third and fourth of the exploring expeditions which have been noted. Frémont had applied (fall of 1845) to the Mexican authorities for permission to carry on explorations in California, then a Mexican province, and his application had been granted. It was, however, speedily revoked, and in addition to that he was ordered to leave the country. This order the explorers disregarded, and prepared to resist it by fortifying a strong position near Monterey, where they raised the American flag, and waited for the Mexicans. Deciding to proceed to Oregon before the Mexicans approached his position, he was met, as he did so (spring of 1846) by a messenger from the government at Washington, directing Frémont to care for its interests in California, there being some apprehensions lest the province should be transferred by the Mexican authorities to Great Britain. He at once returned to California, doubtless with but a single purpose, to seize and to hold the province. Reaching San Francisco, his coming was inaugurated by the hoisting of the American flag over the forts and the custom house, under the very guns of an English man-of-war, lying in the harbor, and in the face, as well, of Com. J. D. Sloat, U. S. N., whose vessel with the other two war-ships of the United States, floated by the side of the Englishman. The American naval commander declined to cooperate with Frémont, and sailed away from San Francisco, for which conduct he was afterward severely censured by the U. S. secretary of the navy. The record of Californian history, in this exigency, assumes an aspect of confusion, different U. S. officers (military and naval) appearing on the scene, each invested in fact, or, as they claimed, with more or less authority from their government to "conquer" and hold Mexican territory for the American republic, but the statements that Frémont, who received a lieutenant colonel's commission, May 27, 1846, and was elected governor by the American settlers on July 10, 1846, did by his exertions and influence, free northern California from Mexican rule, is to be accepted as history. Soon after this he became involved in a controversy with Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, who had been assigned to the command of the U. S. forces in California, the issue of which was that a court martial was held at Washington, and Frémont was pronounced guilty Jan. 31, 1848, upon various charges, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. President Polk approved the verdict in part, but remitted the penalty. Frémont at once resigned from the army, and as has been stated, immediately entered upon the fourth of his explorations. The events which have been detailed led to his settlement in California, where, in 1847, he purchased the Mariposa Estate, a vast tract, rich in gold mines. Sept. 10, 1850, he took his seat in the U. S. senate, as one of the first two senators from the state of California, and although he drew the lot for the short term of service, he did some good work for that commonwealth during his continuance. He

failed of re-election to the senate, on account of his hostility to the extension of slavery. Proceeding to Europe in 1852 to obtain the best appliances with which to work the mines of Mariposa, he was honored abroad with distinguished attentions. Alexander von Humboldt had already extolled him as an explorer, "a friend of liberty and the progress of intelligence;" the Prussian government gave him a gold medal, and the Royal geographical society of London, Eng., awarded him "The Founder's Medal." He returned to his native country in 1853, and the time between this return and his assumption of residence in New York, which has been noted



above, was spent in the fifth of his expeditions. His whole career had given him wide spread popularity among his countrymen, and in June, 1856, he received the nomination for president at the hands of the republican party. To his selection by the republicans was added his nomination, in the same campaign, for the same office, by the "National Americans." His democratic opponent in the contest was James Buchanan, who was elected; receiving 194 electoral votes from 19 states, against 114 votes for Frémont from 11 states. The popular vote stood: for Frémont, 1,341,000; for Buchanan, 1,838,000; for Fillmore, whig, 874,000. In the year 1857 Col. Frémont returned to his California estate, remaining there until 1860. He was in Europe when the United States civil war broke out. At once he purchased a large supply of arms from France, and came back to the United States, where he was soon created a major-general of the army, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He repaired thither, organized his staff, and planned extensive campaigns, besides forecasting fortifications for the city of St. Louis on the amplest scale. He was urgently called to march against the Confederate forces that were "harrying" different portions of the state, but appears to have been hampered by the failure to receive both troops and equipments from the authorities at Washington. It is more than probable that the neglect to respond to his repeated calls for these was largely due to the result of distrust fomented by political and personal enemies. At all events, dissatisfaction with his administration, and particularly with the order which he issued Aug. 31, 1861, freeing the slaves, in Missouri, of all owners in arms against the government, which order was canceled by President Lincoln after Frémont's refusal of a request from Washington that he withdraw it, led to his being relieved of his command on Nov. 2d, just as he had overtaken the Confederates at Springfield, Mo. The claim is made for Gen. Frémont that while in command at St. Louis, he conceived the idea of iron-clad vessels, with which to penetrate the southern country on its navigable streams, which resulted in the capture of Paducah, Ky., and of Forts Henry and Donelson, and of Nashville, Tenn., by the U. S. forces. However that may have been, he was kept in retirement until March, 1862, when he received the command of a newly created "mountain district," or





department, made up of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Here he was confronted by the military genius of the Confederate "Stonewall" Jackson. Frémont planned skillfully, however, and fought his enemies in the field most bravely, but the result of his operations during several weeks did not silence the unrelenting and venomous criticism which constantly pursued him. The failure of Gen. McDowell to co-operate with him, as promised by President Lincoln, was alleged by Frémont to be the cause of the escape of Jackson, after the latter had accomplished his purpose of delaying the reinforcement of Gen. McClellan, but an order was made at Washington, June 26, 1862, creating the "Army of Virginia," the corps of Gen. Frémont to be incorporated in it, and Gen. Pope to be its commander. Frémont at once requested to be relieved, affirming that he could not serve under Gen. Pope for personal reasons. His request was complied with, and he had no other command during the war, although he desired one, and declared that it had been repeatedly promised to him by the president. From this onward, nearly all the discontent in the republican party with special measures of the government administration centered in Frémont, because he was the most attractive political opponent of President Lincoln, and because his impulsive efforts for the emancipation of the slaves had greatly pleased the abolitionists. Those who were commonly called radical republicans had a convention at Cleveland, O., in May, 1864, and nominated him for the presidency. Later it became evident that the antagonism between Frémont and President Lincoln, then a nominee for re-election, would, if continued, result in the defeat of both. As Lincoln was much the stronger candidate, Frémont withdrew, at the request of Mr. Lincoln, refusing proffered conditions, among them that Montgomery Blair, one of his severest critics, should no longer remain in the cabinet. After the war closed he was at one time interested in a plan for a great transcontinental railroad from Norfolk, Va., to San Diego; but it was then unsuccessful, and the representations of his French agents, employed to place its land-grant bonds, which implied that they were guaranteed by the U. S. government, although they were shown to be unauthorized by Gen. Frémont, cast a shadow upon his name. From 1878 to 1881 he was governor of the territory of Arizona. For some time after this he was in straitened circumstances. In the spring of 1890, however, congress awoke to what was simply a duty, and authorized the president to appoint him major-general, and place him on the retired list, which gave him a very comfortable salary of \$5,625 per annum. As in many similar cases, the discharge of duty came too late to be of any especial service, for he died in less than four months afterward. He had been privileged, in the retirement of his last years, to prepare the first volume of "Memoirs of My Life," fully illustrated, and he left his papers in such condition, it is understood, that the memoirs may be completed by Mrs. Frémont, who survives him. It has been well said that the life of this man must always remain unique in American history. His career was kaleidoscopic; but it was, upon the whole, impressive, and, in great measure, useful. Without attempting any careful or comprehensive estimate of his capacities and character, two anecdotes will illustrate many of his prominent traits. An officer who served under him in the "Mountain Department" gives both of them. The first is to the effect that Frémont was a man not only of high moral, but of physical courage. "At the battle of Cross Keys, about 3 P.M., a strange cessation of firing occurred. I rode over to a knoll

on which Gen. Frémont and staff had gone to get a nearer view of the field. Dismounting, I gave my horse to an orderly, and approaching the general, asked permission to telegraph home. He told me to write my message and he would give it his signature. I took out my field-book, but had not written a word before all along the line the enemy opened an artillery fire. One round of shot killed the horse under an orderly in our rear; another plunged into the earth before us not two rods away. The numerous staff took no order in their going, and I was about following their sensible example, when I looked up, and saw Gen. Frémont waiting for that telegram. I went through the motions of writing, and he, taking the book, wrote *approved*, with his name added. Then saying, 'They seem to have our range, captain,' he quietly walked to the hollow where his horses stood in waiting." The other story shows that he could restrain his impulses when occasion called for that duty, even if its discharge ran counter to the gratification of his own desires and will. "On our return from the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson," says Mr. Donn Piatt, "I was sent back to fetch up the artillery, then much in the rear. I found it in a terrible condition. The wretched horses, worn to skin and bone, could scarcely drag the loads; and in bad places we had to put three or four teams to one gun or caisson. While thus engaged, with animals falling from sheer exhaustion, a splendidly equipped team came thundering along. The horses were not only fresh, but large, handsome animals. I called a halt, and found that the wagons were Gen. Frémont's headquarters' teams. To the consternation of the wagon master, I seized the animals, and transferring them to the artillery, left the exhausted hacks to get in the headquarters' baggage. With this aid we soon got up with the army. The next day I was summoned to appear before the commander. 'Captain,' he asked sternly, 'by what right did you interfere with my headquarters' train?' 'By what I had supposed, general, would have been your order, had you known the circumstances. I had to choose between the train and the artillery. I selected as I believed, and yet believe, you would have sanctioned.' The general bit his lips. He was in a rage, but after a second said: 'For your insubordination you deserve cashiering; for your care of the artillery you deserve promotion. We will let the one balance the other. I will add, from my knowledge of you, that I know you were more pleased at the opportunity given you to gratify your well-known insubordination, than by the chance to do extra duty. Don't try it again!'" Gen. Frémont died in New York city July 13, 1890.

BIRNEY, David Bell, soldier, was born in Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1825, the fourth son of the illustrious James Gillespie Birney. He took a course of law in Cincinnati, O., and afterward followed mercantile pursuits in Michigan until 1848, when he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and commenced the active practice of his profession. At the commencement of the civil war Mr. Birney enlisted in the U. S. army and was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently promoted colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, having raised the company chiefly with his private means. For his gallant conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, he was made, first, brigadier-general of volunteers, and afterward promoted major-general of volunteers, receiving his commission for the latter appointment May 23, 1863.



He was given command of Gen. Berry's division after his death. At Gettysburg he led the 3d corps, and when Gen. Sickles was wounded, Gen. Birney was placed in command of the 10th corps. He died shortly afterward, of an illness contracted during his army service, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18, 1864.

WRIGHT, Horatio Gouverneur, soldier, was born at Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated second in the class of 1841, and was appointed to the engineer corps. In 1842 he was made assistant professor of French at West Point, and later appointed professor of engineering. In 1848 he was made first lieutenant and placed in charge of the construction of forts and improvements in Florida. After this service he was promoted captain in 1855, and served as assistant chief engineer at Washington until the outbreak of the civil war. He superintended the construction of the defences at Washington, and was chief engineer of Heintzelman's division at the battle of Bull Run, and served in the same capacity in the Port Royal expedition, which he organized, and in recognition of his services was appointed a major of the engineer corps in August, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 14th of that year, was at the capture of Hilton Head, S. C., com-



manded the land forces in the Florida campaign of 1862, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers on July 18th of that year. In 1863 he was for a time in command of the department of the Ohio, and held the same position in the district of Louisville, Ky., until April, 1863, when he was given charge of a division of the army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania and Rapidan campaigns. For meritorious and gallant services and the capture of Rappahannock Station while in temporary command of the 6th corps, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and succeeded to the command of that corps upon the death

of Gen. Sedgwick May 9, 1864. He was promoted colonel for gallant conduct at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. He was ordered to the defence of Washington when it was thought Gen. Early was about to attack the national capital. Early and Wright arrived at Washington almost simultaneously—the one at the north and the other at the south of the city. Gen. Wright hastily collected his troops and, in connection with a few regiments of the 19th corps, lately arrived, he succeeded in forcing the withdrawal of Early. It was Gen. Wright's corps that first made a break in the lines at Petersburg Apr. 2, 1865. He had previously, March 13, 1865, received the hrevet of brigadier-general in the U. S. army for gallant and meritorious services at Cold Harbor. For his conduct at Petersburg he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army. The Connecticut legislature sent him a vote of thanks on June 14, 1865. On Nov. 23, 1865, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and acted on different engineering boards, being promoted colonel on March 4, 1879, and on June 30th of the same year was made chief of engineers with rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Wright was retired from active service on March 22, 1884.

KILPATRICK, Hugh Judson, soldier, was born near Deekertown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1836. He was graduated from West Point in 1861, appointed a captain of volunteers on May 9th, became first lieutenant of artillery in the regular army on May 14th, and was severely wounded at Big Bethel in June. In August he was made lieutenant-colonel of

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a New York cavalry regiment, which he had assisted in organizing. In January, 1862, he started for Kansas, intending to accompany Gen. James H. Lane's expedition to Texas as chief of artillery. Finding this was to be abandoned, he rejoined his regiment in Virginia, and was present at Thoroughfare Gap and the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on June 13, 1863. He received hrevets for bravery in the battles of Aldie and Gettysburg, obtaining finally that of lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A. He took an active part in the operations in central Virginia from August till November, 1863, and in the fights at James City, Brandy Station and Gainesville. In May, 1864, he commanded a cavalry division in the army of the Cumberland when they invaded Georgia. At the battle of Resaca on May 13th, he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to retire from service for two months. His zeal and energy, however, were in no wise diminished when he returned to the field, and between the 18th and the 22d of August he especially distinguished himself by making the circuit of Atlanta, tearing up three miles of railroad near Jonesborough, and returning with numerous prisoners, a gun and several flags, captured in an encounter with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. He was now brevetted colonel for gallant conduct at Resaca, and on March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general for the capture of Fayetteville, N. C., and that of major-general for services during the Carolina campaign. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, June 18, 1865; resigned his volunteer commission on Jan. 1, 1866, and in the following year left the regular army. Gen. Kilpatrick was undoubtedly one of the most popular officers in the Federal forces, and thoroughly worthy of his splendid reputation as a daring and brilliant cavalry



leader. He was minister to Chili, 1865-68. He endorsed Horace Greeley in 1872, returned to his former party in 1876, and in 1880 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress from New Jersey. In 1881 he was reappointed to the post of Chili by President Garfield. He died at Valparaiso Dec. 4, 1881.

LORAIN, Lorenzo, soldier and artillerist, was born in Phillipsburg, Center county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1831. He received an academic education; learned the trade of machinist, and then became a civil engineer. In 1852 he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy, and was graduated with honor in 1856. Following his graduation and until the opening of the civil war he performed garrison duty, mainly on the western frontier. At the battle of Blackburn's Ford in 1861 he received a severe wound, and during the remainder of the war performed no further active

service. In February, 1862, he was advanced to the rank of captain, and appointed assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at West Point, where he remained until 1870. After further garrison duty in the West he was in 1871 and 1872 professor of physics at Lehigh university, and in 1875 became instructor of engineering in the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe. Here he remained for eleven years, and brought the school to a high grade of efficiency. He made several notable improvements in military photography; invented a telescopic sight for large guns, and left a range-finder uncompleted at the time of his death. He was promoted major in 1881, and died in Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1882.

CUSTER, George Armstrong, soldier, was born at New Rumley, O., Dec. 5, 1839. The grand father of the famous general was a Hessian officer in the war of the American revolution, who married and settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Maryland. The general's father was for years a blacksmith, but subsequently engaged in farming. His second wife was Mrs. Kilpatrick (born Maria Ward) and the general was their eldest child. The boy inherited and early manifested military tastes. He is spoken of as a "smart lad, with very quick appreciation, and a remarkably rapid student, but one who hated study." He received

a fair district school and academy education, and then with his father's consent, applied to John A. Bingham, congressman from his district, for an appointment to the U. S. military academy, which same he duly received, and entered West Point in 1857. Having been graduated thence in 1861, he was at once sent to Washington, D. C. (July, '61), and there entrusted by Gen. Winfield Scott with despatches to be delivered to Gen. Irwin McDowell, then at the front and preparing for the first battle of Bull Run. He delivered the despatches on the morning of July 21st, just prior to the opening of the engagement, and

then joined his own company, the 5th U. S. cavalry, upon the field, and took some part in the fighting of the day. He was next detailed as first aide-de-camp to Gen. "Phil" Kearny, and was ordered home to Monroe, Mich., in the fall of 1861, where he had lived with his sister before entering the military academy. He passed a turning-point in his life while there, pledging his sister that never henceforth, to the day of his death, should a drop of intoxicating liquor pass his lips. His biographer says that he kept that pledge, in letter and spirit, to the last. Returning to Washington in February, 1862, he was sent on a reconnaissance; and finding Confederate pickets near Cutlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria (Va.) railroad, had his first experience with cavalry advance guards, the Confederates retreating before his charge. In the peninsular campaign (1862) he was assistant to the chief of engineers on the staff of Gen. W. F. Smith, serving as such until the troops reached the Chickahominy river, a part of his duty being the superintendence of balloon reconnaissances. In May, 1862, his courage and sagacity in wading that celebrated stream and in reconnoitring the enemy's position upon its other side, attracted the attention of Gen. G. B. McClellan, and he was forthwith appointed aide-de-camp upon his staff, with the rank of captain. He immediately asked permission to capture the Confederate picket which he had recon-

noitred, and that being granted, just before sunrise one morning, with two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, he opened fire on the surprised post of the enemy, a part of the "Louisiana Tigers," shot several and stampeded the rest, driving them down toward the river and taking arms, prisoners and one color, the first ever taken by the army of the Potomac, which was captured by Custer himself. When Gen. McClellan was relieved of his command Custer became first lieutenant in the 5th U. S. cavalry (July, 1862), being raised to that grade on the recommendation of his late chief. Having been attached to the staff of Gen. Pleasonton, who became one of the cavalry division commanders of the army of the Potomac when that branch of the service was organized by Gen. Joseph Hooker, he was in action at Brandy Station, and at Aldie, Va. At Aldie he won his star as brigadier-general by his dashing and brilliant lead of a cavalry charge, in connection with Col. Judson Kilpatrick and Col. Douty of the 1st Maine regiment. This promotion sent him to Maryland and placed him in command of the Michigan cavalry brigade, which he afterward rendered famous at Gettysburg (July 2, 1863) his brigade, with those of McIntosh and Gregg, shattered and drove from the field the Confederate cavalry force led by Wade Hampton, which endeavored to turn the right flank of the Federal army. After the battle his handling of his brigade during the pursuit of Lee's army by the Federal forces, secured him additional honor, manifesting the possession of tact as well as a capacity



for dashing workmanship. During a few weeks of comparative rest, he gave such drill and discipline to his brigade that he made this volunteer organization fully the equal of a regular cavalry command. In an engagement with the enemy at Culpeper, Va., a piece of shell killed his horse, and inflicted a painful wound on the inside of his thigh. After a short furlough he returned to his command, and his commission as brigadier-general having been confirmed by the U. S. senate, he went to Monroe, Mich., and was there married, Feb. 9, 1864, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Judge Daniel S. Bacon of Monroe. Early in that year, Gen. U. S. Grant having been placed in command of the Federal forces, and Gen. P. H. Sheridan having become commander of cavalry forces of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Custer's brigade was assigned to the 1st division, and was in extreme advance of the cavalry corps which set out (May 9, '64) on the road to Richmond, under Sheridan. On the 11th, this whole body of Federal troops was within four miles of the Confederate capital, but having no infantry support, and being menaced by large bodies of enemy's infantry, swung round to Whitehouse Landing on the Pamunky river, whence it moved to co-operate with the army of Gen. Grant. During a second cavalry raid under Sheridan which soon followed, and in a fight at Trevillian Station, five miles from Gordonsville, Va., the enemy was so close upon Custer that his color-bearer was shot, and the general barely saved the colors by tearing them from the staff and putting them in his breast. In the succeeding campaign of



G. A. Custer



the army of the Shenandoah under Sheridan, the cavalry charge determined the victory (Sept. 19, 1864) in favor of Sheridan's troops, and Custer's brigade had a large share in bringing about this result. On Sept. 26th, one week after the battle, he was transferred to the head of the 2d division West Virginia cavalry, but before he was able to join his command, was relieved and ordered to the command of the 3d cavalry division, in which he had won his star as brigadier. On Oct. 9th, in company with Gen. Merritt's division, he fought the battle of Woodstock Races, of which Gen. Sheridan reported: "The enemy was defeated with the loss of all his artillery but one piece, and everything else which was carried on wheels. The rout was complete, and was followed up to Mount Jackson, a distance of some twenty-six miles." This battle was largely gained by the use of the sabre on the part of the Federal troops, a weapon much affected by Custer. At Cedar Creek (second battle of Winchester) ten days afterward, in the early part of the day during which the Confederates were successful, the cavalry forces of Gens. Merritt and Custer stayed the course of their victory, and the strange spectacle was presented of six or seven thousand horsemen, with a few batteries, holding in check and repulsing charge after charge from an army of nearly twenty thousand infantry, flushed with victory. In the fight the cavalry of Merritt and Custer acted as a shelter, behind which, several miles distant, the Federal infantry was hastily forming. When Sheridan, at the end of his famous ride, reached that infantry, he completed its re-formation, and led it back to triumph over Early's forces. In the issue of his order for a general advance of the troops and in the result of that order, which was the almost instant and total destruction of the last aggressive army of the Southern forces in Virginia, was sounded the death knell of the Confederacy. Custer's part in this battle added lustre to his already established fame as a cavalry division leader. During the following winter he received for his brilliant work in the campaign the brevet of major-general of volunteers. On Feb. 27, 1865, the last raid by Sheridan's cavalry began, and in it Custer's division numbered 4,600 men; all of these troops ultimately joined Gen. Grant's army to the southwest of Richmond, although it had been expected that they would go to the army of Sherman on the way northward from Savannah, Ga. At Waynesboro, Va., the 3d division under Custer, being in the van, attacked and beat the Confederate Early, who had an unknown force, taking eleven guns, 200 wagons, 1,600 prisoners and seventeen battle flags. At Charlottesville, Va., Custer, still in advance, was met outside the town by the mayor and others, who brought to him the keys of the public buildings.



Soon he was able to annihilate the little remaining force of Gen. Early, and nearly took him prisoner. After the union of Sheridan's forces with those of Grant, Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court house followed, and in these engagements Gen. Custer bore himself as usual. Having the advance in the final pursuit of Lee's army, he received the first flag of truce—a towel on a pole, with overtures of surrender, and was present at Appomattox Court house when that surrender took place. The table upon which the agreement for surrender was written and signed, and the towel referred to, both duly authenticated, were in the possession of Mrs. Custer a few years since. Custer's farewell order to his division was issued

Apr. 9, 1865; and after his participation in the great parade at Washington, D. C., his connection with the civil war had closed. In this farewell order to his division he said: "During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy in open battle 111 pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle flags and upward of 10,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty-six pieces of artillery and thirty-seven battle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you." The "Life" of Custer by Capt. F. Whitaker (N. Y., 1876) continues the record of Gen. Custer's career in detail. It comprised his cavalry service in Texas, and then the formation of the 7th cavalry regiment in the U. S. army, of which he became lieutenant colonel. His muster out as a major-general of volunteers had taken place at Houston, Tex., in March, 1866. He then asked the government for a year's leave of absence that he might become chief of cavalry for the Mexican president Juarez, in his struggle with Maximilian; being refused, he straight-



way joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan. In the spring of 1867, with his regiment he was in Gen. Hancock's expedition against the Cheyenne Indians on the western plains, and had his first experience in fighting Indians. This Indian war being protracted until the following year, Custer closed it in the fall of 1868 (Nov. 27) by the battle of Wacahita river, in which he surprised and attacked a large Indian village. In this affair his command killed 103 warriors and took prisoners fifty-three squaws and children, besides a great quantity of supplies, thus almost totally annihilating the band. After this the Cheyennes returned to their reservation. In 1871 part of the 7th cavalry were sent to Kentucky and part to South Carolina, Custer being assigned to Elizabethtown, forty miles south of Louisville. Two years were spent there by him, which were largely occupied in writing "My Life on the Plains," for a magazine in the city of New York. In March, 1873, the regiment was ordered to Dakota to guard the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, where the gallant 7th came for the first time in collision with hostile Sioux. In September Custer returned with his command to Fort Rice. In July, 1874, he headed a successful expedition to the Black Hills region in Montana territory. In the spring of 1876, it was found that a large portion of the Sioux tribe had confederated against the U. S. government, and Custer's regiment formed a part of the expedition sent against them. He was under command of Gen. Terry of the U. S. regular army, and was directed to take his regiment up the Rosebud river, a tributary of the Yellowstone, to the headwaters of the Little Big Horn, and thence

down the latter stream in expectation of finally joining the column of Col. Gibbon, who was en route for the mouth of the Big Horn, another tributary of the Yellowstone—the purpose being so to enclose the Sioux by Custer's and Gibbon's commands that their escape would be impossible. Having marched twelve miles up the Rosebud after leaving Gen. Terry (on June 23d), the regiment encamped. Next day it continued its march, making thirty-three miles. June 24th, the trail of the Indian freshening with every mile, it made twenty-eight miles and then went into camp, waiting information from scouts. At 8 A. M., June 25, 1876, the troops had crossed a divide between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn rivers. Indians had been seen and no surprise was now possible; therefore it was determined by Custer to move at once to the attack. He divided his forces into three commands, and himself with five companies moved up the right bank of the Little Big Horn river. This division of forces was Custer's invariable method of attack, an attack on front and flank at all events, on both flanks and front if possible, an attack on all sides at once if he had time to execute it. In this case, however, he received no support from the two commands which he had placed under charge of Maj. Reno and Capt. Barber, and striking the Indian village, which was three and



a half miles long, in its middle, was at once engaged in a fierce battle with a force of Sioux which many times outnumbered his own men. He was now driven from point to point, one company after another of his troops were killed, and finally, fighting heroically to the last, he and some forty others, officers and men, sold their lives as dearly as they might. The fatal encounter lasted about three hours, resulting in the total extinction of the U. S. forces engaged in it. All the troops who were slain, having afterward been interred upon the battle-field, in 1879 it was made a national cemetery, and a monument was erected by the U. S. government upon the spot where Custer fell. This bears the names and titles of those who lost their lives in the battle. The general's remains were removed to the U. S. cemetery at West Point, N. Y. His qualities as a soldier are plain from his record. His other qualities have been summed up by his biographer as follows: "Truth and sincerity, honor and bravery, tenderness and sympathy, unassuming piety and temperance, were the main spring of Custer, the man."

UPTON, Emory, soldier, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839. After a few months at Oberlin college, Ohio, he was appointed to the U. S. military academy in 1856, and was graduated in 1861. Entering the war as a lieutenant of artillery, he was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run;

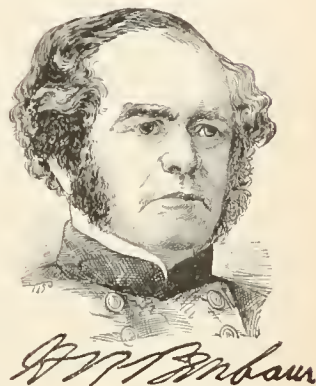
served through the peninsular campaign; won praise from Gens. Franklin and Slocum, and had command of an artillery brigade at South Mountain and Antietam. Appointed colonel of the 121st N. Y. volunteers in October, 1862, he was engaged at Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, and led a brigade at Gettysburg and Rappahannock Station, receiving a brevet for the latter. He took part in the Wilderness campaign; was wounded at Spotsylvania while heading an attack, and made brigadier-general of volunteers May 12, 1864. He had a share in the defence of Washington and in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was again wounded at Opequan, while commanding a division. Recovering, he was assigned to the 4th division of cavalry, and was engaged in the expedition which resulted in the taking of Selma, Columbus, and other places in Alabama and Georgia. At the end of the war he had received all the brevets from major to major-general in the regular army, but held merely a captain's commission. After this he had commands in Tennessee and Colorado; was mustered out of the volunteer service Apr. 30, 1866, and made lieutenant-colonel of the 26th infantry three months later. He now had time to complete his "System of Infantry Tactics," which was published and adopted in 1867. His tactics for cavalry and artillery went into force in 1873. In 1870-75 he was commandant of cadets at West Point, and in 1875-77 went on a tour of inspection abroad, the outcome of which was his "Armies of Asia and Europe" (1878). In 1877 he was assigned to the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe, and in 1880 became colonel of the 4th artillery, and was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until his death. He left a MS. work on the "Military Policy of the United States." He died by his own hand March 14, 1881, while suffering derangement from chronic catarrh. (See his "Life and Letters," by P. S. Michie, 1885.)

MILES, Nelson Appleton, soldier, was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in Massachusetts colony in 1643. They were among the earliest pioneers and explorers, and their descendants were among the patriots who struggled for freedom in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Inheriting the spirit of patriotism, he devoted all the means he possessed, early in 1861, to raising a company of volunteers, and offered his services to his country. He was given the commission of a captain, but being considered too young for the responsibilities of that command, he joined the army of the Potomac as first lieutenant, in the 22d Massachusetts volunteers. In 1862 he was commissioned by Gov. Morgan, of New York, as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 61st New York volunteers. At the earnest request of Gens. Meade and Grant he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln. He was engaged in all the battles of the army of the Potomac except one—which his wounds unfitted him to



enter—until the close of the war. He commanded regiments, brigades and divisions, and at one time, February, 1865, was in command of the 2d army corps, which numbered at that time over 25,000 men, and which is believed to be the largest command ever held by an officer in this country at twenty-five years of age. The latter part of the war his command was the 1st division, 2d army corps—the largest of all the divisions. This division was in such close proximity to the opposing army that it was through its lines that all the communications from Gen. Grant, demanding the surrender of the army of northern Virginia, passed, and the answers were received, and it was to its line that Gen. Lee first came to surrender the army of northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-house Apr. 9, 1865. Gen. Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for gallant and distinguished service. At the close of the war he commanded the district of North Carolina during the work of reconstruction, and on the reorganization of the army he was appointed colonel of infantry. He was made a brigadier-general, U. S. A., in 1880, and a major-general in 1890. He has successfully conducted Indian campaigns against the Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian territory and the Southwest; the Sioux, Cheyennes, Nez Perces and Bannocks in the Northwest; the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, and the Sioux in South Dakota. He has received a vote of thanks from the states of Montana and Kansas and

the sea wall for the protection of Great Brewster Island, Boston harbor. In 1852 he superintended the building of the Buffalo lighthouse, and in 1852-53 superintended the construction of the navy yard at Washington. In 1853 Capt. Benham was appointed assistant in charge of the U. S. coast survey office at Washington, and was commissioned to go to Europe on business connected with this department. In 1856-57 he was superintending engineer of the construction of Forts Winthrop and Independence, Boston harbor, and in 1858 superintended the survey of a site for a fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, and had charge of the repairs of Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., in 1857-58. He superintended the building of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., from 1858-61, and of the Potomac aqueduct in 1860, and was a member of the board of engineers for modifying the Sandy Hook fort in 1860, and engineer of the quarantine commissioners of the port of New York from 1859-60. He served throughout the civil war as a member of the staff of Brig.-Gen. T. A. Morris; was present at Laurel Hill in 1861. He was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., July 13, 1861, and was in command of the troops engaged in that battle. On Aug. 6, 1861, he was made a major in the corps of engineers, and on the 13th of that month promoted a brigadier-general in the volunteers. He commanded his brigade at New Creek Aug. 16, 1861, took part in the action at Carnifex Ferry Sept. 10th, and participated in the pursuit of the Confederate forces from Cotton Hill to Raleigh county, Va., Nov. 12th-16th. In 1862 he was successively engaged as superintending engineer of the fortifications of Boston harbor, and as commander of the northern district of the department of the South, being present at Tybee Island, Ga., during the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, and at the attack on Secessionville, James Island, S. C. He was severely censured for the result of the last-named attack, and for a time deprived of his commission as general. A subsequent investigation exonerated him entirely from blame, and he was restored to his rank and placed in command of the engineer brigade of the army of the Potomac. On March 3, 1863, upon the consolidation of the engineer corps of the regular army of the United States, Maj. Benham was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the regular army. During 1864 he was in command of the pontoon department at Washington. On March 13, 1865, he received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. A., and also on the same day that of major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on Jan. 15, 1866. In March, 1867, he was made a colonel in the corps of engineers and employed on works at Plymouth, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester and Boston, and was subsequently in charge of the defences of New York harbor. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the board for the examination of engineers for promotion, and in 1882 retired from active service. Gen. Benham was an expert on pontoon bridges, and invented a method of laying them by simultaneous lays, and was also the inventor of the picket shovel for infantry in hostile marches. He died in New York city June 1, 1884.



the territories of Arizona and New Mexico for his services, and has on several occasions prevented Indian wars by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the use of military power. He has commanded the departments of the Columbia, Missouri and Arizona, and the military divisions of the Pacific and the Missouri.

BENHAM, Henry W., soldier, was born in Connecticut in 1817. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1833, and was graduated first of the class of 1837, and at once appointed brevet second lieutenant of the corps of engineers. He served for a year as assistant in charge of the improvements in the Savannah river, and July 7, 1838, was made a first lieutenant. From 1839-44 he was superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion and the sea wall at St. Augustine, Fla. From 1844-45 he was engaged on the repairs of the defences of Annapolis harbor, and in 1845 resumed his work on the sea wall at St. Augustine, where he remained until 1846. He was also employed during this time on repairs at Fort Mifflin, Pa., and at Fort McHenry, Md., and at various other government works. In 1847-48 he took part in the Mexican war; was at the battle of Buena Vista, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in that engagement. He was subsequently engaged on repairs of the defences of New York harbor, and May 24, 1848, was promoted to the rank of captain in the engineer corps. He was also charged with several other important works. Among other positions, he served as superintending engineer of the construction of

LANE, James Henry, soldier and politician, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and became a member of the city council of Lawrenceburg. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted in the 3d



J. H. Lane

Indiana volunteer regiment in May, 1846, was finally chosen colonel, and commanded a brigade at Buena Vista. He succeeded to the colonelcy of the 5th Indiana regiment in 1847, and in 1848 was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana. He was democratic representative in congress from 1853-55, and voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1855 he moved to Kansas, became a prominent member of the free-state party, and acted as chairman of the executive committee at the Topeka constitutional convention. He was also appointed major-general of the troops that repelled the Missouri invaders. In 1856 he secured the election by the legislature to the U. S. senate, but congress refused to recognize it, and had him indicted in Douglas county for high treason, so that he was obliged to flee from the territory. In 1857 he was chosen president of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, and again became major-general of the troops. He quarrelled seriously with a neighbor, named Jenkins, in 1858, and shot him, was brought to trial, and finally acquitted. When Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861 he went to the U. S. senate, and served as a member of the committees on Indian affairs and agriculture. The civil war breaking out the same year, he was given command of the frontier guards for the defence of Washington in May, and on Dec. 18th received the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers, though his commission was canceled on March 21, 1862. However, he led the Kansas brigade in the field for four months, and distinguished himself in western Missouri. He nearly lost his life in the Lawrence massacre of August, 1863, and acted as aide to Gen. Curtis during Gen. Sterling Price's raid in October, 1864. He went as a delegate to the Baltimore convention of



that year, was re-elected to the U. S. senate in 1865, and while on his way home the year following, was attacked with paralysis, which unsettled his mind, and he committed suicide near Leavenworth, Kan., on July 1, 1866.

MORRIS, Robert Murray, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., May 12, 1824, the son of Charles Morris (1784-1856). He was graduated from the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1842; was appointed second lieutenant of mounted rifles in 1846; brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in the battle of Contreras Aug. 20, 1847; brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847; appointed first lieutenant June 8, 1848; made captain June 14, 1858; brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the bat-

tle of Valverde, New Mex., Feb. 21, 1862, promoted major 6th cavalry March 11, 1863; brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 29, 1865. He was retired Feb. 21, 1873.

MORRIS, George Upham, naval officer, was born in Massachusetts June 3, 1830; the son of Charles Morris (1784-1856), naval officer. The son was appointed midshipman, from New York Aug. 14, 1846; became passed midshipman June 8, 1852; master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 26, 1866. In 1846-47 he served in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific. In 1862 he was assigned to the sloop Cumberland of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. On March 8th, being at anchor off Newport News, the Cumberland was attacked by the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, while under temporary command of Morris (Capt. Radford being absent on a court-martial) and after the most desperate battle ever fought on ship-board, went down with her colors flying, and with this answer of Com. Morris to the demand of the Confederate commodore to surrender and save useless loss of life: "Never! I'll sink alongside but never surrender."

He ordered Quartermaster Murray to hoist the red pennant from the fore truck, and so the Cumberland went down with colors still flying, and sank in the waters of the bay nearly to her cross trees. When the water was knee deep on the gun deck and pouring into the port-holes, amid the roar of the pivot guns, was heard the voice of Morris shouting to those on the gun-deck: "Up, my brave boys, and save yourselves the best you can! Every man for himself and God for us all!" Many of the wounded and the ship's chaplain were in the after cockpit. They all perished with the ship. Many of the men came to the surface and were shot; others reached the shore by swimming. All the boats were shot away but the second launch. She was filled by those fortunate enough to reach her. Morris sprang overboard off the port quarter, and was rescued by some of his own men and taken ashore in the launch. The number of officers, seamen, and marines on board at the time of the engagement was 410; after the engagement there were musered but 173. As the ship made her final plunge, the after pivot gun gave the Merrimac a parting shot and then the water closed over ship and crew. This most extraordinary battle demonstrated that sailing vessels with wooden hulls, though handled with consummate skill, and defended with the desperate courage that never thinks of surrender, were no match for an ironclad propelled by steam. In a letter from Secretary Welles to Com. Morris, he says, "The gallant services of yourself and the brave men of the Cumberland on that occasion are justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the department, in behalf of the government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended." President Lincoln, in a communication addressed to the senate and house of representatives, said: "I most cordially recommend that Lieut.-Com. George U. Morris, U. S. navy, receive a vote of thanks from Congress for the determined valor and heroism displayed in his defence of the U. S. sloop of war Cumberland, temporarily under his command in the



Geo. U. Morris

naval engagement in Hampton Roads on March 8, 1862, with the Confederate ironclad steam frigate *Merrimac*." And thereupon a resolution of thanks passed the house of representatives, Dec. 19, 1862, and was introduced in the senate, Dec. 22, 1862, and referred to the committee on naval affairs. In the rush and accumulation of important affairs immediately succeeding, it seems to have been overlooked, no reminder having been made by Com. Morris or his friends. In May following, while in command of the steam gunboat *Port Royal*, he had an engagement with a nine-gun battery in the James river, and was subsequently at Fort Darling. On Oct. 21, 1874, he was retired from active service and died of consumption at Jordan Alum Springs, Va., Sunday, Aug. 15, 1875.

THORNTON, Seth Barton, soldier, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1814. He received a common-school education, and being of a roving and adventurous nature, he early determined to adopt the life of a sailor and shipped before the mast. He came very near losing his life by shipwreck. Upon his rescue and return to his home he abandoned the sea, and in June, 1836, obtained an appointment in the army as second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. dragoons, in which capacity he fought with credit against the Seminoles in Florida, being promoted first lieutenant in 1837, and captain in 1841. He commanded a squadron of dragoons in the Mexican war, and had the honor of exchanging the first shots with the enemy at La Rosia, Apr. 25, 1846. He was, in this encounter, dangerously wounded, and taken prisoner with the greater portion of his force, comprising less than fifty dragoons, who had for a time gallantly resisted 500 lancers. Upon being exchanged he resumed his command, and took an active part in Gen. Scott's campaign, and near its close, while leading his men in advance of Worth's division at the village of San Augustin, near the City of Mexico, Capt. Thornton was struck in the breast by a round shot, and instantly killed on June 18, 1847.

CASEY, Silas, soldier, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., July 12, 1807. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1826, joined the 2d infantry, served on the frontier until 1836, and was promoted first lieutenant on June 28th of that year. He fought under Worth in the Seminole war 1837-42, and became captain July 1, 1839. He distinguished himself in the war with Mexico, and was present at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and at the storming of Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. He received the brevet of major Aug. 20, 1847, and that of lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 13, 1847. After the close of the war the Rhode Island legislature tendered him a vote of thanks. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 9th infantry, March 3,



Silas Casey

1855, served on board for examination of breech-loading arms in 1854-55, and commanded the Pngt Sound district, Washington territory, 1856-57. At the outbreak of the civil war he assisted in the organization of volunteers in and about Washington, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers Aug. 31, 1861. He was afterward given the command of a division in Gen. Keyes's corps of the army of the Potomac, and received the first attack of the enemy at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and became major-general of volunteers. He presided over the board

for the examination of officers for the colored troops 1863-65, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general, U. S. army. In 1867 he again received the thanks of the Rhode Island legislature for distinguished services in the civil war. He was retired from active service July 8, 1868, and served on the retiring board, New York city, until Apr. 26, 1869. He published "System of Infantry Tactics" (2 vols., New York, 1861), and "Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops" (1863). Gen. Casey died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1882.

CASEY, Thomas Lincoln, soldier, was born in Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831, the eldest son of Gen. Silas Casey (1807-82), and brother of Com. Silas Casey, U. S. N. Thomas Lincoln was graduated from West Point in 1859, and brevetted second lieutenant of engineers. He was promoted second lieutenant June 22, 1854, and for five years acted as assistant professor of engineering at the military academy, reaching the rank of first lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1856. From 1859 to 1861 he commanded the engineer corps on the Pacific coast. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed staff engineer at Fortress Monroe, Va., and was commissioned captain in the engineers on Aug. 6, 1861, and detailed to superintend the erection of permanent defences and fortifications on the coast of Maine. He became major on Oct. 2, 1863, received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed superintendent of public buildings March 3, 1877, and had charge of the construction of the state, war and navy department building, which was finally completed in May, 1888. He was also engineer of the Washington aqueduct, and the Washington National monument, and directed the improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. He attained the grade of colonel March 12, 1884, was appointed president of the board of engineers Nov. 1, 1886, with residence in New York city, and on July 6, 1888, he was duly promoted brigadier-general and chief of engineers, U. S. A. Besides publishing numerous official reports and engineering papers, Gen. Casey has frequently contributed articles on historical and genealogical subjects for the current magazines.



Thos Lincoln Casey

SPOTTS, James Hanna, naval officer, was born at Fort Johnson, N. C., March 11, 1822. His father was a major in the U. S. army, and served as Gen. Jackson's chief of artillery at the battle of New Orleans. The son entered the navy from Kentucky in August, 1837, was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1843, and commissioned lieutenant in November, 1851. Prior to 1861, he served with the East India, Pacific, and Lake squadrons, and during the Mexican war participated in all of the naval operations on the Pacific coast. When the civil war broke out he promptly declared his devotion to the Union and was appointed commandant at Key West, and in July, 1862, was promoted to be commander. He commanded the *Magnolia* of the East Gulf squadron in 1862, the *South Carolina* of the South Atlantic squadron in 1863, and the *Powhatan* of the North Atlantic squadron in 1865. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the engagement with Fort Anderson, and other operations along the Cape Fear river in February, 1865, and

in the bombardment of the batteries above Dutch Gap, James river, in April, 1865. He was made captain in July, 1866, and commodore in September, 1873, and thereafter served mainly on the Pacific coast, in the development of which he took a warm interest. He was commissioned rear-admiral in May, 1881, and in the same year assumed command of the South Atlantic squadron. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Port Stanley, Falkland islands, on March 9, 1882, while receiving the farewell visit of the British colonial governor.

POTTER, Joseph Hayden, soldier, was born at Concord, N. H., Oct. 12, 1823. He was graduated from West Point in 1843, in the same class with Gen.

Grant. After two years of garrison duty, he served in the Mexican war as second lieutenant of the 7th infantry, and was brevetted for bravery at Fort Brown and Monterey, at which latter place he was badly wounded. In 1858, having been previously made captain, he took part in the Utah expedition, and three years later, at the commencement of the civil war, he was made prisoner by the Confederates at San Augustine Springs, Tex., and remained in their custody a year. On his release, he was made colonel of the 12th New Hampshire volunteers, and being assigned to Gen.

Burnside's command in the army of the Potomac, distinguished himself by bravery at Fredericksburg, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular army. During Hooker's campaign in 1863, he was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, and again taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. In the final campaign before Richmond, he served as chief of staff of the 24th corps. At the close of the war he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and, in recognition of his bravery, was brevetted colonel and brigadier general U. S. A. He has since acted as lieutenant colonel of the 30th infantry (1866-72), colonel of the 24th infantry (1873-77), governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington (1877-80), and brigadier general in command of the department of the Missouri (1886). He was put on the retired list Oct. 12, 1886.

SYKES, George, soldier, was born in Dover, Del., Oct. 9, 1822. He was graduated from the U.

S. military academy in 1842, and assigned to the 3d infantry; participated in the latter part of the war with the Seminoles, and afterward served in the West. On Sept. 21, 1846, he was promoted first lieutenant, engaged in the Mexican war, and was present at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo (where he earned the brevet of captain), Contreras, Churubusco, and the capture of Mexico city. He served as commissary under Gen. Twiggs, and then on frontier and garrison duty, taking part in the Apache warfare of 1854, and the Navajo expedition of 1859, and attaining the rank of captain on Sept. 30,

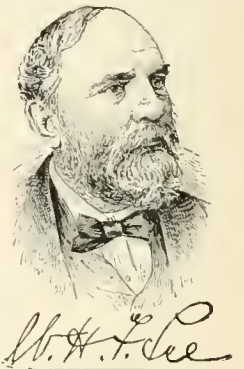
1855. He became major of the 14th infantry May 14, 1861, was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and received the commission of brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 28, 1861. He joined the peninsular campaign as leader of the regulars in Fitz John Porter's corps, was brevetted colonel after Gaines's Mills, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was appointed major-general of volunteers, and given command of the 5th corps after the battle of Chancellorsville, holding same until he was sent to Kansas, Apr. 20, 1864. At the end of the war he received the brevet

of brigadier-general, U. S. A., for services at Gettysburg, and major-general for gallant and meritorious services throughout the war. He had been promoted lieutenant colonel in the regular army on Oct. 16, 1863, and on Jan. 12, 1868, he became colonel of the 20th infantry. After 1877 he was in command at Fort Brown, Tex., where he died Feb. 9, 1880. Congress afterward appropriated \$1,000, on motion of Gen. Burnside, for the transfer of his remains to the cemetery at West Point, and to further the erection there of the fine monument which now stands to his memory.

PENNACH, Alexander Mosely, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1813. He entered the navy from Tennessee in April, 1828, and until 1834, when he was made passed midshipman, served with the Pacific and Brazilian squadrons. From 1834 until 1839 he was attached to the Mediterranean and East Indian squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant in March, 1839, and commander in December, 1855, and from 1853 until 1856 served as lighthouse inspector. In 1859-60 he commanded the Southern Star in the Paraguay expedition, and in 1861 was again lighthouse inspector. In 1862 he was appointed fleet captain of the Mississippi squadron, and served in that capacity with splendid success until the close of 1864. In 1868 he commanded the Franklin, flag ship of the European squadron, and in 1869 the squadron itself. He was promoted to be captain in 1863, commodore in 1868, and rear admiral in 1872. He was retired in 1875, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 20, 1876.

LEE, William Henry Fitzhugh, soldier and congressman, was born at Arlington, Va., May 31, 1837, son of Robert E. Lee and brother of George Washington Custis Lee. He was graduated from Harvard in 1857, and the same year was appointed second lieutenant in the 6th regiment U. S. infantry, and in 1858 he accompanied his regiment to Utah against the Mormons, under command of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. In 1859 he resigned his commission, and returned to New Kent county, Va., to take charge of his estates, but early in 1861, when the civil war broke out, cast his fortunes with the South, and raised a company of cavalry, with which he joined the army of northern Virginia. He was made cap-

tain of this company, and from that time until the close of hostilities was actively engaged in the war. He was frequently promoted, serving in the various grades from captain to major general of cavalry. He was wounded at Brandy Station early in 1863, and was captured in Hanover county in July following, and taken to Fortress Monroe. Later in the same year he was transferred to the United States prison at Fort La Fayette, where he was confined until March, 1864. After his exchange, he rejoined his command, and served throughout the campaign of 1864. Surrendering with Gen. Lee at Appomattox, he returned to his plantation, on which he continued to reside until 1874, when he removed to Burke's Station. He represented his district in the state senate for one term, declining a re-nomination. He has been president of the State agricultural so-



ciety, and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was elected to the fiftieth, and re-elected to the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses as a democrat from the eighth Virginia district. He died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 15, 1891.

JEFFERS, William Nicholson, naval officer and gun inventor, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., Oct. 6, 1824. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy Sept. 25, 1840, and until 1843 was attached to the frigate *United States*, of the Pacific squadron. In 1844-45 he served on the Congress, of the Brazil squadron, and in 1846 studied at the naval school in Philadelphia. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in July of the year last named, and, during the Mexican war, as an officer of the *Vixen*, participated in the attacks on Alvarado, San Juan and Vera Cruz, and the capture of Tuspan and Tampico. He was promoted to be master in June, 1854, commissioned as lieutenant in January, 1855, and in 1856 commanded the *Water Witch* on the river La Plata. While commander of the *Water Witch* he rescued the Spanish steamer *Cartagena*, and for this service was presented with a sword by the queen of Spain. In 1857 he was on special duty at Washington, and then, until 1860, was attached to the home squadron.

At the opening of the civil war he was assigned to ordnance duty at Norfolk, but was shortly made commander of the Philadelphia, and during the closing months of 1861, and the winter and spring of 1862, commanded the *Underwriter*, engaging brilliantly in the capture of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, and in frequent actions in the waters of Albemarle sound. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and commanded the ironclad *Monitor* in the actions at Sewell's Point and Fort Darling. Thereafter, and until the close of the war, he was on ordnance duty in Philadelphia and Washington. He was commissioned as commander in March, 1865, and after two years' service at the Washington naval observatory, was promoted to be captain in July, 1870. In April, 1873, Capt. Jeffers was made chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, and served in that position with splendid and lasting results until his death. In 1875 he perfected a system of bronze and steel boat howitzers, and in 1876 effected improvements which doubled the power of the Dahlgren guns, and designed a complete system of breech-loading guns. He was the author of: "Short Methods in Navigation" (1849); "Theory and Practice of Naval Gunnery" (1850); "Inspection and Proof of Cannon" (1864); "Marine Surveying" (1871); "Ordnance Instructions for U. S. Navy" (1866 and 1880), and a large number of pamphlets on naval and scientific topics. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in February, 1878, and died in Washington, D. C., July 23, 1883.

BARNES, James, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1807. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, standing fifth in a class which included such men as Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and other distinguished officers of the civil war. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the 4th artillery, and served at the Military academy as assistant teacher of French and military tactics for one year; was then ordered to the garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., served in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, and was in garrison at Charleston harbor S. C., 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened

nullification. He was promoted first lieutenant of the 4th artillery in 1836, and resigned from the army the same year. He was assistant engineer of the Western railroad from Worcester, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., from 1836 to 1842, chief engineer and superintendent of the same road 1842-48, and consulting engineer of the Sea Board and Roanoke railroad from Norfolk to Weldon, N. C., 1848-52. He constructed the Watertown and Rome railroad, N. Y., 1848-52; Buffalo, Corning and New York railroad (in part) 1852-54, and Potsdam and Watertown railroad, N. Y., 1853-57. At the breaking out of the war, he offered his services to the government and was commissioned colonel of the 18th Mass. volunteers July 26, 1861. He was with the army of the Potomac and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; took part in the Pennsylvania campaign and commanded the 5th division of the 5th army corps at the battle of Gettysburg, and was wounded during that engagement. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, was afterward on sick leave and court-martial duty, and later in command of the defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., also of St. Mary's district and of the camp for Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., from July, 1864, to July, 1865.

He received the brevet title of major-general of U. S. volunteers, July 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and was mustered out of service Jan. 15, 1866. Gen. Barnes died in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1869.

ORD, Edward O. C., soldier, was born at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 18, 1818. He was educated at the West Point military academy, and after being graduated in 1839 was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. artillery. He served with distinction in the Seminole war in Florida, and during the war for the Union. The battle of Dranesville, in 1861, was won under his leadership, and he was severely wounded at the battle of Hatchie, and at the assault on Fort Harrison. Having been several times promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, he became commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1865, and led the army of the James in the victorious engagements that ended the war. In March, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general in the regular army, and he subsequently held successive command of the departments of Arkansas, California, Texas, and the Platte. In 1880 he was placed on the retired list, and soon afterward accepted the position of engineer in the construction of the Mexican railway. By all his associates Gen. Ord was regarded as a model officer and a Christian gentleman. The Rev. S. S. Seward, who for four years served as his aide-de-camp, has said of him: "I can truly say that I never saw him, under any circumstances, lose his self-control or forfeit for an instant his character as a courteous gentleman. Even his rebukes never gave



offence, while his consideration for others never failed him even in the face of the enemy. He was brave as a lion and gentle as a woman. In the camp and on the march he was exceedingly careful of his soldiers, providing for their comfort, their clothing, their rations, their medical attendance, with almost paternal care, and he showed equal solicitude for the sick and wounded. My respect and affection for him grew as my appreciation of his genuine manly worth increased with years and experience." He died at Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1883.

WOOL, John Ellis, soldier, was born at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1784, son of a soldier of the war of independence. He was for a time a bookseller at Troy, and then a law student, but raised a company of volunteers at the beginning of the war of 1812, and through the influence of DeWitt Clinton was made in April a captain in the 13th infantry. He was badly wounded in his first battle, that of Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13th, received a major's commission Apr. 13, 1813, took part at Plattsburg Sept. 11, 1814, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. After the reduction of the army to a peace footing, he was made colonel and inspector-general (1816). He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1826, and attained that rank by commission in 1841. In 1832 he went to Europe on a tour of inspection, and witnessed the siege of Antwerp by the French. In 1836 he had charge of the removal of the Cherokees. In the early days of the war with Mexico, he equipped and forwarded from the West 12,000 volunteers. Following them in person, he led 3,000 men from San Antonio to Saltillo, and was next in command to Gen. Taylor during the later operations in the interior. At Buena Vista he chose the ground, disposed the forces for action, and led them in the beginning of the battle, Feb. 23, 1847. For his services here he received the brevet of major-general, and at a later date swords from



John E. Wool

the thanks of the latter. He had command in the East, with headquarters at Troy, 1847-54, and 1857-60; in 1854-57 he was in charge of the department of the Pacific, where, in 1856, he took the field against hostile Indians in the Northwest. His promptness in reinforcing Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1861 secured that important post to the Union; in August he was placed there as commander of the department of Virginia. He occupied Norfolk and Portsmouth May 10, 1862, was commissioned major-general six days later, and in June was sent to Baltimore to command the middle military department. From January to June, 1863, he had command of the Eastern department, and was stationed at New York, where he called on veterans to volunteer for the suppression of the draft riots. He was retired Aug. 1, 1863, being long past the age for active service. He was especially eminent in the organizing and discipline of troops. He died Nov. 10, 1869, at Troy, N. Y., where a monument seventy-five feet high has been erected to his memory.

VINTON, David Hammond, soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., May 4, 1803. He was the older brother of Alexander H. Vinton, the well-known ecclesiastic of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was graduated from West Point in 1822, and served from 1836 as a quartermaster. In this capacity he was a major or Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico, and afterward in the departments of the West and of

Texas, where he was involved in Twiggs's surrender in February, 1861. During the civil war he served as chief quartermaster in New York, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in 1864. He was retired in 1866, and died at Stamford, Conn., Feb. 21, 1873.

POPE, John, soldier, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., March 12, 1823, son of Nathaniel Pope (1785-1850), who was for a long period U. S. judge of Illinois, a sound and talented lawyer and an honored member of society. The son was appointed to the West Point military academy from Illinois, in 1838, and was graduated in June, 1842. In his class were Gens. Rosecrans, Doubleday, and others of the Federal army, and Gens. Rains, Lovell, Longstreet, and others, afterward of the Confederate army. In July, 1842, young Pope was appointed second lieutenant of topographical engineers. In August, 1846, he joined Gen. Taylor's army in Mexico during its advance upon Monterey, and was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in that battle. As first lieutenant he marched through central Mexico, and was an active participant in the battle of Buena Vista, where he was again brevetted captain "for highly gallant and meritorious conduct." For his distinguished services during the Mexican war, he was also presented with a magnificent sword by the state of Illinois.

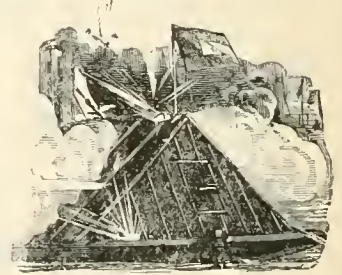
In 1849 he conducted the exploring expedition which first laid open the fertile regions of Minnesota, and demonstrated the practicability of navigating the Red river of the North with steamers, for which services he received a vote of thanks from the territorial legislature of Minnesota. He next went to New Mexico, where he served as topographical engineer until 1853, when he was placed in command of an expedition to survey a route for the proposed Pacific railroad. For this he was honored with an extended complimentary notice in the annual report of the war department for 1854. From that year until 1859, he was engaged in exploration on the plains and in the Rocky mountains, where he was the first to conduct experiments for irrigating the country by means of artesian wells. He returned from the plains in 1859, and soon after married the daughter of V. B. Horton, member of congress from Ohio. Just before the outbreak of the war, he made some very strong speeches against secession, criticising President Buchanan's policy in



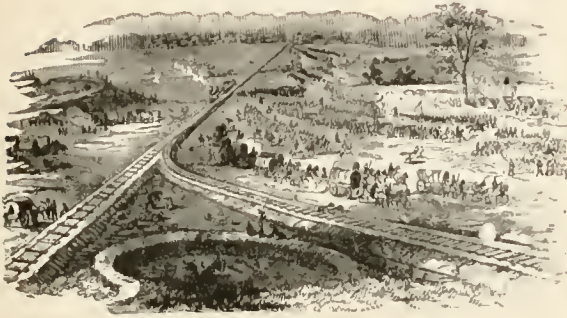
John Pope

a lecture delivered in February, 1861, in Cincinnati, a circumstance which caused his summons before a court-martial, but the trial was not pressed. He was one of the officers who escorted Lincoln to Washington before his inauguration. In May, 1861, he was made brigadier-general, and assigned to command in Missouri. When Gen. Curtis was sent in pursuit

of Price, Gen. Pope was despatched to Commerce, Mo., where he organized rapidly an army of about 12,000 men, and by his vigorous movements in March, 1862, captured New Madrid and Island No. 10, with thousands of prisoners. He was then promoted to be major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in



the regular army. He went to Washington, where he took command of the army of Virginia, with which he fought the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run. In the latter disastrous fight he was completely defeated by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and returned to Washington,



where he asked to be relieved from command, claiming that his defeat was due to want of support on the part of the officers under Gen. McClellan's command. His request was granted, and he was transferred to the department of the Northwest, where he engaged in a campaign with the Sioux Indians. On Jan. 30, 1865, he was appointed to the command of the military division of the Missouri, which in June following was made the department of the Missouri, including the entire northwestern section. He was afterward in command of military districts in the South, and of the department of the Lakes. Oct. 16, 1882, he was made a major-general in the regular army, was assigned to the department of the Pacific in 1884, and was retired in March, 1886, on becoming sixty-three years of age. Like most of the generals of the war, he has written a memoir of his campaigns, entitled "Campaign in Virginia," published in 1863, and he has also published a valuable work on "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande." He died Sept. 23, 1892.

RANSOM, Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Windsor county, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834, son of Gen. T. B. Ransom. He was educated at the Norwich university, and in 1851 went west, becoming a civil engineer at Peru, Ill., and a real estate agent at Chicago. He raised a company for the war in April, 1861, and soon became lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Illinois volunteers. He was wounded in the attack on Charleston, Mo., on the night of Aug. 19th; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; was again wounded at the latter, and promoted to colonel. At Shiloh he rendered notable service, keeping the field in spite of his hurts. In June, 1862, he was made chief-of-staff to Gen. J. A. McClelland, and inspector-general of the army of the Tennessee. In the siege of Vicksburg he was on the staff of Gen. Grant, who called him "a most gallant and intelligent volunteer officer," and thought him equal to the command of a corps. His commission as brigadier-general, made out in January, 1863, was dated from Nov. 29, 1862. In the Red River campaign, under Gen. Banks, he had command of a division, and of a corps during Gen. McClelland's illness, as again in the movement upon Atlanta, in which his zealous activity took no account of a bad wound received at Sabine Cross Roads Apr. 8, 1864. He was a man of high character, eminent ability and brilliant courage. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers Sept. 1st, led the 17th corps in pursuit of Hood, overtaxed his strength, and died near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864. There is

a partial account of him in Gen. J. G. Wilson's "Sketches of Illinois Officers" (1862), and Gen. Sherman bore witness to his merits in 1866.

ALMY, John Jay, naval officer, was born in Rhode Island, Apr. 25, 1815. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829, and until 1835 cruised in the Mediterranean and neighboring waters. He was promoted passed midshipman July 3, 1835, served on the receiving-ship at New York in 1836 and 1837, and then again cruised in the Mediterranean until 1841, when he was commissioned lieutenant. In 1842 he was attached to the home squadron, and from 1843 to 1845 was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. During the Mexican war he was an officer of the line-of-battle ship Ohio, and took part in the capture of Vera Cruz and Tusan. From 1851 until 1856 he was attached to the coast survey. He was then assigned to the command of the steamer Fulton of the North Atlantic squadron, and in 1857, while stationed off the coast of Nicaragua received the surrender of Gen. Wm. Walker, the filibuster leader, and his followers. In 1858 and 1859 as commander of the Fulton he accompanied the expedition to Paraguay. At the opening of the civil war in 1861 he was on duty at the New York navy yard, where he remained until 1862. He was promoted to be commander Apr. 24, 1861, and in 1862 was assigned to the command of the gunboat South Carolina of the South Atlantic blocking squadron. In 1864 he commanded the steamer Connecticut of the North Atlantic squadron, and captured or destroyed eight blockade runners. He was commissioned captain March 3, 1865, and until 1867 was commander of the Juniata, cruising in Brazilian and South African waters. From 1868 until 1870 he was on ordnance duty in New York, and from the latter date until 1873 was attached to the signal corps. He was advanced to the rank of commodore Dec. 30, 1869, rear-admiral Aug. 24, 1873, and until 1876 was commander in chief of the Pacific squadron. During the violent Panama revolution in October, 1873, Rear-Adm. Almy landed a sufficient force of marines from the flag-ship Pensacola, and the Benicia; thereby ensuring the safe transportation of passengers, freight, and specie for three weeks. For these timely services he received the thanks of the Pacific mail steamship company, the Panama railroad company, and all the foreign consuls and merchants of the city. On Apr. 24, 1877, he was placed on the retired list on account of the legal age for retirement, and now (1893) resides in Washington, D. C.



AMORY, Thomas J. C., soldier, was born in Massachusetts about 1830. About his early education little is known. He entered West Point and was graduated in 1851, and by his service gained the appointment of first lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1855. During the Utah expedition in 1858-60, he was placed on garrison duty, and in defence of the frontier against the Indians. Returning to the East in 1860 he served as recruiting officer. In May, 1861, he was promoted captain and went into the civil war as colonel of the 17th Massachusetts volunteers. He went first to the defence of Baltimore, then to active duty in the field, where he did efficient service at Newbern, Beaufort, Goldsboro', and Kingston, N. C. By reason of his skill as an officer, he was

assigned to take command of the forces co-operating against Beaufort. On Sept. 19, 1864, he was promoted major of the 8th infantry, and in October was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. He was attacked by yellow fever, and died Oct. 8, 1864, at Newbern, S. C.

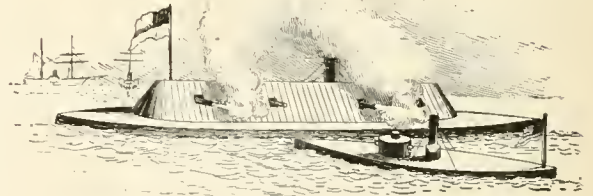
WORDEN, John Lorimer, naval officer, was born in Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, N. Y., March 12, 1817; appointed a midshipman in the navy, from Fishkill, Jan. 10, 1834, and ordered on the sloop-of war Erie, to serve on the Brazilian station until Sept. 20, 1837; he was thence transferred to the Mediterranean squadron until Dec. 2, 1839, sent to the naval school at Philadelphia, and promoted passed midshipman, July 16, 1840. He served in the Pacific squadron for two years; at New York and Washington from 1844 to 1846; was promoted master Aug. 13, 1846, and lieutenant, Nov. 30th following; served again on the Pacific coast from Feb. 5, 1847, until Apr. 29, 1850; on duty at naval observatory, appointed to sea service in Mediterranean squadron, at Brooklyn navy-yard, and in home squadron, 1850-60. On Apr. 6, 1861, at the



John S. Worden

breaking out of the civil war, he reported at Washington, and asked for service afloat. The next day, Apr. 7th, he was sent to Pensacola as bearer of dispatches to Capt. Adams, commanding officer of the squadron lying off that port, and reached there at 11.30 P. M., Apr. 10th. A heavy gale was blowing, and he could not communicate with the squadron. Fearing arrest he committed his dispatches to memory, and then destroying the papers, succeeded in reaching the squadron about noon, and at 3 o'clock P. M., had departed with orders to return at once to Washington by rail; when within five miles of Montgomery, Ala., five Confederate officers arrested him, and he was kept a prisoner for more than seven months. His confinement during the hot summer broke down his health, and finally Nov. 14, 1861, he was paroled and ordered to report to the secretary of war at Richmond, Va. Having given his word not to divulge anything which he might learn on his journey to the disadvantage of the Confederacy, he at length reached Norfolk, where he was exchanged for Lieut. Sharpe, whose delivery to the Confederate power ended Worden's parole. His health was greatly impaired, and he did not report for duty until the following February. In March, 1862, he was placed in command of Ericsson's Monitor, and ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads. He arrived on the evening of March 8th, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying hard aground just below Newport News. Worden found a terrible state of things. The Confederate iron-clad Merrimac was working fearful havoc wherever she moved. The Cumberland had her sides crushed in and she quickly sunk; the Congress was vanquished, set on fire, and obliged to haul her colors down to prevent the roasting of her crew. The Merrimac then turned her attention to the Minnesota and Lawrence, both of which had unaccountably become grounded. Night was coming on and after one broadside, the Merrimac retired to her anchorage to wait until morning. This was the state of things at the time of Worden's arrival. The Monitor was new, had never been tried, mounted only two guns in a revolving turret, and when she appeared was sarcastically greeted as a "Cheese-box on a raft." Her appearance was decidedly insignificant. It was Saturday night; Fortress Monroe was thronged with fugitives; the flames of the burning Congress filled the heavens until the magazine was reached, when the frigate exploded with terrific effect. Sunday morning broke

bright and beautiful, and the Merrimac steamed out on a new journey of devastation, first approaching the Minnesota, to finish the work begun the night before. The Monitor ran boldly down to meet her; rushed alongside the Merrimac, where she seemed but a fly beside the Confederate terror. But small as she was, her very first shot, weighing 170 pounds, so struck the Merrimac that her commander stopped laughing at the "Cheese-tub" as he and his crew had sneeringly designated the new adversary, and realized they had met a formidable foe. Every shot from the Monitor told like the sting of a maddened hornet. The Merrimac, exasperated at her inability to get rid of her tiny but terrible opponent, determined to run in to over her and sink her by mere weight; she struck the little Monitor with terrific force, and her bow passed over the Monitor's deck. At that critical moment, a shot from the Monitor turret crashed through the Merrimac's railroad-iron shield with such resistless force as to pass clean through. The Merrimac shuddered like a baffled monster and sliding off concentrated her entire fire upon the turret. Worden was in the pilot-house; the two vessels almost touched, and the explosion of their respective guns at such short range was most terrific. One shot from the Merrimac knocked down Lieut. Stimers and two men, while turning the turret; another struck the pilot-house, breaking in two an iron log a foot thick. It struck just outside of where Worden was posted, commanding from his slot of observation; knocking him senseless, and blinding him with the particles of iron and steel driven off by the concussion. But the Merrimac was beaten, and, wheeling out of the conflict, limped away under the convoy of two tugs to her moorings. Lieut. Wise, who had watched the conflict from shore, seized a boat and hastened to the Monitor. On descending the man-hole he found everything quiet; an officer before a mirror leisurely combing his hair, another washing the blood from his hands, while Worden lay on a settee with his eyes bandaged, but giving no sign of the pain which racked him. He said: "Have I saved the Minnesota?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then I don't care what becomes of me," said the hero. He had saved more than the Minnesota; he had completely broken the devastating expedition planned by the Merrimac. Lieut. Worden was laid up for a long time by rea-



son of the injury to his eyes. Seven days later, July 16th, he was promoted commander, was placed on duty in New York in the construction of ironclads, and from Oct. 8, 1862, until Apr. 16, 1863, commanded the ironclad Montauk in the South Atlantic squadron. In January, 1863, he attacked Fort McAllister, on the Ogechee river, bombarding it for four hours, and withdrew only after his ammunition was exhausted. On Feb. 28, 1863, he destroyed the Confederate privateer Nashville, under the guns of Fort McAllister although he was hit forty six times. He was promoted to captain, Feb. 3, 1863, and participated in the blockade of Charleston. He was commissioned rear-admiral Nov. 20, 1872, was commander-in-chief of the European squadron from Feb. 3, 1875, to Dec. 23, 1877; then served as member of the ex-

aming board and president of the retiring board until Dec. 23, 1886, when, his health failing, he was retired with the highest sea pay of his grade.

BENJAMIN, Judah Philip, statesman, was born at St. Croix, W. I., Aug. 11, 1811. His parents were English Jews, who in 1811 sailed from England intending to locate in New Orleans, but on account of the blockade of that port by the British fleet were obliged to put in at St. Croix, and during their enforced residence there the son was born. Soon after the family settled in Wilmington, N. C., and here Judah Philip passed his boyhood in attending the school in that city and fitting himself for college, entering Yale when but fourteen years old. He pursued the collegiate course for three years, but did not graduate, leaving with his parents for New Orleans, their original destination. In that city he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832 upon arriving at his majority. He then engaged in the practice of his profession with no great success, in the meantime teaching school, and compiling a digest of the cases



decided in the local courts. This was at first done for practice and personal use, but he subsequently embraced in the digest the cases in the supreme court, and published the result of his labor in 1834 under the title, "A Digest of Reported Decisions of the Supreme Court of the Late Territory of Orleans, and of the Supreme Court of Louisiana." This work and his success at the bar soon brought him into prominence, and in 1840 he was a member of the celebrated law firm of Slidell, Benjamin & Conrad. In 1845, as a member of the state convention to revise the constitution, he made himself prominent by advocating an amendment requiring the candidates for governor to be citizens born in the United States. The U. S. commission, appointed in 1847 to investigate the Spanish land titles, under which the early California settlers claimed their property, retained Benjamin as counsel. Upon his return he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, and at once took up his residence at Washington where he did a large business before that court. He was a presidential elector from the state of Louisiana in 1848, was elected to the U. S. senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1859. Upon the secession of his state in 1861 he withdrew from the senate with John Slidell, his colleague and law partner, the date of their withdrawal being Feb. 4, 1861. Originally elected to the senate as a whig, he became a democrat by reason of the anti-slavery agitation, and while in 1854 he advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he afterward changed his position and claimed that the Taney decision in the Dred Scott case annulled the principle of popular sovereignty. In February, 1861, the provisional government of the Confederate states was formed, and he was appointed attorney-general, and in August of the same year he succeeded L. P. Walker to the war portfolio. A committee of the Confederate congress reporting his conduct of the office as incompetent and his administration as negligent, he resigned. President Davis at once made him secretary of state, and retained him in the position to the end of his administration. Secretary Benjamin established the reputation of being "the brains of the Confederacy," and Mr. Davis gave him much work outside of his own department. As an example of his industry it is recorded that his habit was to begin

work at 8 A. M., and often continue uninterruptedly until two o'clock the next morning. In the flight of the president and his cabinet upon the disruption of the Confederacy, he became separated from his party and escaped off the coast of Florida, an open boat landing him at the Bahamas. He afterward sailed to Bermuda, and thence to Liverpool, which port he reached September, 1865. Determining to make England his future home, he resolved to master English law. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, entering as a student Jan. 13, 1866. The following summer he was admitted to the bar, being at the time fifty-five years of age. At first his clientage was limited, and he was obliged to take up newspaper and magazine work to help support himself. After one year of practice he prepared and published "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property," which passed through several editions, and was adopted as an authority on this subject in English law. From this time his practice grew rapidly, and in June, 1872, he was made queen's counsel, which established his name and gave him a practice not exceeded by any lawyer in Great Britain. His arguments became noted, and he soon accepted only briefs upon appeal, appearing solely before the house of lords and the privy council. Failing health compelled him to retire from practice, which was made the occasion of a famous farewell banquet in the hall of the Inner Temple, London, on June 30, 1883. He withdrew to Paris, where his wife and daughter resided, and where his health rapidly declined until his death, which took place May 8, 1884.

ALLEN, Robert, soldier, was born in Ohio about 1815. He was graduated from West Point in 1836, and saw his first service in the Seminole war. In the Mexican war he was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and on the march to Monterey was assistant quartermaster. At Cerro Gordo, he was, for bravery in the field, brevetted major. He also served at Contreras, Churubusco, and at the taking of the City of Mexico. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Pacific division, serving as quartermaster, and at the beginning of the civil war was in the department of Missouri, having charge of supplies destined for the armies in the Mississippi valley. He received promotion rapidly, being made major in 1861, colonel in 1862, brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863, and brigadier-general in the regular army in 1864. From November, 1864, until 1866, he held his headquarters as chief quartermaster at Louisville, attending to the necessary transportation and supplies incident to the joining of Sherman's command and Grant's. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general. He returned to the Pacific coast after the war as chief quartermaster, and was retired March 21, 1878. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1886.

CRUFT, Charles, soldier, was born in Indiana. He was one of the first to join the volunteer forces of his native state at the outbreak of the civil war, and was commissioned an officer July 16, 1862. Thenceforth he served the cause of the Union with undiminished ardor until peace was declared, when he retired from the army with the title of major-general of volunteers, dating from March 6, 1865. He won especial distinction in the battles that were fought near Richmond, Ky., in August, 1862, when he led a brigade under Gen. M. D. Manson. Gen. Cruft died in Terre Haute, Ind., March 23, 1883.



GRAVES, Anson Rogers, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Platte, and the 153d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., Apr. 13, 1842. His father, Daniel Graves, was a hatter, and later a farmer. He invented a water-wheel and a cook-stove, both involving new principles. At the age of fourteen he played a fife for recruiting in the war of 1812. The grandfather, also Daniel, was a leading citizen in Vermont, and the great-grandfather, Nathan, of Hatfield, Mass. The family is descended from Thomas Graves, who went to Hartford, Conn., in 1640. In 1845, when Anson was five years old, his parents moved on a farm in northern Illinois which was then a frontier country. Here he spent his boyhood, attending the country school in winter and one term of the academy at Marengo. At eighteen he returned to Vermont and fitted for college in the Rutland high school. He entered Hobart college in 1862 and was graduated in 1866. While in college he was baptized by Bishop Neely, then chaplain of the college, and confirmed by Bishop De Lancey. He worked his way through school and college with the aid of only a sixty-dollar scholarship during part of his college course. In his junior year he took both the White and Cobb essay prizes open to the senior and junior classes. In his senior year he began the study of law, which he continued during the next year, while acting as principal of Ury house school, Philadelphia. Being drawn away from his studies for a while by business matters, on resuming them he was moved to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated from the General theological seminary in 1870, having taken the full course in two years. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, and spent his diaconate as assistant in Grace church, Brooklyn, under the Rev. Dr. Paddock, afterward



Anson Rogers Graves

bishop of Massachusetts. Bishop Littlejohn ordained him to the priesthood in Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, on Trinity Sunday, 1871. The next year was spent in travel and study in Europe. On his return he took the church at Plattsmouth, Neb., for a year, and then went to assist in the missions of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, under the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, now bishop of Indiana. For two years after that he was rector of All Saints' church, Northfield, Minn., where a rectory was built and a fund started for enlarging the church. While visiting in the East in 1876, he was induced to take missionary work in northern New Hampshire, where he labored four years at Littleton, Bethlehem and Whitefield. He married Mary Totten Watrous of Brattleboro', Vt., Apr. 3, 1877. The next three years he was rector of St. Peter's church, Bennington, Vt. From Bennington he was called, in 1883, to Gethsemane church, Minneapolis; during the six years of his rectorship a new stone church was completed at a cost, with furnishings, of \$62,000, and its payment provided for. The church was maintained as a free church, and the communicants increased from 274 to 765, 288 of whom were confirmed in the six years. He was consecrated as bishop of the Platte, Neb., Jan. 1, 1890. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine college and LL.D. from his alma mater, Hobart college.

FRAZER, Persifor, scientist, of the fifth generation of his name in this country, was born in Philadelphia July 24, 1844. His great-great-grand-

father, John, leaving his father, Persifor, a native of Scotland, brought his bride to Philadelphia in 1735, and engaged in the West India trade as a shipping merchant. John's son, Persifor, born at Newtown Square, Chester county, Pa., was an iron manufacturer until the beginning of hostilities with Great Britain, when he took an energetic part as a member of the committee of safety, and received a commission as captain in the 4th battalion of Pennsylvania under Anthony Wayne Jan. 5, 1776. He was promoted a lieutenant-colonel, 5th Pennsylvania line, and subsequently appointed brigadier-general, 1st Pennsylvania militia. His son, Robert, was a lawyer and member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Robert's son, John Fries, was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, LL. D. of Harvard, and one of the charter members of the National academy of science. His son, Persifor, passed through the schools and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. He was appointed an aide in U. S. coast survey and assigned to the U. S. steamer Bibb on duty on the South Atlantic squadron, then blockading the coast from North Carolina to St. Augustine, Fla., and preparing for the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He assisted in two boat reconnoissances which penetrated the Confederate lines and discovered a channel for the ironclads to enter. Ordered North after the attack, he arrived just as Gen. Lee commenced his invasion of Pennsylvania, and volunteered as a private in the 1st troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, which was sent to Gettysburg. After the battle of Gettysburg and the retreat of Lee's army, he received the appointment of acting ensign on the staff of Capt. Pennock, temporarily commanding the Mississippi squadron, and was subsequently transferred to the 5th division of the squadron, where he served, eventually, as executive officer of the flagship Benton. After three years spent in the Royal Saxon mining academy at Freiberg, he passed, with credit, the examination in the German language in mineralogy. Returning to the United States in 1869 he joined Hayden's national survey party, and wrote the mineralogy and metallurgy report of that year on Colorado and New Mexico. In 1870 the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania offered him the position of instructor in natural philosophy and chemistry, and promoted him the following year to an assistant professorship under his father. Upon the sudden death of the latter in October, 1872, the entire chair was placed in his charge, and the year following he was elected full professor of chemistry. In 1874, having succeeded, with others, in inducing the Pennsylvania legislature to institute the second geological survey of the state, he resigned his professorship and took charge of the survey in York, Adams, Lancaster and Chester counties, contributing four volumes to the state reports. He is the discoverer of the cause of the difference of color of the moon by night and by day, and the inventor of the method of detecting forgeries by the use of composite photographs of genuine signatures. While in Paris in 1881, at the invitation of the distinguished geologist, Dr. Charles Barrois, he wrote a French thesis and sustained a public examination before the government commission for the degree of "Docteur des Sciences Naturelles," which was awarded in him to the first foreigner.



Persifor Frazer

He was appointed by the American association for the advancement of science its representative at the Royal society of Canada, and was elected secretary of the American committee of the international congress of geologists in 1885. He published a detailed account of the proceedings of the Berlin session of 1885 from his own notes and wrote the chapter on the Archean rocks, besides editing the volume of the American committee's report to the London session of 1888, at which he was elected vice-president, representing the United States. He was appointed correspondent of the "Reichsanstalt" in Vienna, in 1886; corresponding member of the New York academy of science, in 1885, and correspondent of the "Antonio Alzate" society in Mexico, in 1891. In 1890 he received from the French government the decoration of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." He is a life member of the following societies: Academy of natural sciences (1870), American philosophical society (1871), Historical society of Pennsylvania, fellow of the American association for advancement of science, British association for the advancement of science, Franklin institute, American institute of mining engineers; fellow and one of the founders of the "American Geologist," professor of chemistry, Franklin institute (1881-92), and member of the Pennsylvania horticultural society. He has published four volumes of reports of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, a report of the American committee to the international geological congress, and tables for the determination of minerals (three editions). His brief papers consist of seventy-one relating to the transactions and proceedings of the American philosophical society, twenty-three to the proceedings of the Academy of natural sciences, thirty-two to the transactions of the American institute of mining engineers, two to the transactions of the British association for the advancement of science, three reports and one paper to the transactions of the American association for the advancement of science, besides many articles written for scientific journals, etc. He married Isabella Nevins Whelen in 1871, by whom he has two sons and one daughter now living.

KNAPP, Martin Augustine, lawyer, was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1843. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and his education began in the district school. He prepared for college at Cortland academy, Homer, N. Y., and Cazenovia seminary, and was graduated from Wesleyan university with the highest honors in the class of 1868. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1869, and soon after took up his residence in Syracuse. He became specially familiar with laws relating to corporations and has had much to do with the organization and advisory management of large corporate interests. For a number of years he has been the senior member of the law firm of Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews, widely known as one of the leading firms in central New York.

In politics he has always been a republican, and influential in the local councils of his party. He was a member of the Syracuse board of education from 1876 to 1879, and city attorney from 1877 to 1883. In February, 1891, he was appointed a member of the interstate commerce commission by President Harrison, and still (1893) holds that position. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1892. He married, on

Dec. 29, 1869, Marian Hotchkiss of Middletown, Conn., daughter of the late Julius Hotchkiss, one of the prominent business men and democratic leaders of that state.

BROWN, Dyer Date Stanley, capitalist and politician, was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., June 19, 1819, a descendant of William Brown, who settled in Massachusetts about 1688. His great-grandfather was Capt. John Brown of Leicester, Mass., a soldier in the French wars, and, for many years, a member of the provincial assembly. Perley Brown, his grandfather, was killed in the battle of White Plains. Mr. Brown spent his boyhood on a farm, attended the country schools, going afterward to the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima. In 1839 he taught school at West Richmond. Leaving Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1840 he taught for several years in Fowlerville, Caledonia and Mumford. Studying law with Judge Willard H. Smith, of Caledonia, and Benjamin F. Angell of Genesee, afterward U. S. minister to Sweden, he was in 1846 admitted to the bar. He settled at Scottsville, Monroe county, a few miles from Rochester. The next year he was appointed canal collector at that place. He was a free-soil democrat and supported Van Buren in 1848. During the Pierce administration, finding himself unable to agree with its pro-slavery tendencies, he took the unusual course, for an officeholder, of resigning the post-mastership at Scottsville, which he had held for a short time. He joined the republican party on its formation, and in 1858 was elected county clerk of Monroe county. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, and active in the campaign for Lincoln which followed. From March, 1863, until September, 1864, when he was compelled by serious illness, contracted in the service, to resign, he was paymaster with the rank of major in the Federal army, and stationed in Kentucky and Tennessee. On Jan. 1, 1865, he purchased the control of "The Rochester Democrat," and in December, 1870, consolidated with the "Chronicle," making the present "Democrat and Chronicle," published by a company of which he retained the presidency for two years. The paper was a power in New York politics. It was among the earliest supporters of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and an ardent worker for both Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton, in their contests to reach the United States senatorship. In 1868 Mr. Brown was one of the delegates-at-large to the National republican convention. President Grant offered him the governorship of Montana, but he declined it. He was one of the leaders in the liberal republican movement of 1872, and a delegate to the Cincinnati convention. Though favoring the nomination of David Davis, he supported Horace Greeley when he was nominated. He was a personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden and supported him for governor and president, but after 1876 acted mainly with the republican party. Mr. Brown was one of the original promoters of the Rochester and state line railway, now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, and for many years was one of its board of directors and part of the time vice-president. In 1883, by appointment of President Arthur, he was one of the commissioners to examine part of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was once president of the Western New York agricultural society, and from its foundation until his death, a vestryman of Grace church, Scottsville. Gov. Robinson appointed him



D. D. S. Brown



Martin A. Knapp

a manager of the Western house of refuge, afterward the State industrial school, and he retained the place until his death, which occurred at Scottsville Jan. 11, 1887. On June 26, 1854, he married Mary A. Ensign, who with four children, Selden S., Lillian B. (Hall), Le Grand and Roscoe C. E. Brown, survived him.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, naval officer, was born at South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 21, 1785. He was descended in direct line from the Scotch hero, William Wallace, his ancestor in the sixth degree being Edmund or Edward Perry, horn in Devonshire, Eng., in 1630, who settled at Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. Christopher Raymond Perry, U. S. naval officer, was his fifth descendant, and the father of Oliver H. His wife was Sarah Alexander, born in Ireland, in 1768, who accompanied a friend, Mrs. Calbraith, on a visit to her uncle, Dr. Rush, of Pennsylvania, and was married, October, 1784, to C. R. Perry. These two were the parents of five sons: Oliver Hazard, Raymond H. J., Matthew Calbraith, James Alexander, and Nathaniel Hazard Perry, who all became officers in the U. S. navy. The father, C. H. Perry, was born in 1761, took part in the American revolution on the patriot side, in both



its military and naval service, continuing in the latter until 1801, when he was appointed U. S. collector of revenue for the first district of Rhode Island. Oliver H. Perry was slender and feeble in his youth, but as he ripened to manhood, grew stronger. His training at his mother's hands was of the best. "Early," it is said, "she fitted him to command others, by teaching him early to obey." He was principally educated at Newport, R. I. His favorite books were the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare and Addison. He received his commission as U. S. midshipman in 1799, and was entered on board the General Greene, whose construction had been superintended by his father, and under whose command she was placed when finished. When the navy was reduced in 1801, he was assigned to the frigate Adams, and the vessel was sent with two others, to the Mediterranean to clear that sea of pirates. He returned in 1803, having made great advance in seamanship and tactics, and was made acting lieutenant. He was in the Mediterranean also the following year, being made lieutenant, and put in charge of the Nautilus. When peace was concluded between the United States and the kingdom of Tripoli (North Africa), he came back to his own country, having borne his part bravely in the severe contests which had marked the Tripolitan war. When the embargo was laid by congress, Dec. 23, 1807, he was placed in command of a flotilla of seventeen gunboats, on the Newport (R. I.) station, and continued in that service until 1810. Then he joined the Revenge at New London, Conn., which vessel was lost under his command in January, 1811, having struck upon a reef off Watch Hill, R. I. A court of inquiry, appointed at his request, exonerated him from all blame in this matter. When war broke out between the United States and Great Britain (June, 1812), he again took charge of gunboats off Newport, for several months. Then he sought and obtained permission to join forces on the Lakes, and accordingly repaired to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he met Com. Chauncey, then in command. At this time the English had undisputed command of Lake Erie, following the lamentable surrender of Gen. Hall, at Detroit, Mich. During the winter of

1812-13, great exertions were made at Sackett's Harbor to fit out a naval force that should control Lake Ontario during the coming season. In March, 1813, Perry was appointed master commandant to superintend the building and outfit of a naval force on Lake Erie. Reaching the port of Erie, Pa., from Sackett's Harbor, near the close of that month, he was informed that an attack upon Fort George by the United States forces was in contemplation, and at once volunteered his services, which were accepted. On the 27th the attack was made, and Perry was of the utmost service in connection with it. He returned to Erie in June, 1813, with five vessels, passing the English cruisers, who were waiting to intercept him, at night. By the 4th of August, Perry had eight vessels built and ready for service, with fifty-four guns. Only the Lawrence and the Niagara, of 500 tons burden each, could be considered men-of-war; the others were of slight construction, and partly gunboats. He succeeded by special ingenuity, and much exertion, in getting them over the bar at the entrance to the harbor, where the depth of water was but six feet. He had only about one-half enough sailors to man this fleet, but made up his complement of not far from 500 men, from the Pennsylvania militia. After the months of steady drilling which preceded this, he had succeeded in making them all good artillerists. In a few days after the passage of the harbor bar, he presented himself, with his vessels, before the port of Malden, in Canada, reconnoitered the English fleet in waiting there, and offered them battle, which they did not accept. Sailing, then, to Put In Bay, thirty-four miles distant, he remained at anchor until Sept. 10, 1813. At sunrise on that day the English fleet was discovered bearing down upon him. It was made up of six vessels, with sixty-three guns, thirty-five of them long, under command of Capt. Robert Heriot Barclay, one of Lord Nelson's British veterans. Perry had nine vessels with fifty-four guns. He at once got under way; the wind was light, but of such direction as to give his enemy the advantage in opening the action; the day was fair, and although rain fell in the morning, the sky soon became cloudless. The American line was formed at 11 A. M., and at the signal for going into action, Perry caused an elegant flag, which had



been privately prepared, to be hoisted at the mast-head of his own vessel, the Lawrence, on which were painted in letters visible to all the fleet, the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." At 11.45 A. M., the Detroit, foremost and largest of the British vessels, opened fire with her long guns, upon the Lawrence, a mile and a half away, and her fire began to be answered from the Lawrence at 11.55 A. M. The traces and how-lines of the American ship were soon shot away, and she became unmanageable. But she sustained the concentrated fire of her foes (the Detroit being aided by the rest of the English fleet) for two hours, in this condition, until

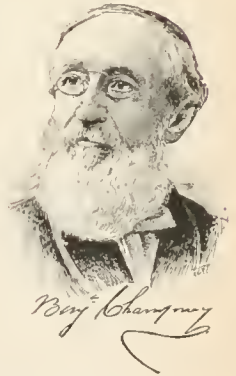
every gun she had was rendered useless, and only a little fraction of her crew remained on deck. The fighting was severe, the carnage absolutely terrible. Records are full to repletion of the resolute bravery and undaunted fortitude of Perry's officers and seamen. When his ship had borne the brunt of the contest until after 2 p. m., and there were only eighteen persons besides himself and his little brother left on the Lawrence, who were not killed or disabled by wounds, Perry, who had watched his colleague vessel, the Niagara, remaining at a distance and taking little part in the engagement, determined to leave the Lawrence, and go on board the other ves-



sel. This astonishing feat he at once performed, leaving the Lawrence in a small boat at 2.30 p. m. The enemy quickly discovered his intentions, and a deluge of shot of one kind and another was poured upon him, but ineffectively. Proudly standing up and waving his hat in the air until he was absolutely drawn down into the boat by some of his men, he passed through all unharmcd, and at 2.45 p. m., went up the gaugway of the Niagara, which had been headed away from the scene of action. Perry took command, had the vessel's course changed, and gave orders for close action. The Lawrence had hauled down her flag, and surrendered to the British, but British joy at this was short-lived. As the Niagara came into action with them, the English Detroit and Queen Caroline fouled, and could do comparatively little against their new and fresh opponent, and the smaller United States vessels now delivered upon both a most destructive fire. In about seven minutes from the time the fight was thus reopened, and within fifteen minutes from the time Perry had reached the Niagara, the first of the English vessels struck its colors. Very shortly after 3.00 p. m. all resistance on the part of that squadron had ceased, and Perry, with his fleet, was master of Lake Erie. The slaughter on the Detroit and the Queen Caroline had been almost as great as that upon the Lawrence, total losses on either side, all given, as follows: on that of the United States, twenty-seven killed, ninety-six wounded, out of a force of about 400 officers and men; on the English side, forty-one killed, and ninety-four wounded. But the actual losses of the English, who probably went into action with 100 more men than Perry did, are supposed to have been larger, because some of the commanders, and those second in command were either killed or disabled, and could make no returns. So, for the first time in history, did England lose an entire naval squadron at once, by surrender. Probably few naval victories have been more notable than this one, gained, as it was, by the genius and execution of a young man of but twenty-seven years. The letter which he sent from the deck of his triumphant ship, about four o'clock, to Gen. W. H. Harrison, commanding the United States land forces, has become immortal. Dating Sept. 10th, he wrote: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours, with very great respect and

esteem, O. H. Perry." Similar to this in its curt comprehensiveness was the letter which he despatched by the same express to the U. S. secretary of the navy. At once he took important part in military operations at Detroit, Mich., and in the battle of the Thames. He was greatly honored for what he had accomplished, the U. S. congress voting him thanks, a medal and the rank of captain. The rest of his life may be briefly despatched. He acted in the defence of Baltimore, Md., commanded the frigate Java in the Mediterranean squadron in 1815, but died of yellow fever, after a brief illness, Aug. 23, 1819, at Port Spain, Trinidad, in the West India Islands, while commanding the John Adams. His remains were transferred thence in a man-of-war and buried at Newport, R. I., Dec. 1, 1826. A granite obelisk was erected to his memory by the state of Rhode Island, and there are statues in bronze and marble at Newport, R. I., and Cleveland, O., respectively. His life was written by J. M. Niles (Hartford, Conn., 1820); by A. S. Mackenzie (New York, 1843); and by J. Fenimore Cooper, in "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers" (Philadelphia, 1846).

CHAMPNEY, Benjamin, painter, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 20, 1817. His father was Benjamin Champney, a lawyer, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Champney, was also a lawyer and judge of probate under the crown, before the revolution. He was also a descendant of the Mather family, noted in New England. His mother, Rebecca Brooks, was connected with Gov. Brooks of Massachusetts. Mr. Champney showed great love of art in early life, but lived in the country where no pictures were found. His education was obtained at the district school and a few terms at the New Ipswich (afterward Appleton) academy. At the age of eighteen he entered the lithographic establishment of Pendleton, in Boston, and remained there four years, doing all kinds of commercial drawing. After a few experiments in using colors, in 1841 he went to Paris by the advice of Washington Allston, whose paintings he had for a long time greatly admired, to study art. He followed the life classes and studied the great masters in the galleries of the Louvre. He exhibited in the salon of 1843 and 1844, and visited Switzerland and Italy with J. F. Kensett, a fellow-student. In Rome he made the acquaintance of many American artists noted later at home, such as Rossiter, George Baker, Thomas Hicks, H. K. Brown, William Hunt, Louis Lang, and others, returned to Paris and sailed for Boston in 1846. In the spring of 1847 he went again to Paris and to the Rhine, studied the scenery of both banks from Cologne to Mayence during the entire summer, in company with W. A. Gay; returned to Paris and painted a panoramic picture of the Rhine; returned with it to Boston at the end of 1848. The moving panorama was exhibited in Boston and other cities, and was burned in the Crystal Palace, New York, in 1853. He went to the White Mountains in 1850 with Mr. Kensett, and found North Conway a most attractive place for sketching. The next year he repeated the visit, and in 1853, being married, he bought a house, fitted up a studio, and made a summer home there. He painted the scenery of the White Mountains up to 1865, when he again went to Europe, sketched in Switzerland and northern Italy, and in 1866 spent the summer in Brittany, at Pont-Aven, where he met and sketched in company with Robert Wylie, How-



ard Roberts and Earle Shinn, afterward art critic of the "Nation," and returned home at the end of 1866. He was one of the founders of the Boston art club, and one of its early presidents. He has filled his North Conway studio with studies and pictures, not only of landscapes, but of flowers and fruits. His old-fashioned garden is filled with brilliant flowers, which serve as models. The studio has become a noted resort, and is visited by people from all parts of the country. His pictures are scattered in every state of the Union. His winter studio is in Boston.

WOOD, Isaac, capitalist, was born in England, Apr. 15, 1815. His father, an Englishman of means, came to America in 1819, and, buying a large tract of land in Bradford and Luzerne counties, settled near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and founded the town of Woodville. The land proved later to be valuable coal property. Mr. Wood had a natural aptitude for business, and leaving his father's home early in life, entered upon an active business career, in which he achieved great success, and became one of Wilkesbarre's wealthiest citizens. He was prominent in many business enterprises and held many offices of trust and honor. He was one of the projectors of the Wilkesbarre water works, and one of the largest stockholders. From 1856 to 1860 he was president

of the Dundee coal company, which sunk the deepest shaft that had ever been sunk in the United States up to that time—some 810 feet deep. He was also treasurer and a director of the Nanticoke railroad company. For twenty years, or more, he was a director of the Wyoming national bank of Wilkesbarre, also for many years a member of the town council. About the age of fifty he retired from active business and removed to Trenton, N. J. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and held the office of trustee in that church for nearly fifty years. Being possessed of large means, he was always one of the most liberal con-

tributors to the church's benevolent work. His wife was Emily Wells of East Windsor, Conn., a lineal descendant of Maj.-Gen. John Mason, the famous commander in the war against the Pequots, and the first deputy governor of Connecticut, as well as the first major-general of the colonies. Mrs. Wood was also a lineal descendant of Joseph Trumbull, from whom were descended Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, John Trumbull, the poet and artist of the revolution, and many others of that illustrious name. Mr. Wood died at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 27, 1889.

PERKINS, Charles G., inventor and manufacturer, was born in Weare, N. H., March 23, 1849, a descendant of two old families which had long been identified with the growth and history of his native town. The first wagon built in Weare was constructed by Benjamin Perkins, his paternal grandfather, and is still in existence. He was a farmer and lived a life of sturdy simplicity. Charles G. also began his career as a farmer, by hiring himself, at the age of twelve years, to a neighbor who employed him in driving cattle from Weare to Manchester. The distance is about eighteen miles, and young Perkins not infrequently made the complete circuit (36 miles) on foot in a single day. Sometimes his duties carried him even further. At the age of about fifteen, he became apprenticed to a harness-maker for a brief period, but the real beginning of his career as an inventor was when he went to Lowell, Mass., three

years afterward, to learn the machinist's trade. He remained there for five or six years, finally leaving to accept a position with the Putnam machine company in Fitchburg. For several years after leaving the last-named place, he was employed in different cartridge factories; first in Lowell, then in New Haven, Conn., and still later in Ithaca, N. Y. Then a year or two was spent in Amsterdam, N. Y., on carpet and loom machinery, and on tools and dies in Middletown, Conn., after which young Perkins worked for three years for the Union metallic cartridge company in Bridgeport, Conn. All this experience, coming to a boy who had natural mechanical aptitude, resulted in a complete mechanical education, a wide knowledge of tools, and how to use them, and it was an excellent preparation for the second stage of his career, which began with his employment by the United States electric lighting company in Bridgeport in 1879. Since that time he has never ceased to be connected with some electrical enterprise or other, though his name is generally associated with the industry of incandescent lighting. This industry was undeveloped at the time Mr. Perkins entered upon his electrical pursuits, but Mr. Edison soon popularized the notion, and gave one or two private exhibitions at his laboratory. As yet, however, no actual working plant had been put up for the public service, and this was the task to which the United States electric lighting company addressed itself after its removal to New York in 1880. The first order was obtained from a safe deposit company, at 120 Broadway, which desired to have its vaults lighted by incandescent lamps. The United States company entered upon the work of fulfilling its contract, and finally distributed a large number of circulars, announcing a public exhibition of the plant for a certain date. As the time drew near, it became doubtful whether the exhibition could be made. At this juncture Perkins stepped to the front, assumed charge of

the arrangements and has won the distinction of having given the first public exhibition of a practical system of incandescent lighting ever made. As a matter of fact, he, by his encouragement and skill, did much to insure the success of this system of lighting. It was about this time that he invented the so-called "ratchet switch" of which millions have been made and sold in the United States alone. Soon after leaving the United States electric lighting company in 1881, Mr. Perkins became connected with the Faure electric storage company, which was afterward developed into the Imperial electric light company, organized to exploit Mr. Perkins's inventions in dynamos, arc lamps, meters, switches, cut-outs, incandescent lamps in all their details, street lighting systems, regulators and storage batteries. In 1885 the Mather electric company of Hartford, Conn., acquired control of these inventions and Mr. Perkins went to Hartford, where he has since remained. Mr. Perkins's reputation as an inventor who put his ideas into the best practical shape had meanwhile become a national one, and when the Perkins electric lamp company was organized in 1889, and the Perkins electric switch company in 1891, his name and the excellence of the work which they put on the market were enough to give them immediate and permanent vogue. Mr. Perkins's achievements take high rank both in the line of invention and of commercial success. He takes pride in his early success with incan-



Isaac Wood



Charles G. Perkins

descent lighting at 120 Broadway, in his invention of the "ratchet switch," and in the high reputation which his incandescent lamp has attained all over the country. Mr. Perkins's success is due to natural inventive genius, coupled with long training in the excellent school of practice, and with an energy and recuperative power that knows no defeat. Mr. Perkins married in New York in 1880, Emma F. Chandler, who came from an old Massachusetts family.

RIDER, Henry Closson, founder and present superintendent of the Northern New York institution for deaf-mutes, was born at Esperance, Schoharie county, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1832. His father, Lewis Rider, was born March 16, 1808. Early in life he was thrown upon his own resources, and like many another, began as a poor boy. A business opportunity was presented, which he seized, and tanning became his occupation. He represented in assembly the third district of Oneida county, 1851-52. His large tannery being twice consumed by fire, he moved to Rhinebeck, N. Y., and became a contractor, his business proving very successful. The mother of Henry C. Rider, was Saville Cornish. She died in his infancy and the child thereby sustained an irreparable loss. Scarlet fever closed his ears,

and, as in most cases where deafness occurs so early in life, his rudimentary speech was soon forgotten. When the father became aware of the affliction which had fallen upon his child, he visited the leading specialists in the principal cities of the East, that he might find some way in which to restore to his son the use of all his faculties. Unsuccessful in this country he was about to go to Paris, but through the advice of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, then principal of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, he reluctantly gave it up and was obliged to abandon the idea of restoring the lost senses to his son. In the fall of 1846 Henry was entered as a pupil in the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He was appointed to a seven years' course, but owing to the thoroughness of his work, his natural intelligence and quickness of apprehension, he completed the course in six years, standing at the head of a large class. For this, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held, he received a gold medal. He then entered the high class for a three years' course, at that time the most advanced course of study open to deaf-mutes. He graduated from this, being first in the class again, and received the class-honors, a gold medal and fifteen volumes of Irving's works. After leaving school, he became bookkeeper for his father, then conducting an extensive tanning business in Florence, Oneida county, N. Y. Later he became a partner and the business was carried on under the firm name of Lewis Rider & Son. He married in Mexico, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1857, Helen A. Chandler, also a deaf-mute, and who was educated at the same institution where his own education was received. Mr. and Mrs. Rider's home was a pleasant one, and soon became a resort for deaf-mutes at all times and from all parts of the country. Mr. Rider was the first secretary of the "Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes," for a long time the most powerful organization of its kind in the country. He was elected its president, from which position he resigned after occupying the chair for sixteen and one-half years. At the organization of the national convention of deaf-mutes in Cincinnati in 1880, he

was chosen its first vice-president. For a long time he was a vestryman and senior warden in Grace church at Mexico. His work in life has been of a kind that has made of him one of the best-known and prominent deaf-mutes in the country. In 1872 Mr. Rider founded the "Deaf-Mutes' Journal," then the leading deaf-mutes' paper in the United States. It appeared as a part of the Mexico "Independent" on the 2d day of October. It was so well received and found such a help to deaf-mutes that the New York legislature, recognizing the fact, appropriated \$650 to furnish copies of the paper to those who could not afford it. In a year and a half the paper was enlarged, printed exclusively in the interests of the deaf, and moved into an office of its own. While publishing this paper, Mr. Rider was awake to the fact that the uneducated deaf in the state of New York were neglected, and in 1876 he made an ineffectual attempt to establish an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. Mr. Rider organized the Deaf-Mutes' mutual benefit association, which was incorporated in 1883 under the provisions of chapter 267, of the laws of 1875. He was made its treasurer and secretary as well as general agent. But owing to a natural tendency of the deaf to distrust those who truly labor in their behalf, the association did not meet with the success it deserved. In his business trips throughout the country, he became certain of what he had reason to believe for a long time; that a large number of uneducated deaf children of legal school age were not under proper instruction. Deserting the insurance business on which he had entered, he devoted his time to the establishment of an institution which would be the means of providing instruction for those deaf children not in school. The undertaking was a great success, as the Northern New York institution for deaf-mutes will testify to all who visit it.

TREADWELL, George Hooker, manufacturer, was born in Albany, May 10, 1837. His father was a dresser and dyer of seal-skins and manufacturer of furs. His grandfather, John Treadwell, was the last of the Puritan governors of Connecticut. An uncle, on the paternal side, served in the war of the revolution, reaching the rank of major. His own early education was in private schools and at the boys' academy in Albany, but the course was not completed, for at the age of seventeen he began clerking in a stove establishment. He remained four years, then went into his father's employ. On the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in company C, 113th regiment, New York state volunteers; was promoted sergeant-major, and soon after was further promoted to a second lieutenant. The 113th was changed to the 7th New York volunteer artillery in December, 1862, and Treadwell was made first lieutenant, then captain, and afterward brevetted major of U. S. volunteers. At different times during his life as a soldier, he served as aide-de-camp on brigade staff, as inspector, acting assistant adjutant-general, adjutant of camp parole, and provost-marshal. He did field duty in the 4th brigade of the 1st division, 2d corps, from the battle of the Wilderness to the investment of Petersburg. The war having closed, he entered again



Henry C. Rider



George Hooker Treadwell

into civil life. In November, 1871, he married Elizabeth E., daughter of Henry Schnebly of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Treadwell was appointed a civil-service commissioner for the state of New York by Gov. Hill, and served three years. He was junior vice-commander of the department of New York, G.A.R., and afterward commander. With his training and experience, and his sympathy for those who labor, in the enormous business of which he stands at the head he has the confidence of all in his employ, and in all his business life has never experienced even the suggestion of a "strike" among his employees.

KEYSER, Peter Direk, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1835. His forefather, Direk Keyser, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1688, to Philadelphia, being one of the first settlers of Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. Maternally, Dr. Keyser is a descendant of Col. Jehu Eyre of Kensington, Philadelphia, who commanded the Philadelphia artillery in the revolutionary war. He was graduated from Delaware college in 1852, from which institution he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M.; studied chemistry in the laboratory of Prof. Frederick A. Genth, Ph.D., for three years, after which he went to Europe for the purpose of prosecuting his studies on a more extended scale. He returned to the United States in 1858, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, entered the army in 1861, as captain of the 91st regiment, Pennsylvania infantry, U. S. volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac in the Chickahominy campaign, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee, until after the battle of Fair Oaks. His health being greatly impaired by wounds and sickness, he resigned his commission August, 1862, and for the purpose of recuperation of health and prosecution of study, again visited Europe, where, after studying in Munich, Berlin, and Jena, he was graduated M.D. in 1864. After visiting the hospitals in Paris and London



he returned to America, was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, and detailed to the Cuyler hospital at Germantown. In 1865 he was elected surgeon in charge of the Philadelphia eye and ear infirmary, also ophthalmic surgeon to the medical department of the German society, and since 1872 has been one of the surgeons to the Wills eye hospital in Philadelphia. In 1883 he was made professor of ophthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia, and ophthalmologist to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital; appointed in 1889 by Mayor Fittler member of the board of health of the city of Philadelphia, and reappointed in 1892 by Mayor Stuart. Dr. Keyser is a companion of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States; a member of the Grand army of the republic; of the Army of the Potomac society; of the Sons of the revolution; of the Pennsylvania historical society; member and ex-president of the Netherlands society of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia county medical society; of the Pennsylvania state medical society; of the American medical society; of the American academy of medicine; honorary fellow of the Delaware state medical society; was a member of the international ophthalmological congress in New York, in 1876; of the ninth international medical congress in Washington, in 1887, in which he was vice-president of the section on ophthalmology, and tenth congress in Berlin, 1890; and is a member of the Union league, and

United service clubs of Philadelphia. Dr. Keyser has contributed largely to professional periodicals, both in Europe and America—early in chemistry, and later in his specialty of ophthalmology. He has also written on historical matters in relation to the settlement of Germantown, and biographical papers of Col. Eyre. He has likewise taken an active part in sanitary matters for the benefit of his city.

DE FOREST, Jesse, the first settler of New Amsterdam (now New York city), was born in Avesnes, in the Département du Nord, France, about 1575. The De Forests of Avesnes were prosperous merchants and burgomasters from as early as 1500 down to nearly 1700. Documents are lacking to establish their probable descent from the Sires de Forest, hereditary knights-banneret and senators of Cambray, whose castle stood at Forest, eighteen miles from Avesnes, and whose lineage was traced in direct line to Herbert de Forest of the first crusade, 1096, also from the family De Trith, and the ancient "counts of Mons and Valenciennes." The Sires de Forest had the cry of Trith, and bore *argent, three crescents sable, two in chief, and one at point*. The extant records of the Avesnes branch begin with Melchior de Forest, who died in 1530. A second Melchior married in 1533, Catherine du Fossset, of an old noble family of Mons which bore *sable, a paschal lamb argent*. A junior son of this marriage, Jean, espoused, about 1570, Anne Maillard, daughter of Michel Maillard, mayor in 1572 of the neighboring town of Felleries. After 1598, when the great peace was signed between France and Spain, Jean de Forest settled as a wool merchant in the Huguenot city of Sedan, France, where he became openly a Protestant. In 1601 he married his son Jesse to Marie du Cloux, daughter of a notable family; and two years later, resigning his business to the junior, he removed with others of his household to Holland, the asylum of countless exiled Protestants. Jesse de Forest resided at Sedan, or at Montcornet in Picardy, at least ten years. He added a dyeing to his business, and appears on record as a merchant-dyer, in partnership with his brother-in-law, David de Lambremont. Incomplete church registers at Sedan preserve the names of five of his children, including Henri, who lived to aid in founding Harlem, New York, and David, who visited New York in 1659. As early as 1615 he removed to Holland, whither he had been preceded by his parents, his sister Anne, and his brothers, Melchior and Gerard. On March 1st of that year he baptized a son Jesse, one of the sponsors being the above Melchior. July 10, 1616, he baptized Isaac, one of the founders of Harlem in 1637, and ancestor of the American de Forests. Two other children followed—Israel in 1617, and Philippe in 1620. During 1620 the Pilgrim fathers sailed from Leyden for New England. In July, 1621, Jesse de Forest visited the English minister at the Hague, and presented a petition asking leave for the settlement of 300 Walloons and French in English America. This project failed, owing to the unwillingness of England to grant the Huguenots a separate district and local government, with their own chief men for nobles and rulers. Early in 1622 De Forest sent a similar petition to the provincial parliament known as the estates of Holland and West Friesland. The estates referred it to the directors of the West India company, which was then in progress of formation. The directors reported favorably on the subject, but as their company was not fully organized, they desired the said estates to promise encouragement to the petitioners. Thereupon "the lords, gentlemen and cities resolved that said promise should be given." Somewhat later, on Aug. 16, 1622, De Forest petitioned the states-general of the republic for "permission to en-

roll families or colonists of the reformed religion who should be inclined to go to the West Indies (America) for the advancement and progress of the company." The states-general for reasons not set forth, referred the paper down to the estates of Holland; and it was that local legislature which finally shouldered the responsibility of action in this important business. On Aug. 27, 1622, by order of the councillor sitting at the Hague, the persevering Walloon exile received commission "to enroll for transportation to the West Indies all families having the qualities requisite for being useful in the service of the country, under condition that the said De Forest does it with mutual correspondence of the respective cities, where he may make said enrollment, and that he shall be bound to furnish a report thereof to the estates of Holland." The enterprise made haste slowly. The Dutch were about entering upon the second great war with Spain. Fleets mounting hundreds of guns and manned by thousands of men were fitting out for Africa and America. The West India company was preparing to seize as simultaneously as possible, Loanda, the Gold coast, the Hudson, Brazil, and the whole line of shore from the Amazon to the Orinoco. It was not till March, 1623, that the New Amsterdam, a vessel of 280 tons bearing the flag of the province of Holland, sailed from Leyden with some 150 colonists, "mostly Walloons," and made for the mouth of the Hudson, arriving there in May, and planting on the island of New York its first permanent, housebuilding, agricultural settlement of Europeans. The records of the Walloon colony, and those of the Dutch West India company, have been lost or destroyed. It is impossible to give any further authentic history of Jesse de Forest. An undated petition of his brother, Girard, briefed at Leyden, Dec. 21, 1623, mentions him as departed for the West Indies. The words "gone to the West Indies," appear opposite his name in a contemporary record book of the Leyden guild of dyers. He probably died early in 1626, for on Nov. 27th of that year, his youthful daughter, Rachel, was married in Leyden to Jean Mousnier La Montagne, showing that his family had already returned from America. Ten years later two of his sons, Henri and Isaac, came to New Amsterdam, and were the first settlers of Harlem, where Henri died without issue. Isaac lived to raise a large family, and to become one of the notable citizens of the Dutch colony, holding the dignity of Great Burgher and of Sehepen, besides many minor offices.

DE FOREST, John William, soldier and author, was born in Humphreysville (now Seymour) Conn., March 31, 1826. His ancestry was French. The founder of the American line, Isaac, settled in New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1635-37, where he became Great Burgher and Sehepen. Young De Forest's education was of an independent kind, and gained mainly by travel in European countries, where his youth was spent. He became a fluent speaker of French and Italian. After two years in the Levant, he passed an additional four years in Europe. Previous to the civil war, 1861, he devoted himself to authorship and the writing of short stories. When the drums sounded for battle he recruited a company for the 12th Connecticut volunteers, and went with it as captain, serving constantly in the field until January, 1865. He wrote many graphic descriptions of army life and battle scenes for northern magazines and journals, and was a constant con-

tributor to "Harper's Monthly." During the war he was forty-six days under fire, receiving but one trifling wound. From 1865 to 1868 he remained in the army as adjutant-general of the veteran reserve army corps, and was afterward chief of a district of the Freedman's bureau. Since that time he has devoted himself to authorship and to travel, both in America and Europe. Amherst college conferred the degree of A.M. upon him in 1859. He has published many essays and stories, also "The History of the Indians of Connecticut from the Earliest Known Period to 1850" (1853); "Oriental Acquaintance" (1856); "Witching Times" (1856); "European Acquaintance" (1859); "Seacliff," a novel (1859); "Miss Ravenel's Conversion" (1867); "Overland" (1871); "Kate Beaumont" (1872); "The Wetherell Affair" (1873); "Honest John Vane" (1875); "Justine Vane" (1875); "Playing the Mischief" (1876); "Irene the Missionary" (1879); "The Oddest of Courtships" (1881).

OSBORNE, John E., capitalist and governor of Wyoming, was born in Westport, Essex county, N. Y., June 19, 1858. When fifteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to a druggist in the neighboring state of Vermont; later studied medicine and attended medical lectures at the University of Vermont during the winter months, working in summer in a drug store to pay his college expenses. He was graduated with honors in 1880, and immediately pushed for the far West, where he has accumulated a fortune, and built up for himself an enviable reputation as an enterprising, public-spirited man and citizen. Upon arriving in Wyoming, he went to Rawlins and started a drug store. In a short time, the Union Pacific railway company, recognizing his fitness for the position, appointed him as their railway surgeon. In time he branched out in other directions, and his keen business ability and general enterprise soon made him one of the foremost men of the state. He is probably the largest individual sheep owner in Carbon county, his flocks in 1893 numbering over 20,000. In 1892 the records showed him to be the largest individual tax-payer in the city of Rawlins, yet at the time he landed in Wyoming he was in debt for his surgical instruments and medical library. Gov. Osborne has always been a staunch democrat. In 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1888 served one term as mayor of the city he had chosen for his home. His administration is still referred to as the best the city ever had. He is now (1893) president of the Rawlins electric light company, secretary of the Rawlins wool storage company, president of the Rawlins hotel company, and director of a large drug supply house. All these enterprises are in successful operation, their combined capital amounting to \$150,000. He is a prominent mason, in which order he is a past eminent commander of the Knights templar, and past high priest of the chapter of Royal arch masons. His election in 1892 for the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair of Wyoming, on the democratic ticket, reflects credit on his personal popularity. He carried the state by a majority of 1,800, leading the entire state ticket by several hundred, and carrying every county in the state with one exception, which was only lost to him by thirty-five votes.



LANE, James C., soldier and engineer, was born in New York city July 23 1823. After passing through the schools, he began to follow a line of scientific studies, making a specialty of architecture and surveying, and soon became a successful civil engineer. When the Illinois central railroad was



under construction, Mr. Lane was prominently connected with the enterprise until 1852, under Col. R. B. Mason. In the latter year he entered the service of the U. S. coast survey, being first employed at Washington, and afterward being in command of several important explorations in New Granada and elsewhere. When the civil war broke out he had been for some time engaged in mineralogical surveys in San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Cuba. From these he at once retired, tendered his services to the U. S. government, and was soon after commissioned major of the 102d regiment of New York volunteers. He took charge of Gen. McCa'll's camp at Brainesville, and during the months

of April and May, 1862, having been promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment, was in charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain, participated in many of the engagements attending the retreat of Gen. Pope, and was in command of the regiment at the second Bull Run battle, at Chantilly and at Antietam, in September, 1862. Three months later he was promoted colonel of his regiment, and took a leading part in the battle of Chancellorsville. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of a brigade during the three days' fight, and received a severe wound in his right arm from a sharpshooter's rifle. Col. Lane was next sent West with Gens. Hooker and Slocum, and led the advance on Lookout Mountain. He also took a prominent part in many of the principal battles of the Georgia campaign; while forming a part of Greene's brigade, his regiment made important reconnaissances at Snake Gap, Dallas, Altoona Creek, and Pine Hill. He received the brevets of brigadier-general and of major-general of volunteers, and was mustered out of service by the consolidation of regiments at Atlanta, July 12, 1864. Gen. Lane served with distinction, taking an active part in sixteen great battles and in many skirmishes. After the war,



he was engaged in mineralogical surveys extending through California, Arizona, Nevada, and Lower California, and also directed archaeological surveys in Palestine and the river Jordan. Finally, he was chief engineer of the South Side, and the New York, Woodhaven, and Rockaway railroads, Long Island, and at the time of his death was associated with Robert A. Waters as engineer and surveyor, employed by the commission appointed by the New

York supreme court in appraising the value in the survey of the new parks beyond the Harlem river, New York. Gen. Lane died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1888.

MAGRUDER, John Bankhead, soldier, was born in Winchester, Va., Aug. 15, 1810. His parents destined him for the army, and his early education was directed with a view of entering the U. S. military academy at West Point. He was appointed to a cadetship and admitted in 1826, graduating in the class of 1830 as second lieutenant, being assigned to the artillery. He was stationed at various posts in the West, on the coast of Maine, and at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he, as captain, commanded the light battery of Pillow's division, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel for Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. He was stationed on the Pacific coast, and at Fort McHenry, Md., after the close of the war, and for a time commanded Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., where he won especial favor with the frequenters of that fashionable resort, by reason of the brilliant entertainments given at the fort during the gay seasons. Upon the secession of his native state, in 1861, he resigned his commission as captain of artillery, and entered the Confederate army as colonel of a corps of infantry

March 16, 1861. He fought and won the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the war, and was, on June 17, 1861, commissioned brigadier-general, having, on May 21st, been placed in command of all the forces on the Virginia peninsula, with headquarters at Yorktown. Here for several weeks he opposed the advance of the Federal army, and on Oct. 7, 1861, was promoted major-general. He distinguished himself at Malvern Hill, and in all of the seven days' battles before Richmond. On Oct. 10, 1862, he was placed in command of the trans-Mississippi department, District of Texas. Here he was particularly aggressive, recovering Galveston from the Federal forces on Jan. 1, 1863, capturing the U. S. revenue cutter Harriet Lane, and driving the blockading squadron out of the harbor. He continued in command of this department up to Aug. 11, 1864, when he was assigned to the district of New Mexico and Arizona, where he remained until the close of the war. He afterward accepted a commission as major-general in the army of Maximilian in Mexico, serving until the execution of the emperor. Returning to the United States he lectured on Mexico in the various southern cities. In 1869 he retired to Houston, Tex., and died there Feb. 19, 1871.

RADFORD, William, naval officer, was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va., March 1, 1808. On March 1, 1825, he was appointed a midshipman from Missouri, at the instance of his stepfather, Gen. William Clark, sometime governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of that territory. His first cruise was in the frigate Brandywine on the occasion of the return of the Marquis de Lafayette to France on that ship. He served on different vessels in the West Indies, the Mediterranean and the Pacific, being, on Feb. 9, 1837, promoted a lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was serving as lieutenant of the sloop of war Warren of the Pacific squadron, and during the first hostilities, at the head of a small band of volunteers, he



cut out, in broad daylight, from the port of Mazatlan, the Mexican vessel of war Malek Adel, towing her out with his row boats on the ebb-tide after securing her officers and crew under the guns of the Mexican fort. His prize, possessing great speed, was used to advantage as a dispatch boat during this war. Lieut. Radford was promoted to the rank of commander in 1855, and placed in command of the sloop of war *Dacotah*, East India squadron. At the commencement of the civil war (1861) he was recalled to the United States. Although of southern birth and lineage, he was firm and unyielding in his allegiance to the National cause. In 1862 he was given command of the frigate *Cumberland*, which was subsequently destroyed in Hampton Roads by the ram *Merrimac*. From May, 1862, to May, 1864, he was executive officer at the Brooklyn navy yard. In July, 1864, having meanwhile been promoted to the rank of commodore, he was placed in command of the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, Adm.

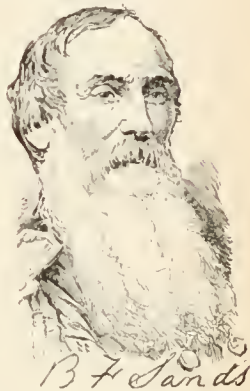


Porter, in his despatch to the secretary of the navy of Jan. 28, 1865, writes as follows: "Com. William Radford, in command of that noble ship, the *New Ironsides*, and also in command of the division of monitors, gained my warmest admiration for his conduct throughout the affair. He has shown abilities of a very high character, not only in fighting and manœuvring his vessel, but in taking care of his division. Ready at all times for battle, and eager to go into the fight alone, he performed admirably when his guns were brought to bear upon the enemy. His vessel did more execution than any vessel in the fleet; even when our troops were on the parapet, I had so much confidence in the accuracy of his fire that he was directed to fire through the traverses in advance of our troops and clean them out. This he did most effectually, and but for this, victory might not have been ours. Under each and every circumstance, Com. Radford has acquired an enviable reputation, and is deserving of the greatest promotion that can be given to him." From this until the fall of Richmond, he commanded the James river division of the North Atlantic squadron. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned a rear-admiral. From the Washington yard he was ordered to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in 1868, which he commanded until March 1, 1870, when he was retired. He was subsequently for two years on special duty at the department in Washington. He died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1890.

CALHOUN, Edmund Rose, naval officer, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., May 6, 1821. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy Apr. 1, 1839, and made his first cruise on the sloop *Marion*, of the Brazilian squadron. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in July, 1845, and, during the Mexican war, participated in the attacks on Alvarado and Tabasco. He was commissioned master in January, 1853, and resigned in the following June, but re-entered the service as acting lieutenant in 1861. As commander of the *Immacback*, he took part in the battle of Roanoke Island Feb. 7 and 8, 1862, the capture of Newbern March 14, 1862, and the engagements on the Blackwater river, Va., in October, 1862. He was promoted to be commander Nov. 17, 1862, and in 1863 commanded the *Ladona* and *Weehawken* of the South Atlantic squadron, participating in the different engagements with Forts Sumter, Wagner and Beauregard. In 1864-65 he commanded the *Saugas*, of the North Atlantic squadron; twice engaged Howlett's battery on the James river, and

co-operated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He was fleet-captain of the South Pacific squadron in 1866-67. He was promoted to be captain March 2, 1869; commodore April 26, 1876, and rear-admiral Dec. 3, 1882. His final services were performed as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, and as inspector of vessels on the California coast. On May 6, 1883, he was placed on the retired list, and now (1893) resides in Washington, D. C.

SANDS, Benjamin Franklin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1811. He entered the navy from Kentucky in April, 1828; received his passed midshipman's warrant in June, 1834; was commissioned as lieutenant in March, 1840, and made commander in September, 1855. He was attached to the home squadron during the Mexican war, being present at Tabasco, and from 1848 until 1850, as commander of the *Porpoise*, was engaged in the suppression of the African slave trade. Between 1851 and 1862, with the exception of one year spent in the bureau of construction, he was attached to the coast survey. He was promoted to be captain in July, 1862, and served with the North Atlantic squadron until the close of the civil war, commanding the *Dacotah* and Fort Jackson, and being, during the greater part of the time, senior officer and commander of the division engaged in the blockade of Wilmington. From February to June, 1865, he commanded the division blockading the Texan coast, and on June 2, 1865, took possession of Galveston, the last Confederate city to surrender. He was commissioned as commodore in July, 1866, and as rear-admiral in April, 1871, and from 1867 until 1873 was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington. He was retired in February, 1874, and thereafter resided in Washington, D. C., where he died June 30, 1883.



ANDERSON, Richard Henry, soldier, was born near Slatesburg, S. C., Oct. 7, 1821. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, assigned to the 2d dragoons in 1844 and served on frontier duty until 1845. In 1846, war being declared with Mexico, with his regiment he joined the "Army of Occupation" under Gen. Taylor in Texas, but served in the war under Gen. Scott. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battle of San Augustin, for which he was brevetted first lieutenant Aug. 10, 1847; in the brilliant movements that led to the capture of the Mexican capital Sept. 8-14, 1847; and was present at the capitulation of the city. On July 13, 1848, he was promoted first lieutenant of the 2d dragoons; served at various times in the Carlisle school of cavalry practice, and on March 3, 1855, was promoted captain. The border troubles recalled him to Kansas on duty in 1856-57, and in 1859 he was stationed at Fort Kearney, Neb. Capt. Anderson resigned from the regular army, March 3, 1861, and returning to his native state, was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He was assigned to the operations in Charleston Harbor, in command of the 1st artillery, and was very efficient in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In the peninsular campaign of 1861, he displayed great ability in the command of his men; at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, he led the attacking column at the first grand assault upon the enemy's batteries; at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 2d, two of the three brigades under his com-

mand sustained the action with such spirit and regularity as to decide the day in favor of the Confederate forces, Gen. Anderson himself pursuing the enemy beyond his main works after dark; in the seven days' battles about Richmond June 26th-July 2d, he drove the Federal forces in the severely contested battle of Gaines's Mills June 27th; commanded a division at Frazier's Farm, June 30th, and was commended by Gen. Longstreet for gallantry, skill and coolness throughout the entire series of actions. In August, 1862, he was promoted major-general and ordered to the command of the 5th division of Gen. Bragg's army in Tennessee, but was soon recalled to the East. He entered upon the Maryland campaign under Gen. Jackson, Sept. 6, 1862, in which the troops sustained a march of more than 200 miles, part of the time on half rations, and fought nine battles and skirmishes. In this campaign Gen. Anderson, in co-operation with Gen. McLaws, made the assault on Maryland Heights, which compelled the subsequent evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and was prominently distinguished on the plains of Manassas, at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg, in the last battle being severely wounded, Sept. 17th. The partial success of three of Gen. Anderson's brigades on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, when they penetrated the Federal lines in the centre, from which they were expelled only

in 1850, and was then for a time a student in the Rush medical college, Chicago. He practiced medicine, and owned and published the "Valparaiso Republican" until the breaking out of the civil war, serving the year the war commenced as a member of the Indiana legislature. He raised a company in two days, and was mustered in as a captain in the 9th Indiana regiment. He afterward became lieutenant-colonel in the 19th Indiana, and colonel of the 34th Indiana, taking part in the battles of Philippi, Carrick's Ford, Island No. 10, New Madrid, Port Gibson, Memphis and Vicksburg, and was brigadier-general from the middle of 1863 until the close of the war, when he became a major-general by brevet. In the Red river expedition under Gen. Banks, he commanded the 1st and 3d divisions of the 13th army corps, and then the whole corps, and was left in command on the west bank of the Mississippi river to watch the army of Gen. Kirby Smith. During this time he gained so much favor with the citizens of that region that the Louisiana legislature afterward changed the name of the parish of Sabine from Sabine to Cameron, out of compliment to him. Since the war he has helped to found four Colorado towns, Greeley, Manitou, Colorado Springs and Fort Collins. He was warden of the Colorado penitentiary from 1885 to 1887, and has been commissioner of emigration of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad since 1888. In the latter capacity he was the projector of the Texas Spring palace at Fort Worth, Tex., which attracted considerable attention in the Southwest, and was intended by its projector to illustrate the progress made by the people of the state in all the departments of civilization, and proved a great object lesson to the world.



R. A. Cameron



for want of support, was one of the reasons that determined Gen. Lee to hazard the third day's fight on that memorable field. In May, 1864, he was promoted a lieutenant-general, and in the operations of the Shenandoah valley, 1864-65, and in the Wilderness campaign following, he led important commands. In the latter campaign when the race began, Sept. 7th, between Grant and Lee for Spottsylvania Court House, the troops being on parallel lines, it was the gallant Anderson who marched the van of Lee's army all night, and arriving at the place in the morning before Gen. Grant could reach it, prevented a decisive battle that might have ended the campaign. He furthermore a conspicuous part in the defence of Petersburg and commanded the 4th corps of Lee's army in the final engagements of that commander. After the war Gen. Anderson retired to private life and died in Beaufort, S. C., June 26, 1879.

CAMERON, Robert Alexander, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1828. His ancestors came to America at a date long prior to the revolution. His father, Robert A. Cameron, was born in Nova Scotia, but removed to New York. His grandfather, Allen Cameron, was born in New York city. In 1842 Robert A. moved to Indiana, and was graduated from the Indiana medical college

ASHBY, Turner, soldier, was born at Rose Hill, Fauquier county, Va., in 1824. He was a soldier by descent, his grandfather, Jack Ashby, having been a captain in the revolutionary war. He began business when young as a grain dealer, but soon purchased an estate, and during the leisurely life of a planter entered into the local politics of his county. The breaking out of the civil war took him into the field. Being an accomplished horseman, brave and daring, he raised a regiment of cavalry, and made so distinguished a record as a cavalry officer that he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate provisional army. On May 21, 1861, he was placed in command of Point of Rocks, near Harper's Ferry, to prevent the Federal passage of the Potomac, and exercised a vigilant reconnaissance with his cavalry. In the latter part of the year he was in Kentucky with a cavalry command, but was recalled in November to the seat of war in Virginia. With his cavalry he covered the rear of Jackson's army when it was pursued by Banks in the Shenandoah valley in 1862. So efficient were his services



in the operations of the valley district from Nov. 4, 1861, until Feb. 21, 1862, that Gen. Jackson officially reported that he "was under many obligations to this valuable officer for his untiring zeal and successful efforts in defending the district." He met an early death in a skirmish near Harrisburg, preceding the battle of Cedar Keys, Va., between the 1st New Jersey cavalry and Jackson's rear guard. As one of the best partisan leaders in the service, a thorough soldier, eminently qualified to command, his death was a severe loss to the Confederacy. He died June 5, 1862.

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 27, 1835, son of John L. Corse and Sarah Murray. He comes of Huguenot stock, his ancestors emigrating to Virginia about 1735. John was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and Burlington, Ia. He entered West Point in 1853. After leaving the academy he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 young Corse was appointed major of the 6th Iowa infantry. A little later we find him serving on the staff of Gen. Pope, with the title of judge-advocate general, and later inspector-general. After the Island No. 10 campaign, he joined Sherman, being then lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Iowa infantry, and during the siege of Vicksburg was made a colonel. For gallant

services at Jackson he won the title of brigadier-general. Next he commanded the 4th division of the 15th army corps. At Mission Ridge, while leading an assaulting column, he had a leg broken by a shell. Recovering from the sickness which followed, he marched with Sherman from "Atlanta to the sea," being on the latter's staff. In front of Atlanta he was promoted to the command of a division at the personal request of Gen. John A. Logan. At Allatoona Pass he displayed remarkable heroism, sustaining a terrific artillery fire for hours. Wounded and terribly fatigued he still "held the fort" until relief came. To this heroic act we owe the poem

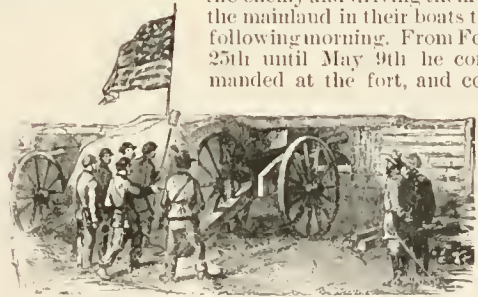
"Hold the Fort." For this display of gallantry Gen. Corse was made a major-general. In 1867 President Johnson made Gen. Corse a collector of internal revenue. Two years later he went to Europe, remaining several years abroad. Returning to Chicago Gen. Corse engaged in business, constructing railroads, harbors, etc., and in 1875 removed to Boston. On Oct. 8, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Boston by President Cleveland, succeeding E. S. Tobey. In this, as well as in previous important positions, he has shown superior executive ability. Gen. Corse has been twice married: to Ellen E., daughter of Kimball Prince and Ellen Pray, in December, 1856; and in 1883 to Frances McNeil, a niece of President Pierce. He has two sons.

ARNOLD, Lewis G., soldier, was born in New Jersey in December, 1815. He was graduated from West Point in 1837, assigned to the 2d artillery and ordered to the Florida war, serving from 1837-38; promoted a first lieutenant July 9, 1838, and served in the Cherokee country the following year. He was then transferred to the Canadian frontier and stationed at Detroit in 1840-41. In anticipation of the war with Mexico, with his command he joined Gen. Taylor, who was already stationed at Corpus Christi, Tex., and who moved toward the Rio Grande, March 8, 1846. When Gen. Scott joined the army, Lieut. Arnold made a brilliant record under his com-

mand as an artillery officer at the siege of Vera Cruz, where he was slightly wounded. He also served at Cerro Gordo, Amozoque, San Antonio and Churubusco. In the last battle he made a bold assault against the obstinately defended *tête de pont* and was badly wounded. For gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted captain Aug. 20, 1847; and on the following Sept. 13th was brevetted major for gallantry at Chapultepec. The Seminole war called him again to Florida, where he led his command in a battle with the Indians at Big Cypress Apr. 7, 1856, and in some minor engagements. The civil war approaching, on Jan. 11, 1861, Maj. Arnold was ordered to Fort Jefferson, which commanded the channels and passes to the harbor of the Dry Tortugas, Fla., and was considered the Gibraltar of America. Upon the secession of Virginia, as it was feared his post was jeopardized, a ship was sent to his support and he soon completed a strong defence that could hold "the key of the Gulf" against any force. No vessel was allowed to approach without being boarded. On May 15, 1861, he was promoted major of the 1st artillery, and on Aug. 2d was transferred to Fort Pickens, the headquarters of the department of Florida, and the retention of which as a military station was of the utmost importance to the National government. In the attack upon Santa Rosa Island on the night of Oct. 9, 1861, with a view to capture the fort, Maj. Arnold assisted in repelling the enemy and driving them to the mainland in their boats the following morning. From Feb. 25th until May 9th he commanded at the fort, and con-



John M. Corse



ducted the execution of the works in the successive bombardments of the besieging forces on the mainland, in November, January and May. He raised the national flag over Pensacola, which had previously been evacuated, on May 9, 1862. For gallantry in these services, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, dating from Nov. 22, 1861, and appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from Jan. 26, 1862. Gen. Arnold was further promoted to the command of the department of Florida with headquarters at Fort Pickens and subsequently at Pensacola. On Oct. 1, 1862, he was transferred to the command of the troops at New Orleans, and at Algiers, La. Gen. Arnold's service had been long and arduous in a hot climate, without relaxation; many of his officers and soldiers were suffering from yellow fever, which was prevalent in New Orleans, and he suffered a stroke of paralysis on Nov. 10th while at the head of his troops on parade, from which he could not rally. He was promoted a lieutenant-colonel of the 2d artillery, Aug. 1, 1863, and retired Aug. 1, 1864. He died in Boston, Sept. 22, 1871.

OSBORNE, Thomas O., soldier, was born in Jersey, O., Aug. 11, 1832. He received a classical education, and studied law in the office of Gen. Lew. Wallace in Crawfordsville Ind. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Chicago. In 1861 he was made colonel of the 39th Illinois regiment. While on duty, guarding the B. & O. railroad in Morgan county, W. Va., in the winter of 1862, he opposed a Confederate raid led by "Stone-

wall" Jackson, and successfully made his escape across the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Winchester (April, 1862) and in the operations against Charleston, S. C., in 1864. He served under Gen. B. F. Butler in the James River campaign of 1864, and was wounded at Downing's Bluff. During the siege of Petersburg, Va., he led the 1st brigade, 1st division of the 24th army corps, and for his gallant and dashing capture of Fort Gregg, a highly important fortification, on Apr. 2, 1865, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. For his subsequent services in the same campaign he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. From 1866 to 1874 he successfully practiced his profession in Chicago. In February, 1874, he was appointed by Gen. Grant consul-general and minister-resident to the Argentine republic, and, until April, 1885, ably discharged the duties of that position. He afterward engaged in the promotion of important railway enterprises in Brazil.

LOGAN, John Alexander, was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. His father was an Irishman by birth, who emigrated to this country with the desire to better his fortune, and for a time lived in Maryland; afterward married a native of North Carolina, and lived in Kentucky and Mis-

souri, and finally in Illinois. John Alexander was the first child in a family of eleven. They resided in a new and sparsely settled country, where common schools were unknown. His father, being a graduate of Dublin university, was anxious for the education of his children, hence he induced a member of his class at the university to emigrate to America, reside in the family and teach his children. This was the foundation of young Logan's education. In 1840 he attended Shiloh college, and when the war with Mexico broke out in 1846, being twenty years of age, and of a military turn of mind, he volunteered for service and was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Illinois volunteers. His record during the war was good, and he was for some time adjutant, and also acting quartermaster of his regiment. He returned from Mexico in 1848, and entered upon the study of law with such enthusiasm that he made more rapid progress than many young men enjoying greatly superior advantages. He studied at first with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and subsequently at the law school of Louisville, Ky. In 1849 he was elected clerk of Jackson county, but, although he accepted the position, he resigned it to continue his study of law. Meanwhile he had developed a taste for politics and a talent as a public speaker; he soon became very popular with the democrats of his county, so that he was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial district in which he lived, and the following autumn was elected to the state legislature. In 1855 he married Mary S. Cunningham, daughter of John M. Cunningham, who was register of the land office at Shawneetown. To her he owed much for the success and popularity of the most of his future life. In 1856 Mr. Logan was appointed presidential elector from his district, and in 1858 he was elected to congress on the democratic ticket. In 1860 he again became a candidate and was returned to congress; in the presidential campaign of that year, he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas. Curiously enough, however,

he is reported to have said that, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he would "Shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." Logan was in Washington when the news of the fall of Sumter aroused the people; he was there also when the capital was cut off from the North by the Baltimore mob, and when McDowell started for the battle-field of Bull Run Logan followed him, and overtaking Col. Richardson's regiment obtained a musket, marched with it and fought in the ranks, being one of the last to leave the field. The following month he returned home to Marion, Ill., and so awakened the people to a realization of the impending crisis by his eloquence that in two weeks a regiment was raised, of which he was made colonel, and in less than two months he led it into battle at Belmont, where he fought gallantly and raised the character of his troops to the highest pitch by his conduct, having a horse shot under him during the engagement. After the Confederate camp was captured, Logan did a daring thing by forcing his way, with his men, through a strong force of Confederates which had been sent to cut the army off from its boats some distance upstream. From this time on Logan was either with Grant or Sherman until the close of the war. He was with Grant through the campaigns of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and led his regiment in



John A. Logan



the attack on Fort Henry. While at Fort Donelson he received a wound which incapacitated him for active service for some time. He was struck in the left arm by a bullet, and in the thigh twice, and though hardly able to retain his seat in the saddle, he refused to dismount until the arrival of reinforcements, when he allowed himself to be carried from the field. On March 5, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in Halleck's movement against Corinth, and was afterward in command at Columbus. In the meantime a political campaign was preparing, and the democrats of Logan's district wished him to run again for congress, which he declined to do, averring his determination to remain in the army until the last armed foe surrendered, and, if need be, lay down his life in the defence of his country. In Grant's winter campaign (1862-63) in northern Mississippi, Logan, who had been promoted to the rank of major-general, was assigned to the command of the 3d division of the 17th army corps under McPherson. He bore a conspicuous part in the campaign against Vicksburg and at Port Hudson. The battle of Raymond, which Grant called "one of the hardest fought battles of the war," was won by Logan's division alone, numbers on both sides being about equal, but the Confederates having greatly the advantage in position. Logan made the desperate assault which followed the explosion of the mine

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under the main fort at Vicksburg, and on the surrender of the place his division was given the post of honor, leading the advance of the party of occupation, while he was put in command of the place. For his distinguished service in this siege, Gen. Logan received a medal of honor voted him by congress, and inscribed, "Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863." Gen. Logan succeeded Sherman in the command of the



15th army corps in 1863, and he led the advance in the following spring when Sherman moved down to Chattanooga and made his first great flank movement to Resaca, the initial movement in the celebrated "March to the Sea." At the battle of Dallas he was shot through the left arm. During the desperate assaults which Hood made upon McPherson at Atlanta, Logan fought splendidly, and it was to him that McPherson sent the last message that he ever dispatched on earth. On the death of this great general, Logan, by virtue of his rank, assumed command, and under his inspiration the enemy were charged upon with resistless spirit, with the result of the capture of eighteen stands of colors and 5,000 small arms, while the total loss of the Confederates was not less than 12,000. Logan fought the battle and changed the defeat into victory without receiving any orders from Sherman, who was in command of all the forces. After the evacuation of Atlanta, Logan received a medal from the army of the Tennessee, upon which were engraved the names of the battles in which he had taken part. When the troops started on their "Holiday March to the Sea," at the request of Mr. Lincoln Logan returned to Illinois to enter the political campaign of 1864 in Mr. Lincoln's interest, because of the doubtful results with McClellan as the nominee of the democratic party. After Lincoln's election, Logan rejoined his troops at Savannah, and continued in active service until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Apr. 26, 1865. In the following May he was restored to the command of the army of the Tennessee (of which he had been unjustly deprived by Sherman because he was not a graduate of West Point) in the place of Gen. Howard, who was made chief of the Freedman's bureau. Active service being over, and having mustered out the army of the Tennessee, Logan resigned his position, saying that he did not wish to draw pay when he was not on active duty. President Johnson appointed Gen. Logan minister to Mexico, but the office was declined. In 1866 he was elected to congress in Illinois as representative of the state-at-large, as a republican. Besides occupying other prominent positions on committees and in the debates of the house, he was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He continued in congress until he was elected by the Illinois legislature U. S. senator from that state for the term which began March 4, 1871. On leaving the senate, Gen. Logan settled in Chicago, where he practiced law until he again returned to the senate in 1879. While in the house of representatives and in the senate Logan had a high reputation for the

brilliancy and dash of his eloquence, and made many speeches which gained for him national fame and conspicuous leadership as a statesman. At the republican national convention held at Chicago in June, 1884, Gen. Logan received sixty-three and a half votes out of 769 cast for the candidates for the presidency. After the nomination of Mr. Blaine, Gen. Logan was nominated for vice-president by acclamation. Gen. Logan was one of the earliest members of the Grand army of the republic, and at the second national encampment at Philadelphia Jan. 15, 1868, was elected commander-in-chief. It was at his instance that May 30th was designated "Decoration Day," on which occasion the graves of deceased soldiers are decorated. Gen. Logan published: "The Great Conspiracy" (New York, 1886), and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887). Perhaps the best summing up of the character and nature of Gen. Logan, so far as these can be viewed in their military and civic aspects, is that of James G. Blaine, who had this to say of him: "Gen. Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending; his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind, any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate, he was aggressive and effective. I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that, while there have been more illus-



trious military leaders, in legislative halls there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as Gen. Logan." He was a man of robust and massive frame, with dark complexion, long jet-black hair, and heavy moustache. His wife, Mary (Cunningham) Logan, survives him. Gen. Logan died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1886.

LOGAN, Mary Simmerson (Cunningham), wife of Gen. John A. Logan, was born in Petersburg, Boone county, Mo., Aug. 15, 1838. The family lived on the frontier, amid hardships very severe for a young girl to bear, and lacking opportunities for education, which she might almost demand as her right. She was fortunate, however, at the age of fourteen, in having the advantage of attending the Convent of St. Vincent in Kentucky. Here she was so well instructed that on leaving this institution, she was able to aid in the preparation of important papers which were needed by her father, Capt. J. M. Cunningham, a man who held through life and filled adequately important positions of trust. He had been engaged in both the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, and was twice elected sheriff and county clerk of Williamson county, Ill., U. S. mar-

shal of the southern district of Illinois, while President Pierce appointed him register of the land office at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Ill. In those days legal documents were generally written out in full by lawyers or their clerks, blank forms for anything of the sort being scarce. Fortunately the intelligence of Miss Cunningham, combined with her industry and determination to assist her father, carried him through this difficulty, as she prepared all that were necessary herself. It was at this time, and while in pursuance of her work for her father, that she first met young Logan, then prosecuting attorney for the Shawneetown district, who had renewed his acquaintance with Capt. Cunningham, with whom he had served in the Mexican war. Gratiified by the earnestness and assiduity which she showed in her self-imposed duties, and pleased with her manner, and with her person, the promising lawyer and subsequently distinguished statesman and soldier proposed marriage, was accepted, and the two were united Nov. 27, 1855. Mrs. Logan identified herself with her husband in all his work, being even more ambitious for his success than he was himself. His family, from the death of his father three years before, had done nothing to encourage or to advance him beyond the plodding fellows of the community in which they lived. No task was too hard, no enterprise too difficult for them to undertake together, no discouragements changed their purpose to accomplish something in the world. Mrs. Logan had the keenest appreciation of the genius and great abilities of her husband, and was ever ready to contribute whatever of talent or energies she had to the achievement of his desires or plans, preferring to share in his generous acknowledgment to her of all she was to him, to having the fitful and the meagre praise of the public. Since Gen. Logan's death, Mrs. Logan has worked very hard to preserve the hard earned fame of her husband, and if possible to add to its lustre. She has conducted the "Home Magazine," established in Washington for her. Through its columns, among other interesting contributions, she gives each month chapters of reminiscences, which cover historic periods of the country and events in which Gen. and Mrs. Logan took a conspicuous part. She has resided at the capital of the nation, and is as prominent a figure in that city of distinguished people as she was during Gen. Logan's lifetime, sustaining her position admirably. Her greatest horror is the thought of living a useless life, and therefore interests herself in movements for charity, education and all that tends to the betterment and advancement of mankind.

CURTIS, Samuel Ryan, soldier, was born near Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1807. He was soon taken to Ohio, and thence obtained a cadetship at West Point, where he was graduated in 1831. Leaving the army in June, 1832, he became a civil engineer, was employed on the Muskingum works 1837-40, studied and practiced law, and was active in the Ohio militia, in which he became a captain in 1833, a colonel in 1843, and in 1846 adjutant-general. He organized the forces of his adopted state for the Mexican war, in which he served as colonel of the 2d Ohio. He had command of the depot at Camargo, and held it on Feb. 18, 1847, against an attack of

Gen. Urrea, whom he then pursued to Ramos, opening Gen. Taylor's communications; was on the staff of Gen. Wool, and for a time governor of Saltillo. For the next seven years he was chief engineer of several works in the West. In 1855 he opened a law office at Keokuk, Ia., and two years later was sent as a republican to congress, where he remained until 1861, and was an active promoter of the Pacific railroad. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 2d Iowa volunteers, and in May, 1862, brigadier-general. He had command of a camp of instruction near St. Louis in the summer, of the southwestern district of Missouri in the following winter, and then of the army of the Southwest, with which he defeated Gens. Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6th-8th; this victory won his promotion to major-general a fortnight later. A series of small engagements and toilsome marches followed, and in July he occupied Helena, Ark. In September he presided at the convention in Chicago to inaugurate the Pacific railroad, having leave of absence for the purpose. He returned to take command of the department of the Missouri, and in 1864-65 of those of Kansas and of the Northwest. In October, 1864, he was at Fort Leavenworth, where he bore part in checking the raid of Gen. Price, and driving the Confederates to the Arkansas. In the fall of 1865 he was a U.S. commissioner to treat with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and other tribes, and in winter to inves-



tigate the Pacific railroad, with which he had been connected from its initiation. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Apr. 30, 1866, and died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 26, 1866.

FEBIGER, John Carson, naval officer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Feb. 14, 1821. He entered the navy as a midshipman Sept. 14, 1838, and saw much hard service in South American and African waters. He was raised to the rank of passed midshipman on May 20, 1844, and to that of lieutenant Apr. 30, 1853. In 1858 and 1860 he cruised in East Indian waters. On Aug. 11, 1862, he was made a commander, and took charge of the Kanawha of the West Gulf blockading squadron. He served in that and the Mississippi squadron, commanding various vessels, until 1864, when he was assigned to the Matabet. On May 5, 1864, he took part in the successful engagement with the ram Albemarle in Albemarle sound, N. C., and was officially complimented for his "gallantry and skill." From 1866-



68 he commanded the Ashuelot of the Asiatic squadron. On May 6, 1868, he was made captain. In 1869 he was assigned to the inspectorship of naval reserve lands, serving in this capacity until 1872. He was promoted to commodore Aug. 9, 1874, and for two years was a member of the board of examiners. From 1876-80 he commanded the Washington navy yard. He was made rear-admiral on Feb. 4, 1882, and on July 1st of the same year was, by his own request, placed on the retired list. He now resides in Easton, Md.

MacARTHUR, Charles Lafayette, soldier, politician, and journalist, was born at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 7, 1824, of Scotch parentage on the father's side, and of New England on the mother's. After a partial education in district and select schools, he was graduated from the Black river institute at Watertown. Subsequently he was editor and proprietor of the "Carthaginian" at Carthage, N. Y. That proving unremunerative he "went West," and became a local reporter on the "Detroit Free Press." From there he went to Milwaukee, Wis., about 1842 or 1843, when he joined a government party, as secretary of the expedition, to make a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the upper regions of the Platte river. Returning with the expedition, he became the senior editor of the "Milwaukee Sentinel," writing its first and leading article on its first appearance as a daily paper. It was the first daily paper published in Wisconsin. He remained in Milwaukee until the spring of 1846, when he moved to New York city, and subsequently became the city



C. L. MacArthur
H.

editor of the New York "Sun," then owned by Moses Y. Beach, and edited by the celebrated Mordecai M. Noah. In September, 1847, he joined John M. Francis in the purchase of the Troy "Daily Budget." He went to Europe in 1851, and wrote a series of letters. In 1856 he visited Cuba under a secret government commission, to look into certain matters connected with the Havana consulate. From Cuba he visited the southern states, and wrote a series of letters to the "Budget" which attracted wide attention. He continued with the "Budget" until Jan. 1, 1859. On Oct. 18, 1859, he established the Troy "Daily Arena," but sold it in the spring of 1861 to go to the war as quartermaster of the 2d New York volunteers. He was at the battle of Great Bethel, went with the regiment, after the capture of Norfolk, to Portsmouth, and participated in its experiences until appointed by President Lincoln as captain and assistant quartermaster in the regular army. Subsequently he served as brigade and division quartermaster, was at the battle of Fredericksburg, through all the battles from Fair Oaks to McClellan's seven days' fight in the "change of base" to the James river. On quitting the army he received two brevet promotions from Gov. Fenton "for faithful and meritorious services in the late war." In the fall of 1864 he established the Troy "News," the first Sunday paper in Troy and in the state, outside of New York city. Mr. MacArthur sold the "News" at a handsome figure in 1866, having become one of the editors and proprietors of the Troy "Daily Whig." The Troy "Daily Budget" having died during the war of "too much copperheadism," and the "Sunday News" failing to meet the public wants in Sunday journalism, on March 24, 1867, Mr. MacArthur re-established the Troy "Northern Budget" as a Sunday journal. In the

publication of the "Budget" Mr. MacArthur has associated with him his son, under the firm name of C. L. MacArthur & Son. Mr. MacArthur has been an active and influential politician; was a free-soiler in 1848, and remained a democrat up to the advent of Lincoln. He was for several years a member of the democratic state central committee, a delegate to the national convention of 1856, and a frequent delegate to state conventions. He was an alderman from the second ward in 1852 and 1853, and for a number of years, under democratic rule, the collector of the port of Troy. Since Lincoln's first election Mr. MacArthur has been an unwavering republican. He is regarded as one of the most vigorous, forcible, independent and courageous newspaper editors in the state. Col. MacArthur was a member of the state senate in 1881-83, representing the nineteenth district (Washington and Rensselaer counties), and declined a renomination at the end of his term. During his service in the senate he was a member of the committees on commerce and navigation, canals and public printing. His facility as a debater won him a prominent place in the discussions of that body. He introduced amendments to the state constitution, looking to Federal aid for the enlargement of the Erie canal and Hudson river, and a canal around Niagara Falls, so as eventually to make a ship waterway connecting New York with the chain of the Great Lakes. He also introduced a bill for the establishment of the railroad commission, which law was passed while he was a senator, he taking a prominent part in its discussion and perfection. Col. MacArthur has been a prominent officer in the organization and doings of the Grand army of the republic. He was president of the Rensselaer county soldiers' and sailors' monument association, and it was mainly through his exertions that the money for the construction of this fine soldiers' monument in Troy was raised and the structure erected. In the later years of his life Col. MacArthur has devoted much of his time to travel in foreign countries, and to publications on his journeyings, which have been widely read, and have given him a high reputation as a traveler and writer.



BROOKE, John R., soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, July 21, 1838. He was among the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops in April, 1861, serving as a captain in the 4th Pennsylvania, a three months' regiment. At the close of his enlistment he was appointed colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry. After participating with distinguished credit in nearly all the battles of the army of the Potomac, he was in 1864 commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the old Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House." Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in 1867 he received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army. Since the war he has been on duty in the West, and in 1888 was promoted to the brigadier-generalship made vacant by the promotion of Gen. Crook, thereby superseding five distinguished officers who outranked him. He was assigned to the command of the department of the Platte on May 5, 1888, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.



John R. Brooke

HARVEY, William Jameson, real estate dealer, was born in Plymouth, Pa., May 13, 1838. He was the son of Jameson Harvey, who was born Jan. 1, 1796, and died July 4, 1885, and grandson of Elisha Harvey. Mr. Harvey's mother was a granddaughter of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, a bold and chivalrous soldier who commanded a company in the notable battle, known in history as "Braddock's Defeat," during the old French and Indian war in 1755. While absent on the Braddock expedition, a fearful scene was enacted at Lancaster, Pa., the home of the parents of the lady who was to be his bride. The settlement was attacked, the buildings burned, the inhabitants slaughtered, and among other atrocities, the head of the prospective bride was severed from her body, fixed upon a pole, and planted above the smouldering ruins of the family habitation. Capt. Stewart, on his return from the terrible disaster of "Braddock's Field," arrived on the scene in time to see the mangled remains of his affianced and her family. The scene lashed him into a frenzy. He swore eternal vengeance on the Indian race, and from that time forward was the



red man's implacable foe. He became a leading spirit among Indian haters and fighters; he organized and commanded a company of rangers known as the "Paxton Boys," who became the terror of the Indians and all who attempted to defend them. For fourteen years, on every conceivable occasion, until his death on the historic Wyoming battleground, where he fell at the head of his command, he fed his desire for vengeance to the utmost. William J. Harvey was educated at Wyoming seminary and at Edge Hill school, Princeton, N. J.; enlisted in the 7th regiment, Pennsylvania reserves; was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and subsequently became adjutant of the regiment. Mr. Harvey was twice married. His first wife was Jessie, daughter of Harrison Wright of Wilkesbarre, by whom he has one surviving son. His second wife was Mrs. Amanda (Laning) Merritt, by whom he has one son. In politics he is a republican, and was an elector on the Harrison-Reid ticket in 1892; is president and manager of the Wilkesbarre and Kingston street railway, president of the Wyoming valley lace mills, president of the West Side driving park; director of the Miners' savings bank of Wilkesbarre, a member of the firm of Harvey Bros., dealers in real estate, stocks, and bonds, member of the Conyngnam Post, No. 97, G. A. R., of Wilkesbarre, and member of the Pennsylvania commandery of the Loyal legion.

SWIFT, Lewis, astronomer, was born Feb. 29, 1820, in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y. As his natal day was the added one of leap-year, it has followed that he has had a true birthday anniversary but once in four years. His grandfather, Rowland Swift, born Dec. 10, 1753, was a soldier of the revolutionary war, serving in Gen. Putnam's life guard at Bunker Hill, and suffering the winter rigors of Valley Forge. He died Jan. 20, 1849, at the age of over ninety-six years. A brother of this veteran, Zephaniah Swift, LL.D., an eminent jurist of Connecticut, author of a "Digest of the Civil and Criminal Law," and other works still standard among lawyers, was for many years largely identified with the history of that state, having been elected to its legislature in 1787 and made its speaker in 1792. For thirteen years he served as a judge, and for five years as chief justice of Connecticut. In 1799 he accompanied,

as secretary, Chief Justice Ellsworth on his embassy to France. Gen. Heman Swift, cousin to Rowland and Zephaniah, was a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Marquis de Lafayette presented to him his sash and epaulettes, which are now in the possession of his descendants. But the remotest known ancestor was William Swift, who, in about 1630, emigrated to America from Boeking, Eng., and settled in Sandwich, Mass., dying there in 1644. The ancient motto of the Swift family was "Festina Lente" (hasten slowly). Gen. Lewis Swift, eldest son of Rowland, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1784, in Lebanon, Conn., but emigrated in 1809 to Clarkson, where he was one of the principal pioneers of the then town of Murray, Genesee county, and endured untold hardships from the poverty and sickness incident to life in the wilderness, at one time suffering continuously from ague and fever, the prevailing disease, for a year and a half. The early life of his son Lewis, the sixth of his nine children, differed little from that of other boys save that at the age of thirteen, whether fortunately or otherwise may only be inferred, he, by an accident, received a fracture of the left hip, which, in consequence of defective surgery, caused a permanent lameness. By reason of this misfortune and his inability to do farm labor, his early school opportunities surpassed those of his brothers. For three years he attended Clarkson academy, walking thither and back daily on crutches, a distance of more than two miles.

In 1838, having partially recovered from his injury, he resumed work on the farm, and spent the winter months in the manufacture of horse hay-rakes, an invention of his father, and one of the first patented in the United States. Being thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in 1846, and his lameness continuing, he forsook the farm and assumed the rôle of a lecturer on scientific subjects, which calling he pursued for several years, but the purchase in 1855 of the complete works of Dr. Thomas Dick changed the entire tenor of his life, as, enamored of the astronomical writings of the Scotch divine, he resolved to become a professional astronomer. Having a natural genius for mechanics, he constructed a three-inch refracting telescope, the object-glass of which was, after a year or two of service, accidentally broken, when he replaced it with a refractor of four and one-half inches aperture, made by Henry Fitz of New York, at the time the only telescope-maker of note in the country. The instrument was received just in time for the observation of Donati's great comet of 1858. This telescope was used mainly for comet-seeking, and after years of search, he was rewarded by the discovery of the wonderful comet of 1862, a periodic of 120 years, afterward visible to the naked eye, with a tail twenty-five degrees in length, the elements of whose orbit exactly agreed with those of the star-shower of Aug. 10th. In 1871 he detected another, which, as was afterward ascertained, had previously been found in Europe. Removing to Rochester in 1872, his next find was that of the celebrated Coggian comet, another independent discovery, Coggia of Europe antedating him by a few weeks. For ten years after his settlement in the latter city, he was a hardware merchant by day and a comet-seeker by night. For two years his observations were made from the yard back of his dwelling, then for two years more from a dark alley, and for five years from the flat roof of an immense elder mill, whence his discoveries gave him world-wide



fame. From that bleak station, a half-mile from his home, without protection from the cold of winter, often lying all night on his rmg in the snow, he discovered six comets, one each in 1877, '78, '79, '80, and two in 1881. For the first three he received from the Imperial academy of sciences of Vienna, three (one for each year) gold medals of the value of \$60 each. That of 1880 has historic interest, being a periodic comet, returning to perihelion every five and a half years. For this discovery, as the Vienna academy had discontinued its medal, Mr. Hulbert H. Warner, the well known patron of science, gave him his check for \$500, the largest prize ever received for the discovery of any heavenly body. The untiring labors of Dr. Swift in his chosen science have been liberally recognized. He is a fellow of the Royal astronomical society of England, to which he was elected in 1879, and also of the American association for the advancement of science. The honorary degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1879. In 1881 he was awarded the Lalande prize of 540 francs and a silver medal by the Institute of France. In 1892 he received from the Astronomical society of the Pacific its bronze comet medal, for the finding of comet *A* of that year, the most remarkable of any known, having a larger number of tails than any previously discovered. In 1882 he assumed the directorship of the Warner observatory, erected by the munificence of H. H. Warner, wherein is mounted the great sixteen inch refractor, twenty-two feet in length and costing \$1,200, the gift of the citizens of Rochester to Dr. Swift. Released from business cares and the discomforts and disadvantages of earlier days, his principal vocation has been astronomical discovery rather than the ordinary routine work of an observatory. Though comet seeking has not been entirely abandoned, as his recent capture of two of these wanderers testifies, yet his principal quest has been for nebulae overlooked by the Herschels and other workers, and his list of over 900 of these faint bodies attests his industry and keen vision. In point of numbers he ranks next to Sir John Herschel. The magnitude of his record has greatly surprised astronomers, as it was supposed the number of undiscovered nebulae was very small. He has observed three total eclipses of the sun as follows: in 1869 at Mattoon, Ill.; in 1878 at Denver, Col.; and in 1889 at Nelson, a station fifty miles north of Sacramento, Cal. His discovery of two intra-mercurial planets during totality at Denver attracted attention in both hemispheres. He is frugal in his habits, has never indulged in intoxicants of any sort, and does not use tobacco in any form, but, relying solely upon food and coffee, has proved man's ability to withstand great and long continued exposure without resort to undue stimulants or narcotics. He has been twice married, and of his five children four survive.

RHETT, Robert Barnwell, statesman, was born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 24, 1800. His father's name was Smith, and he bore it until 1837, when he took that of an ancestor in colonial times. He became a lawyer, entered the South Carolina legislature in 1826, and soon gained prominence by identifying himself with the extremest views of that time and section. He took part in the agitation of the nullifiers, and in 1832 was made attorney general of his state. He was in congress 1837-49, where he is said to have been the first to propose a dissolution of the Union; but Josiah Quincy, speaking from the opposite point of view as a northern man and opponent of slavery, had in 1811 predicted this result as a contingency. Rhett succeeded J. C. Calhoun in the U. S. senate in January, 1851, and during the revival of the secession movement at home urged the withdrawal of his state at once, even if it stood alone in so acting.

The time was not ripe for such drastic measures; finding the sentiment of his own people against him, he withdrew in disgust from the senate, and from public life, and retired to his plantation. In later days he owned the Charleston "Mercury," which voiced his peculiar doctrines, his son was its editor during the war. As a consistent disciple of Calhoun, he came to the front again at the South Carolina convention, which passed the ordinance of secession Dec. 20, 1860, and drew up its address to the people; was chairman of the committee which framed the constitution of the Confederate states and reported it to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, and was soon afterwards sent as a representative to the Confederate congress at Richmond, where he served through

the existence of that congress. After the close of the civil war he returned to his impoverished home in Indiana. His only emergence from private life during his later years, which were spent in or near New Orleans, was as a delegate to the National democratic convention of 1868. He died in St. James parish, La., Sept. 14, 1876.

STARKS, William Henry Lord, physician, clergyman, and educator, was born in Canaan, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1826. His father, Rev. H. L. Starks, was liberally educated; in 1833 he entered the Troy conference of the M. E. church, and began his career as a minister, which embraced about fifty years. He was able, logical, and eloquent, and was stationed at the most prominent churches in the various cities of the conference, eleven of which were in Albany, N. Y. After the extensive revival, which added about \$2,000,000 to the church at large, he laid the corner stone of Hudson avenue M. E. church, in Albany, to which he was subsequently appointed. He was a delegate to the general conference in 1856 and 1860. During his term as presiding elder of the Albany district his administrative ability and pulpit eloquence impressed the people in a wonderful manner. While pastor at Burlington, Vt., the Vermont university conferred a degree upon him. He retired from active work in his seventy-fifth year, and settled at Waterford, N. Y., where he died in 1882. His wife of sixty years died in about one month after him, aged seventy-seven. William was a student, and designed for one of the learned professions. He studied at the Troy conference academy, and at Burlington, Vt., where he was also principal of two of the ward public schools, and taught a high-grade select school. He was graduated from the Castleton medical college, then studied homeopathy, and in the autumn of 1853 took a post-graduate course at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city. After a period of European travel he studied theology, was graduated A. M. from Union university; was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of that university; accepted the chair of mathematics in the Fort Plain collegiate institute, and was afterward elected vice-principal. While here he was married to Emma



W. H. L. Starks

Orcutt, a member of the faculty, and a graduate of Newbury collegiate institute, Vermont. Resigning his professorship, he became junior preacher of Hudson avenue M. E. church at Albany, and in 1857 joined the Troy conference, where he was honored with appointments to many leading churches. Failing in health, he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery, and became a medical lecturer, oculist and aurist. His wife died suddenly in 1882, leaving one child, Mrs. Crissie A. Thompson, a woman of liberal culture, an elocutionist, writer and poet of rare ability. Dr. Starks was married, in 1889, to Lizzie G. Keith. He established, at Ocean Grove, N. J., a sanitarium and hotel combined, capable of accommodating 200, which bears his name.

PATTERSON, Carlile Pollock, scientist, and fourth superintendent of the U. S. coast survey, was born at Sbiltsborough, Miss., Aug. 24, 1816, and was the son of Capt. Daniel Tod Patterson, U. S. N. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman in 1830, and served for five years in the Mediterranean sea. Returning, then, to the United States, he studied engineering at Georgetown college, Ky. In the year 1838 he entered upon the work of the U. S. coast survey, with occasional naval service. In 1850 he was captain of a Pacific mail steamer. He resumed work on the coast survey in 1861, and became its superintendent in 1874. Under his administration the work was enlarged to be a general geodetic survey. He was for many years a member of the

Papers" (1840). He was graduated from Yale in 1822, and engaged in teaching. He then studied at the Andover theological seminary, and in 1825 accepted the chair of moral philosophy and *belles-lettres* at the Middletown academy, Connecticut. He went to Washington in 1828 to edit the "American Spectator," and was connected with that paper for two years. He had attracted the attention of President Jackson, who appointed him chaplain in the navy. His first experience at sea was on the Vincennes, with which ship he sailed to the West Indies in 1831. For the next three years he was attached to the Constellation, and stationed in the Mediterranean. On his return from this cruise he was assigned to the naval station at Charlestown, Mass.; while there he edited the "Colonization Herald." In 1838 he was ordered to the navy yard at Philadelphia, and during his occupation of this station he did newspaper and magazine work, and in 1841-42 had editorial charge of the "North American." It was at this time that he published "The Bible in the Public Schools." The attention of the government being directed toward the Pacific coast, he was sent to California in 1845, and on his arrival was made alcalde of Monterey by Gov. Stockton, served for two months under a military commission, and in September, 1846, was confirmed to the office by a vote of the citizens. Here he established the "Californian," the first newspaper published in California, and which, upon its removal to San Francisco, became the "Alta Californian." He also built the first school-house on the coast, and made the first public announcement of the discovery of gold in California by a letter in the columns of the "North American." He remained in California until 1849, when he returned to Philadelphia. He wrote many interesting books of travel and sea life from his personal experience and observation. He died in Philadelphia Jan. 22, 1851.

LAMAR, Mirabeau Buonaparte, soldier, and president of the republic of Texas, was born in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798. An eccentric relative secured the privilege of naming the children, and as a consequence historical and classical names abounded in the family. Lamar was of Huguenot descent. His early life was on a farm. His first independent work was the publication of a paper, the "Columbus Independent," a states-right journal of ultra opinions, at that time extremely dangerous. Becoming interested in the Texo-Mexican matters, he went to Texas and offered his services to the revolutionary party. In the battle of San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836, he led the charge of cavalry that broke the Mexican ranks, and decided the issue of the combat. Gen. Houston recognized his abilities, and he was promoted to a major-generalship. During the battle Houston received an ankle wound, and being incapacitated, was afterward obliged to go to New Orleans for treatment. Lamar was promoted to the position of attorney-general, and then to the higher position of secretary of war, which was in turn followed by his election to the vice-presidency of the republic. A brilliant administration was entered upon. Texan independence was recognized by the European powers, and in 1838 Lamar was chosen president of the "Republic of Texas," and held the office until 1841. During his term of office the debt of Texas ran up from



C. P. Patterson



Walter Colton

U. S. lighthouse board. The only writings of Supt. Patterson were his "Reports" of his work. He died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1881.

NESBITT, Abram, banker, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., Dec. 29, 1831, a son of James, Jr., and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt. His father was the eldest of a large family; began life as a farmer in Plymouth, and afterward engaged in mercantile business at Wilkesbarre, and coal operations at Plymouth. From 1832-35 he was sheriff of Luzerne county, and in 1835-36 a member of the legislature. He died in Wilkesbarre Oct. 9, 1840, in his fiftieth year. The son was educated at the Sylvester Dana academy, Wilkesbarre, and the Wyoming seminary, Kingston. He became a land-surveyor, and followed that vocation fifteen years; was one of the organizers, and has been a director of the Second national bank of Wilkesbarre since 1863; served as vice-president six years, and has been its president since 1878. Mr. Nesbitt has also dealt largely in real estate. He married, Sept. 2, 1862, Sarah M., daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin of Kingston, Pa., and has four children; is one of the solid and representative citizens of Luzerne county; has held many of the local offices of Kingston; is one of the trustees of Wyoming seminary, and is politically a republican.



Abram Nesbitt

COLTON, Walter, naval chaplain and author, was born in Rutland, Vt., May 9, 1797, a brother of Calvin Colton, the author of the celebrated "Junius

and representative citizens of Luzerne county; has held many of the local offices of Kingston; is one of the trustees of Wyoming seminary, and is politically a republican.

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\$1,500,000 to \$8,000,000, and the value of paper money fell from seventy-five per cent. to ten or fifteen. Gen. Houston's "pet Indians" were made to suffer in every conceivable way; and he himself was subjected to grave neglect at the hands of Lamar, while he remained an invalid. During the latter part of Lamar's administration he was, owing to illness, able to take but little part in the administration of the affairs of state. In 1841 Houston was elected president and Lamar was lost to the public eye, until the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, when he joined Gen. Taylor's command at Matamoras. At Monterey, in September of that year, his gallantry again drew forth the plaudits of his comrades, after which he held a special command on the border until the war closed, taking command in October, 1846, of an independent company of Texan rangers with headquarters at Laredo. After serving one term in the legislature, he sought retirement on a farm, and married the accomplished daughter of the famous Philadelphia pulpit orator, John Newland Moulitt. In 1855-56 he was appointed U. S. minister to Central America, but soon returned home and died in 1859. He was a literary man of high order, a poet in the true sense, and a patriot who valued not life when weighed in the balance with his country's glory. He was a man of tenderness and love in his domestic relations, extending down to the humblest colored child in his household. His published volumes of poems contain many gems. One of the grandest counties in Texas bears his name. He died in Richmond, Tex., Dec. 19, 1859.

LANE, Joseph, soldier and senator, was born in Buncombe county, N. C., Dec. 14, 1801. He was the great-nephew of Joel Lane, a pioneer in North Carolina, who gave to that state 1,000 acres of land upon which the city of Raleigh was built. He was the second son of John Lane and Elizabeth Street. In 1804 his father emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Henderson county. The boy had only such an education as he could obtain in the country schools, and from an early age shifted for himself, his first employment being with the clerk of the county court of his county. In 1816 he removed to Warwick county, Ind., where he entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk, and where, in 1820, he married a young girl of mixed French and Irish extraction. He now removed to Vanderburg county on the banks of the Ohio, and in 1822, though hardly eligible by age, he was elected to the Indiana legislature, where he appeared, according to contemporary description, as "a slender, freckle-faced boy." On the Ohio river Lane became exceedingly popular, mainly on account of his hospitality, which was so generous that the door of his house was always open for the reception of any traveler, while the boatmen on the river felt at liberty to take any of his boats for temporary use, without asking. He was a farmer, a produce dealer, and a legislator, and for twenty-four years frequently served the people in one or the other branch of the legislature. He supported

Jackson and Van Buren and Polk. In 1846, when the war broke out with Mexico, and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers, Lane was a member of the state senate. He immediately resigned and volunteered as a private, but on the arrival at New Orleans of the regiment which he had joined, he was elected colonel, and a few days after was commissioned by President Polk brigadier-general.

After the arrival of his brigade of three regiments at Brazos, his men were obliged to remain for several months on the banks of the Rio Grande, but at length he was ordered to Saltillo, of which post he was made military commander. At the battle of Buena Vista on Feb. 22 and 23, 1847, Gen. Lane was third in command, having the direction of the left wing. He was in the hottest of the fight and



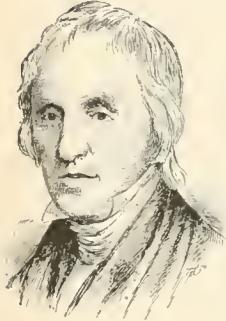
distinguished himself by his gallantry and by the skill with which he manœuvred his troops. In this battle he was badly wounded, his arm being shattered by a musket-ball, while his horse was shot under him. Maj.-Gen. Wool wrote to Lane after this battle, "I have seen you in all situations, at the head of your brigade, in the drill, and in the great battle of Feb. 22d and 23d, and in the course of my experience I have seen few, very few, who behaved with more zeal, ability, and gallantry in the hour of danger." Lane's brigade disbanded in June, 1847, its term of service having expired, and in September he joined Gen. Scott. On the 20th of that month, in command of 2,500 men, he set out from Vera Cruz for the City of Mexico. He fought the battle of Huamantla successfully, capturing a large quantity of ammunition and some prisoners, including Maj. Iturbide, son of the former emperor of Mexico. For this victory Lane was brevetted major-general. On Oct. 12th he arrived at Puebla and raised the siege. On the 19th, having gone out from Puebla, he began a running fight with the Mexicans, in which he had the advantage. Between this time and Nov. 23d, he fought two battles and recaptured a train of thirty-six laden wagons belonging to merchants in Puebla and Mexico. He took Matamoras on Nov. 23d, and in the following January captured Orizaba. From his daring and the celerity of his movements, Lane was known as the "Marion of the Mexican army." He finally fought the battle of Tehuacapan, which was the last fought in Mexico, in which he took fifty prisoners and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy, while losing but one man killed and four wounded. In August, 1848, Gen. Lane returned to Indiana, and on the 18th of that month was appointed governor of Oregon. He went to Fort Leavenworth, where he arrived on Sept. 4th, and after great hardships reached Oregon City in March, 1849. During the next year or two he had serious conflicts with the Indians and established himself in the favor of the people of the territory. In 1851 he was elected by the democrats delegate to congress, and on Feb. 12, 1859, had the satisfaction of seeing his territory admitted as a state. He was now elected U. S. senator, in which capacity



he served from 1859 to 1861. In 1860 he was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with John C. Breckinridge. After the close of his term in the senate, Gen. Lane retired from politics and passed the remainder of his life in Oregon, in a position not only of obscurity, but of poverty, and died there Apr. 19, 1881.

BANCROFT, Aaron, clergyman, was born in Reading, Mass., Nov. 10, 1755. While pursuing his preliminary studies the revolutionary war broke out, and the young scholar paused for a while to serve his country as a minuteman, taking part both in the battle of Lexington, and that of Bunker Hill. Shortly afterward he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1778. For some time he taught school, then studied theology, was licensed to preach, and spent three years as a missionary at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. In 1785 he returned to the United States, which he had left almost at their birth as a republic, and settled in Worcester, Mass., as pastor of the Congregational church, which charge he

continued to administer for over half a century, until the day of his death. He took a prominent part in all church councils and conventions, and received the degree of D. D. from Harvard. Toward middle life his theological views became somewhat tinged with Arminianism, and, being a man of broad and liberal creed, was thought for a while to favor the Unitarian tendency so prevalent in New England in the early part of this century. But, although he became president of the American Unitarian association, he always adhered to the name and system of Congregationalism. Dr. Bancroft published sermons



in defence of religious liberty; a "Eulogy of Washington" (1800); a "Life of Washington" (1807, reprinted in England in 1808); and a volume of sermons opposed to the doctrine of election (1822). He died in Worcester Aug. 19, 1839.

DAVIS, John Woodbridge, civil engineer, was born in New York city Aug. 19, 1854, a son of Prof. Edwin Hamilton Davis, A. M., M. D., author of the first volume published by the Smithsonian institute, and who died May 15, 1888. His grandfather was Henry Davis, lawyer and merchant, educated at Dartmouth college, N. H., then moved to Ohio. After an experience with railroad surveying parties, young Davis entered Columbia college, and was graduated in 1878 with degree of C. E. In 1876, while an undergraduate, he published a treatise entitled, "Formulae for Calculating Railroad Earthwork and Average Haul," which went into a second edition in nine months, and was adopted as a textbook in six engineering schools in the United States. During 1879 he published in "Van Nostrand's Engin-

ering Magazine" a series of five papers devoted to original solutions of engineering problems. For this work he received in 1880 the degree of D. P. from Columbia college, and the substance of the articles has since been incorporated into the text-books on engineering, mechanics and mathematics. His method for calculating land surveys and polygonal areas in general, has been introduced in the principal treatises on surveying and mensuration, and is now used in lieu of the older methods. For several years after graduation he was professionally occupied, and then established and became principal of the Woodbridge school in New York city. He has continued occasionally to contribute to journals short articles on topics pertaining to surveying and mathematics, but in the winter of 1891-92 published his most important work in a quarto volume of 150 pages, entitled "Dynamics of the Sun," in which he shows by an application and extension of the formulae of thermo-dynamics that a highly heated body in space will continually generate by the process of vaporization, and drive off to indefinite distances, a vaporous atmosphere, and hence infers that the sun's atmosphere is continually forming at the sun and sweeping past the planets into stellar space. Concerning his explanation by this theory of the solar phenomena, the corona, zodiacal light, etc., Prof. Charles A. Young of the Princeton

observatory writes, "with most of your conclusions I am heartily in accord." In the winter of 1891-92, after several years spent in designing and calculations, he constructed a number of large kites that could be folded and unfolded and steered in the air, that is, deflected to left and right of the leeward point through a total angle of 135 degrees. In March, 1892, he conducted a series of public experiments, which attracted considerable attention, and were illustrated and described in many of the most important scientific and news journals in America and Europe. The letters of the alphabet and other signs were traced out in the air by the kites, messages and packages were accurately sent to points several miles away, a boat was propelled, and a life-line was carried five-eighths of a mile from one island to another. In the following summer a specially constructed wagon, carrying two persons, was propelled to and fro on the beach at Arverne, L. I., by a kite. The U. S. government became interested in these experiments, and in March, 1893, a special set of apparatus was put aboard the Brenton Reef light-ship, to test the ability of the kite to carry a life-line from the deck of a vessel at sea, one and one-half nautical miles to the shore. When the first favorable wind occurred, the trial was made, and proved successful, a stout line being dragged by the kite from the ship to Brenton's Point. Mr. Davis is a member of the New York mathematical society, the New York academy of sciences, and the American society of civil engineers.

GIEGERICH, Leonard Anthony, jurist, was born May 20, 1855, at Rötz, Bavaria. He was brought to America in his mother's arms when but one year old, and settled with the family at Woodstock, Conn., where he began attending the village school. In 1860 the family removed to New York city, settling in the eleventh ward, where he has since lived. He was educated in the public schools, St. Nicholas parochial school and the De La Salle in-



stitute. His parents were poor, and he was therefore compelled to earn his own living from the time he was twelve years old. He fought his own way up successfully, however, until he was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1877. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature by 3,200 majority to represent the twelfth assembly district. His record in that body won for him the endorsements of the press and the public.

He was one of the two members who persistently refused all passes from railroad corporations. He introduced several leading bills in the assembly. One, to permit the probate of wills during lifetime, was strongly supported by the New York press, but failed of passage because of adjournment; another, which passed, made it possible for working people to bring suit for \$10 or less, and to maintain it without prepayment of costs. He also presented a bill in committee to prevent foremen and superintendents from exacting levies of money from their workmen by threats of throwing them out of employment. His record was warmly endorsed by the Reform

club. While still a member of the assembly, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue for the third district of New York; continuing to hold that office for more than a year after the change of administration, when he was superseded by ex-Coroner Ferdinand Eidman. March 28, 1890, he was appointed by Gov. Hill judge of the city court of the city of New York. In the fall of 1890 the Tammany Hall democracy, of which he is an active member, desiring a strong and influential German upon the ticket, prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for county clerk, to which he was elected by 32,000 majority. During his incumbency of that office, he instituted many reforms, which relieved wants long felt by the legal fraternity; among other things, he systematized the records of his department, thereby saving days of labor to the members of the bar. He was the first county clerk to allow interest on "Trust Funds," this interest amounting to over \$4,000 annually. Always punctilious in his attention to duty, he required the same of his clerks, and thereby earned the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. An important work performed by him personally was the classifying of musty records, two hundred years old, that had been stored for years in the cellar of the court-house, and which was graphically described by the New York "Herald" of Nov. 8, 1891. On Nov. 10, 1891, Gov. Hill appointed him judge of the court of common pleas *vice* Henry Wilder Allen, deceased. This appointment gave general satisfaction, owing to his reputation as a lawyer, and as a jurist of ability and incorruptible integrity. Judge Giegerich married Louise M. Boll on Sept. 6, 1887, and she has borne him several children.

HAYNE, Paul Hamilton, poet, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1830. His father was Lieut. Paul Hamilton Hayne of the U. S. navy, who died at sea when the son was an infant. His mother, from whom he inherited his poetic gifts, was possessed of independent means, and under her care and the guardianship of his uncle, Robert Yonng Hayne, at one time governor of South Carolina, he received every advantage of education his native city could offer. He entered Charleston college at seventeen, and was graduated with distinction in 1850 at the age of twenty, carrying off the prizes for

English composition and elocution. He then studied law, and was for a time engaged in its practice, but soon laid it aside to devote himself exclusively to literature. His first published lines were "On the Ashley River," and were printed locally, as were other verses, written when he was quite young. As a mere child he was devoted to the study of the poets of England, especially those of the Elizabethan age. At the age of twenty-three he edited "Russell's Magazine," published in Charleston, S. C., was editorially connected with the "Charleston Literary Gazette," "Southern Opinion," "Southern Society," and other periodicals. He delivered lectures on literary subjects, and, with his friends, William Gilmore Sims, Henry Timrod and others, helped to create such a literary atmosphere in the city as had never been known before. The civil war ruined all his plans. He entered the Confederate service as an aide on the staff of Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, and was stationed for a time at Fort Sumter, but was kept by ill health from active service in the field. During the bombardment of Charleston his home was burned, a valuable library destroyed, and the ancestral belongings of generations lost. Completely impoverished and with failing health, he removed to a few acres of pine land in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., where, on the summit of "Cope Hill," he built a small cottage of boards placed perpendicularly and battened, with rude blinds, and planted ivy and jasmine in profusion. Here he passed the remaining years of his life, laboring unremittingly with his pen for the support of himself, his wife and son, until his death. It is said of him that no southern poet has ever written so much or done so much to give a literary impulse to a community as he, and so thoroughly was he appreciated by his English friends, that he was called by them "the Laureate of the South." His first volume of poems was published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, in 1855; his second, "Sonnets and other Poems," in 1857; his third, "Avolio: A Legend of the Island of Cos," in 1860. A volume of "Legends and Lyrics" ap-

peared in 1872. In 1873 he prepared an edition of "The Poems of Henry Timrod," a friend who also had lost everything in the war. The latter was accompanied by a biography of sixty pages, which Margaret Preston calls "one of the most pathetic biographical memorials of which literature gives an example." In 1875 his "The Mountain of the Lovers, with Poems of Nature and Tradition," was published. In 1882 D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston brought out a complete edition of his poems. After



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that, however, he wrote a number of important poems that have not yet appeared in a volume. Mr. Hayne married in 1852 Mary Middleton Michel of Charleston. Her father was Dr. William Michel, of France, who was the youngest surgeon in the army of Napoleon I. He afterward received a gold medal from Napoleon III. "for services under Napoleon I. at the battle of Leipsie." Mr. Hayne was frequently called upon for lectures after the war, and delivered "The Literature of Imagination" many times. He also read an address before the Ladies' memorial association of Montgomery, Ala., and appeared in public several times at meetings of literary societies assembled to do him honor. He was never connected with any educational institution. His travels were confined to the southern states, with occasional trips to the North, the latter being generally on business connected with his publications. He died at "Cope Hill," his home among the pines, July 6, 1886, leaving one son, William Hamilton Hayne, who inherits his father's frail physique and his strong poetic temperament.

GOODYEAR, Charles W., lawyer, was born in Cortland, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1846. He received his early education in the Wyoming academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and appointed assistant district attorney in 1887. When Mr. Cleveland was elected governor of New York in 1883, and retired from the law firm of Cleveland, Bissell & Seard, Mr. Goodyear entered the firm, and remained the trial lawyer until 1887. In May of that year he became an active member of the firm of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear, consisting of himself and brother, and went into the business of manufacturing hemlock lumber. The firm owns 100 miles of railway, 100,000 acres of timber land in Pennsylvania, and during the year 1892 made over 100,000,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Goodyear is a director in the American exchange bank; was a director in the Brush electric light company; a trustee of the State normal school; a member of the Buffalo and the Acacia clubs, and a Mason. When Mr.

Cleveland was nominated for mayor of Buffalo in 1881, Goodyear was active in politics, and rendered his best assistance. He was chairman of the democratic committee, and delegate to the Syracuse convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland for governor, and was actively engaged in the campaign which resulted in his election.

SPOFFORD, Harriet Elizabeth (Prescott), author, was born in Calais, Me., Apr. 3, 1835, the daughter of Sarah Bridges and Joseph N. Prescott. Her father went to the Pacific coast in 1849 and left his family in the Maine home for several years. He was one of the founders of Oregon City, and served for three terms as its mayor, before returning East. Harriet Elizabeth was descended, on both the maternal and paternal sides, from old New England stock, and was raised among the pine forests of Maine, and grew up a hardy, active child, forming the foundation of a constitution, the like of which few American women can boast. When she was fourteen years old she was sent to Newburyport to attend school, and placed in charge of her aunt, Mrs. Betton. She entered the Putnam free school at that place, and won the prize for the best essay on Hamlet, her essay attracting the attention of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who immediately became her friend, and rendered her valuable assistance by his advice and encouragement. She was graduated from the Put-

nam school, and completed her education at Pinkerton academy, Derry, N. H., to which place her mother had removed with her family. In the midst of his labors her father had been stricken with paralysis, and lingered for twenty years, an invalid; her mother also became an invalid soon after, and never recovered her health. Harriet Elizabeth, being the eldest child, was early obliged to make use of her talents, and before she had completed her course at Pinkerton academy the bright, careless girl had developed into the woman, and she began to write tales for the story papers, and worked persistently for meagre compensation. Her writings of this time have never been collected, and are doubtless unknown save to her immediate family. Her first work that attracted attention was "In a Cellar," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" (1858-59). James Russell Lowell was then editor of the magazine, and, although the story pleased him greatly, he would not publish it for some time, under the impression that it must be a translation from the French. Being assured that it was an original production of Harriet Prescott, he published the tale that established her reputation, and made her from that time a welcome contributor to the leading periodicals in America, both in prose and verse. Possessed from childhood of a rich imaginative power, she gives

it full scope in her writings, which evince very little of the representative New England mind. In 1865, after long years of engagement, she was married to Richard S. Spofford, a lawyer, of Newburyport. Her only child, born in the second year of her marriage, died in his infancy, and a few years afterward Mr. Spofford bought a quaint old house, romantically situated on Deer Island, between Amesbury and Newburyport, and had it repaired and altered until it is the ideal home of a poet and author. She has lately turned her attention to writing articles outside of the realms of fiction. Her book on "Household and Decorative Art," first printed in "Harper's Bazar," is full of research and curious information, and she has also given to the public a series of vigorous articles upon the "Servant Question," and, under the pine-trees of her island home, has collected the fragmentary poems with which she sang herself into the hearts of an admiring public in her stories. She has published during her literary career no less than ten books. Among the more prominent are: "Sir Rohan's Ghost" (Boston, 1859); "The Amber Gods, and Other Stories" (Boston, 1863); "Azarian" (1864); "New England Legends" (1871); "Marquis of Carabas" (Boston, 1882); "Poems" (1882), and "Ballads about Authors" (1888).

PIERCE, Henry Lillie, manufacturer and man of public affairs, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from John Pierce, who came to this country from England in 1637, and was admitted a freeman of Watertown in the following year. Col. Jesse Pierce, the father of Henry, was a man of character and influence. He took a leading part in the town and state affairs of his day, serving as selectman, sheriff, representative of the general court, and colonel of militia. Henry received a good education at the public school in his native town, the academy in Milton (kept by his father), and the academy and state normal school at Bridgewater. In 1850 he be-



came connected with the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Co. in Dorchester. On the death of Mr. Baker, in 1854, he took charge of the business, and subsequently became the sole owner. Under his energetic and far-sighted management the business was greatly extended, and is now the largest of its kind on the continent. At an early age he began to take an interest in public affairs as a promoter of the free-soil movement, and later as one of the organizers of the republican party. He served as a representative in the state legislature during four terms, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1866, as a member of the board of aldermen of Boston two years, 1870-71; as mayor of Boston two years, 1873 and 1878; as representative in congress four years, 1874-77. His record in public life is that of a prompt and fearless executive, and a progressive and independent legislator. As a member of the legislature during the war period he secured the passage of a number of important measures to improve the state finances,



and inaugurated the movement to authorize the enlistment of colored men in the militia and the regular army. As mayor he reorganized the health, police and fire departments, and placed them under efficient and responsible heads. As a member of congress he opposed the force bill, so called, in a speech of much power; and also spoke and voted against counting the electoral vote of Louisiana in the presidential election of 1876. On the last named question Mr. Pierce and Prof. Seelye (the representative from the tenth Massachusetts district), stood alone among the republicans in opposing the counting of the vote of Louisiana for either candidate, on the ground of fraud, in making up the returns. The London "Times" published Mr. Pierce's speech at length, and referred to it as a "very able" one. In the presidential election of 1884 he found himself unable to support the republican nominee, and afterward occupied the position of an independent in politics. He has been president of the New England tariff reform league for a number of years, and has taken an active part in the movements for civil service reform, ballot reform, and the maintenance of a sound currency. He has visited Europe many times and has acquired much valuable information concerning the people and their institutions.

PRINGLE, Coleman R., agriculturist and legislator, was born in Monroe county, Ga., Nov. 3, 1832. His parents were both emigrants from Virginia to Clark county, Ga., where they were married in 1820, and whence they removed to Monroe county. When Coleman Pringle was quite young, his father removed to Pike county, Ga., and settled near Barnsville, where the boy received a good common school education which he afterward supplemented, as well as he could in the intervals of farm work, by private study. In 1850 his father died, and it fell to his lot as oldest son then at home, to carry on the farm, which he did with great success. In 1855 he went into the mercantile business, in 1861 married L. G. Brantley of Washington county, where he settled in 1862, when his only child (now Mrs. J. P. Huntley of Atlanta), was born, and from 1862 to 1880 combined farming and merchandizing. Since 1880 he has confined his attention mostly to farming. While living at Barnsville, Mr. Pringle was a member of the town council and, besides, held other places of trust, and being opposed to secession, was urged to become a Union

candidate for election to the legislature, but declined. Since his removal to Sandersville which is now his home, and of which he was the first mayor, in 1875-76, he was chairman of the county commissioners and he has held many other local offices. He has been, since 1876, president of the Sandersville and Tenuville railroad, and for fifteen years a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at this place, and is president of the Washington county auxiliary Bible society. In 1882 and 1884 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, as a democrat, and in 1886 and 1887 represented the twentieth district in the senate of the same body, serving as vice-president with great ability. Mr. Pringle was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Sandersville high school, and is now a member of the board of education. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Wesleyan female college at Macon, the oldest female college in the world. In 1885 Gov. McDaniel appointed Mr. Pringle a delegate to the Southern forestry congress which met in Florida. He was elected temporary chairman on the first day and permanent president on the second, and at the close of the session was re-elected and served until February, 1887. In October, 1887, when the American forestry congress met in Springfield, O., Mr. Pringle was unanimously elected president, and he also presided in 1888 in Atlanta, at the time when the American forestry congress and the Southern forestry congress were united. His annual address as president before this noted assembly of representatives from the several states of the Union, was said to be one of the ablest and most practical ever delivered before that body. During his term of service in the state legislature, Mr. Pringle distinguished himself as a prohibitionist, and was chairman of the committee on temperance for six years and the recognized leader in prohibition legislation since. In 1880, although not at that time a member of the legislature, he made the first prohibition speech ever heard in the hall of the house of representatives, to which the members were invited. He was the author and champion of the Local option bill that failed to become a law in 1882. The same bill in substance was introduced in 1884 and passed in 1885, and is still the law of the state. In 1883 Mr. Pringle was elected president of the Georgia temperance association, and is still the head of the organization which is now known as the Georgia prohibition association. His public addresses, whether on the subject of prohibition or of forestry, are so practical, impartial, and earnest that he at once secures the support and enthusiastic following of the thinking people in his audience. Mr. Pringle had three brothers and three sisters, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Lula (Pringle) Campbell of Rome, Ga. Mr. Pringle has been a democrat since 1860, and has frequently been urged by friends to become the candidate of his party for governor of Georgia, an honor, however, which he has always firmly declined from sentiments of modesty. He may be said to be a natural born temperance man, having never taken a drink of spirituous liquors, not even as a medicine, in all his life. Mr. Pringle's successful life in all his undertakings affords a conspicuous illustration of the possibilities which are within the grasp of any young man who combines high moral principles with energy, enterprise, and laudable ambition.



PORTER, Horace, soldier, was born at Huntington, Pa., Apr. 15, 1837. His father was David R. Porter, a state senator, who was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1839, and served two terms in that office, during which time the family resided in Harrisburg. Young Horace received his early education at the Harrisburg academy, and afterward at Lawrenceville, N. J., six miles from Princeton. He prepared for Princeton college, but having the desire to obtain an appointment at West Point, he entered the scientific department of Harvard in 1854. By a curious mental combination, the boy had a tendency both in the direction of a military life and also in that of mechanics, for which he displayed remarkable taste and talent in his early youth. His father having been at one time interested in iron works, owning three furnaces, one at Reading, one at Harrisburg and one near Lancaster, Pa., Horace was continually about the works when not occupied in his school duties, and thus made himself thoroughly acquainted with machinery.



He also showed at this time inventive genius, particularly in the direction of mechanics, and when only twelve years old invented a water-test for boilers, which was successfully applied to his father's furnaces. He made many other inventions or improvements, thus fostering and developing his mechanical taste and ingenuity. In 1855 he succeeded in obtaining his appointment, and entered West Point as a cadet July 1st of that year, graduating July 1, 1860, his class being one of the only two that ever passed through a term of five years. He was graduated third in rank in a class of forty-one members, Gen. Wesley Merritt of the regular army, and Gen. Ramseur, afterward in the Confederate army, graduating with him. In selecting his arm of the service his mechanical bias came into play, and he adopted the Ordnance, being promoted to a brevet second lieutenant under date July 1, 1860. He remained at West Point as an instructor in artillery for the next three months, when he was ordered to Washington, and from there to the Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., where he continued on duty until October, 1861. It will thus be seen that Porter



completed his military education just in time to afford him an opportunity for a career. He was ordered to join the expedition under Sherman and Dupont against Port Royal as first lieutenant of ordnance, his appointment dating from June 7, 1861. During the following year he was engaged with the expeditionary corps, acting as assistant ordnance officer, part of the time at Hilton Head, and the remainder engaged in erecting batteries of heavy artillery on the Savannah river and at Tybee Island, Ga., for the reduction of Fort Pulaski; in the latter service, acting as chief of ordnance and artillery. During the 10th and 11th of April, 1862, the siege was carried on, and so excellent was the conduct of Lieut. Porter on this occasion that he

was brevetted captain, his commission bearing date from the capture of Fort Pulaski, "for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Pulaski." Not only this, but he was presented with one of the officers' swords captured from the enemy, bearing his name, with the inscription, "for gallant and meritorious services." Capt. Porter was connected with the James Island expedition and was in the assault of Secessionville, S. C., where he was wounded in the hand by a piece of shell June 16th. In July he was made chief of ordnance of the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, joined his new command at Harrison's Landing on the James river, and superintended the artillery transfer into Maryland. He continued to serve in the army of the Potomac until after the battle of Antietam, Sept. 29, 1862, when he was made chief of ordnance of the army of the Ohio, and on Jan. 28, 1863, chief of ordnance of the army of the Cumberland; March 13th following he received his appointment as captain. From this time until November he was engaged in general staff duty in the field. He fought in the battle of Chickamauga and in the defence of Chattanooga. At the former engagement he particularly distinguished himself. At Chattanooga he was on Gen. Thomas's staff, and here he first met Gen. Grant, who was so pleased with the young captain of ordnance that he asked

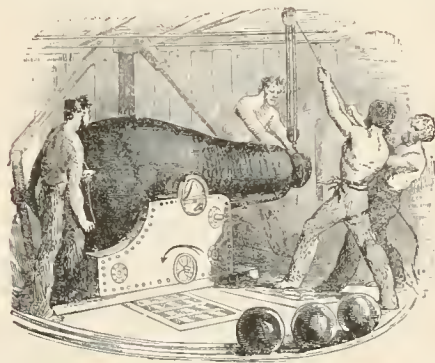


his appointment to a brigadier-generalship and his assignment to a brigade in his own military division, and when Gen. Grant was made lieutenant-general and placed in command of all the armies, he appointed Porter aide-de-camp upon his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the appointment being dated Apr. 4, 1864. In this capacity he served with Gen. Grant in the field until the end of the war, being actively engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, and brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious services" during this fight. He was also engaged in all the subsequent battles of that campaign. It may be mentioned here that Porter was five times promoted during his active military career of four years, "for gallant, faithful and meritorious services" in the field. On Aug. 16, 1864, Porter was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the U. S. army, and the following February brigadier-general of volunteers, always "for gallant and meritorious services." He was with Grant during the pursuit of Lee's army, and at the capitulation at Appomattox Court-House. After the surrender Gen. Grant gave to Gen. Porter the headquarters' flag used on the oc-

casions, which had been carried through the Wilderness. On March 13, 1865, Porter was brevetted a brigadier-general in the U. S. army. After the close of the war he remained with Gen. Grant at the army headquarters at Washington whenever he was not engaged in tours of inspection. His relations with Gen. Grant continued to be very close and personal, and on the frequent occasions when Grant was at public receptions or banquets given in his honor, Porter was usually requested to respond, on behalf of his old commander, to the toasts and addresses which were made complimentary to the latter. This was before Grant had become accomplished, as he afterward was to an extraordinary degree, in public speaking; but in Gen. Porter he found a substitute who developed the most remarkable wit and brilliancy as an orator, so that the felicity of his after-dinner speeches and their humor and eloquence caused his name to be associated with those of the great social speakers of the country, such as John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Ogden Hoffman, Richard O'Gorman, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts and Chauncey M. Depew, and ever since his presence has been eagerly sought for at public entertainments where genial eloquence, wit and humor have been in demand. At the close of Grant's first administration in 1873, Gen. Porter resigned from the army. During the period from 1866 to that time he had been engaged in the duty of inspection of army posts, as assistant secretary of war in 1868, and as private secretary, charged with the executive business of the president during Grant's tenure of that office. In 1873 he entered into active business life, being made vice-president of the Pullman palace car company, a position which he still holds, while he is also connected with other large railroad enterprises, and is recognized as a powerful element whenever important financial operations are undertaken by the great capitalists of the country. He has been a director in the Equitable life assurance society of America, the Continental national bank, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and the Ontario and Western railways, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads, and the Oregon railway and navigation company. He was also the first president of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway company. He is a member of the New York chamber of commerce and of the Union League, Century, University, Metropolitan, Authors, Lotus and other clubs. Gen. Porter is a skilled and fluent writer, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is also a lover of books and an accomplished linguist. His manner is quiet and dignified, though, when among friends, he is one of the most brilliant *raconteurs* in the country. Gen. Porter married in 1863 Sophie K. McHarg, daughter of John McHarg, and has had born to him four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two are dead. The living are named Clarence and Elsie. He was president of the Grant monument association, president of the Society of the army of the Potomac, president of the Union League club, and president-general of the society of the Sons of the American revolution.

JENKINS, Thornton Alexander, naval officer, was born in Orange county, Va., Dec. 11, 1811. He entered the navy as midshipman, Nov. 1, 1828; was ordered to the *Natchez*, where he served for two years, part of the time cruising in an open boat along the coast of Cuba in search of pirates; was graduated passed midshipman, standing "No. 1" in a class of eighty-two graduates, and assigned to hydrographic, topographic, and geodetic work on the coast survey, where he remained until 1842. During the time of this service he received, Dec. 9, 1839, his commission as lieutenant, and was

ordered to the frigate *Congress*, of the Brazil and Mediterranean squadron, in which service he participated in the capture of the Buenos Ayrean squadron off Montevideo, Sept. 29, 1844. During 1845-46 he was on special service in Europe. During the Mexican war he was executive officer of the sloop of war *Germantown*, and took part in the capture of *Tuspan* and *Tabasco*. At the close of the Mexican war he performed various services, aboard and ashore; was commissioned as commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and from 1858 to 1860 he commanded the sloop of war *Preble*, on the coast of Central America and in the Gulf of Mexico. In the latter year he aided in the capture of the armed vessels, *Miramón* and *Marquis of Havana*, and afterward delivered up at New Orleans as pirates 112 men, who were part of the insurgent forces under Gen. *Miramón*. *Jenkins* was commissioned captain, July 16, 1862, and was ordered to report to the secretary of the treasury as secretary of the lighthouse board; was employed on special duty and secret service in Virginia in 1862, and was present at the repulse of the enemy at *Coggins's Point*, James river, and at the attack on the Federal flotilla, off *City Point*, Va., in August, 1862. Exposure brought on a serious attack of typhoid fever, but on his recovery from a lengthy illness, he was promoted captain, and, at his own request for active service, assigned to the command of the *Onecida* of the West Gulf blockading squadron off *Mobile*, in the autumn of 1862. Soon after, he was appointed fleet-captain and chief-of-staff of *Farragut's* squadron, and led the fleet at the passage of *Port Hudson*, March 14, 1863. A few days later he engaged the batteries of *Grand Gulf* as well as those of *Warrenton*. In May, in the *Monongahela*, the temporary flag-ship, he attacked the batteries of *Port Hudson*; was wounded in a fight with the enemy's batteries while in command of three armed vessels conveying provisions, arms, and ammunition to the army and navy operating below *Port Hudson* in July. In the engagement, Com.



Reed was killed, and *Jenkins* was wounded by the same shot, breaking his gutlass, a fragment of which struck him on the thigh. He was senior naval officer in command at the time of the surrender of *Port Hudson*, July 9, 1863; commanded a division blockading the entrance to *Mobile bay* from Dec. 1, 1863, to Aug. 5, 1864. Capt. *Jenkins* was then employed on special service until August, 1865, when he was



appointed chief of the bureau of navigation and detail, holding the position until April, 1869; was commissioned commodore, July 25, 1866, and rear-admiral, Aug. 15, 1870. He commanded the U. S. naval forces on the Asiatic station from December, 1873, when, by reason of the expiration of the legal term for service on the active list, he was retired, Dec. 11, 1873. In March, 1874, he was appointed by the President as commissioner to represent the navy department at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. Rear-Adm. Jenkins was a member of the Naval lyceum, New York; the Virginia historical society; the Philosophical, Biological, and Anthropological societies of Washington; the Economical society of Boston; the American historical association and the Northwestern literary and historical society. He resided in Washington, D. C., and was to the last of active and energetic habits, and ever ready to assist any and every one. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1893, of heart failure.

LANMAN, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 11, 1811. He was appointed midshipman from his native state in January, 1825, and until 1830 was attached to the Brazilian and West India squadrons. He was made passed midshipman in June, 1831, and between 1834 and 1836 served with the Pacific squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant in March, 1835; served in the West Indies in 1840, and was on ordnance duty in 1845 and 1846. In 1847-48 he was an officer of the Pacific squadron, and was made the bearer of despatches from the commander to the authorities at Washington. He was promoted to be commander in September, 1855, was stationed at the Washington navy yard in that and the following years, and from 1859 until 1861 commanded the steamer Michigan on the lakes. He was made captain in 1861, became commodore in August, 1862, and until the close of 1863



commanded different vessels of the Pacific squadron. In 1864 and 1865 he held command of the Minnesota, and led the second division of Adm. Porter's fleet in the two attacks upon Fort Fisher. He was commissioned as rear-admiral in December, 1867, and from 1869 until 1872, when he was retired, commanded the South Atlantic squadron. Thereafter he resided in Norwich, Conn., where he died March 13, 1874.

NEWTON, John, soldier, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, 1823. His father, Thomas Newton, represented the Norfolk district in congress for thirty years, and at the time of his retirement was the oldest member in service in the United States house of representatives. Young Newton received his early instruction at the schools in his native city, and having displayed a marked talent in the direction of mathematics, when about twelve years of age he was placed under private tuition with the design of making a civil engineer of him. In July, 1838, he entered as a cadet at the military academy at West Point, and there his worth as a careful and comprehensive student became recognized by his superiors, and he received every opportunity and aid in his progress in the special direction of his intellect. He was graduated from the academy in 1842, receiving the appointment of brevet second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, standing second in his class, which included such eminent soldiers as Longstreet, Van Dorn, Rosecrans, John Pope, Seth Williams, Daniel

H. Hill, Henry L. Eustis and others who held high rank during the civil war. Newton served as assistant to the board of engineers for the first two years after his graduation, and from 1843 to 1846 at the military academy, at first as assistant professor and afterward as principal assistant professor of engineering. In the latter year he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. From this work he was transferred to be superintending engineer of construction of Forts Wayne, Michigan, and Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, New York. In 1852-53 he was employed in the survey of bays and rivers in Maine, and then in Florida, engaged in similar work, looking to the improvement of St. John's river and the repair of the sea wall at St. Augustine, and in Georgia at Forts Pulaski and Jackson and superintending the improvement of lighthouses on the Savannah river. In 1856 he was a member of the board to examine the floating dock at the Washington navy yard, and of the special board of engineers to select sites and prepare plans for the coast defence of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. On July 1, 1856, he was appointed captain of engineers for fourteen years' continuous service. In 1858 he was made chief engineer of the Utah expedition, afterward superintending engineer of the construction of Fort Delaware and of the special board of engineers for modifying the plans of the fort at Sandy Hook and for selecting sites for additional batteries at Fort Hamilton. This brought him down to the period of the civil war, when he entered active service as chief engineer of the department of Pennsylvania, accompanying Gen. Patterson's column in the valley of Virginia, where he was engaged in the action of Falling Waters. In 1861 he was chief engineer of the department of the Shenandoah, and from August, 1861, till March, 1862, he acted as

assistant engineer in the construction of the defences of Washington. The latter post was one of great responsibility then, and Maj. Newton did much to insure the safety of the city in case of attack, besides taking command of a brigade for the defence of the capital. He was appointed major of the corps of engineers, Aug. 6, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 23, 1861. In 1862 Gen. Newton served in the army of the Potomac in the peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and was engaged in all the battles of that period. At West Point and South Mountain, Gen. Newton distinguished himself, and his brigade received formal commendation for its behavior at Gaines's Mills and at Glendale, and its commander was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam. Gen. Newton was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, when he was in command of a division. He was made major-general of volunteers, attached to Gen. Sedgwick's corps, and commanded the troops that stormed Marye Heights May 3, 1863. He also took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and after the death of Gen. Reynolds had temporary command of the 1st corps. For his gallant and meritorious services on that occasion he was brevetted colonel. When the march through Georgia was about to be entered upon, Gen. Newton was appointed to the command of the 2d division of the 4th army corps (Gen.



Howard's), and was engaged in the operations which preceded the movement upon Atlanta. The admirable conduct of his command in resisting a sharp attack by Hood's force at Peach Tree creek brought to Gen. Newton a brevet brigadier-generalship in the regular army under date of March, 1865. At the same time he received the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for meritorious services in the field during the civil war. Gen. Newton's active service concluded with the occupation of Atlanta. On Dec. 28, 1865, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the corps of engineers, and on Jan. 15th next he was mustered out of the volunteer service and transferred to engineering service to have charge of the construction of the new battery near Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and of the fort at Sandy Hook. Gen. Newton also made an examination for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, and reported thereon. He also made reports on similar improvements of all the channels and harbors from Lake Champlain to the Raritan and Arthur kill. But the great work with which his name is identified is the improvement of Hell Gate channel, concerning which he submitted a report in June, 1869, for the removal of Hallett's Point by sinking shafts on the shore side and running galleries under the rock to be removed, the same project to be applied also to the Gridiron Reef, the largest instance of the use of this method. He also conceived the iron-domed scow for the removal of isolated reefs, which proved a practical success. The explosion at Hallett's Point took place Sept. 24, 1876, and was successful. That of Flood Rock took place Oct. 10, 1885. These were two of the most remarkable achievements in engineering science, of their character, known to history. The commercial value of the result could hardly be overestimated. It was a splendid compliment to Gen. Newton when in 1887 the office of superintendent of the department of public works of New York city, which has been so often filled to the detriment of the public interest, was offered to him by Mayor William R. Grace. Gen. Newton was able to accept this position by going upon the retired list of the army, to which he was entitled. The fitness of his appointment was felicitously expressed by the statement that he was the ideal man for the position. Since his retirement from this office he has been employed as consulting engineer in many important works. Gen. Newton is a member of the National academy of science and an honorary member of the American society of civil engineers.

STEVENS, Thomas Holdup, naval officer, was born in Middletown, Conn., May 27, 1819. His father, Thomas Holdup Stevens (1795-1841) entered the navy in 1809, was promoted to be a lieutenant in 1813, and for his part in the battle of Lake Erie received the thanks of congress, and a silver medal. Later he aided in the suppression of the West Indian pirates, and in 1836 was promoted to be captain, then the highest rank in the navy. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Washington navy yard. The son was appointed a midshipman, Dec. 14, 1836, and from 1838 until 1841 cruised in Brazilian waters on the Independence. He was commissioned as passed midshipman July 1, 1842, lieutenant, May 10, 1840, and at the opening of the civil war was attached to the Colorado, of the Home squadron. He was given command of the gunboat Ottawa, and participated under Dupont in the capture of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861; the battle of Port Royal Ferry January, 1862; the engagement with Tainall's fleet in the following month, and the capture of Fort Clinch, Fernandina, and St. Mary's, in March, 1862. He also led the first expedition up the St. John's river, Florida, in March and April, 1862, capturing Forts Steele and Finnegan, and the towns of Mayport, Jacksonville, Magnolia, and Pulaski.

He was commissioned as commander in July, 1862, and transferred to the command first of the Maratanza, and later of the Monitor of the North Atlantic squadron. He co-operated with the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, and on July 4, 1862, captured the Confederate gunboat Teazer. He next commanded the Lanoma, of Wilkes's flying squadron, and captured five blockade runners in West Indian waters. In August, 1863, he took command of the Patapsco, and until November was constantly and gallantly engaged in the naval operations before Charleston. From November, 1863, until the close of the war, he commanded the Oneida and Winnebago of the West Gulf squadron, and during the bombardment of Mobile rendered notable and brilliant service. Com. Stevens was promoted to be captain July 25, 1866; commodore, Nov. 20, 1872, and rear-admiral Oct. 27, 1879. His final services were performed as commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, and as president of the board of visitors to the U. S. naval academy. On May 27, 1881, he was placed on the retired list, and since that time has resided in Washington, D. C. His son, Thomas Holdup Stevens, is now (1893) a lieutenant in the U. S. navy.

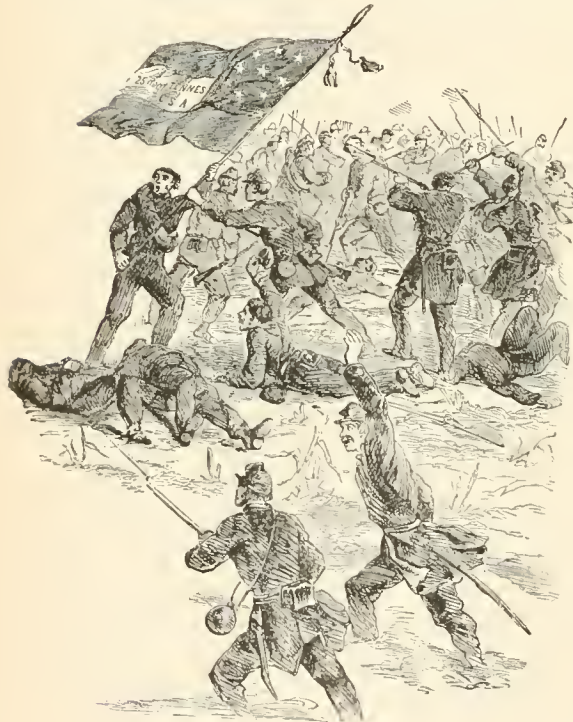
HAYS, Alexander, soldier, was born in Franklin, Venango county, Va., July 8, 1819. He was selected by the representative of his congressional district for a cadetship at the U. S. military academy, West Point, and admitted to that institution in 1840. He was graduated in 1844 in the class with Gens. Hancock and Pleasonton. His commission as second lieutenant in the U. S. army assigned him to the 8th infantry. The Mexican war gave the young soldier an opportunity for active service, and he won special distinction on the field near Atliteco. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and settled in his native county, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron from 1848 to 1850. He then entered the employ of a railroad company as assistant civil engineer, where he remained four years, when he removed to Pittsburg and established himself as a civil engineer. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Lieut. Hays proffered his services to the government and was made colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. The rank of captain in the U. S. army was conferred upon him, and he was assigned to the 16th regular infantry, his commission to date from May 14, 1861. His active service was with the 63d Pennsylvania, and he was at its head throughout the peninsular campaign, at-



tached to the 1st brigade of Kearny's division, Heintzelman's corps. At the close of the seven days' contest before Richmond he had won, by his bravery on the field, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular service, and that of brigadier-general of volunteers after the Maryland campaign of 1862. He engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded while leading his brigade. At the bat-

tle of Gettysburg Gen. Hays commanded the 3d division of the 2d corps, and after Gen. Hancock was wounded Gen. Hays was temporarily in command of the corps until it could be assumed by Gen. Gibbon of the 2d division. Here he gained the brevet of colonel in the regular army. Upon the reorganization of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Hays commanded the 2d brigade of Birney's 3d division of the 2d corps, and under Gen. Grant took part in the march upon Richmond. During the first day's fighting in the battle of the Wilderness, while Gen. Hays was cheering on his men to a desperate struggle against largely opposing numbers at the junction of the plank and brick roads, he received a mortal wound. The date of his death was May 5, 1864.

BRANCH, Lawrence O'Brien, soldier, was born in Enfield, Halifax county, N. C., July 7, 1820, son of John Branch, secretary of the navy, governor of North Carolina and U. S. senator. The Branch family were for generations prominent in the affairs of the state. The son was educated at home, and at the College of New Jersey, from which institution he was graduated in 1838. He was, during the administration of the navy department by his father, his private secretary. On his return home from college he went to Raleigh to study law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in that city. He represented his district in the U. S. congress, serving continuously from Dec. 3, 1855, to March 3, 1861, when he resigned his seat on learning of the probable secession of his state from the Union. He then enlisted in the Confederate army,



and was made colonel of the 33d North Carolina regiment, September, 1861, and promoted as brigadier-general on Nov. 16, 1861. He was in command of the Confederate troops at Newbern, N. C., when that place was captured by Gen. Burnside, having at the time in his brigade the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th North Carolina volunteer infantry. His brigade then took part in the defence of Richmond from the efforts of the army of the Potomac to cap-

ture the capital city. He was conspicuous as the commanding officer at the battle of Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862, when he was opposed by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who succeeded in forcing the army of Gen. Branch from their position, and occupying the ground. At the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, Gen. Branch commanded his brigade, which was assigned to Gen. A. P. Hill's division, Jackson's corps of the army of North Virginia. In this battle he was killed, Sept. 17, 1862, while gallantly leading his men in a charge.

HALL, James A., soldier, was born at Jefferson, Me., Aug. 10, 1835. His father was a farmer and master-builder of vessels. He died in 1886 at the age of eighty-six years. The family is of Scotch and English descent. The lad's early years were spent on the farm and attending common school and Warren academy, where he obtained a fair academic education. He engaged in teaching school for a while, and when eighteen years of age entered commercial life as clerk in a dry-goods store at Damariscotta, Me. At the age of twenty he began business for himself as a dealer in dry goods at Damariscotta, and continued in trade until Nov. 30, 1861, when he entered the army as first lieutenant of the 2d Maine battery. He was promoted through all the grades, including lieutenant-colonel of the Maine light artillery, and brigadier-general by brevet in 1865; in August of 1865 he was made colonel of the 2d regiment of Hancock's veteran corps, stationed at Elmira, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga., and was mustered out of the service in March, 1866. Gen. Hall served with Pope, McDowell and Frémont in Virginia in the summer of 1862, and was with the army of the Potomac from November of that year until September, 1863, when he was placed in command of Camp Barry, D. C. While in the field, he participated in engagements at Strasburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys and Port Republic, with Gen. Frémont, in the Shenandoah valley; Cedar Mountain under Pope and McDowell; second Bull Run, Frederickshurg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg with the army of the Potomac. In September, 1863, he was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. William F. Barry, inspector of artillery, U. S. A., by order of Maj. Gen. Halleck, commanding the U. S. army, and by Gen. Barry was assigned to the command of the camp bearing his name and known as the light artillery camp of instruction, where Gen. Hall served until the camp was discontinued by reason of the close of the armed rebellion and muster-out of all volunteer light artillery. Gen. Hall, however, by order of the secretary of war, was retained in the service and placed in command of one of the three brigades of regular artillery, stationed at Camp Baffey, Md., where he served until the artillery was ordered to the forts of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. After the war he was appointed, by President Johnson, collector of customs, district of Waldoboro', Me., in August, 1866; reappointed by Gen. Grant twice, and once by President Hayes, continuing in that position until 1882, when he resigned and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. He had been interested in Ohio coal and iron industries for many years, and in 1887 he became connected with the Ohio and Western coal and iron company, and as its vice president, removed to Columbus, O., to attend to its interests. In February, 1889, the company made an assignment to him, and he was also made its receiver



under a suit to foreclose a mortgage, in which capacity he was engaged up to the time of his death. Gen. Hall was always prominently identified with the republican party. His eminent abilities as an orator and public speaker have been recognized in nearly every state east of the Mississippi river. In 1872, in company with Attorney-Gen. Williams, and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, he made a tour of the southern states, speaking in the largest cities. His life as a brave soldier, and his upright character as a citizen, won for him a warm place in the hearts of his hearers. Nov. 20, 1856, he married Roxanna, daughter of Capt. Cyprian and Sarah (Fletcher) Hnston, of Bristol, Me. Gen. Hall died suddenly while en route from Columbus to Boston, June 10, 1893.

REEDER, Frank, soldier and politician, was born in Easton, Pa., May 22, 1845. His father was a man of distinction, being the first governor of the territory of Kansas, and one who experienced much opposition in the performance of his duties, owing to the lawlessness of the times. Young Reeder's preparatory studies were at Edge Hill school, Princeton, N. J., and Lawrenceville. His progress was so rapid that at the age of fifteen years he entered the sophomore class at Princeton college. While in his last collegiate year, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, and remained with it through every battle in which it was engaged till mustered out of service. He again enlisted, in the 174th regiment, Pennsylvania infantry. In November, 1867, he was made adjutant. He also served on the staff of Gens. Peck and Vogdes, participating in the wide and varied operations of the 10th and 18th army corps, and in the expedition against Charleston, S. C., under the command of Gen. Foster. His regiment was mustered out in 1863, and in October of the same year he assisted in recruiting a regiment of cavalry, going to the front as captain.

He took part in the several battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was commended for gallantry and commissioned lieutenant-colonel and then colonel, and later, brevet brigadier-general. At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practiced in the city of New York, afterward being associated with the late President Arthur. In the fall of 1869 he returned to Easton, Pa. In 1873 President Grant appointed him collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he was appointed brigadier-general by Gov. Hartman, his command being the 5th brigade, 2d division, N. G. P. He commanded his brigade during

the railroad riots of 1877. He is prominent in his party and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1888, and the Minneapolis convention of 1892. He was chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania in 1891 and 1892.

ARMSTRONG, James F., naval officer, was born in New Jersey Nov. 20, 1817. He was appointed midshipman in the navy from Connecticut, March 7, 1832; assigned to active service in the Mediterranean, on the frigate Delaware, and in 1837 was transferred to the sloop Boston of the West India squadron. On June 23, 1838, he was passed midshipman; promoted lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1842; and during the subsequent twenty years assigned to duty either on sea or shore. On the opening of the civil war he joined the blockading squadron on the Atlantic coast, in command of the steamer Sumpter.

Early in 1862 he was transferred to the command of the State of Georgia and on the following Apr. 25th, assisted in the bombardment of Fort Macon, which subsequently surrendered. He was commissioned captain, July 16, 1862. At the close of his last cruise in 1864, he was retired, but reinstated in 1871; detailed for duty on the Pacific coast and again retired Sept. 2, 1872. He returned to his home in the East and died in New Haven, Conn., Apr. 19, 1873.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and congressman, was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., March 19, 1833. His ancestors on the paternal side were from Holland, and among the earliest settlers of New York. His father, Gen. Peter Schuyler Post was in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he was of English descent, her father, John D. Coe, having been prominently connected with the colonial history of New York state and served in its assembly from 1789 to 1798. Gen. Post was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1855; after that was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing law in Kansas. In 1861 he started out as second lieutenant in the 59th regiment of Illinois volunteers, afterward being promoted to major, colonel and brigadier-general by brevet. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. consul to Vienna, and became consul-general in 1874. In 1880 he resigned. In 1884 he was a member-at-large of the Illinois republican state central committee and served as department commander of the Grand army of the republic. In 1886, 1888, 1890, he was elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. After the battle of Pea Ridge, in which Gen. Post was wounded, he was made a colonel, and returning to the field before his wound was recovered he was placed at the com-



Philip Sidney Post



Frank Reeder



mand of a brigade. In the great battle at Nashville, while leading at the head of his brigade, Gen. Post received a severe grape-shot wound through the hip, and was thought for a few days to be mortally wounded. For his gallant service on this occasion he was brevetted Dec. 16, 1864, brigadier-general.

As a soldier he was a brave and gallant officer whose well-executed plans always led to victory. As a consul he has established a record that will reflect lustre on his name, and as a statesman this sagacious and clear-headed man was as fearless in contending for what he understood to be justice and right as he was upon the bloody battle-fields. Gen. Post possesses such oratorical powers that he has been called upon to speak on many important occasions. He resides now (1893) in Galesburg, Ill.

BRANNAN, John Milton, soldier, was born near Washington, D. C., in 1819, was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1841, was stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1841 and 1842, and during the Mexican war was first lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Haya, Contreras and Churubusco, and "for gallant and meritorious conduct" was brevetted captain on Aug. 20, 1847. He was wounded in the attack on the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. During the next fourteen years he performed much arduous service on the frontier, and from 1856 till 1858 took a gallant part in the campaign against the Seminoles. On Sept. 28,

1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a time was stationed at Key West, Fla., serving in the far South until Jan. 24, 1863. He was commander of the St. John's river expedition in September, 1862, and took part in the battle of Jacksonville, receiving in reward the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. Early in 1863 he was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and during the next few months participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Elk river and Chickamauga, being brevetted colonel. On Oct. 10, 1863, he became chief of artillery of the department of the Cumberland, and held that position till June 25, 1865. He arranged the defences of Chattanooga, was present at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, and accompanied Gen. W. T. Sherman on the Georgia campaign. He was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas and Kencsaw mountain, and commanded the artillery forces during the successful siege of Atlanta. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers on Jan. 23, 1865, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for his part in the capture of Atlanta, and major-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was in command at Ogdensburg, N. Y., when the

Fenians attempted to invade Canada in 1870, and was the commanding officer at Philadelphia during the railroad riots of 1877. He was promoted to be colonel of the 4th artillery on March 15, 1881, and on Apr. 19, 1882, was placed on the retired list of the army on account of age. He was a gallant, skillful and intrepid soldier. He now (1893) resides in New York city.

UPSHUR, John Henry, naval officer, was born in Northampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1823. His uncle, Abel Parker Upshur (1790-1844), was a judge of the Virginia general court and secretary of the

navy and secretary of state in the cabinet of Jean Tyler. Another uncle, George Parker Upshur, (1799-1852) entered the navy as midshipman in 1818, and rose to the rank of commander. The younger Upshur was born John Henry Nottingham, his mother being an Upshur, but changed his name when appointed midshipman in November, 1841. He took part in the naval operations of the Mexican war, attended the naval school in 1847 and in August of that year was promoted to be passed midshipman. Subsequently he was attached to the Mediterranean and East Indian squadrons, and in September, 1855, was promoted to be master and commissioned as lieutenant. In 1858-59 he served on the frigate Cumberland, engaged in the suppression of the African slave trade. At the opening of the civil war he was an instructor at the naval academy, but was at once assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and aided in the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., and the capture of Port Royal. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and until 1863 commanded the steamer Flambau of the United States Atlantic blockading squadron, leading several successful expeditions on the rivers of South Carolina. From 1863 until 1865 he commanded the steamers Minnesota and Frolic of the North Atlantic squadron and participated in the capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865. He was promoted to be commander in July, 1866; captain in 1872; commodore in 1880 and rear-admiral Oct. 1, 1884. He commanded the Frolic in Mediterranean waters from 1865 until 1867; was a member of the board of inspectors from 1877 until 1880; commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard from 1882 until 1884, and commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron in 1884 and 1885. On June 1, 1885, Adm. Upshur was, at his own request, placed on the retired list of the navy, and now (1893) resides in Washington, D. C.

RHIND, Alexander Golden, naval officer, was born in New York city Oct. 31, 1821. He was appointed midshipman from Alabama in September, 1838, made several cruises in foreign waters, and, after studying at the naval school in Philadelphia, was made passed midshipman in July, 1845. During the Mexican war he participated in the capture of Alvarado and Tabasco. He was commissioned as master in April, 1853, and as lieutenant in February, 1854, and from 1859 until 1861 served on the Constellation on the east coast of Africa. In the spring of 1862 he commanded the Crusader of the South Atlantic squadron, and participated in several engagements on the South Carolina coast. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, to commander Jan. 2, 1863, and commanded the Keokuk in the attack on Charleston, Apr. 7, 1863, which resulted in the sinking of his vessel. Afterward he was attached to the Paul Jones, and later to the Wabash, flag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron. He was on duty in the James river in 1864, and at Deep Bottom on Aug. 13, 1864, displayed excep-



tional gallantry, for which he received the thanks of the department. During the attack on Fort Fisher in 1864, Com. Rhind was detailed to command the powder-boat Louisiana, and on the night of Dec. 23d exploded her within 350 yards of the fort, escaping with his men to the steamer Wilderness. Adm. Porter in his official report said: "Allow me to draw your attention to Com. Rhind and Lieut. Preston. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was perhaps ever undertaken. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and they had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen." Com. Rhind was promoted to be captain in June, 1870; commodore in September, 1876; and rear-admiral on Oct. 30, 1883. He was lighthouse inspector from 1876 until 1878; president of the board of inspection from 1880 until 1882, and on Oct. 31, 1883, was placed on the retired list. Since his retirement he has resided in New York city.

McLAWS, Lafayette, soldier, was born at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1821. He was fitted for college at the schools of his native city, and in 1837 entered the University of Virginia. During his first year at this institution he received the appointment from his congressional district to a cadetship at the U. S. military academy. He left the university, and was admitted at West Point in 1838, and was graduated in the class of 1842. He gained his first army experience on the Indian frontier. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he was sent to the Texas frontier, and joined Gen. Zachary Taylor's army. Lieut. McLaws was at the occupation of Corpus Christi, the defence of Fort Brown, the battle of Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz. The climate of Mexico undermining his health, he was detailed for recruiting duty, and returned to the United States. After peace was declared, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the department of New Mexico, holding the position for two years. In 1851 he was made captain of infantry. His army life was uneventful until 1858, when he took part in the expedition against the Mormons, and 1859-60, when he served in the campaign against the Navajo Indians. On the secession of Georgia Capt. McLaws resigned his commission in the U. S. army, and offered his services to his state.

On Sept. 25, 1861, he was commissioned as a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, having in the meantime served as major of a corps of infantry, and as colonel of the 10th Georgia regiment. The bravery and knowledge of military discipline exhibited by him in the battle of Lee's Mill brought him into prominent notice, and his subsequent conduct in the retreat to Richmond, and at the battle of Williamsburg won for him the promotion as major-general on May 23, 1862. He commanded a division at the battles of Savage's Station and Malvern Hill, and on the retreat of the Federal

army from the Virginia peninsula his division watched the operations at Harrison's Landing. After the defeat of Gen. Pope, and the withdrawal of the Federal forces to the defence of Washington, McLaws's division rejoined the army of northern Virginia in its march into Maryland. He was directed to capture Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, which he did, and rejoined the main army at Sharpsburg in time to restore the Confederate line, as the forces of Jackson and Hood were falling back in

disorder. At Fredericksburg his division held the river bank opposite the city, and drove the Federal troops back in their efforts to storm Marye's Hill. At Chancellorsville he formed the right wing of the Confederate forces. At Gettysburg his division of Longstreet's corps assaulted and drove back Sickles's corps on the second day's fight. At Knoxville, in carrying out the orders of Longstreet against his own judgment, he assaulted Fort Sanders, and desisted from the attack when he found success impossible. A court-martial subsequently justified his conduct. At Salem Church he was in command, and defeated Gen. Sedgwick's assault. He was then ordered to the command of the district of Georgia, and opposed Sherman's march through the state, conducting the defence of Savannah, and opposing his march through South Carolina and North Carolina, commanding a division at the battle of Averysboro' on March 16, 1865, and of Goldsboro' on the 21st. He was ordered back to Augusta to resume command of the district of Georgia. Gen. Johnston's surrender included his command, and Gen. McLaws at once established himself in business at Augusta, and in 1875 was appointed collector of internal revenue, and in 1876 port warden of the city of Savannah.

MORGAN, John Hunt, soldier, was born in Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826. When four years of age, he removed with his father to the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., where he was brought up on a farm and given a common-school education. When the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted, and was afterward appointed first lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. At the beginning of the civil war, he was engaged in the manufacture of bagging, but shortly entered the Confederate service as captain of Kentucky volunteers, and joined the division of Gen. Simon B. Buckner. In 1862-63 he commanded a cavalry regiment in Gen. Braxton Bragg's army, and rendered efficient service in annoying the outposts. At this time, too, being promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, he inaugurated his famous series of raids in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, which resulted in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of military stores, while railroad tracks were torn up, bridges burned, and envoys destroyed in the rear of the Federal army, making it necessary, at last, to garrison every important town in those states. Morgan would usually take a telegraph operator with him, and though his movements were marvelously rapid, he kept himself constantly informed of the foe's movements. In the fall of 1863, however, after one of his most daring raids, he was captured with nearly all of his force, and imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary. He escaped in November, through a tunnel dug in the ground, and immediately undertook a raid in Tennessee. Some time afterward, while stationed at a farm-house, near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded in the night by a detachment of Federal troops under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, and in endeavoring to make his escape, was instantly killed. The date of his death was Sept. 4, 1864.



L. McLaws



SAWYER, Sylvanus, inventor and engineer, was born in Templeton, Mass., Apr. 15, 1822. The family is of Norman ancestry, and came to England with William the conqueror. The name is derived from the invention of mills to saw by power. The emigrant ancestor, Thomas Sawyer, settled in Lancaster, Mass. In 1705 Thomas Sawyer, Jr., and his son Elias, were captured by Indians, and taken to Canada; but the mechanical genius of the family secured the freedom of the captives; the elder Sawyer agreeing with the French governor to build a mill for their ransom. The arrangement was consummated, and the Sawyers returned to Lancaster. Sylvanus, at an early age, manifested a predilection for mechanics and invention. He designed and made the playthings and trinkets of his youth, and many articles of utility, among which was a water wheel, which later was made and sold by a man who had seen his model. This was followed by designs for a reed-organ, a screw-propeller, a hand-car operated by foot-power, a steam-engine, and many minor inventions. Having neither means nor experience to utilize his early inventions, they became public property. In youth his health was not good, owing to injuries received when about twelve years of age. At seventeen he went to Augusta, Me., to work in a gunsmith shop. Ill health compelled him to return



Sylvanus Sawyer

home, but he brought with him such knowledge of the trade that he found exercise in repairing and manufacturing guns and pistols, some of them of original design. Having acquired considerable skill in iron, and especially in fine steel work, he was enabled to do light blacksmithing for his father and neighbors, and other miscellaneous work. In 1844 he went to Boston, seeking mechanical employment. In 1845 his attention was first called to the cane or rattan business. The processes then employed to reduce a stick of cane to strands for chair-seating and other like purposes, were a series of nineteen different hand manipulations, including whittling off the

joints. Mr. Sawyer soon conceived the idea of performing all of these operations at once, and with a machine operated by power, and later reduced his ideas to practice by constructing scraping and cutting machines, which are generally used in conjunction as one machine. These machines proved a success, and were patented. Soon after this, he invented a machine for shaving and gauging the strands, to render them smoother and more merchantable; this machine worked with great rapidity, was eminently successful, and was patented in an improved form, in 1854. These three patented machines formed the basis of a corporation (American Rattan company) that was formed, with ample capital, to work them, of which Mr. Sawyer was a stockholder, director and superintendent until he could educate a man to fill his place. Early experimenters had exhausted their ingenuity and skill in the vain attempt to cut down through the hard, elastic, enameled surface of the cane, with spurs, loupes and saws; but the spurs and loupes became hot and soon fell off, the saws wore smooth, and the project was abandoned. The invention of Mr. Sawyer, in a cutting machine, is founded upon the device of cutting under the enamel and outward, lifting the strand so that when the lips or spurs that divide the fibre into strands reach the enamel, it may be already parted; the scraper, upon the device of arranging circular edged cutters around the stick of cane so that their

bevels shall slide upon the enameled surface, removing the joints, without cutting into the general surface; and the shave (shave and gauge) upon the device of passing the strands over the thin edge of a wheel two and a half feet or more in diameter, with driven traction rolls, shaving and gauging knives so arranged as to accomplish the object intended. As early as 1854 he had perfected improvements in rifled cannon projectiles which were patented in 1855, and subsequently were patented in England and France. These embrace the placing of a coating of lead or some softer metal than that of which the iron body is composed, on the rear or frusto-conical end of the shell, which is expanded laterally by the discharge, preventing "windage," and filling the grooves of the rifling; also, the arrangement in the point of a percussion cap or fuse, to explode the shell on impact, and the soldering of the soft metal to the shot. In 1857-58 Mr. Sawyer, with his brother Addison, conducted experiments with his inventions, before the United States ordnance bureau, in order to demonstrate the practicability of rifled cannon projectiles which, after thorough test, proved eminently successful. The trial resulted in the ordering of a trial with heavy ordnance, at Fortress Monroe, before a board of government officers, and a report was submitted, recommending that four field-guns be issued to one or more batteries, for practice with the Sawyer projectiles, for one year; but before the order was carried into effect, the civil war began, and the experimental guns were turned upon the enemy. The forty-two pounder rifle columbiads were mounted at Newport News, and upon the Rip Raps (Fort Wool)—the latter being the only guns there that could reach Sewell's Point battery, a distance of over three miles—and made havoc with the railroad-iron-clad batteries, at the capturing of Sewell's Point, Norfolk, Gosport, etc., and an eighteen-pounder rifle did great execution from on board the steamer Fannie. The great range and accuracy of the Sawyer guns and projectiles soon became established, and invited rivalry in all directions. In 1861 Mr. Sawyer invented a Fuse Hood for concentrating the fire upon a time fuse; also a loading mandrel for filling case shot; and later a combination fuse, which was the combining of a percussion fuse, with a time fuse so graduated as to explode the shell or case-shot at any point during its flight, which was deemed indispensable in field service. A patent for this invention was issued (by agreement) to him and his brother, Addison M., in 1862. Mr. Sawyer furnished for the government quite a number of batteries of cast rifle field-guns, besides some heavy ordnance with his shot, shell, case-shot, canister, and fuses, and furnished Gen. Butler with nearly or quite all of his rifle ordnance and supplies, for his different expeditions; he was also negotiating with Mexico, Brazil and Chili, for ordnance supplies, as well as with the United States; but all four of the wars ended about the same time, and further transactions ceased. Mr. Sawyer has made many other inventions, on quite a number of which he secured patents, but space is too limited to mention any of them here. Mr. Sawyer has done much for the growth and prosperity and material interests of Fitchburg, his adopted home. He has served his city in the board of aldermen, and as chairman of important committees. He has done much for young mechanics and inventors, in some cases securing patents for them; and has aided many who came to him for counsel and advice. Resting from his more arduous labors, he retired from active business, renting his shops, and, having kept alive a love for horticulture, turned his attention to a plot of land near the heart of the city, and made of it a veritable garden. His life's labor has been onerous, and his achievements substantial. Through many years of constant use, his inventions

in cane machinery have permitted no improvements, and still remain substantially as they left his hand. They have revolutionized an important industry, transferring it from the pestilential climate of southern India, and from Japan and Holland to America, offering ample dividends to capital employed, and affording employment to many people. His inventions in rifle cannon and projectiles were equally revolutionary, as he was the first in the world to demonstrate the practicability of rifle cannon, and the first in the western hemisphere to make them of cast steel.

WHITE, George Savage, clergyman, was born in Bath, Eng., Apr. 12, 1784. His grandfather was John White, who was born at Welton, Eng., where also his father was born in 1757. His father was a clergyman of considerable note, who, in 1777, married Mary Savage, a woman of unusual intelligence and brilliancy. George learned to read at so early an age that he had no remembrance of ever being unable to do so. At the age of thirteen he was invited to make a prolonged visit at the home of a clergyman with whose son he had formed a companionship. A desire to study for the ministry was the result of the visit, and a course of study at Cheshunt college was entered upon. At the end of a little more than two years he was, at the age of sixteen, obliged, by reason of ill health, to lay aside



George S. White

his studies. During his stay at the college he was engaged in preaching regularly at various chapels in the neighborhood, supplied by students. In 1803, when but nineteen years old, he received Presbyterian ordination in the chapel at Broughton, and was, on the recommendation of Lady Ann Erskine, sister of Lord Erskine, settled in a church at Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire. In 1805 he published various tracts, among the titles of which were: "Infant Baptism," "The Restoration of the Jews," and "The Stone Laid Before Joshua." After three years' pastoral service in Great Berkhamstead he removed to Tunbridge Wells, where he married Mary Walmesley Jan. 20, 1806. His wife was a woman of great energy and force of character, who, when adversity overtook the family, accumulated by her individual efforts \$10,000—a fortune in those days. In the latter part of 1811 Mr. White, with several friends and members of his family, set sail for America on the ship *Orient*, and settled in Tiverton, R. I., and performed ministerial duties in various places throughout New England, and preached in South Boston before any place for religious services had been erected there. The next year he was ordained a minister in the Episcopal church by Bishop Griswold, and served in various places, as appointed, until December, 1812, when he removed to Brooklyn, Conn., and a year later retired from active ministerial work. During a residence in Canterbury, Conn., an excitement was created by the reception into a private school, kept by Miss Prudence Crandall, of a "colored" pupil. It reached such a height of passion that an act was passed by the Connecticut legislature prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored persons. Mr. White, with other leading minds of the time, championed Miss Crandall's cause, and was an ardent supporter of her work even after her school

was broken up. During his entire life as a clergyman Mr. White was engaged, in greater or less degree, in the controversies at that time agitating the religious world. Many articles from his pen appeared in magazine literature, both before and after his coming to America. As a writer he was bold and aggressive, tenacious of his opinions, and with a vigorous intellect combated whatever he deemed error with every energy at his command. Among his publications are: "Christian Memorial: Containing God's Abundant Grace and Providential Kindness to the Author," and "Memoir of Samuel Slater, and History of Manufactures" (1835, 2d. ed., 1846). Mr. White died March 3, 1850.

YANCEY, William Lowndes, statesman, was born at Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., Aug. 10, 1814. His father, B. C. Yancey, was a lawyer. He studied for a time at Williams college; was admitted to the bar at Abbeville, S. C., and in 1837 settled in Alabama, where he was connected with one or two rural newspapers, and elected to the state assembly and senate. He was in congress, 1844-47, and in 1845 engaged in a bloodless duel with T. L. Clingman, member of congress from North Carolina. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention of 1848, vigorously opposed the compromise resolutions offered by Clay in 1850, and was an elector in 1856. The extreme doctrines of which Calhoun was formerly the exponent, had in later days no abler or more industrious advocate. He believed with all his heart in the distinctive institutions of the South, and from the formation of the republican party, if not before, anticipated the coming conflict, and prepared to meet, or, as he thought, avoid it by secession. In the secret propagation of the many schemes for a rupture of the Union, he was the most active, zealous, and efficient agent. These schemes were disclosed by the publication of his "Scarlet Letter" of June 15, 1858, to James Slaughter, in which he urged "organization for prompt resistance to the next aggression, and the formation of committees of safety throughout the cotton states." This was news to the North, and, as he claimed, a betrayal of confidence. In a letter to R. A. Pryor, Sept. 4, 1858, he said, "I am a secessionist, and not a revolutionist, and would not precipitate, but carefully prepare to meet, an inevitable dissolution." His views, diligently preached at caucuses, conventions, and private interviews, were adopted by many of the leaders in his section, and brought about, in part, the end at which he aimed. At the Alabama convention in January, 1860 he laid down a plan



Wm. Lowndes Yancey

of action for the coming national convention of the party: "The states-rights men should present their demands. If denied, they should secede from the convention, appeal to the whole people of the South, and organize another." In case of the success of the republican ticket in November, "the legislature should by law require the governor to call a state convention before March 4, 1861. Failing to get their demands, the South should seek her independence out of the Union." This programme was carried out to the letter. Yancey was the chief manager in the Charleston convention of April, 1860, and one of its most brilliant and persuasive speakers. He blamed the northern delegates, Apr. 27th, for "admitting slavery to be wrong, and thus surrendering the very citadel of their argument." G. E. Pugh, U. S. senator from Ohio, replied, "You

mistake us; we will not do it." Being outvoted, the Alabama delegation retired, and were followed by the other cotton states. Douglas exposed and attacked the scheme in the senate, May 16th, and paid tribute to Yancey's sincerity and power. The split in the party was made complete at the Baltimore convention in June, at which Yancey was present and active. He overbore opposition by threatening "the penalties of treason" at the Alabama convention in January, 1861, and was burned in effigy by the Unionists. He sailed for Europe in March as an agent, to seek foreign recognition for the Confederacy; failing, he returned in February, 1862; was elected to the Confederate senate, and died near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863. See the "Century Magazine" for August and September, 1887, and Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln."

HEPWORTH, George Hughes, clergyman and journalist, was born in Boston Feb. 4, 1833. He was of French descent on his mother's side, some of his ancestors meeting the fate of the popular leaders in the French revolution, who were guillotined during the reign of terror. Early in life he was destined by his mother to be a preacher. He began his education at the Boston Latin school, and continued his studies at Harvard, graduating therefrom in 1853. For two years also he was under the instruction of a tutor.

His first charge was the Unitarian church at Nantucket, which he occupied about two years. He then returned to Cambridge, where he studied for several months as a resident graduate. In December, 1857, he was called to the Church of the Unity, then newly organized in Boston, and was instrumental in the building of the church edifice. His pastorate was very successful, and the church became one of the most prominent and wealthy in Boston. At the outbreak of the war he exerted himself on behalf of the Federal government, both in the press and on the platform. In 1862 he joined, as aide-de-camp, Gen. Banks's command in Louisiana, and remained South



for a long period. He was appointed on that general's staff, with supervision of the free labor system in Louisiana. Here his services were very arduous and of great variety, and proved of much value to the state and general government. On his return from the South he published a book, illustrative of his late experiences, called, "Whip, Hoe, and Sword." Soon after he began a highly successful lecturing tour through the country, which continued during the presidential campaign of 1864. During his early career in Boston Dr. Hepworth originated a system of Sabbath evening discourses in the theatres, which have been continued to this day. His untiring energy found vent also in the establishment in Boston of a preparatory school for Unitarian ministers, which was begun without capital, and which owed its remarkable success entirely to his efforts. This institution became such a formidable rival to the Harvard school of divinity that overtures were made by that institution, and the former school became united with the latter. In May, 1869, he resigned his Boston pastorate, which he had taken after his return from the war, and accepted a call to the Church of the Messiah, New York, formerly under the charge of the late Dr. Samuel Osgood. Here he continued until 1872, when, one Sunday morning, he surprised his congregation by announcing his conversion to Trinitarianism, and immediately united with the Congregational

church. His reception by that body was most flattering; twenty-seven lay and pastoral delegates being present, and the late Henry Ward Beecher, at his installation, giving him personally the right hand of fellowship. Crowds flocked to Steinway hall to hear his sermons, and soon after he was called to the Church of the Disciples, New York, where he preached before some of the most distinguished men of the time, Gen. Grant being one of the congregation. The church at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York, built by his old parishioners, was dedicated in 1873, and latterly was occupied by Dr. Newman, now one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal society. Here Dr. Hepworth continued for eight years, when his health gave out, and he went on a trip to Europe for recuperation, passing most of his time there under the care of a physician in Heidelberg, Germany. While there Mr. James Gordon Bennett telegraphed to him, asking him to take charge of the Irish famine fund of 1880, then being collected in America by the New York "Herald," Archbishop McCabe of Dublin was one of the committee. In three months Dr. Hepworth was instrumental in relieving over 100,000 persons, for which purpose he had upward of \$35,000 at his disposal, together with the special service of the U. S. frigate Constitution, which had been consigned to Queenstown with 3,500 barrels of bread stuffs. While thus engaged Dr. Hepworth received many attentions from distinguished English people, among whom were the Duchess of Marlborough, president of the English relief board, and the Duke of Edinburgh, then admiral on the west coast of Ireland, who placed seven gunboats at the American's disposal, in which he visited personally many of the famine districts. On concluding his duties there, Mr. Bennett requested him to take editorial charge of the New York "Evening Telegram," which position he filled for a year, when he became editorial writer for the New York "Herald," with which newspaper he has ever since been connected. Besides the work above-mentioned Dr. Hepworth is the author of a book, called "Starboard and Port," descriptive of a voyage to Labrador, and also one with the singular title of "!!!," a story of the transmigration of the soul. He married in 1860 Adeline A. Drury. Dr. Hepworth is still in full bodily vigor, has a striking personality, and a frank and genial manner. He delights in all kinds of sport, and enjoys a holiday in the country with the zest of a boy of fifteen. As an orator he is surpassed by few, though his present duties do not often allow him to follow this bent of his genius.

HARRISON, Constance Cary, author, was born at Vacluse, Va., about 1845. Her father was a relative of Thomas Jefferson, and her mother a member of the noted Fairfax family. She was educated under the direction of private tutors, and in 1866 traveled with her mother in Europe. On her return to the United States in 1867, she married Burton Harrison, and has since resided in New York city. Her career as an author began with the publication of "A Little Centennial Lady," in 1876, and this was followed by frequent contributions to the magazines upon historical subjects. She has also published "Golden Rod An Idyl of Mount Desert" (1880); "The Story of Helen Troy" (1881); "Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes" (1881); "The Old-Fashioned Fairy Book" (1885); "Bar Harbor Days" (1886); "Bric-à-Brac Stories" (1886); "The Anglomaniacs" (1890); "Flower de Hindrel" (1891); "A Daughter of the South" (1892); "Belhaven Tales" (1892), and "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" (1893). "The Russian Honeymoon," a drama, written by her, was produced at the Madison Square theatre, New York, in 1883, and she has also adapted

several plays from the French. Her style is finished and graceful, and her stories possess considerable pathos and power. Mrs. Harrison is a leader in New York society. Mr. Harrison was the private secretary of Jefferson Davis from 1861 until 1865, and now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice as a lawyer.

MAY, Charles Augustus, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1819; third son of John May, revolutionary soldier and prominent Boston merchant, who did eminent military service under De Rochambeau in the revolutionary war during the New England campaign, and also commanded his regiment during Shays's rebellion in 1786-87. Charles Augustus was educated at and graduated from West Point military academy, entering the army as second lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, and serving in the Seminole war. During this campaign he captured and brought into camp as a prisoner, King Philip, the Seminole chief. In 1846 he was promoted to a captaincy and served in the Mexican war as chief of cavalry, under Gen. Taylor. The efficiency of the cavalry arm of the service was demonstrated in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, in which Capt. May with a troop of cavalry, charged

and captured Gen. La Veyra in command of a battery of artillery, fortified by an earth embankment, and turned the fortunes of the day. He won promotion at Palo Alto as major; at Resaca de la Palma as lieutenant-colonel, and at Buena Vista as colonel. In 1860 he resigned from the army to accept the vice-presidency of the Eighth avenue railroad company of New York city, in the management of which road he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 24, 1864.

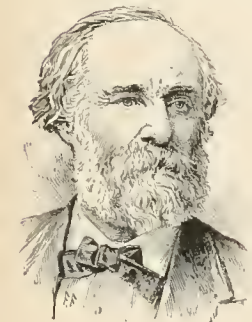
DAWES, Henry Laurens, senator, was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. He was graduated from Yale college in 1839, taught school for a short time, edited a paper at Greenfield, Mass., and became a lawyer in 1842, practicing at North Adams, where he conducted the "Transcript." He was in the lower house of the state legislature in 1848-49 and 1852, in the state senate in 1850, in the state constitutional convention in 1853; attorney for the western district of Massachusetts 1853-57, and in 1857 he was elected to the national house of representatives, where he remained until 1875, and where he took a large part in anti-slavery legislation during and subsequent to the war, and was prominent as chairman of the committee of elections, of ways and means, and of appropriations. He was elected to the senate in 1875 as the successor of Charles Sumner. During his long legislative career he has served on many committees, introduced and carried many bills, and taken an important part in legis-

lation on the tariff and other subjects, particularly in fixing the duties on wool and woolen goods in 1868. He founded the system of daily weather reports in 1869, established the fish commission, helped the Washington monument toward its completion and originated many other valuable measures. He was the author of the severalty law, dividing the Indian lands, and as chairman of the Indian committee of the senate, has spent much time in examining into

and adjusting affairs in the Indian reservations, in supplying the Indians with schools and in much other legislation for their benefit.

FOX, Elias Williams, business man and politician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1828. His grandfather, Capt. Samuel Pratt, built the first house where the city of Buffalo now stands. In 1850 Mr. Fox removed to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the house of Child, Farr & Co. He subsequently became a partner of the firm, the name being changed to Pratt & Fox, which through his efforts built up the largest hardware business in the West. For years Mr. Fox was a conspicuous figure in Missouri politics. He was the first president of the St. Louis board of trade, and was a delegate from that body to the first national commercial convention, which was held in Boston in 1868, and was made president of that convention. He was the father of the act providing for the shipment of goods in bond. As a life-long republican he was ever active in the councils of the party of his choice; was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1865, and was a prominent factor in the reconstruction of Missouri. He formulated the civil system under which the bonds of Missouri are worth to-day from 107 to 108. When Gen. Francis P. Blair was unable to arm and equip his Federal troops, E. W. Fox furnished him with the needed funds, and by his loyal devotion Gen. Blair was enabled to start the movement that freed Missouri from Confederate domination. Mr. Fox's claim against the government for \$250,000 for equipping the troops was allowed by the court of claims, but was thrown out on a technicality raised by the attorney-general during Andrew Johnson's administration. This act nearly impoverished Mr. Fox, but he remained, however, loyal to the Union. He was chairman of the Missouri state republican executive committee in 1865, and surveyor of customs during the administration of President Grant. In 1885 Mr. Fox removed to Washington and with others bought the "National Republican," which he edited with eminent ability for several years, it being the only republican daily issued in Washington. He was the author of the plan for the construction of a grand boulevard from Washington city to Mount Vernon, which has been recognized by congress, it having appropriated \$10,000 to make the preliminary surveys. His "Breakfast Table Letters" were conspicuous features in the "National Republican" during the first administration of President Cleveland.

ANDREWS, Timothy Patrick, soldier, was born in Ireland in 1794. While the British squadron of war vessels was on the Atlantic coast and in the vicinity of New York, in the spring of 1813, Barney's flotilla lay in the Pawtuxent river, watching some of the blockading vessels in the Chesapeake bay. Andrews, partaking of the general war excitement, left his father's house, and boarding the flotilla offered his services to the commodore, who, pleased with the lad's intelligence and independence, made him his aide, and found his services of great value. Andrews subsequently entered into active service in the field, and May 22, 1822, was appointed paymaster of the U. S. army. Resigning this post Apr. 9, 1847, he was chosen colonel of a regiment of voltigeurs, which he commanded in the Mexican war until July 20, 1848, being especially noted for his bravery at Molino del Rey, the most hotly contested battle of the war, and was brevetted brigadier-



general Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious service at Chapultepec. After the war, by special act of congress, he was reappointed paymaster; in 1851 was made deputy paymaster-general; succeeded Gen. Larned as paymaster-general Sept. 6, 1862, with the rank of colonel, and was retired from active service Nov. 19, 1864, though he served on special duty until his death, which occurred at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1868.

LIPPINCOTT, Joshua Ballinger, publisher, was born at Johnstown, N. J., in 1816. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, but went to Philadelphia at an early age to work in a book-store, and in two years he was put in charge of the store; in ten years he was at the head of a large publishing firm bearing his name, and in less than twenty-five years, having several times been compelled to move into larger quarters, was at the head of the book-trade in Philadelphia by the purchase, in 1850, of the entire stock of his principal competitor. In 1868 he started "Lippincott's Magazine," and followed it with other periodicals. He was a director of the Reading railroad and of the Philadelphia savings fund, and a trustee of the Acad-

emy of fine arts and the University of Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia Jan. 5, 1886, leaving an estate valued at several millions.

ENGLISH, Thomas Dunn, author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1819. His family is of Norman-Irish origin, the original name being Angelos, which was gradually corrupted into the present form. The Irish ancestor came to America in 1683, and settled on the eastern banks of the Delaware, under a grant from William Penn, at the place called Mt. Pleasant, the remnant of the estate being known to this day as the English Farm. From this place the descendants scattered over New Jersey, and the South and West. Thomas Dunn was destined from his birth for the bar, but the failure of his father in business changed the son's plans, and at sixteen years of age he began writing for Paulson's

"Advertiser," and other Philadelphia journals. Literature was his choice, though he studied medicine, and was graduated M.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. He afterward read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. But his destiny was journalism, and he was connected with a number of journals from that time onward. In 1842 he entered politics as the warm advocate of the annexation of Texas, and espoused the cause until its success in 1844. He also took part in the canvass which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk. In 1855 know-nothingism had swept over the country, threatening all parties. Dr. English was then a res-

ident of Virginia, and his speech at a critical moment at the democratic convention at Staunton secured the nomination of Mr. Wise, whose election meant the downfall of know-nothingism. The doctor continued to take a prominent part in political movements, but held few political offices. In 1863-64 he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, where, in his second term, he led the house. In 1890 he was elected a repre-

sentative in congress as a democrat in the Essex district (before that time republican), and in 1892 was re-elected. In 1843 he made the literary hit which almost every writer of note makes at some time in his life. N. P. Willis and George P. Morris ("Miboy" and the "Brigadier") revived the old "New York Mirror," which they and Fay had edited years before, under the title of the "New Mirror." Willis asked Dr. English for a poem, to help the enterprise, and suggested a sea song. English tried it, after renewed pressing, but claimed that the "Mantle of Dibdin had not fallen on his shoulders." He drifted finally into reminiscence and imagination, and produced four stanzas and a half of the celebrated song, "Ben Bolt." Then his muse stopped. After some consideration, he added the first four lines of the sea song, and sent the whole, with a note, to Willis, telling him, "If he did not like it to burn it, and something would be sent when the writer was more in the vein." Willis published the song, with a commendatory line. It had no title, and was signed merely by the initials "T. D. E." The song took hold of the popular heart. It traveled to England and the English possessions. It went all over the United States and Canada. It was suggested to several composers that they should marry the words to music, but they all said they were not fitted for that purpose. The doctor made a melody himself, which was afterward published by Willis in 1848; but another got the start of him. In 1846 Charles Porter was managing the Pittsburg theatre. Among his company was a young man by the name of Nelson F. Kneass, a brother of the United States district-attorney of Pennsylvania. Nelson had taken to a roving life, much to the chagrin of his family. He had a fine tenor voice and some musical ability, but he was a very indifferent actor. Porter told him if he could get up a song to suit himself he would cast him for a walking part in the new drama, "The Battle of Buena Vista." An Englishman, by the name of Hunt, a sort of hanger-on of the company, had read "Ben Bolt" when it had been copied in some English newspaper, remembered the greater part of it, and fixed up some words to fill the deficiency. To this Kneass adapted a German air, and sang the song in the piece. The drama was soon abandoned, but the song took the public by storm. It went over the United States; over to England, where it provoked hosts of answers and parodies; to Australia and the Sandwich Islands, to India, and wherever the English language was spoken it became the rage. A race-horse was named after it; a ship and a steamboat took their names from it. As English grimly says, "The ship was wrecked, the steamboat was blown up, and the horse turned out to be a 'plater,' and never won anything." The song, however, lived, and to this day remains in the minds of all the older people. The marked attention and courtesy paid to Dr. English in the house of representatives is, perhaps, as much due to this song as to any other cause. The literary work of Dr. English has been extensive during the last half of the century, as well as unremitting. At one time he wrote for the stage, being the dramatist at Br-ton's, Coner's, and Foster's theatres in Philadelphia and New York. Of the forty or fifty plays but one survives, and is occasionally played. He has written numbers of volumes, most of them in pseudonyms, some in his own name, and one novel, "Jacob Schuyler's Millions," anonymous. His poems in various magazines and other publications amount to over a thousand. Some few of them have been gathered in book form—"The American Ballads" and "Battle Lyrics," taking in the various historical events of the country, and published by the Harpers, are best known. His latest most notable poems are his "Ballads of Irish History" and "Legends,"



published in the New York "Ledger" and New York "Independent." As a speaker he is emphatic, distinct and deliberate. Unlike most new members, he rarely rises to address the house, and never speaks unless he has something to say. This probably accounts for the way in which he is listened to, but something is due to his literary reputation, and a great deal, doubtless, to his "Ben Bolt." In Newark, N. J., where he resides, his opinion is sought on all moot questions, and, whether he writes or speaks, commands the attention of the public, who have a strong belief in his frankness, honesty and sincerity. One peculiarity of Dr. English is, his rapidity of composition. There is a poem of his, "The Logan Grazier," a picture of the herdsmen of the West Virginia mountains, a little over one hundred lines in length. The poem, together with "The Canoe Voyage," a little longer, and "The Wyoming Hunter," nearly of the same length, was written during three hours of one evening, while waiting in a room for the return of a friend whom he visited. "The Sack of Deerfield," a long poem, appearing, profusely illustrated, in "Harper's Weekly," and since reprinted in the "Battle Lyrics," remarkable for its peculiar versification and assonant rhythm, was written in one evening; and "Kallimais," a poem of between five and six hundred lines, was written in a day, and published without any revision. His "Irish Ballads" were made in the same hasty way. "The Mormons," a play which, years ago, ran, more or less, all over the United States, was written in three days and nights. As for his editorial work, that necessarily has been done hastily, and, if gathered together, would occupy volumes. His style in prose is vigorous, with a tendency to the epigrammatic. The doctor is a member of various learned societies, and in 1876 the venerable College of William and Mary, in Virginia, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. At this writing (1893), he is in vigorous health, and engaged in revising an edition of his select poems now passing through the press, which do not include, however, the American historical ballads that have been previously published under the title of "The Boy's Book of Battle Lyrics."

TILGHMAN, Richard Lloyd, naval officer, was born in Kent county, Md. Apr. 20, 1810. He was a descendant of Richard Tilghman, an eminent surgeon of London in the seventeenth century, who emigrated to Maryland in 1660 and founded the Hermitage, which has ever since remained in possession of the family. His great-grandfather was James Tilghman (1716-1793) who settled in Philadelphia about 1760 and became a common councilman of that city and a member of the provincial council. His great-grandfather, William (1756-1827), was a noted jurist, appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1806. William's brother, Tench (1744-1786), served in the war of the

revolution and attained great distinction and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Richard Lloyd Tilghman entered the U. S. navy as midshipman, Oct. 27, 1830, was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and took a prominent part in the Mexican war, serving with Com. Robert F. Stoekton of the Pacific squadron on the Congress and Cyane. He participated in all the operations and engagements incident to the conquest of California through the skillful cooperation of the land and naval forces under Stoekton and Frémont, making an army of about

1,000 men. He commanded the brig Perry of the South Atlantic squadron 1857-60, at the time of the war with Paraguay, and returned home just before the outbreak of the civil war, when the popular excitement was approaching fever heat. However, on Apr. 23, 1861, failing health obliged him to resign from the navy, and he died in 1867.

BRADBURY, James Ware, senator and lawyer, was born in York county, Me., in 1803. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825 in a class distinguished for its many members who became famous, and spent one year at Hallowell as principal of the academy. He adopted the profession of the law, studied with Judge Shipley and Rufus McIntire, and in 1830 removed to Augusta. He was county attorney from 1834 to 1838, and for a time edited the "Maine Patriot." In 1844 he attended as delegate the democratic national convention at Baltimore, and in that year, as president of the electoral college of the state, cast his vote for Polk. In 1816 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served his full term, but declined a re-nomination. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on printing, and of a select committee on French spoliation claims. He was for some time president of the Maine historical society.

GIBNEY, Virgil Pendleton, physician and surgeon, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., Sept. 29, 1847, of Irish and Dutch descent. Both his father and uncle were physicians. He naturally followed, being graduated from Kentucky university in 1866, and pursuing a medical course in Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, received his degree of M.D. in 1871. Soon after graduation he was appointed "interne," or resident junior assistant in the Hospital for ruptured and crippled, New York city, and a few months later appointed house surgeon, remaining such until December, 1883, residing in the hospital during the entire time; then served from January to May, 1884, as assistant surgeon. Deciding then to resign and devote himself to private practice, the board of managers presented him with a testimonial, finely engrossed, reviewing his successful career and unblemished personal character. Three years later, 1887, he was elected to the position of surgeon-in-chief to the hospital, succeeding the eminent Dr. Knight, a position which he still holds. Dr. Gibney was one of the founders of the New York polyclinic, the pioneer institution of its kind in this country, having been established in 1882, and was appointed its professor of orthopedic surgery. He has also for several years been consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Nursery and Child's hospital, New York city; was the first president of the New York orthopedic society, also first president of the American orthopedic association; has filled the position of chairman of the orthopedic section of the New York academy of medicine, of which he has been a fellow for many years; was president of the Bellevue hospital medical college alumni association; is a member of the County medical society of New



J. W. Bradbury



V. P. Gibney



York, the New York State medical society, the New York pathological society, and the Practitioners' society of New York. Dr. Gibney has contributed to medical literature numerous papers on the special diseases which he treats, and published "The Hip and its Diseases" (1883). In social life he is a member of the Manhattan, Century and Lotus clubs. He was married in December, 1883, to Charlotte Louise Chapin, of Springfield, Mass. The wife and a boy four years of age died in May, 1889. One child, a boy, remains.

LYNCH, Junius F., physician and surgeon, was born in Snowdown, Montgomery county, Ala., Dec. 2, 1865, the eldest son of Dr. Frank and Mary Knox (Buford) Lynch. His mother was the daughter of William K. Buford of Alabama, and is connected with the distinguished families of that name in the South. The paternal ancestors of Dr. Junius F. Lynch occupy a prominent position in American naval history; his grandfather, Com. William F. Lynch, having explored the Dead Sea under the auspices of the U. S. government, won a high reputation as an officer; at the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the South, and was to the Confederate navy what Lee was to the army. Com. Lynch's wife was a daughter of Com. Shaw, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812 and was a contemporary of Perry and McDonough. Dr. Lynch's father served on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Confederate cavalry leader, during the war, and died of yellow fever in Montgomery, Ala., in 1873. Dr. Lynch passed his boyhood in Richmond, Va., and after leaving school entered the office of Col. A. S. Buford, president of the Richmond and Danville railroad; here he remained until 1884, when he began the study of medicine at the Medical college of Virginia. He was graduated in 1888 at the head of his class, and in May of the same year



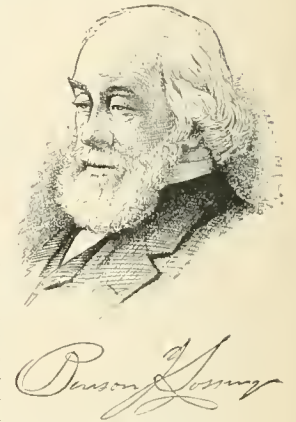
removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. Shortly after his arrival in Chattanooga he was appointed quarantine commissioner; this was an important position and deemed a great honor for so young a man. Dr. Lynch proved himself worthy of the confidence bestowed upon him, and won encomiums from all classes. He moved to Sanford, Fla., in 1890, and in December, 1891, was married to Lucy Virginia Kemper, a daughter of ex-Gov. James L. Kemper of Virginia. He was appointed assistant chief-surgeon of the South Florida railroad hospital the same year, and still (1893) holds that position. Dr. Lynch has performed a number of very difficult surgical operations, and is a member of several representative medical associations. He is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 130 pounds. He has small, regular features, a head both high and long, full eyes of a deep blue color, a broad chin, Grecian nose, and large perceptive faculties. He is genial in manner, yet dignified; frank, but not demonstrative, and is a deep student in several lines of knowledge. He is considered one of the brightest and most promising young physicians in the South.

LOSSING, Benson John, author and artist, was born in the town of Beekman, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813. He comes of Dutch lineage, his ancestors having been among the earliest settlers in the valley of the lower Hudson. His father was a farmer and his

mother a farmer's daughter. They were Friends or Quakers. The father died when the son was less than one year of age; and when the boy was in his twelfth year, his mother also died. Thrown thus upon his own resources, he worked on a farm until nearly fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and silversmith, at Poughkeepsie; but he omitted no opportunity for study, and having acquired the rudiments of a common English education at a district school, he while yet "in his teens" wrote acceptably for a local newspaper. At the age of twenty, young Lossing was taken into business partnership with his master, and less than two years afterward accepted an invitation to become the joint proprietor and editor of the "Poughkeepsie Telegraph," the leading weekly newspaper of Dutchess county. The proprietors subsequently started a semi-monthly newspaper, styled the "Poughkeepsie Casket," which continued three years, and was under the exclusive management of Mr. Lossing. For the purpose of illustrating this little periodical he went to New York, and in a fortnight's instruction there acquired sufficient knowledge of the manipulations of the art of wood-engraving to accomplish his purpose. He afterward became a skillful and leading practitioner of the beautiful art, and pursued it in New York for nearly

thirty years. Mr. Lossing began regular literary work, in connection with engraving, in New York at an early period. In 1838 he became the editor and illustrator of the "Family Magazine," the first fully illustrated periodical published in America. In 1840 he wrote his first book, an "Outline History of the Fine Arts," published by Harper & Brothers in their "Family Library Series." In 1847 he published a brief account of the American revolution, entitled "Seventeen and Seventy-six," with illustrations, and in 1848 he began his first great work, "The Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution." From that time until the close of his life, he was constantly engaged in the production of illustrated works in American history and biography, and contributions to magazines and other periodicals. Mr. Lossing was a member of seventeen societies, historical, antiquarian and literary. In 1855 Hamilton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and the same degree was awarded him by Columbia college in 1870. In 1873 the board of regents of the state of Michigan, on the recommendation of the University of Michigan, gave him the degree of LL. D. and in 1884 he was chosen an "Honorary Fellow for Life" of the Metropolitan museum of art in New York city. Dr. Lossing led a quiet, unpretentious, and uneventful life outside of his literary and art labors (he made the original drawings for most of his works). He resided for more than twenty years in the latter part of his life on a farm in Dutchess county, in one of the most picturesque and healthful portions of his native state. His books, which are very numerous, are mostly of a biographical and historical character, and have acquired a wide-spread popularity. At the time of his death (which occurred at his country home June 3, 1891, and was due to valvular disease of the heart), Dr. Lossing was still working vigorously.

HAYWOOD, John, colonist, was born at Barbadoes, W. I., in 1684. He emigrated from that island at an early age and settled in Carolina at Cone-



conaric, a part of Edgecombe county now embraced in the county of Halifax. He entered the service of Earl Granville, as surveyor, and often represented Edgecombe county in the colonial assembly, which body appointed him, in 1746, one of the commissioners to superintend the construction of Fort Johnston at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and in 1752 elected him treasurer of the northern counties of the province. He was also colonel of the militia forces of the county. In 1758 Francis Corbin, Lord Granville's chief agent, was indicted for charging exorbitant fees on land grants issued by him, and Col. Haywood, who was suspected of complicity with him, died during the trial, whereupon his body was exhumed by the colonists, who had risen in rebellion, and who thought it a hoax on his part to avoid prosecution. After finding that he was really dead, they reinterred him and returned to their homes. He died in North Carolina in 1758, leaving a widow and six children.

HAYWOOD, William, patriot, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., about 1730. He was the eldest son of John Haywood, the colonist from the Island of Barbadoes. His first appearance in public life was in 1755, when he received a commission from the crown as colonel of the county of Edgecombe. In 1760 he was a member of the provincial assembly, and was re-elected for several succeeding terms. Having espoused the cause of the colonies in their war for independence, he was elected colonel of the Edgecombe county militia and chairman of its committee of safety by the convention which met at Hillsboro' in 1775. In 1776 he was elected to the provincial congress which met at Halifax in that year, and was appointed a member of the committee which prepared and submitted to that body the state constitution; and together with three others was elected on a committee to sign and deliver to the two treasurers of the province £500,000 sterling, which amount was issued in bills of credit by authority of this congress. The congress again meeting at Halifax in the same year, he was elected by it one of the councilors of state, with Richard Caswell as governor, and was one of the committee which drafted the bill of rights. The assembly was convened at Smitfield, in the spring of 1779, after the organization of the state government, and Col. Haywood was again returned as a member from Edgecombe, and again in the fall of the same year was a member of the assembly which met at Halifax. While a member of this body, he was taken ill and died in December, 1779, shortly after his return home.

HAYWOOD, William Henry, senator, was born at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23, 1801, the grandson of William Haywood. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1819, and studied law, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Raleigh. He followed his profession with success, until failing health forced him to retire from practice a few years previous to his death. He represented Wake county in the North Carolina house of commons 1831, 1834, 1835, 1836, and in the latter year was elected speaker of that body. In 1842 he was elected U. S. senator, which office he held until 1846, when he resigned, owing to a disagreement with his party on the tariff question. He died in Raleigh Oct. 6, 1852.

GEORGE, Henry, political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1839, entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office, made some voyages to sea, settled in California in 1858, worked as a compositor for a number of years, left the case for the pen, edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871, in a pamphlet entitled "Our Land and Land Policy," he outlined the theory which has

since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty" (1879), a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and has been extensively translated, exerting a wide influence. Since 1880 Mr. George's residence has been in New York, though he has frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, and Australia, as well as through the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power, and in 1887 was candidate of the United labor party for secretary of state. These campaigns served to propagate the idea of taxation concentrating on land values irrespective of improvements, and to popularize the Australian ballot system, which has since been extensively adopted. But when the tariff question became political issue Mr. George as a free-trader, supported Mr. Cleveland, advocating his reelection in 1888 and 1892. His political and economic ideas, known as "the single tax," have a large and growing support, not confined to this country. Besides much miscellaneous writing in their advocacy, he has also published: "The Land Question" (1881); "Social Problems" (1884); "Protection or Free Trade" (1886); "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII." (1891); "A Perplexed Philosopher," an arraignment of Herbert Spencer and his theories (1892). He is a prominent member of the Reform club in New York.

DAYTON, William Lewis, statesman, was born in Baskingridge, N. J., Feb. 17, 1807. He was duly prepared for college and was graduated from Princeton in 1825; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1830, beginning his legal practice in Trenton, N. J. In 1837 he went to the legislature and was made chairman of the judiciary committee; became associate judge of the superior court, Feb. 28, 1838; resigned in 1841 to resume the practice of law; was appointed to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate, and his appointment being confirmed by the legislature in 1845, he was elected for the whole term. In the senate debates on the Oregon question, the tariff, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican war, he took the position of a free-soil whig. He remained in the U. S. senate from 1842 to 1851; was a personal friend and confidential adviser of President Taylor; opposed the fugitive slave bill; advocated the admission of California as a free state, and labored for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1856 he received the nomination for the vice-presidency of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Frémont, but the Frémont ticket was not elected. In March, 1857, he became attorney-general for the state of New Jersey, holding the office until 1861, when he was sent as U. S. minister to France. Mr. Dayton was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He died in Paris, France, Dec. 2, 1864.



MOSBY, John Singleton, soldier, was born in Powhatan, county, Va., Dec. 6, 1833. He was educated at the University of Virginia, but did not graduate, owing to a difficulty he had with a fellow-student, which resulted in young Mosby seriously wounding the student, and being in consequence

imprisoned. He filled up the time of his imprisonment by studying law, and when he was pardoned by the governor, and his fine remitted by the legislature, he was admitted to the bar of Virginia, and began the practice of his profession at Bristol, Va. The civil war brought out the men of Virginia in defence of their state, and Mosby was one of the first to enlist in the cavalry service for twelve months, serving under Gen. J. E. Johnston in the early operations of the war at Bull Run, in the Shenandoah Valley, and as a picket along the banks of the Potomac. Upon the expiration of his term of service, not waiting for the furlough accorded all the twelve months' enlisted men, he with a

friend re-enlisted for the war, the two solitary exceptions in his regiment. In February he was made adjutant, and two months later voluntarily returned to the ranks on account of the displacement of Col. William E. Jones from command. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the leader of his brigade, had observed the ability and dash of Mosby, and appointed him on his headquarters' staff as a scout. In this capacity he led the brigade in a bold raid June 14, 1862, gaining the rear of McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, and causing great consternation to the Federal commander. Early in 1862 he returned to northern Virginia, then occupied by the Federal army, and recruiting an irregular cavalry force of less than 100 men he, by the aid of the sympathizing residents of the valley, harassed the enemy, and did much damage to the invading army, cutting off their supply trains, destroying communication, and opposing scouting parties and picket lines—operating upon the rear of the

residents of the valley, who were suspected of harboring and abetting the guerrilla chief and his men. Their perfected methods of communications and means employed to gain information of the movements of the enemy made the band greatly feared, and compelled the Federal forces to strengthen their picket lines, and guard their outposts continually. His force was made up of volunteers from civil life and deserters from either army, and furloughed cavalrymen, who had lost their horses. March 8, 1863, with a party of twenty-nine men, Col. Mosby penetrated the Federal lines, and captured Gen. Stoughton at his headquarters in the midst of his troops at Fairfax Court House, Va. As a reward a commission was given him to raise a partisan battalion, with which he operated along the Potomac, and in the rear of the Federal army as it advanced into Virginia. His object was to impede its advance by destroying its communications, and to weaken it by compelling heavy details to protect its rear, and also the Capitol, which he was continually threatening. Gen. R. E. Lee once said that the only fault he ever had to find with Mosby was that he was always getting wounded. Mosby never had more than 300 or 400 men. It is estimated that his small band neutralized 30,000 Federal troops, who kept watching for him. The most important service he ever rendered was in the autumn of 1864, after Sheridan had routed Early, and driven him from the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan pursued Early's broken and demoralized army as far as Staunton. There was then nothing to oppose Sheridan in his front, and prevent his going on scattering Lee's communications with the South, and thus intercepting his supplies. Grant ordered Sheridan to push on—if he had done so the war would have ended in October, 1864, for Lee could not have spared a man from his lines at Petersburg. At that time there were no Confederate troops in northern Virginia, or in Sheridan's rear except Mosby's band. Sheridan wrote to Grant that he could not advance any further, but would be compelled to retreat in order to subsist his army—that the country was exhausted of forage for men and horses, and that it would require half his army to guard the trains and railroad that carried his supplies. He proposed therefore to retreat from Staunton down the valley to Front Royal, and that the Manassas Gap railroad from which the rails had been torn up by Jackson, be reconstructed to that point. By accumulating a large amount of supplies and transportation at that point he proposed to transport his army rapidly to Alexandria, thence by water to Grant, and to assault Lee's lines by an overwhelming force before Early's army could get there. Grant acquiesced in the plan. A large force was sent out from Washington to rebuild the railroad, but Mosby by incessant attacks so put them on the defensive that they had to suspend operations, and began to erect stockades to protect themselves. When Sheridan got to Front Royal he found neither railroad or provisions. So the plan failed, and the war was prolonged. See "Pond's Shenandoah Campaign." When Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Mosby's command was near Washington. Gen. Grant acted with great magnanimity toward Mosby and his men, and gave them the same terms that he had given Lee's army. Afterward Mosby and Grant became strong friends. In common with the Southern people, Mosby opposed the reconstruction measures of congress, but when they finally adopted them, and nominated their old enemy, Horace Greeley, for the presidency, Mosby supported Grant as the best way to restore peace between the divided sections, and to bring the influence of Southern men to direct the policy of national affairs. He was offered, but declined to accept, an office from Gen. Grant. The South got all the benefit of his friendship with



Federal forces. The rangers kept up communications with each other, but, except for a dash never were found together—dispersing and reforming at the call of their leader as exigencies demanded. By this peculiar mode of warfare Mosby's men were never captured as a body, as their whereabouts could not be determined. The punishment intended to be visited on the band if captured was meted out to the

Grant. He supported Hayes for the same reasons that he had supported Grant, and was appointed by him U. S. consul to Hong Kong, where he remained until removed by a democratic president (Cleveland). He instituted many reforms in the consular service. On the final settlement of his accounts it was ascertained that he had largely overpaid the government. He brought suit, and the U. S. supreme court gave a judgment in his favor. See vol. 133 U. S. Reports. Mr. Justice Blatchford, in delivering the opinion of the court, spoke in high terms of praise of the integrity that Mosby had shown in the administration of his consulate. On his return to the United States Mosby settled in San Francisco, and returned to the practice of law.

AUDENRIED, Joseph Crain, soldier, was born in Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 6, 1839. He was graduated from West Point in 1861, brevetted first lieutenant of the 6th cavalry, June 24th, and immediately given service in the recruiting camp at Washington, to organize and train the volunteers who were waiting by thousands for active service in the war hardly yet begun. He served as assistant aide-de-camp to Gen. Daniel Tyler, to whom he rendered prompt and valuable aid in the Bull Run campaign, remaining on his staff until March, 1862, as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Emory's cavalry command through the peninsular campaign, 1862, being especially com-

mended for untiring activity and gallantry in the skirmishes near Williamsburg May 6th, and at Hanover Court House May 27th; and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sumner's command in the 2d corps from July, 1862, until March, 1863. Serving with Gen. Sumner through the Maryland campaign, he received the brevet of captain, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallantry at Antietam, where he was wounded. In June, 1863, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, and served through the siege of Vicksburg, being present at the

capitulation of the city on July 4th. He became aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman Oct. 1, 1863, serving in all his battles and through his campaigns, rendering effective service especially in the campaigns of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta and the march to the sea. During this memorable series of events, Capt. Audenried received the brevets of captain, of volunteers, Oct. 27, 1863; of major, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant service in the Atlanta campaign; of major of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, and of lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. Col. Audenried accompanied Gen. Sherman after the war on his tours to the West and through Europe. He was further brevetted captain, 6th cavalry, July 1, 1866; lieutenant-colonel, aide-de-camp, Aug. 11, 1866, and colonel, aide-de-camp, March 8, 1869. He remained on Gen. Sherman's staff until his death which occurred at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1880.

SPINOLA, Francis B., soldier and congressman, was born in Stony Brook, L. I., March 19, 1821. He was educated at the Quaker Hill academy, in Dutchess county, and then entered business in New York city. While still young, he became interested in politics and was five times elected an alderman and three times a supervisor. Subsequently he served six years as member of the assembly of the state of New York, and four years as a senator. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C. At the outbreak of the civil war, he promptly offered his services to the

government, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 2, 1862, "for meritorious conduct in recruiting and organizing a brigade of four regiments and accompanying them to the field." He received an honorable discharge from the service in August, 1865, after having been twice wounded. Gen. Spinola then returned to New York, and engaged in business once more on an enlarged scale, but he has continued to identify himself conspicuously with local and national politics. In 1884 he acted as alternate delegate-at-large to Daniel Manning at the democratic national convention. He was a member of the state senate again for a while, and was elected successively to the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. He attained distinction both as a committeeman and a speaker. Gen. Spinola was also connected with numerous banking and insurance companies, in which he was financially interested. He died in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1891.

AUGUR, Christopher Colon, soldier, was born in New York in 1821; was graduated from West Point in 1843, and during the next two years served on frontier duty. In 1845 he was brevetted second lieutenant of the 4th infantry, and joining with his command the "Army of Occupation" in Texas under Gen. Taylor, took part in the advance to the Rio Grande in 1846. He was promoted a first lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847, and served through the remainder of the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to Gen. Hopping, and upon his death, on the staff of Gen. Caleb Cushing, engaging in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. On Aug. 1, 1852, he was promoted a captain, and acquitted himself with great courage and judgment in the Indian troubles in Oregon during 1855-56. The threatening attitude of the South caused his recall to the seat of war in the East early in 1861. He was appointed a major of the 13th infantry May 14th, and placed in command of the cadets at West Point. On the following Nov. 12th he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in McDowell's corps in the defenses about Washington in 1861-62. In July, 1862, he was transferred to the charge of a division under Gen. Banks in the army of Virginia, serving through the Rappahannock campaign, and receiving a severe wound in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. For distinguished and meritorious service in that battle, he was appointed major-general of volunteers Aug. 9, 1862, and brevetted colonel for the same. Gen. Augur was relieved from active service shortly after the fall of Harper's Ferry, upon being appointed by congress a member of the military committee to investigate the surrender of that place. He rejoined his command in November and accompanied Gen. Banks through the Louisiana campaign in 1862. He was placed in command of the district of Baton Rouge in 1863; promoted a lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry, July 1, 1863, and commanded the left wing of the army besieging Port Hudson which surrendered July 9th. He received the brevet of brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for gallant service at the capture of Port Hudson, and the brevet of major-general at the same date for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Thereafter Gen. Augur continued in service as commander over various military departments, commanding at Washington 1863-66, receiving the promotion of colonel of the

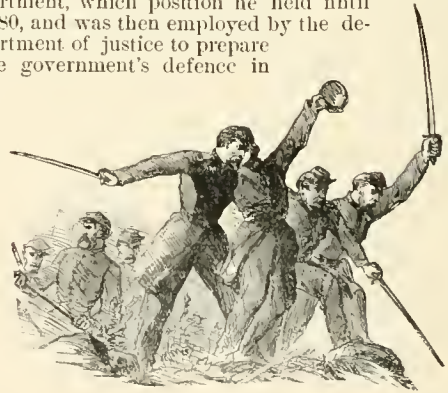


12th infantry, March 15th, and mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. He commanded the department of the Platte until 1871, being made brigadier-general of the U. S. army March 4, 1869; of Texas until 1875; of the Gulf until 1878; of the department of the South and of Missouri until 1885, when he was retired. On Aug. 15, 1886, he was dangerously wounded by a negro ruffian whom he attempted to chastise for using foul language in front of his house in Washington. Gen. Augur's son, Jacob Arnold, was graduated from West Point and is now (1893) a captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry.

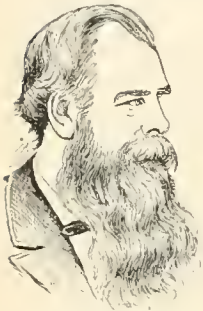
CURTIS, Newton Martin, soldier, was born in DePeyster, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 21, 1835. Of New England parentage, he traces his lineage back to the landing of the ship *Mary Lyon* in 1632, which brought to America William Curtis and his brother-in-law, John Eliot, afterward the famous Indian missionary. Newton received his early education in the common schools, at Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, and from a private tutor. He was fitted to enter the junior class at Rochester university, but sickness preventing him from matriculating, he began the study of law; here, again, ill health compelled him to abandon study, and he engaged in farming, the occupation of his father.

He was in the fields plowing when the surrender of Fort Sumter was announced, and before learning of President Lincoln's call for troops, he set about enlisting a company, which, with Curtis as captain, was mustered into service at Albany as company G, 16th N. Y. volunteers, May 15, 1861. Capt. Curtis was on duty with his regiment in the battle of Bull Run, and continuously in service until May 7, 1862, when he was disabled by a serious wound in the breast at the battle of West Point, Va. This wound was not entirely healed when he rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing two months later. His services with company G, ended on the 17th of October, 1862, and he joined the 142d regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel at Upton's Hill, Va. He was promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment Jan. 21, 1863. In the spring of 1863 he was engaged with his regiment in the defence of Suffolk, was on the peninsula in the army of Gen. Dix, and on July 5th was transferred to the army of the Potomac, which he joined at Berlin, following Lee from Gettysburg. In August, the 142d, with other regiments, was detached and sent to South Carolina, and in April, 1864, was transferred with the 10th army corps, under Gen. Gilmore, to Fortress Monroe. On the 10th of June, Col. Curtis was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 10th army corps. His command was in the advance of the movement on Petersburg June 15, 1864. Col. Curtis was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant service in the battle of Derby Town Road Oct. 27, 1864. In December of that year he took part in the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C. His brigade was the first to land on Christmas morning, and a portion under his command was the last to re-embark on the evening of the 27th, having had no provisions nor shelter from the storms of sleet from the evening of landing to re-embarking. His refusal to abandon his line under Fort Fisher from two o'clock in the afternoon until eleven at night, though four times ordered to do so, occasioned a controversy which Gen. Grant ended by calling for a personal interview with Col. Curtis and

a special report of his operations, on receipt of which Gen. Grant ordered the second expedition to proceed to Fort Fisher, and Curtis was assigned to duty under his brevet rank as brigadier-general. On the 15th his brigade led the assaulting column. During the engagement Gen. Curtis received four slight wounds, and just at sundown was struck by two fragments of a shell, one destroying the left eye and the other striking the forehead just over the eye with such force as to render him unconscious for hours, so that he was even supposed to be dead, and preparations were actually made to ship him North in a box. The secretary of war on his way from Beaufort, S. C., to Washington, seeing the North Atlantic squadron with colors at half-mast on the morning of the 16th, ran alongside the admiral's ship to ascertain the cause, and then first learned of the glorious victory of the previous day, and that the navy were showing honor to their distinguished dead. Shortly afterward, however, the secretary ordered the promotion of brevet Brig.-Gen. N. M. Curtis to the full rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Curtis recovered from his wounds so as to rejoin the army at Richmond Apr. 10, 1865, and was soon after assigned by Gen. E. O. C. Ord to duty as chief of staff of the army of the James and department of Virginia and North Carolina, under the brevet rank of major-general, to which he had been promoted in March. In appearance Gen. Curtis is the ideal soldier, six and a half feet in height, with an erect and well-knit figure, and a bearing at once alert and commanding. Fearless and untrifling himself, he had little toleration for cowards and shirks. A medal of honor was awarded him by congress "for personal bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher." He was thanked by concurrent resolution of the legislature of New York for his gallant conduct at Fort Fisher, and again by the same body (of which he was a member) Jan. 15, 1890, twenty-five years after the battle. Soon after his return to civil life Gen. Curtis was appointed collector of customs at Ogdensburg, and later was made special agent of the treasury department, which position he held until 1880, and was then employed by the department of justice to prepare the government's defence in



the "charges and commission cases," involving claims to the amount of three to four million dollars. In two years these cases were practically disposed of with an expenditure of less than one hundred thousand dollars to meet all claims proven to be justly due. Gen. Curtis was elected to the New York legislature in 1883, serving continuously for the seven following years. During his legislative career he gave special attention to the care of the insane, introducing the bill for founding the new Asylum on the St. Lawrence, and the bill for placing the insane under state care. He was also actively interested in the reform of the criminal code, and in each legislature of which he



was a member, introduced a bill for the abolition of capital punishment. He served in congress in 1891-92. On entering congress he introduced a bill to reform the criminal law by defining the crime of murder and abolishing the penalty of death. He also introduced the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Gen. Curtis has been a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He has been actively interested in agricultural matters, was for several years president of the St. Lawrence county agricultural society, and in 1880 was president of the New York agricultural society. He was one of the committee to locate the experiment station at Geneva, was secretary and then president of the board at that station. Gen. Curtis married Emeline Clark, at Springfield, Ill., March 23, 1863. Aug. 4, 1888, Mrs. Curtis died, leaving four daughters to their father's care.

PAYNE, Walter Seth, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Victory Mills, Saratoga county, N. Y., May 19, 1837. His father, Nathaniel Payne (afterward major of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry), and his mother, Lucinda (Sill) Payne, removed to Irvine, Pa., in 1841, where they began farming. Walter attended school and Warren, (Pa.) academy, working for his board, and taking charge of the building for his tuition. He was graduated from the academy at the age of fifteen, went to Buffalo and learned the trade of an iron moulder. In 1857 he went to Wisconsin, where he took up telegraphy, which he had learned at the age of twelve, and followed this work until the war broke out. In 1859 he united with the Presbyterian church in Kilbourn City, Wis. He enlisted Apr. 16, 1861, in the 4th Wisconsin infantry

(company D) and before leaving the state was elected first lieutenant of the company. He succeeded Lieut. Warren of the 6th Massachusetts infantry, as provost marshal, at the relay house, Maryland, during the summer and fall of 1861. With his regiment he went to Ship Island and New Orleans, with Gen. Butler, and as A. A. A. general, formed the first line of Union troops landed on the levee to take possession of that city, and, by request of Gen. Butler, directed his brigade band to play "Picayune Butler is Coming into Town," as they marched up to the custom house, which they took possession of. He was afterward promoted to adjutant of his regiment, captain of a company, A. A. general of a brigade, and later, inspector of a division, which position he held under Gens. Butler and Banks, commanding the 19th corps at New Orleans. In October, 1863, he resigned on account of disability, brought on by hard service in a hot climate. He returned to the North and located in the Pennsylvania oil regions, where, after a year, his health was recruited, and when Hancock's veteran corps was organized, he offered his services to the secretary of war, was ordered to Washington, passed examination before an examining board of the regular army, and was commissioned colonel. Gen. Payne was promoted five times during the war. Just before the battle of Baton Rouge and while opposite Vicksburg, Gen. Thomas Williams appointed him A. A. general on his staff. He holds numerous testimonials from his commanding generals for his military skill and ability. At the battle of Donaldsonville he commanded the two right companies of the brigade, and when flanked

on both sides, and ordered to surrender by the Confederate commandant, he held the position until the artillery (twenty-six pieces) were gotten off the field, then marched his command back in good order, and the rest of the brigade rallied and formed on his two companies. When the lines were again formed, he was placed in command of the 2d Louisiana (white) regiment for the rest of the day. In 1869, after having operated in the oil fields for a few years, he again went to Wisconsin and entered the railroad service, and in January, 1871, removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained nine years. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1879, he established himself in a brass and iron foundry, and as a manufacturer of waterworks supplies in Titusville, where he achieved success and became a prominent citizen. He united with the order of Sons of veterans in 1884. In October, 1884, he was elected colonel of the West Pennsylvania division, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Gen. Arnold, then commander-in-chief. Aug. 15, 1885, he removed to Fostoria, O., where he continued to manufacture waterworks supplies. Later in August he was elected commander of the 2d grand division, Sons of veterans, at Washington, D. C., and on the 19th of September was elected commander-in-chief, and one year later was unanimously re-elected to the same position. Gen. Payne has been a life-long temperance man, having never tasted any intoxicating beverage, nor used tobacco in any form. He united with the independent order of Good templars at Irvine, Pa., in April, 1853, and has continued a member of the order ever since. He was elected grand chief templar of Ohio in 1889, in which position he served with credit to himself and the order for one year. He has been a staunch prohibitionist since 1881. Was candidate for secretary of state of Ohio on the prohibition ticket in 1888, running 263 votes ahead of his ticket.

DENISON, Andrew Woods, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1831. He was a Unionist in a border state, and determining to do what he could toward the maintenance of the Union cause, he recruited the 8th Maryland regiment, U. S. volunteers, and was commissioned its colonel in August,



1862. With his regiment he served gallantly to the close of the war. Among his notable battles was that of Laurel Hill, where he commanded the Maryland brigade of Robinson's division, and came out of the conflict with the loss of an arm. At White Oak Ridge, near Petersburg, Va., he received another severe wound. For gallantry at Laurel Hill he was brevetted brigadier-general Aug. 9, 1864. His conduct at the battle of White Oak Ridge earned the brevet of major-general March 31, 1865. On his

being mustered out of the service he returned to civil life, taking up his home in Baltimore. He was appointed postmaster of the city by President Grant in 1869, which office he retained up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 24, 1877.

MARCY, Randolph Barnes, soldier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Apr. 9, 1812. He received an appointment to the U. S. military academy, West Point, and was graduated in the class of 1832, as brevet second lieutenant and assigned to the 5th infantry. He was at once engaged in the expedition against the Black Hawk Indians and in general frontier service with his regiment. Nov. 25, 1835, he was made a second lieutenant, and on June 22, 1837, first lieutenant. With his regiment he was ordered to Mexico, on the outbreak of the difficulties with that country, and took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. His services in this war won for him the promotion to captain, May 18, 1846. He then performed recruiting service until 1852, when he was sent with the Red river expedition which explored that region, and in 1857 was in Florida where



the Seminole Indians were engaged in hostilities against the whites; afterward he was given command of a detachment and ordered to New Mexico to join an expedition against the Mormons. His troops suffered great hardships in the new country and returned in March, 1858. On Aug. 22, 1859, Capt. Marcy was promoted to the rank of major and made paymaster of the northwestern posts. On the outbreak of the civil war, when his son-in-law, Gen. McClellan, was assigned to the command of the forces operating in West Virginia, Maj. Marcy was made his chief-of-staff. He was promoted colonel and inspector-general Aug. 9, 1861. He served with McClellan in the campaigns in West Virginia, on the peninsula and in Maryland, being made brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 23, 1861. After the battle of Antietam, when McClellan was ordered to report at Tren-



ton N. J., Gen. Marcy was assigned to inspection duties in the Northwest, West and Southwest. On the expiration of his volunteer commission he was re-commissioned Sept. 13, 1862, as brigadier-general of volunteers, holding the rank until March 4, 1863, when it again expired by constitutional limitation. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted brigadier-general and major-general by brevet, and made inspector-general of the department of Missouri. In 1869 he was transferred to Washington D. C., and made

inspector-general of the U. S. army with the rank of brigadier-general, to date from Dec. 12, 1878. He continued in the office up to Jan. 2, 1881, the date of his retirement, which was at his own request, by reason of his forty years' service, and he being over sixty-two years of age. Gen. Marcy published several works made up from his army experiences and especially his life on the border. He died at his home on Orange mountain, N. J., Nov. 22, 1887.

GREGG, David McMurtie, soldier, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833, being descended from David Gregg, of Scotland, a captain in Cromwell's army. His great-grandfather came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, in 1712, and died at Carlisle in 1789. His grandfather, Andrew Gregg, was a member of congress and U. S. senator from 1791 to 1813. At the age of eighteen, David, after a good preliminary education, obtained at the Milwood academy and the University of Lewisburg, entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1855. He was brevetted second lieutenant of dragoons and sent to the far West, where he spent about five years, and participated in a number of engagements with the Indians along the Pacific coast from California to Washington, and March 21, 1861, was promoted to first lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he came East, and served in the defence of Washington. He was captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry from May 14 to March, 1862, then made colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, Jan. 24, 1862. He participated with the regiment in all the engagements of the peninsular campaign from March to August, 1862. In the Maryland campaign, with the army



of the Potomac, from September, 1862, to March, 1863, he engaged in several important skirmishes on the march to Falmouth. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers in the army of the Potomac. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was engaged at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; took a leading part in the cavalry charges at Gettysburg, in the operations in central Virginia, and the actions at Rapidan Station, Auburn and New Hope Church. In the Richmond campaign he was in charge of the 2d cavalry division of the army of the Potomac from Aug. 1, 1864, to Feb. 5, 1865. He was made brevet major-general of U. S. volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly in the reconnoissance on the Charles City road." While in command of the cavalry he took part in many actions, skirmishes and battles. He resigned from the army Feb. 3, 1865, and engaged in farming. He served as consul at Prague, Austria, under President Grant, and then returned to Reading, where he has lived since 1872. Gen. Gregg is of a retiring and modest disposition. Among old soldiers he is a favorite, and frequently attends reunions, camp-fires and other social gatherings. As an extemporaneous public speaker he stands among the foremost. In personal appearance he is dignified and stately, six feet in height and of slender build. Upon the death of Hancock, Gen. Gregg succeeded to the command of Pennsylvania commandery, military order of the Loyal Legion, and still retains that position. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Post 76, of Reading. He was a pall-bearer at the funerals of Gens. Hancock and Hartranft, and accompanied

the Count of Paris over the battle-field of Gettysburg on the occasion of his last visit to this country. In 1891 he was the nominee of the republican party for the office of auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and was elected by a handsome majority.

TAYLOR, Richard, soldier, was born in New Orleans, or, according to another account, at his father's estate of Springfield, near Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27, 1826; the only son of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

After three years of study at Edinburgh and one in France, he entered Yale as a junior, and was graduated in 1845. He was his father's secretary on the Rio Grande, but was not in Mexico. A highly educated and accomplished man, he had the best social advantages when in Europe, and on his sugar-plantation twenty miles above New Orleans cared more for books than for politics. He was in the state senate 1856-60, and in the democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore, 1860; there, being no fire-eater, he did what he could for peace. It was in vain and in the Louisiana secession convention he went with

his state. He aided the governor in organizing troops, joined Bragg at Pensacola, as colonel of the 9th Louisiana, and was sent to Virginia in June, 1861. President Davis, his brother-in-law, made him brigadier, to the disgust of older colonels, so that he asked to have the appointment revoked. He served gallantly in the valley under Jackson, who urged his promotion, and after the seven days' battles before Richmond, was commissioned major-general and assigned to the command of Louisiana. Here he organized an army and reclaimed the state west of the Mississippi, but had to retreat on the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. In the Red river campaign he defeated Banks at Sabine Cross-Roads, near Mansfield, La., Apr. 8, 1864, taking twenty-two guns and 2,500 prisoners, but lost his advantage and was repulsed the next day at Pleasant Hill. In the summer he was made lieutenant-general, with command in Alabama and Mississippi. He sent Forrest to relieve Hood, attempted the defence of Mobile, and on May 8, 1865, surrendered the last Confederate forces to Gen. Canby. The clothes he wore and the horses he and his servant rode, were the sole remains of his wealth. Commenting on his ruin, he quoted Job's remark about coming into the world and going out of it naked, and said he would rather be in that condition



at the two extremities of life than in the middle of it. As the only Confederate chief who could approach the republican leaders (many of them old friends of his father), he spent some time in Washington in a vain effort to procure the liberation of Mr. Davis. In later years he was interested in the Carondelet canal and other improvements, and in 1873 represented

certain capitalists in Europe. After his wife's death in 1875 he joined his sister, Mrs. Dandridge (formerly Mrs. Bliss), at Winchester, Va. His advice was much valued by S. J. Tilden and other democratic leaders. He contributed to French and English periodicals; his "Destruction and Reconstruction," 1879, is one of the brightest books called forth by the war. While superintending its publication he died in New York, Apr. 17, 1879. He had a high spirit, a gay humor, a keen intellect, and many noble and attractive qualities.

AVERELL, William Woods, soldier, was born at Cameron, Steuben county, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1832. The place of birth was not far from the location of the Soldiers' home at Bath, N. Y. His grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary war. He was admitted to the U. S. military academy, West Point, July 1, 1851, and was graduated in 1855, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant, mounted rifles. On the following May he was made a second lieutenant, and was engaged on the Indian frontier, where he was severely wounded. He declined promotion as first lieutenant, 6th U. S. cavalry, May 14, 1861, accepting the same rank in the 3d cavalry, mounted rifles, the same date. In August, 1861, he was made colonel of the 3d Pa. volunteer cavalry, having previously served with his company of mounted rifles at the first battle of Bull Run and in the defence of Washington. His regiment was connected with the army of the Potomac, and he was prominent in the various engagements of that army, notably at Kelly's Ford, Va., where he was brevetted major, March 17, 1863, and at Droop mountain, Va., where his brevet was lieutenant-colonel; for the Salem expedition in Virginia, he earned the brevet of colonel, Dec. 15, 1863, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, that of brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Moorfield, Va., that of major-general. In the regular service Gen. Averell was promoted captain July 17, 1862, resigning May 18, 1865. The character of the services rendered by Gen. Averell may be illustrated by one of his despatches to the department Dec. 21st:

"My column has climbed, slid and swam 340 miles since Dec. 8th." In 1868 President Johnson appointed Gen. Averell consul-general of the United States to the British provinces. In 1869 he returned to the United States and engaged in business, becoming president of the Asphalt pavement company. He is the inventor of a system of electric conduits and a process by which ore is converted into steel at a single operation. He was placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of captain and brevet major-general. He is assistant inspector-general of the soldiers' homes of the United States.

CASEY, Silas, naval officer, son of Gen. Silas Casey (1807-82), who distinguished himself in the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars, was born in Rhode Island Sept. 11, 1841. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1860; was appointed midshipman, and attached to steam frigate Niagara 1860-62, became master in 1861, and lieutenant in July, 1862. He acted as executive officer on the gunboat Wissahickon of the South Atlantic blockading squadron 1862-63, and participated in the engagements at Fort McAllister in 1862; served in the same capacity on the steamer Quaker City of the North Atlantic blockading squadron under



Adm. Dupont 1863-65, and took part in the attack on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, was navigating officer on steamer Winooski 1865-67, and was commissioned lieutenant commander July 25, 1866. In 1867 he was appointed instructor at the Naval academy, and left in 1870 to join the frigate Colorado of the Asiatic squadron; was assigned to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1873-74. He received a commander's commission in June, 1874; commanded training ship Portsmouth, Pacific coast, 1875-76, and afterward served as lighthouse inspector, and on the steamers Wyoming and Quinebaug of the European station until 1882. He was equipment officer at the Washington navy yard, 1882-84; commanded receiving ship Dale in 1886, and was again appointed lighthouse inspector in 1887. He reached the rank of captain in February, 1889, after a sea service of thirteen years and eight months, and shore duty of seventeen years and ten months.

KOUNTZ, John S., soldier, and late commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic, was born in Richfield township, Lucas county, O., March 25, 1846, of German descent. His mother died when he was a child; his father, when the lad was but seventeen years of age. He attended the public schools when opportunity afforded. In the

year 1861 he was working in a flour mill at Maumee. The breaking out of the civil war awakened his desire to become a soldier of the Union, but his youth, his age being but fifteen, prevented the satisfaction of his heart's desire at that time. In August of the same year he succeeded in being accepted as a drummer-boy in company G, of the 37th Ohio volunteer infantry. He bade farewell to his home, and, as it chanced, a last farewell to his father and sister, both of whom died before he returned. His first military experiences were in West Virginia. His later serv-

ices in the war were in the West and Southwest, and many incidents relating to the "Fifteen-year-old Drummer-boy, Kountz," were made matters of record. One of them was his rescue of a comrade of Simmons's battery on the Kanawha river, in December, 1862. The stream was covered with thin ice, and the soldier having ventured too far and broken through, young Kountz, at the imminent risk of his life, rescued him. In July, 1863, "Drummer Kountz" was specially complimented in being selected by Col. Siber as his sole companion on a night trip to the outer line in front of Jackson, Miss., for inspection of the situation, then deemed critical. He was often called for special service, and always ready for any emergency. One of the most notable, as it proved the most serious, incident in Kountz's record, occurred at the historic charge on Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. His regiment bore a conspicuous part in the engagement, and suffered severely. In one of the assaults the young drummer was hit in the thigh by an explosive ball, and fell near the enemy's works, just as the Federal forces fell back to the point of their advance. The situation was perilous for the wounded boy. Information of his condition being reported to company G, Comrade William Smith volunteered to undertake his rescue, and amid much firing by the enemy, bore the wounded drummer to a place of safety. The surgeon decided that amputation was

necessary. The wounded drummer objected, but was soon chloroformed, and on awakening gave way to tears on finding his leg gone. He was then under eighteen years of age. After about ten days he was removed to Chattanooga, remaining there until taken to Nashville, in February, 1864, and thence to Brown's hospital, Louisville. An artificial leg was provided for him by his comrades, and in May, 1864, after an absence of nearly three years, he reached his Maumee home. The different battles in which the Drummer-boy of Maumee took part were Princeton, W. Va., May, 1862; Fayetteville, W. Va., Sept. 10, 1862; Cotton Hill, W. Va., Sept. 11, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., May 19-22, 1863; Vicksburg siege, May 19-July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863, and Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 24-25, 1863. Disabled for taking part in further military service, young Kountz at once resumed the limited educational course left open to him, by entering the high school at Maumee; at the age of nineteen he accepted a clerkship in the county treasurer's office at Toledo, retaining the same until 1871, when he was chosen treasurer, being then twenty-five years of age. In 1874 he was

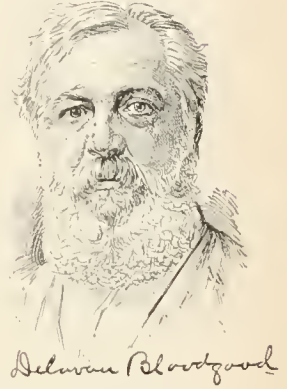


elected county recorder. At the close of his term of office, he engaged in the fire insurance business, which, in connection with that of real estate, he still (1893) pursues in Toledo. Among the prominent features of his record is his relation to the Grand army of the republic. As first adjutant of Forsyth post, organized in 1866, serving as such for three terms, he was actively identified with that pioneer soldier organization of northwestern Ohio, of which he was three times unanimously chosen commander. In 1881 he became department commander of Ohio, and during his term established 160 new posts, the membership of the department being increased from 2,000 to over 8,000, with corresponding advance in interest and efficiency. As the result largely of such success, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic at Minneapolis, Minn., in July, 1884. To the discharge of such duties he brought the same energy and efficiency that marked his success in subordinate positions, with results which are best shown in the report of the national committee, adopted at the encampment at Portland, Me., in 1885, a portion of which recommended "that the Council of Administration be instructed to procure

and present him a suitable testimonial of our recognition of his essential services in behalf of the Grand Army." During Commander-in-chief Kountz's administration the number of departments was increased to thirty-eight, with an addition in membership of over 50,000, while in increased spirit and efficiency the organization was no less advanced. His successor in office, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, in an address at Memorial Hall, Nov. 19, 1886, said: "The office has been held by brave major-generals and others high in military rank, and yet Ulysses S. Grant served loyally under the brave Drummer-boy of Toledo." One of the features of Commander-in-chief Kountz's administration had reference to the relations of the Grand Army with the Catholic church, and the obtaining, through a special committee appointed by him for the purpose, of which Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was chairman, the expression of the opinions of the highest authorities of that church, that the Grand Army of the Republic, as now organized and conducted, is not, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, a "secret society," and that Catholics may, with all good conscience, belong to it. Such expression was timely and useful in settling a question not a little embarrassing to many ex-soldiers of that religious connection. The presidential campaign of 1884 was in progress when Commander-in-chief Kountz entered upon that office, and by special order he called attention to the grave necessity of excluding party politics from the Grand Army. He said: "While it must be conceded by all that no class of citizens have a higher right to express their political opinions and take part in the campaign as their convictions shall dictate than have those who, through unselfish patriotism, went forth to save the nation, yet the commander-in-chief deems it his duty to remind comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic is strictly non-partisan." It was during the same administration that the small button worn in the lapel of the coat was adopted as a mark of membership in the Grand Army. Gen. Kountz was for five years a member of the National pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic; was one of the originators of the Soldiers' memorial building in Toledo, and from the first a member of the board of trustees, and is now (1893) serving his second term as president of the Toledo memorial association. He was president of the Toledo fire underwriters' association in 1887, and has been a member of the executive committee of said association, since its organization in 1879. In 1887-88 he was chairman of the committee on manufactures of the Citizens' board of trade, and in April, 1889, he became president of the organization. Of Gen. Kountz it has been justly said: "He is a man of fine natural abilities, energetic and industrious, and most faithful in the discharge of any duty assigned to him. In his Grand Army work he has few equals and no superiors. It was his work as commander of the department of Ohio that gave the organization its great impetus in the state, and started it on its onward march to become the banner department of the Order." As commander-in-chief, his work was equally great. No man is better known among the old soldiers from Maine to California, than Comrade Kountz, and no one is held in greater esteem. Gen. Kountz was married, Sept. 21, 1868, to Sarah J. Hadnett, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; she died March 11, 1875, and four years later he married Agnes J. Denniston, at Toledo, June 4, 1879. He has living five sons and three daughters.

BLOODGOOD, Delavan, medical director, U. S. N., was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1831; was graduated from Madison (now Colgate) university at Hamilton, N. Y., and from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1857. He was promoted to passed assistant

surgeon in 1861, to surgeon in 1862, to medical inspector in 1875 and in 1884 to the grade of medical director with the relative rank of captain in the navy and colonel in the army. In service of more than thirty-six years he has traveled extensively wherever the U. S. men-of-war have gone. Throughout the civil war he was continuously employed. Incidents of his war experience were: participation in the manoeuvres, without which the "Keys of the Gulf," Key West and Tortugas, would have been possessed by the seceders; the conveying from Texas of our troops surrendered by Twiggs; the affair of the evacuation of Pensacola and the establishment of there of the first blockade; the battle of Port Royal; the events about Hampton Roads connected with the raid of the ram Merrimac; service in co-operation with the first peninsula campaign; in the Gulf and up the Mississippi with Farragut; through the West Indies and on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland with the flying squadron; the most of three winters passed off eapes Hatteras, Lookout and Fear in blockading; an epidemic of yellow fever and another of small-pox on board his ship, the *Dacotah*; his capture by cavalry raiders in Maryland when he was en route for home, and a lucky escape before the cavalcade of prisoners was started for Richmond and Libby. When yellow fever broke out aboard the *James-town* in Panama bay, Dr. Bloodgood was ordered from New York in the midwinter of 1867 to that infested ship in the tropics, aboard which the mortality had proved greater than in any other epidemic on record in the service, and he himself suffered a violent attack of the fever. For disinfection the *James-town* sailed to Sitka and was present at the transfer of Alaska to the United States, and there passed the following winter. Besides other and varied duties afloat and ashore, Dr. Bloodgood served as fleet-surgeon on the Asiatic and the Pacific and the European stations, and had charge of the naval hospitals at New York and Norfolk, and of the naval



laboratory. He was retired from the service, according to law, Aug. 20, 1893. He married a sister of the late Chief Justice Rnger, of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He is a member of the Holland society, and of the St. Nicholas society of Nassau Island; of the University, also the St. Nicholas and the New York yacht clubs of New York; of the Hamilton club of Brooklyn; of the military order of the Loyal legion, and of the American medical association.

BONHAM, Milledge L., soldier, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., May 6, 1815. He was taught by private instructors at his father's home until fitted for college, when he entered the South Carolina college and was graduated in 1834. He then devoted himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the state capital in 1837. He located at his boyhood's home in Edgefield, and began practice. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he joined the army, and was selected to command a battalion of South Carolina volunteers, largely enlisted through his personal efforts. On his return home he was elected state solicitor for the southern circuit, serving from 1848 until 1850. He was elected as a state-rights democrat to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession he withdrew, with the other representatives from



M. L. Bonham

that state, and offered his services to the governor. He was appointed a commissioner from South Carolina to Mississippi and made a major-general in command of the provisional army of South Carolina. On the formation of a Confederate army he was, on Apr. 23, 1861, given the rank of brigadier-general, and led a brigade at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Manassas. Being elected a representative from South Carolina in the first Confederate congress, he resigned his commission in the army Jan. 27, 1862, to take his seat in that body. He served until he was elected governor of his state for the term of 1862-64. On the expiration of the term he returned to the army, being reappointed brigadier-general Feb. 20, 1865, and his brigade, made up of the 1st, 2d and 30th South Carolina cavalry regiments, and Col. Trenholm's battalion of South Carolina cavalry, was under his command until the surrender. He was a delegate to the National democratic convention held in New York city in 1868.

BAXTER, Henry, soldier, was born in Sidney Plains, Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1821. His education was in the district schools of the day, and when the gold excitement broke out in California in 1849, he, at the age of twenty-eight, organized a company of thirty men to make the overland journey with ox teams. He was chosen captain of the party. Concerning his trip to California and his return but little is known, except the subsequent indications of hardships endured. In 1861, when the civil war broke out, he was in Michigan; raised a company, was elected captain, and mustered into the 7th Michigan infantry in August of that year. For efficiency and bravery he was promoted lieutenant-colonel May, 22, 1862, and placed in command of his regiment. While at Fredericksburg, he volunteered to cross the river and dislodge a company of Confederate sharpshooters. During the attempt he was shot through one of his lungs, but, although severely wounded, his movement was successful. A promotion to brigadier-generalship followed on March 12, 1863. He served in many of the battles of the army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded, both at Antietam and in the Wilderness, where two horses were killed under him. For his bravery throughout the campaign, he was made a brevet major-general Apr. 1, 1863. At the close of the war he was appointed U. S. minister to Honduras. He died in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Mich., Dec. 30, 1873.

TYNDALE, Hector, soldier and merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1821. He became part owner of his father's well-known china store in 1845, and in the interests of this business traveled much in Europe. He early became a republican, and was on the first local committee of that party. In 1859, though not in sympathy with John Brown's raid, he, out of pure chivalry, accompanied Mrs. Brown on her melancholy errand to Virginia, to bring back the body of her husband after execution, and on this generous mission was threatened, insulted, and once fired upon. Having heard of the newspaper proposals of further and posthumous vengeance, he declined to receive the coffin when handed over to him by the authorities until it was opened and Brown's body identified. At the outbreak of hostilities he hurried home from Europe, became major of the 28th Pennsylvania in June, 1861, lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862, and brigadier-general in November, 1862. He served under Banks and Pope, took part in many battles, and at Antietam commanded a brigade, and, though wounded in the hip, repelled three attacks, taking four guns and seven flags, and held his post until struck down by another ball. As soon as he was fit for duty he was again in the field; served with the army of the Potomac from May to September, 1863, and then went



with Hooker to Tennessee. He rendered important service at Wauhatchie, turning the enemy's flank, and carrying an elevation (afterward known as Tyndale's Hill) by a charge with the bayonet. He took part in the battles about Chattanooga and the march to Knoxville, but went home on sick-leave in May, 1864, and resigned three months later, being unfit for further service. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in March, 1865. In 1868 he was narrowly defeated as the republican nominee in the election for mayor of Philadelphia. In 1872 he became trustee, with Prof. Joseph Henry and Dr. E. L. Youmans, of a fund for the help of Americans studying physics abroad; the same having been given by his famous relative, Prof. John Tyndall, of London, from the proceeds of lectures delivered in this country. In 1882 these sums were used to found the Hector Tyndale scholarship in the University of Pennsylvania and two others. Gen. Tyndale was one of the judges of the centennial exhibition of 1876, and prepared the report on pottery, of which he had one of the finest private collections in America. He died in Philadelphia March 19, 1880.

TUCKER, John Randolph, naval officer and Peruvian admiral, was born at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 31, 1812, related to the line of Virginia jurists, legislators, and authors. He entered the U. S. navy in 1826, served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant, became a commander in 1855, and was ordnance officer at the New York navy yard when his state seceded. He resigned at once to enter the service of Virginia, and presently that of the Confederacy, with the same rank. He bore a prominent part in the engagements at Hampton Roads and Drury's Bluff; was made captain in May, 1863, and flag-officer at Charleston. On the fall of that city he returned to Virginia, organized the naval brigade, and presently accompanied the rear-guard on the retreat from Richmond. In 1866 he became rear-admiral in command of the Peruvian navy, and later directed the naval opera-

tions of Peru and Chili in their war with Spain. As president of the Peruvian hydrographic commission of the Amazon, he instituted explorations and surveys of the upper Amazon and its tributaries. He died at Petersburg, Va., June 12, 1883.

RICKETTS, James Brewerton, soldier, was born in New York city June 21, 1817. He was graduated from West Point in 1839, became a lieutenant of artillery, and in the Mexican war was engaged at Monterey and Buena Vista. He was promoted to a captaincy Aug. 3, 1853, took part in the war against the Seminoles in Florida, and was sent to Texas, where, in November, 1859, he had to deal with the bandit, Cortinas. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he had a share in the defence of Washington and the capture of Alexandria, and at Bull Run, July 21st, was wounded and taken prisoner. His brevet of lieutenant-colonel and commission as brigadier-general of volunteers dated from that battle; but he was eight months in prison, and ill for three

months after. Returning to duty in June, 1862, he was again wounded at the second Bull Run, but led a division through most of the actions in Virginia, and at Antietam took temporary command of Hooker's corps. He was made major of the 1st artillery June 1, 1863, and a year later was brevetted colonel for services at Cold Harbor. In 1864 he passed from the campaign against Richmond to the defence of Washington when threatened by Gen. Early, and then took part under Sheridan in the pursuit through the Valley, receiving at Cedar Creek, Oct. 13th, a wound which disabled him for the winter. He received the brevets of major-general of volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, and of brigadier and major-general in the regular army March 13, 1865. He had command of a district in Virginia from July, 1865, to April, 1866, and was then mustered out of the volunteer service. Broken in health, he declined the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 21st infantry in July, 1866, and was retired from active service Jan. 3, 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1887.

TILGHMAN, Tench, soldier, was born in Talbot county, Md., March 25, 1810, a descendant of Matthew Tilghman, the patriot (1718-90). He was graduated from West Point in 1832, and served in the Black Hawk war, but left the army in 1833, and retired to his estate near Oxford, Md. He was commissioner of Maryland public works 1841-51; president of an insurance company 1846-49; superintendent of the military department of the Maryland academy 1847-57; U. S. consul at Turk's Island in 1849, and at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 1849-50; U. S. collector at Oxford, Md., 1857-61; president of the Maryland & Delaware railroad (of which he was the chief projector and builder), 1855-61; of the National agricultural society 1858-60, and of the State society of the Cincinnati for many years; brigadier-general of militia 1837-60, and major-general 1860-61. He entered the Confederate service, but bore no prominent part in the civil war. In his last years he was treasurer of the U. S. society of the Cincinnati. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1874.

BARTLETT, Joseph J., soldier, was born about 1820. Of his early life little can be learned. He entered the Federal army, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 4, 1862, and brevetted major-general, Aug. 1, 1864. Soon after the close of the war he was sent as U. S. minister to Sweden

and Norway, where he remained two years. On his return he received the appointment of second deputy commissioner in the pension office of the United States.

STRIBLING, Cornelius Kinchiloe, naval officer, was born in Pendleton, S. C., Sept. 22, 1796. He was appointed midshipman in June, 1812, and in 1815, while attached to the Lake Ontario squadron, participated in the blockade of Kingston. Subsequently he served for two years in the Mediterranean, and in April, 1818, was promoted to be lieutenant. In 1823 he was engaged in the suppression of piracy on the Cuban coast, and from 1833 until 1835 was assistant inspector of ordnance. He was commissioned commander January, 1840, was fleet captain of the Pacific squadron in 1847, and commanded the ship-of-the-line Ohio in 1848. From 1850 until 1853 he was superintendent of the naval academy. He became captain in August, 1853, and in 1855 was a member of the retiring board. He commanded the Pensacola navy yard from 1857 until 1859, and the East India squadron from the latter year until 1861. In 1861 he was a member of the board created to fix the compensation of government officers, and in 1862 of the lighthouse board. He was made commodore in July, 1862, commanded the Philadelphia navy yard for two years, and during the early part of 1865 served as commander-in-chief of the East Gulf squadron. He was created rear-admiral in July, 1866, and from 1867 until 1872 was again a member of the lighthouse board. He died at Martinsburg, W. Va., on Jan. 17, 1880.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816. After leaving school he went West and in 1836 settled in Illinois, and afterward in Wisconsin, engaging in business. Gradually coming into prominence as a politician, in 1849 he was sent to the Wisconsin legislature, and in the spring of 1861 was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of customs at Chicago, Ill., which office, however, he almost immediately resigned to accept the colonelcy of the 37th Illinois volunteers, then known as the Frémont rifles, and which acted with that general in his expedition in the autumn of 1861 to break up the secession stronghold in southern Missouri, and was under his personal direction. Col. White, during the continuance of his command of the department of the West, was afterward placed at the head of a brigade and accompanied Gen. Samuel R. Curtis into Arkansas, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and from the date of this engagement, June 9, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. Subsequently he was assigned to the department of the Shenandoah, and later was ordered to report to Gen. Wool. While operating in the valley his brigade assisted in the attempt to defend Martinsburg in September, 1862, and with the defending army he was forced to retire to Harper's Ferry, where he offered to serve as second in command under his inferior officer, Col. Dixon S. Miles, in charge of the post. The defence of Harper's Ferry was, even with the reinforcement of Gen. White's brigade, unsuccessful against the strong position occupied by the Confederates, and the place was surrendered on the 15th of that month to Gen. Ambrose P. Hill. Gen. White being made a prisoner, but shortly afterward was released on parole. The Federal government then



James B. Ricketts



Julius White

placed him under arrest, and at his own request a court of inquiry was called, which decided that in the defence of the place he had acted with capability and courage. He resigned in 1864, and on March 13, 1865, received the brevet of major-general of volunteers. Upon leaving the army he resumed charge of his business interests in Illinois. Gen. White died in 1893.

RAINS, Gabriel James, soldier, was born in Craven county, N. C., in June, 1803. He was admitted to the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1823, and was graduated in 1827. He entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry and served against the Indians and on garrison duty until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He was promoted captain and brevet major for gallantry on the field near Fort King, Fla., where his force routed a greatly superior band of Seminoles. Lieut. Rains was twice wounded in this engagement, his second wound being considered mortal, and the announcement of his death, even, being largely published. In May, 1846, he was stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., and upon the demand of Gen. Ampudia for the surrender of

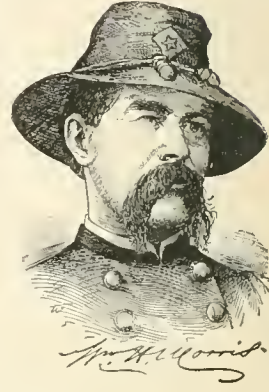
the post, Capt. Rains in a council of officers gave the deciding vote against capitulation and took an active part in its defence. He was at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and immediately after the victory was detailed for recruiting service and through his personal efforts organized a large army of recruits for service in Gen. Scott's campaign. After the Mexican war he was stationed on the western frontier and the Pacific coast. He made a reputation as a successful Indian fighter; was promoted major, March 9, 1851, and brigadier-general of volunteers in Washington territory in 1855. In the regular army he was promoted lieutenant-colonel June 5, 1860. He resigned from the army July 31, 1861, to take a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate service Sept. 23, 1861. He was assigned to the western army, and fought at the head of a division at Dug Springs and Oak Hill or Wilson Creek, and afterward fought at Lexington, Perryville, Iuka and Corinth. He was then ordered to the East and at the battle of Seven Pines was severely wounded after a successful flank movement that turned the tide of battle in favor of the Confederates. For this he was specially commended by Gen. D. H. Hill. After this battle he was placed in charge of the bureau of conscription at Richmond, December, 1862, and at the same time commenced to organize a plan of torpedo protection for the southern harbors, which he subsequently placed in successful operation at Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and other ports, and was made chief of torpedo service, June 17, 1864. In connection with this service he invented an explosive sub-terra shell which formed an effective weapon of defence. Gen. Rains, at the close of the war, made his home at Augusta, Ga. The wound received in Florida in 1840 gave him continued trouble and he repaired to Aiken, S. C., hoping in the dry atmosphere of that place to obtain relief. In this he was only partially successful, and died there Sept. 6, 1881.

July, 1851, as brevet second lieutenant in the 22d infantry. He joined his company at Fort Yuma, Cal., and served under Maj. Heintzelman, taking active part in expeditions against the Indians who surrounded the then isolated post. He resigned from the army in 1854 and resumed his position on the editorial staff of the "Home Journal," which he had relinquished to take up the profession of arms when appointed by President Polk to West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war, Lieut. Morris volunteered in the Federal service, and was commissioned as a captain and assigned to the staff of Gen. John J. Peck, serving as his chief-of-staff. He was on active duty during McClellan's peninsular campaign. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 135th New York volunteers, recruited largely from Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties in the neighborhood of Col. Morris's home. The regiment under their commander showed such efficiency in drilled discipline that it was converted into a higher arm in the service, becoming the 6th N. Y. artillery. While on service at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, Col. Morris was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and entrusted with the command of a mixed brigade, made up of all arms of the service employed in the defence of the position. When Gen. Meade abandoned the place, the force under Gen. Morris became part of the 3d army corps under Gen. French. At Locust Grove Morris's brigade held the enemy in check for three hours and saved the artillery, both wings having been driven in. Gen. French publicly complimented Gen. Morris for the distinguished service of his brigade in this action. Upon the reorganization of the army of the Potomac for the final advance on Richmond in 1864, Gen. Morris was assigned to the 6th corps and was identified with its fortunes up to the close of the war. He was severely wounded in the leg at Spottsylvania May 9, 1864, and did not recover the use of the limb until long after the close of the war. He was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of the Wilderness and shortly afterward was honorably mustered out of the service. He retired to his estate at Undercliff in Putnam county on the Hudson, and was made a member of the State constitutional convention of 1869, being chairman of the military committee. From 1866-70 he was chief of ordnance of the N. G. S. N. Y. Gen. Morris invented a repeating carbine and is the author of "A System of Infantry Tactics" (New York, 1865), and "Tactics for Infantry Armed with Breech Loading or Magazine Rifles" (1882).

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MORRIS, William Hopkins, soldier, was born in New York city, Apr. 22, 1827, the only son of George P. Morris, the well-known author and journalist. He was admitted to the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1847, and was graduated in

July, 1851, as brevet second lieutenant in the 22d infantry. He joined his company at Fort Yuma, Cal., and served under Maj. Heintzelman, taking active part in expeditions against the Indians who surrounded the then isolated post. He resigned from the army in 1854 and resumed his position on the editorial staff of the "Home Journal," which he had relinquished to take up the profession of arms when appointed by President Polk to West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war, Lieut. Morris volunteered in the Federal service, and was commissioned as a captain and assigned to the staff of Gen. John J. Peck, serving as his chief-of-staff. He was on active duty during McClellan's peninsular campaign. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 135th New York volunteers, recruited largely from Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties in the neighborhood of Col. Morris's home. The regiment under their commander showed such efficiency in drilled discipline that it was converted into a higher arm in the service, becoming the 6th N. Y. artillery. While on service at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, Col. Morris was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and entrusted with the command of a mixed brigade, made up of all arms of the service employed in the defence of the position. When Gen. Meade abandoned the place, the force under Gen. Morris became part of the 3d army corps under Gen. French. At Locust Grove Morris's brigade held the enemy in check for three hours and saved the artillery, both wings having been driven in. Gen. French publicly complimented Gen. Morris for the distinguished service of his brigade in this action. Upon the reorganization of the army of the Potomac for the final advance on Richmond in 1864, Gen. Morris was assigned to the 6th corps and was identified with its fortunes up to the close of the war. He was severely wounded in the leg at Spottsylvania May 9, 1864, and did not recover the use of the limb until long after the close of the war. He was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of the Wilderness and shortly afterward was honorably mustered out of the service. He retired to his estate at Undercliff in Putnam county on the Hudson, and was made a member of the State constitutional convention of 1869, being chairman of the military committee. From 1866-70 he was chief of ordnance of the N. G. S. N. Y. Gen. Morris invented a repeating carbine and is the author of "A System of Infantry Tactics" (New York, 1865), and "Tactics for Infantry Armed with Breech Loading or Magazine Rifles" (1882).



California in 1846 with Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, and accompanied him to the Mexican war, where he was appointed chief-of-staff. For his services he was shortly after made captain, and then brevet major. In 1848 he was stationed on the California border, and during the following five years acted as commissioner and astronomer in running the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. In 1854 he was stationed in Kansas, where he remained on duty four years; removed thence to Utah, and resigned from the army, May 9, 1861. He was, however, immediately reappointed as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th artillery, and began service in the peninsular campaign. He took a very prominent part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Hanover Court House, and in 1862 was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was given the command of a division under Gen. Banks, and served with him in the Red river expedition, during which campaign he was promoted to the command of the 9th corps. He was an exceedingly skillful officer, and won great distinction for his undantted bravery. In the Shenandoah valley he was opposed to Gen. Early, and won a very splendid victory at Opequan creek on Sept. 19th. He was in the severe engagement at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22d, and took a very important part at Cedar Creek in October. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers July 23, 1864; brigadier and major-general in the regular army March 13, 1865; and was commissioned full major-general of volunteers Sept. 25, 1865. For his splendid services during the war he was given the command of the department of West Virginia in 1865-66, but was soon after transferred to the department of Washington, D. C., and in 1871-75 to the department of the Gulf. In 1876 he retired from the army with the rank of brigadier-general. His military knowledge was very great, and his work, "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in Missouri and California," was held in high repute. He also contributed a "Report of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission," published in Washington. Gen. Emory was an unusually active officer, and his retirement was a great loss to the army. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1887.

HAMILTON, Schuyler, soldier, was born in New York city July 25, 1822. He is the grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and his father, John

Church Hamilton (1792-1882), was a lawyer long eminent at the New York bar. He was graduated from West Point military academy in the class of 1841, and entered the service as lieutenant in the 1st infantry. He served on the frontier, and was for a time assistant instructor in tactics at West Point. He took part with conspicuous gallantry in the Mexican war, distinguished himself in the battle of Monterey, and by his conduct at Mil Flores, where he overcame a number of Mexicans in a hand-to-hand encounter, won the esteem of Gen. Winfield Scott, who, in 1849, made him his side-de-camp. He served

in this capacity until 1854, when he resigned and retired from the service. In the official report relating to Mil Flores Gen. Scott wrote "an affair of great daring and brilliancy, which won for the commander at the time [Hamilton] the esteem and admiration of the whole army. [Signed] Winfield Scott." When the civil war opened in 1861 he was engaged in commercial pursuits in New York city. He at once entered the Federal army as a private, but was soon made a member of the staff of Gen. B. F. Butler. Later he became the military secretary

of Gen. Scott, and served in that capacity until Oct. 31, 1861, when the latter retired from the service. He was then promoted to be colonel, and was made assistant chief-of-staff to Gen. H. W. Halleck. On Nov. 12, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the department of St. Louis. He took a leading part in the campaigns of the armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, pointed out the means by which the Confederate position at Island No. 10 could be turned, and for his services there and in the battle of New Madrid, was promoted to be a major-general on Sept. 17, 1862. He participated in the battle of Farmington, commanding the reserve, but on Feb. 27, 1863, failing health forced him to tender his resignation and retire from the service. In 1871 he was appointed hydrographic engineer to the department of docks in New York city, and held that position until 1875. He has continued throughout his later life to take an active interest in military affairs. He has published a "History of the National Flag of the United States" (New York, 1852), and has delivered numerous public addresses. His career has been a varied, useful and honorable one. His son, Robert Ray, who died in 1890, was for several years a member of the New York legislature. Gen. Hamilton now (1893) resides in New York city.

GRIFFIN, Charles, soldier, was born in Licking county, O., in 1826. He was graduated from West Point in 1847, assigned to the 2d artillery, and ordered to Mexico. He was in command of a company under Gen. Patterson during the campaign from Vera Cruz to Puebla. He became first lieutenant in 1849, and served in New Mexico against the Navajo Indians until 1854. After seeing further frontier service, he was appointed instructor of artillery at West Point, and acted in this capacity from 1859-61. He commanded the "West Point battery" at Bull Run, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862, and was present in the peninsular campaign, distinguishing himself at the battle of Gaines's Mills. In command of the artillery at Malvern Hill he supported his brigade, repulsing Gen. Magruder and driving back the enemy, which

was a signal factor in the success of the day. At the second battle of Bull Run Gen. Pope charged Gen. Griffin with declining to take part in the action, while he "spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the commanding general." He was arrested on this charge, but soon released. After being promoted to the command of a division, he was present at Antietam and Fredricksburg and in Hooker's campaign. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, and received the brevet of colonel in the regular army Aug. 18th. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, and distinguished himself

in all the combats from the Wilderness to Five Forks. He received the arms and colors of the army of Northern Virginia, as commander of the 5th corps, by order of Gen. Grant, and was brevetted brigadier and major-general in the regular army May 13, 1865. He was appointed to command the district of Maine Aug. 10, 1865, his headquarters being at Portland, and was made colonel of the 35th infantry July 28, 1866. He commanded the department of Texas in 1867, with headquarters at Galveston. During the yellow fever epidemic at



Galveston he temporarily commanded the fifth military district after the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and was directed to make his headquarters at New Orleans. His reply was, that "to desert Galveston at such a time, was like deserting one's post in the time of battle." He remained at his post, and fell a victim to the scourge and died Sept. 15, 1867.

SEWARD, William, soldier and merchant, was born on a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1837. His antecedents were among the most distinguished of the early settlers of America. His American ancestor, William Seward, emigrated from Taunton, England, in 1651, and settled in the New Haven colony before it consolidated with Connecticut. He married Grace, a daughter of Thomas Norton, of Guilford. Their fourth son, Caleb, was one of the original settlers of Saybrook, Conn. He was a man of influence, and possessed a fine landed estate. His descendants took prominent parts in the revolutionary war. The great-grandfather of the present William came from Connecticut in 1790, and purchased a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the Newark

twelfth William in the Seward family in regular, unbroken descent from father to son.

ABERCROMBIE, John Joseph, soldier, was born in Tennessee in 1798. He was graduated from West Point in 1822, served as adjutant in the 1st infantry 1825-33, took part in the Black Hawk war in 1832, was made captain in 1836, fought in the Florida wars in 1837-40; was brevetted major for gallant conduct in the battle of Okeechobee, after which he was engaged in frontier duty in the West until the Mexican war. During 1846-48 he took part in many engagements, was wounded at Monterey, and brevetted lieutenant colonel, was at the siege of Vera Cruz and battle of Cerro Gordo, and served in 1847 as aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson. On his return to the states he was appointed super-



William Seward

(N. J.) high school. In 1856 he came to New York city, where he was engaged in the drug importing business for a number of years. He subsequently became interested in various business enterprises. Mr. Seward began his military career in the 5th company of the 7th regiment Oct. 1, 1858, and has served for thirty-three years in the national guard. He rose from private through successive grades of promotion to be colonel of the 9th regiment. During his long term of service he has taken part in all of the public military events that have been celebrated in New York. He was chief of staff, 3d brigade, during the Orange riots in 1871, and the labor riots in 1877, and in the celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British, the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue of liberty, and the funeral procession of Gen. Grant, he commanded his regiment. Col. Seward was among the first to answer President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops at the commencement of the civil war, as well as the subsequent calls in 1862-63, and obtained his first commission as first lieutenant while on duty with his regiment in Baltimore

intendent of the recruiting service, and the outbreak of the civil war found him stationed in Minnesota. He served in the Shenandoah campaign in 1861-62; was in command at the battle of Falling Waters; served in the Virginia peninsula in 1862 as brigadier general of volunteers; was wounded at Fair Oaks, present at Malvern Hill and in several skirmishes on the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and thereafter, till 1864, in command of troops before Washington. He was brevetted brigadier general, U. S. A., for long and faithful services, and retired from the army June 12, 1865. He died in Roslyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1877.

LYTLE, William Haines, soldier, was born at Cincinnati, O., Nov. 2, 1826, son of Robert T. Lytle, a distinguished public speaker, a member of the twenty third congress, and surveyor of public lands in Ohio, who died in New Orleans Dec. 21, 1839, grandson of William Lytle, an early settler in Ohio, who took part in the Indian wars in that section, and great-grandson of William Lytle, a soldier in the French and Indian wars. He attended school in his native city, was graduated from the Cincinnati college, studied law and began its practice. When the war with Mexico commenced in 1846 his martial spirit, inherited from a soldier ancestry, was stirred within him, and he enlisted as a volunteer soldier. He was at once selected as captain of his company in the 2d Ohio regiment, and served with distinction throughout the campaign. Upon his return to Cincinnati he resumed the practice of his profession, and attained success. He was soon after elected to the state legislature as a democrat, and in 1857 became the candidate of his party for the office of lieutenant governor, but failed of an election. He was appointed major general of the Ohio state militia, and on the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted and went to the front as colonel of the 10th Ohio regiment. He was assigned to Gen. McClellan's army, operating in West Virginia, and at Carnifex ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, while in command of a brigade, he was severely wounded. When convalescent, he assumed charge of the Bardstown camp of instruction, and upon full recovery from his wounds, he was placed in command of a brigade in



in 1862. He is a member of the veterans of the 9th, and of the veterans of the 7th, and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. He is an able officer, a man of courteous and affable manners, popular alike with his regiment, the members of the national guard and all who are brought in contact with him. He was married in 1864 to Louisa M. Lockwood, daughter of Roe Lockwood. William, the eldest son of his six children, is a lieutenant in the 9th regiment, a civil engineer by profession, and a graduate of the University of New York, class of 1888. He is the



Gen. Mitchell's division, which was guarding the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad. At the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, he was again severely wounded, and taken prisoner. Upon his exchange he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, and under Gen. Rosecrans he was with his brigade in all the battles and skirmishes of that army until, on the field of Chickamauga, while at the head of his brigade, he fell, mortally wounded, dying on the field Sept. 20, 1863. Gen. Lytle wrote, in 1857, the well-known poem, beginning "I am dying, Egypt, dying: ebbs the crimson life-tide fast." His poems were never printed in book form.

TODD, John Blair Smith, soldier, was born at Lexington, Ky., Apr. 4, 1814. The family removed in 1827 to Illinois, whence he proceeded to the U. S. military academy. He was graduated in 1837, assigned to the 6th infantry, and became first lieutenant on Dec. 25th of that year. He served with his regiment in the Florida war from 1837 till 1840; was on recruiting service in 1841, and again took part in the Florida war until 1842. He was promoted captain in 1843, and performed frontier duty in the Indian territory and Arkansas, 1843-46. During the war with Mexico he took part at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Amozque in 1847, and was thereafter at various garrisons and frontier posts. In 1855 he shared in the fight against the Sioux at Blue Water. Resigning in September, 1856, he became an Indian trader at Fort Randall, Dak.; was sent as a delegate to congress in 1861, being chosen as a democrat. When the civil war commenced he promptly re-entered the National service, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a division in the army of the Tennessee from September, 1861, to July, 1862, and was in command of the North Missouri district from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1861. He was again elected a delegate to congress, 1863-65; served in the Dakota legislature, 1867-69, and was speaker of its lower house; in 1869-71 he was governor of the territory. Gen. Todd was a founder of the city of Yankton, and one of the leading citizens of Dakota in his time. By marriage he was connected with Abraham Lincoln and John C. Breckinridge. He died at Yankton, S. D., Jan. 5, 1872.

WHIPPLE, William Denison, soldier, was born in Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1826. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1851, and on Sept. 9th of that year became second lieutenant of the 3d infantry. He took part in the Gila expedition against the Apaches in 1857, the Navajo expedition of 1858 and the defence of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in 1860. He was promoted first lieutenant in December, 1856, and when the civil war broke out was on quartermaster's duty at Indianola, Tex. After Twiggs's ignoble surrender to Gen. Ben McCulloch in February, 1861, and the consequent cession of all U. S. military posts, Whipple managed to make his escape through the enemy's lines, reached Washington shortly

afterward, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general, and was present at the battle of Bull Run. He served at the headquarters of the departments of Pennsylvania and Virginia until June, 1862, when he became lieutenant-colonel and additional aide-de-camp, and served in the middle department with the 8th corps, and was chief-of-staff to Gen.

Cadwallader. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers July 17, 1863, and assigned as chief-of-staff to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, participating in the operations near Chattanooga, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain and Nashville. Subsequently he was at the headquarters of the department of the Cumberland, 1863-65. He received the brevets of brigadier and major-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct in the Atlanta campaign and battles before Nashville. Subsequent to the war he served as assistant adjutant general at the headquarters of various military divisions, and in 1873-81 acted as aide-de-camp to the general of the army. He was promoted colonel in the adjutant-general's department Feb. 28, 1887.

KEITT, Laurence Massillon, soldier, was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., Oct. 4, 1824. He was educated at the College of South Carolina from which institution he was graduated in 1843. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1845. Taking an active part in politics, he was elected to the state legislature in 1848, and to represent his district in the U. S. congress in 1852. He was re-elected continuously until he withdrew, with the other representatives from South Carolina, on the passage of the ordinance of secession by that state in 1860. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the ordinance, and a member of the provisional congress that met in Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. He was a conspicuous member of the committees that framed the provisional as well as the permanent constitution of the Confederate government. In 1862 he entered the army as colonel of the 20th South Carolina volunteers, and, with his regiment, engaged in the principal battles of the army of Northern Virginia, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. He was carried to Richmond, and died the next day—June 4, 1864.

WERDEN, Reed, naval officer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Feb. 28, 1818. He entered the navy from Ohio in January, 1834, served with the Brazilian and Mediterranean squadrons until 1839, and in 1840 studied at the naval school in Philadelphia. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in July, 1840, and, after service with the East India and Home squadrons, was commissioned as lieutenant in February, 1847. During the Mexican war in 1847 and 1848, as an officer of the German-town, he participated in the capture of Tuspan. From 1857 until 1859 he was attached to the frigate Cumberland, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. In 1861 and 1862 he commanded successively the Yankee and Stars and Stripes, taking part in the capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and in 1863 the Conemaugh of the South Atlantic squadron. In 1864 he acted as fleet-captain of the East Gulf squadron, and in 1865, while commanding the Powhatan of the same squadron, blockaded the Confederate ram, Stonewall, in the port of Havana, Cuba, until her surrender to the Spanish government. He was made captain in July, 1866, commodore in April, 1871, and rear-admiral in February, 1875. He commanded the South Pacific squadron in 1875 and 1876, and was then voluntarily placed on the retired list. He died in Newport, R. I., July 13, 1886.



SEMMES, Raphael, Confederate naval commander, also author, was born in Charles county, Md., Sept. 27, 1809. He received an appointment as midshipman in the U. S. navy at the age of seventeen, but did not enter active service until after six years of private study. In 1834 after returning from his first cruise, and while awaiting naval orders he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, doing this, however, for the purpose of adding to his education, he having decided on remaining a seaman. He was promoted to a lieutenantcy in 1837; removed to Alabama in 1842; was made flag-lieutenant under Com. Conner, commanding the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, and in the siege of Vera Cruz was placed in charge of the batteries on shore. He was at one time in command of the U. S. brig Somers, on the blockade of the Mexican coast, when a gale came up, and the vessel foundered, most of the crew being drowned. After the Mexican war, Lieut. Semmes served for some years on the lighthouse board, inspecting lighthouses on the gulf coast; was promoted commander in 1855, and became secretary of the lighthouse board at Washington. Early in February, 1861, he received a despatch from Montgomery, Ala., inviting him to consult with the Confederate committee on naval affairs, as he was known to be in sympathy with the South. In a letter to Alex. H. Stephens, just before this, he had declared that his judgment, his inclinations, and his affections, were spurring him to link his fate with the South. "But I should be unwilling," he wrote, "unless invited, to appear to thrust myself upon the new government until my own state has moved." When Alabama seceded, Feb. 15, 1861, he immediately resigned his commission in the U. S. navy, and reported to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala., who received him cordially, and sent him North by the first train to buy arms and ammunition. He was authorized to make large purchases and contracts for munitions of war, to arrange for the construction of a powder-mill in the South, and for the introduction of machines for the manufacture of gun caps. He was also instructed to purchase several steamers of light draught. He returned to Alabama in April, 1861, took the oath of allegiance to the new government, and was assigned to the command of the steamer Sumter at New Orleans. This was the pioneer vessel of the Confederate navy. It had been plying between that port and Havana, and was armed with four twenty-four pounder howitzers, and a heavy eight-inch shell gun. On the morning of July 1, 1861, while the blockading steamer Brooklyn was in chase of a vessel to leeward, the Sumter dashed boldly across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi delta, and stood out to sea. The Brooklyn, changing her course, endeavored to cut her off, and gave her a shot as she crossed the bar. An exciting chase of four hours followed, but the Sumter finally got away. While cruising in the West India waters Capt. Semmes captured a dozen or fifteen merchantmen in as many days, and finally ran into Cienfuegos for supplies. After a long cruise, during which he landed at various ports in the West Indies and South America, and took many prizes on the high seas, he finally entered the harbor of Gibraltar. Here the Federal gunboat Tuscarora found him, and anchoring in the Spanish port of Algeciras opposite, held the privateer at bay. Then the Kearsarge came up, and the blockade was maintained so persistently that the Confederate officers finally abandoned their vessel, under the pre-

tence of selling her. The cruise of the Sumter had been a successful one, so far as the number of captures went, although great difficulty had been experienced in disposing of the prizes. The captures of merchantmen amounted to eighteen. Semmes's diary was full of what is commonly called "fake literature." He frequently became grandiloquent. A single quotation will show what he proposed to hand down to posterity. The record in hand reads: "We have thus far beaten the vaudal hordes that have invaded and desecrated our soil. The just God of heaven, who looks down upon the quarrels of men, will avenge the right." After the sale of the Sumter, Capt. Semmes went to England, where a new vessel was in a forward state of construction for the Confederate service. In view of the treaty of Washington, the Geneva award, and the unexpended balance, it is unnecessary to worry British ears with the details of the business. The Alabama got out of British waters, and sailed for the Western islands, where she received her armament from a barque, which had previously left the Thames. Capt. Semmes with his officers and twenty sailors joined the steamer at that point, and in Augra bay the Confederate flag was raised. The cruise began in September, 1862, and during the next three months the Alabama captured twenty-seven American merchantmen. She had no means of landing and condemning her prizes; she had neither register nor record, no regular ship's papers nor evidence of transfer, and no vessel captured by her was sent into any port for adjudication or condemnation. She had to burn and destroy her prizes. Her crew was mainly an English one, although a few sailors volunteered from captured vessels. She habitually approached her prey under British colors, and hoisted the Confederate flag as soon as the prize was within her grasp. Occasionally a vessel of small value was released on condition of taking into port the crews of ships which had been burned; a few were bonded, but the great majority were plundered, and then scuttled or burned. The most important prize of the Alabama was the steamship Ariel of the Aspinwall line. The steamer was bonded, but as the \$250,000 which was to have been her ransom



Raphael Semmes

federate committee on naval affairs, as he was known to be in sympathy with the South. In a letter to Alex. H. Stephens, just before this, he had declared that his judgment, his inclinations, and his affections, were spurring him to link his fate with the South. "But I should be unwilling," he wrote, "unless invited, to appear to thrust myself upon the new government until my own state has moved." When Alabama seceded, Feb. 15, 1861, he immediately resigned his commission in the U. S. navy, and reported to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala., who received him cordially, and sent him North by the first train to buy arms and ammunition. He was authorized to make large purchases and contracts for munitions of war, to arrange for the construction of a powder-mill in the South, and for the introduction of machines for the manufacture of gun caps. He was also instructed to purchase several steamers of light draught. He returned to Alabama in April, 1861, took the oath of allegiance to the new government, and was assigned to the command of the steamer Sumter at New Orleans. This was the pioneer vessel of the Confederate navy. It had been plying between that port and Havana, and was armed with four twenty-four pounder howitzers, and a heavy eight-inch shell gun. On the morning of July 1, 1861, while the blockading steamer Brooklyn was in chase of a vessel to leeward, the Sumter dashed boldly across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi delta, and stood out to sea. The Brooklyn, changing her course, endeavored to cut her off, and gave her a shot as she crossed the bar. An exciting chase of four hours followed, but the Sumter finally got away. While cruising in the West India waters Capt. Semmes captured a dozen or fifteen merchantmen in as many days, and finally ran into Cienfuegos for supplies. After a long cruise, during which he landed at various ports in the West Indies and South America, and took many prizes on the high seas, he finally entered the harbor of Gibraltar. Here the Federal gunboat Tuscarora found him, and anchoring in the Spanish port of Algeciras opposite, held the privateer at bay. Then the Kearsarge came up, and the blockade was maintained so persistently that the Confederate officers finally abandoned their vessel, under the pre-



was payable six months after the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the prize money of the sailors is still a matter of future adjudication. The voyage of the Alabama, otherwise known as "290," lasted from September, 1862, to June, 1864. She captured sixty-four vessels, and burned in open ocean all but seven. News of her disastrous work having been officially received from time to time, a number of United States vessels were sent out to cruise on her track, but without success. Among them was the Vanderbilt, the fastest steamer in the world, and the princely gift of Com. Vanderbilt, of New York, to the government. Capt. Semmes cruised in the Atlantic, in the Mediter-

rancau, and wherever he had reason to believe he could gather in a prize. His cruises were prosperous. He went into the Gulf of Mexico, voyaged for a long time in the South Atlantic, sailed into the Indian ocean, then returned to European waters, carrying terror wherever he went. At last in the flush of a long series of victories by sea, he sailed into the French port of Cherbourg. The Kearsarge, a Federal war-ship, was then lying in the harbor of Flushing, Holland. As soon as her commander learned of the



new anchorage of the Confederate cruiser, he set sail for Cherbourg, a distance of some 300 miles. Semmes had said that he was weary of chasing and overhauling simple merchantmen. He was, or at least expressed himself as anxious to meet a lordlier foe. He proclaimed among his Cherbourg friends that he could "fight as well as scuttle and burn." Learning that Capt. Winslow was near, he despatched a request to Capt. Winslow to meet him outside the harbor. In preparation for the possible conflict, he sent ashore, and deposited with the Brazilian consul his chest of coin, and the sixty-two chronometers previously captured from merchantmen, and then steamed out into the sea beyond the harbor to meet his foe. The vessels were fairly matched so far as dimensions and tonnage were concerned. Capt. Winslow availed himself of an ingenious expedient—he hung all his spare anchor cable amidship on either side, and in order to make the addition less nsightly, the chains were hoarded over with inch deal boards, forming a sort of armored case. It illustrated Yankee wit, which won in the end. Capt. Semmes had received the compliments of his French and English friends in the streets of Cherbourg, and steamed out of the harbor with flying colors, followed by the English *Deerhound*, whose captain carried a hottle of champagne "in honor of the victor when the Kearsarge flag should be hauled down." Just before entering upon his conflict, which ended in overwhelming disaster after so many victories, he issued an "Inspiration to his sailors in Cherbourg harbor," as follows: "The name of your ship has become a household word wherever civilization extends. Shall that name be tarushed by defeat? The thing is possible. Remember that the eyes of all Europe are at this moment upon you. The flag that floats over you is that of a young republic, which bids defiance to her enemies whenever and wherever found. Show the world that you know how to uphold it. Go to your quarters." It was Sunday morning, June 19, 1864. Upon the approach of the *Alabama*, the Kearsarge stood out to sea a few miles, and then put about and steered directly for the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* began the conflict by firing three broadsides, when the Kearsarge opened in reply while steaming in a semicircle. After an hour's cannonading the Kearsarge fired grape, crip-

pled the *Alabama*, and forced her colors down. The terrible "290," the menace of the seas and American commerce, the foe to the Union, was vanquished. She was filling. Semmes hauled down his flag, and sent a boat to the Kearsarge. In less than twenty minutes the great ship went down. Semmes was picked up while struggling in the water, but unwilling to yield his sword to Winslow, he had thrown it into the sea. After the loss of the notorious and dangerous cruiser, Capt. Semmes was taken to England by the *Deerhound*, whose officers had rescued him from the water, and covered him with a sail, thus secreting him until safely away from his would-be captors. At the close of the war he went to Mobile, Ala., and resumed the practice of law. He was there suddenly arrested, and taken to Washington, D. C., to be tried on a charge of treason, but after four months' imprisonment, was on a technicality released. Subsequently he devoted himself to his profession and to literary pursuits. He published: "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican war," "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico," "The Cruise of the *Alabama* and *Sumter*," "Memoirs of Service Afloat during the War Between the States." He was married in 1837 to Annie E. Spencer, daughter of the first mayor of Cincinnati, O. His widow survived him several years. Capt. Semmes died in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 30, 1877.

PHELPS, Thomas Stowell, naval officer, was born in Buckfield, Me., Nov. 2, 1822. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy on Jan. 17, 1840, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in July, 1846, master March 1, 1855, and lieutenant Sept. 14, 1855. He served in the Mexican war and throughout the Indian hostilities in Washington territory in 1855-56, taking a prominent part in the sanguinary battle of Seattle Jan. 26, 1856. He was attached to the Paraguay expedition in 1858-59, took command of the steamer *Vixen* of the coast survey in September, 1859, and in March, 1861, joined the naval expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter. A little later his skill in surveying led to his selection for special service to co-operate with the navy and army, and in June, 1861, he made a survey and chart of the Potomac river, a task at that time of great importance.

In September, 1861, he was transferred to the steamer *Corwin* for secret service, examined five of the inlets of North Carolina, and made a survey of Hatteras inlet that prepared the way for expeditions into the interior waters of the state. While thus employed he had several skirmishes with Confederate gunboats, and for his efficiency and bravery received the thanks of the secretary of the navy. After performing further secret service in Virginia waters he was in March, 1862, ordered to join the North Atlantic squadron, and assigned to the command of a division operating in the rear of Gloucester Point, Va. He three times engaged the Confederate batteries at Gloucester Point and Yorktown, in an engagement at Queen's Point captured five, and destroyed two Confederate vessels, prevented the destruction of White House bridge on May 4, 1862, and during the battle of West Point on May 7th, ascended the Matipony river and repulsed a large Confederate force advancing to the aid of the main army. He was commissioned as lieutenant commander on July 16, 1862, and on July 29th commenced a more complete and thorough survey of the



Potomac river. While thus engaged he was constantly opposed by the Confederate infantry and artillery, but successfully concluded his task on March 1, 1863. From that date until 1864, as commander of the Corwin, he was employed in making surveys for contemplated military and naval movements. During the final attack upon Fort Fisher in January, 1865, he commanded the Juniata. He was promoted to be commander Aug. 5, 1865, captain in 1871, commodore in 1879, and rear-admiral March 1, 1884; was commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station in 1883-84, and Nov. 2, 1884, was placed on the retired list. Adm. Phelps is the author of "Reminiscences of Washington Territory" (1882).

TRIMBLE, Isaac Ridgeway, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., May 15, 1802. His father, John Trimble, removed to Fort Stirling, Ky., in 1805. At sixteen, securing an appointment to the U. S. military academy through his uncle David, then in congress, he traveled to West Point on horseback, and mostly by night, the country through which he passed being then little settled and infested with Indians. Graduating in 1822, he was employed in surveying the military road to the Ohio. He left



the army in 1832, entered into business as a civil engineer, and was chief engineer successively of the Baltimore and Susquehanna, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Boston and Providence railroads. On the outbreak of the civil war he hastened from Cuba to Baltimore, entered the service of Virginia, and then of the Confederacy, as colonel of engineers; was sent by Gen. Lee to construct the defences of Norfolk, and by J. E. Johnston to close the Potomac by batteries at Evansport. As a brigadier-general he had a command under Ewell and Jackson in 1862, was prominent in the Valley campaign, chose the ground at Cross Keys, took part in the seven days' fighting around Richmond, and in the defeat of Gen. Pope, and with two regiments took Manassas Junction, with all the supplies and ammunition there, Aug. 27th, an exploit highly commended by Gen. Jackson, to the command of whose division he succeeded when Jackson was put at the head of a corps. The day after this service he was wounded at the second Bull Run. Commissioned major-general Apr. 23, 1863, he led a division at Chancellorsville, and in June had charge of the left wing of the army of northern Virginia. His military career was cut short at Gettysburg, where, in Pickett's charge, on the third day, he lost a leg and his liberty. After long imprisonment on Johnston's Island he was exchanged in April, 1865, and was on his way to resume his duties when he heard of Lee's surrender. His later years were spent in Baltimore, Md., where he died Jan. 2, 1888.

DONALDSON, Edward, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1816. He was appointed midshipman in the navy in October, 1834, and until 1838 cruised in the West Indies on various vessels. In 1839 and 1840 he was attached to the Columbia of the East India squadron, and while thus employed took part in the attacks on forts on the coast of Sumatra. He was made passed midshipman in June, 1841, became lieutenant in October, 1847, and during

the following thirteen years saw much active and varied service. In 1860 he was an officer of the San Jacinto, cruising on the African coast, and in the spring of 1861 was stationed at the naval rendezvous in Philadelphia. Later in the year he was assigned to the command of the gunboat Sciota, of the West Gulf squadron, and participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the capture of New Orleans and the attack on Vicksburg. He was commissioned as commander in July, 1862, commanded the receiving ship at Philadelphia in that and the following year, and in 1864 was executive officer of the Keystone State in the search for the Confederate cruiser Sumter in West India waters. Subsequently he was made commander of the Keystone State, and at the battle of Mobile bay in August, 1864, commanded the Seminole. He was on ordnance duty in 1865, and in July, 1866, was made captain. He commanded the receiving ship at Philadelphia for three years, served another three years at the Brooklyn navy yard, and for a short time was commandant at the naval station at Mound City, Ill. He was promoted to be commodore in September, 1871; became rear-admiral in September, 1876, and in the same year was, at his own request, placed on the retired list. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1889.

VAN DER VOORT, Paul, soldier, was born at Harveysburg, O., July 12, 1846. He acquired a fair common-school education. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the Federal army, May 16, 1862, as a private, serving until Aug. 1, 1865; was captured and imprisoned for one year in Andersonville, Millen, Bell Island and Savannah prisons. After his discharge from the army he became identified with the republican party, and has taken a prominent and unselfish political part in all campaigns since the war. He joined the ranks of the Grand army of the republic in 1866, and has

served as post commander, aide-de-camp on department and national staff, department commander of Nebraska, assistant adjutant-general of Illinois, and senior vice-commander-in-chief. He was the first commander-in-chief elected who served through the war in the ranks. During his administration 90,000 members were recruited, and he organized the National women's relief corps, which now has 140,000 members, and at Minneapolis, Minn., was elected for life as the only national male honorary member of that order. He has held the following positions: deputy county treasurer of McLean county, Ill.; postal clerk and chief of railway mail service at Omaha, and superintendent of mails. In 1891 he severed his connection with the republican party on account of its subserviency to Wall street, and became identified with the people's party. In 1891-92 he canvassed all the states west of the Missonri in its interest, directed the campaign in the silver states, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention on Feb. 22, 1892; the Omaha convention on July 4, 1892, and the bimetallic conventions of July 22, 1893, and Aug. 1, 1893. At Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1892, he was elected commander-in-chief of the National industrial legion of the United States, the political club of the people's party, which is now organized in forty states. He also writes for newspapers, and by his circulars is attracting national attention to his work.



AIKMAN, Hugh, was born in Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, July 11, 1790. He descended from Scotch ancestry, his father, John Aikman, having emigrated from Scotland to the city of New York, where he remained a year, removing thence to Nova Scotia. Mr. Aikman was his second son. In 1792 the family again settled in New York, and the father and two sons eventually became elders of the Pearl Street church at the same time. Young Hugh was educated at the common schools and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the cooperage trade. When twenty-one years old he started out for himself and continued in active business during the remainder of his life. At the age of twenty-two he married Ann Finley West, who survived him, their married life lasting about fifty-five years. As a man of business Mr. Aikman was widely known in the city of New York; but his devotion to business did not prevent him from having important connections with public institutions. He was for a number of years president of the New York marine Bible society. He was also a member of the New York peace society and was notable for his earnestness in advocating the principles of peace in the intercourse of nations with each other. Nevertheless, on the outbreak of the civil war he gave earnest and useful support to the government, while not abating his general views with regard to the sinfulness of war. In 1859 Mr. Aikman removed to Brooklyn, when he became a member of the South Presbyterian church of that city and afterward an elder and teacher in its sabbath-school. Mr. Aikman died in Brooklyn in 1867. He left behind him eleven children, nineteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild, all of whom (now living) reside in the city of Brooklyn.

HUBBELL, Jay Abel, congressman, was born at Avon, Mich., Sept. 15, 1829. He attended the academy of Avon, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1853. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1855, and took up his residence at Ontonagon, Mich. He was elected district attorney of the upper peninsula in 1857-59. He removed to Houghton, Mich., in 1860. In 1861-63-65 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Houghton county, and was engaged in the practice of law until 1870, and has been identified with the development of the mineral interest of the upper peninsula. He was appointed by the governor of Michigan in 1876 state commissioner to the centennial exhibition, and collected and prepared the state exhibits of minerals. He was elected as a representative to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses from the ninth congressional district of Michigan, serving on the committees on banking and currency, commerce, appropriations and ways and means. In 1884 he declined to further serve in congress, and was elected state senator, and re-elected to the present senate. He has always been an active republican in politics.

RASSIEUR, Leo, lawyer and soldier, was born in Wadern, near Trèves, Prussia, Apr. 19, 1844. He came to America in 1851 with his father, Theodore Rassieur, who located at St. Louis, Mo. His mother, Margaret (Klauek) Rassieur, died in 1848, before their emigration to America. He attended the public schools in St. Louis, and was graduated from the Central high school in June, 1860. In March, 1861, just before the breaking out of the civil war, when the question of what the German population of the city of St. Louis ought to do in the pressing emergency of the times was the absorbing subject of discussion, young Rassieur made his maiden speech in a meeting called for the purpose of expressing the sense of the German people as to the course to be pursued by them in case of a struggle between the Union and the state of Missouri. The

chairman of the meeting, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions, favored the adoption of a neutral course, which was expressed in the resolutions laid before the gathering. Rassieur, although but seventeen years of age, opposed the adoption of the resolution with such vigor that the chairman of the meeting ruled him out of order on account of his youth. The result of the contention was that all but the chairman and the members of the committee left the hall, and organized a new meeting in front of the building, of which Mr. Rassieur was elected secretary, and then adopted resolutions, fearlessly and vigorously favoring the cause of the Union, regardless of all consequences. On May 7, 1861, he entered the Federal army as a private, and served over three months, when he was promoted to the position of orderly sergeant. On Sept. 9, 1861, he entered again as private in the three years' service, and was unanimously elected first lieutenant of company E, 1st regiment U. S. reserve corps, Missouri infantry volunteers. On Apr. 22, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service on account of sickness, and on Aug. 18, 1862, after having recovered his health, he again enlisted, and was made captain of company K of the 30th Missouri infantry. He served until Aug. 21, 1865, was commissioned major Sept. 12, 1864, and had the honor of commanding his regiment at Fort Blakely, Ala., the last charge made during the war. He was appointed assistant post adjutant at Warsaw, Mo., by Gen. John C. Frémont, in October, 1861, until the advance of the army. He was placed in command at Fort Curtis, near Arcadia, Mo., in November, 1862, was post adjutant at Vidalia, La., in the early part of 1864, and offered a position as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Slocum in June, 1864, which he declined. He was judge advocate of Gen. Dennis's division of the 19th corps in July and August, 1864, and commanded Battery Tracy opposite Mobile, Ala., in May, 1865. Upon his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1867. He has since continued in the practice of his profession, making a more than ordinarily successful record, and enjoying the confidence of the members of the bar and of his fellow-citizens, as shown by one of the largest clientages in the city. He was a member and vice-president of the St. Louis public school board for four years, and was its attorney from 1880 to 1890, when he withdrew from the office. He has at all times manifested an interest in public education in the city of his adoption, and has assisted in fighting its hottest battles whenever his services were required. He was elected commander of the department of the Missouri G. A. R. in April, 1890, and commanded the department in the review at Boston, in August, 1890. He delivered the quarter centennial address on the anniversary of the taking of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1886. He has been president of the St. Louis gymnastic society, the largest society of its kind in the West, and has aided in building up the Western rowing club, of which organization he was president for thirteen years, it being the largest and wealthiest club of the kind in the western states. In his profession, Mr. Rassieur is considered a foreable speaker, and is frequently called upon to make public addresses. On July 9, 1872, he was married to Mary C. Kammerer, who was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and is a daughter of Christian and Catherine Kammerer.

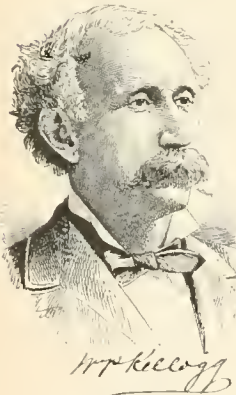


CHAPMAN, Henry Thomas, Jr., financier, was born in New York city June 19, 1837, the son of Henry T. Chapman, who located in Brooklyn and built on Clinton avenue, where the Graves mansion now stands, about the year 1839. He obtained his early instruction from the Bousand academy and from private tutors, until the age of fourteen, when he went to Europe to perfect his education. For many years Mr. Chapman was identified with local military organizations, and was one of the original eleven who organized the 23d regiment, in which command he rose to the rank of major, and served in that capacity until elected to the colonelcy of the 56th regiment, from which he was appointed to the staff of Maj.-Gen. John B. Woodward. Mr. Chapman's business career has been one of finance. For several years he was connected with one of the banks, and for the past decade has been a member of the New York stock exchange and a prominent figure in Wall street. His interest in the fine arts began at an early period and soon increased to an enthusiasm



which has made him famous. He has a gallery of paintings which is acknowledged to be one of the finest private collections in the world. It is especially rich in notable examples of the early Dutch masters, while containing rare specimens of all schools of art. Mr. Chapman was one of the first in this country to appreciate the art of the great coterie of French artists established in Barbizon in 1830, and by exercising constant care in selection for a period of thirty-five years, his examples of that school are unique beyond comparison.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, statesman and lawyer, governor of Louisiana, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831. When sixteen years of age he went to Peoria county, Ill., and taught a district school for two winters. He then read law; was admitted to the bar in 1853, beginning practice in Fulton county, and taking a prominent part in the politics of the day. He was a delegate to the state convention which organized the republican party of Illinois; also a delegate to the national convention of 1860, and a presidential elector for Illinois in 1860. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Nebraska. On the breaking out of the war he returned to Illinois, and raised a regiment of cavalry, composed almost exclusively of the sons of farmers. In July, 1861, he reported with his regiment, the 7th Illinois cavalry, for duty at Camp Butler; was mustered into service, and ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Cairo. He was placed in command of the military post at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; served under Pope in Missouri until after the evacuation of Fort Thompson, and commanded a cavalry brigade, composed of his own regiment, the 3d Michigan, and a part of Grierson's cavalry, at Corinth, Farmington, and Grand Junction, after which failing health compelled his retirement from the army. The position of chief justice on the Nebraska bench not having been filled, Col. Kellogg returned to Nebraska, and remained until January, 1863, as chief justice, when he returned to Illinois in



order to accompany Gov. Yates on a tour of inspection of the Illinois soldiers in the field. At that time Gen. Grant was operating before Vicksburg, his headquarters being on the steamer Magnolia. Col. Kellogg accompanied Gov. Yates to visit Gen. Grant, when Gen. Grant commissioned him to carry important despatches to Washington, thus putting him again in active military duty. In April, 1863, he was appointed collector of the port at New Orleans, his commission having been signed by Mr. Lincoln on the evening of the day the president was assassinated. He served as collector until July, 1868, when he was elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana. He served in the senate on the committees on commerce and Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the committee on levees of the Mississippi river. He remained in the senate until the autumn of 1872, when, having received the nomination for governor by the republican party, he resigned. The long and notable struggle that followed his gubernatorial contest is a matter of history. The political history of the state of Louisiana during a portion of this time was one of the bitterest struggle. The democratic party united upon John McEnery; George Williamson, who had been nominated for governor by the so-called liberal party, withdrew in favor of Mr. Kellogg. Thus there were but two candidates in the field at the election—Mr. Kellogg, the republican candidate, and John McEnery, the democratic candidate. Warmoth, the then governor, threw his influence and the election machinery of the state, so far as it was possible, into the hands of the democrats. He assumed to remove a majority of the election returning board as constituted, and appointed others in their place. Those appointed by him attempted to canvass the returns, and declare a result. Pending their action, Kellogg obtained a temporary injunction in the U. S. circuit court, restraining the returning board from announcing the result of the election, alleging various illegalities made for the purpose of declaring McEnery elected. The courts sustained Kellogg, but two boards were organized, two legislatures convened, and the two candidates, McEnery and Kellogg, were declared elected by the respective returning boards. Both were inaugurated in January, 1873. Both legislatures continued in session, the Kellogg legislature being in session at the state house, and the McEnery legislature at Odd fellows' hall. The Kellogg legislature had continuously, in both houses, a majority of the members returned elected by the returning board which had been declared legal by the courts. The two legislatures continued in session during the winter of 1873; the McEnery legislature not attempting to do more than to meet and adjourn from day to day. On the 1st of March, 1873, Kellogg ordered Gen. James Longstreet, who was in command of his militia and police, to disperse the McEnery legislature, which he did, leaving Kellogg in possession of the state government. The McEnery party throughout the state declared the Kellogg government an usurpation. During the summer of 1873 and winter of 1874 the struggle continued. The McEnery followers, composed chiefly of ex-Confederates, organized into what was called the "white league," and in some of the parishes, where they were strongest, drove the Kellogg officials out. Finally in the city of New Orleans they seized the state and city buildings, took possession of the public property within their reach, and on the 14th day of September, 1874, compelled Gov. Kellogg to take refuge in the custom house. President Grant promptly ordered a portion of the U. S. forces to New Orleans, took possession of the city, recognizing and maintaining the Kellogg régime. The continued political excitement and pending civil war was only prevented by the interference of the president. The troubles in Louisiana

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had been the subject of investigation by the different houses of congress during the summer of 1873 and winter of 1874; when congress met after the occurrences on Sept. 14, 1874, a joint committee was appointed by the two houses of congress, empowered to investigate the whole question. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was chairman and the committee was composed of Howe, Frye, Wheeler, Clarkson Potter, Phelps, and Marshall of Illinois. The committee repaired to Louisiana, heard witnesses, and examined documentary evidence, Gov. Kellogg having in the meantime agreed in writing to submit his claims to the determination of this committee. The committee finally made a report recommending that Gov. Kellogg be recognized as the legal governor of Louisiana. His recognition was a somewhat notable event at the time. After a long debate, Senator Edmunds of Vermont offered the senate a concurrent resolution, declaring that Gov. Kellogg had been elected governor of Louisiana, and recognizing him as such. This resolution, after passing the senate, went to the house, and although the republicans were in the majority, it was necessary, in order to secure prompt action, to suspend the rules. Though every republican voted for the motion, the vote fell short of the requisite number to suspend the rules. Mr. Blaine, then speaker, left the chair, and in connection with Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, prevailed upon several democratic members to vote with the republicans in suspending the rules, and passing the resolution recognizing Kellogg as governor; thus the resolution passed both houses of congress, making Kellogg's recognition as governor of Louisiana complete. From that time Kellogg was recognized as the undisputed governor of the state, and there was a general acquiescence in his rule. Mr. Kellogg served as governor until January, 1877, when he was a second time elected to the U. S. senate, serving on the committee on territories and commerce, and also serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. His second term expired in March, 1883. After his term in the senate he was elected to the house of representatives from the Têche sugar district of Louisiana. At the expiration of his term in the house, his party having been defeated by the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Kellogg retired from active politics. He was a delegate-at-large from Louisiana at each of the republican national conventions, beginning with 1868, when Gen. Grant was first nominated for president up to and including the convention at Minneapolis in 1892. At the last five national conventions he served as chairman of his delegation. In 1876, at the Cincinnati convention, he led his delegation in support of Gen. Grant, and was one of the famous "306" who struggled so hard in the convention of 1880 to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant to a third term in the presidency.

LANG, Gerhard, brewer, was born in Forstheim-am-Main, Nassau, Germany, Nov. 24, 1834. His father, Jacob Lang, was an abattoir superintendent. In 1848, when Gerhard was fourteen years old, he came to the United States with his father and settled in Buffalo, where they continued the business begun in the old country, until 1860, when Gerhard married the daughter of Philip Born, the brewer. On the death of his father-in-law, soon afterward, he went into partnership with the widow, and continued the business until 1874, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lang had more leisure to give due attention to his extensive outside interests. Gerhard Lang never obtained more than a common-school education, but his business ability and clear head made up for the book learning he had missed. In public, private or political life his worst enemy could never impeach his honor. In his business

dealings, his word was as good as his bond. He not only amassed a large fortune, but gave of it freely, prudently and without display. Many of Buffalo's business and social organizations claim him as a member. He is a member of the Merchants' exchange. He is a director of the Western savings bank; the German-American and the People's bank, and president of the Erie county national gas-fuel company. He is also a member of the Orpheus and Liedertafel societies, the Saengerbund, and the C. M. B. A. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a constant attendant of St. Louis's church. In politics Mr. Lang was always a democrat. His position in his party has been one of honor and distinction. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the Common council. While he has not held many offices his advice has always been asked on important party questions. The last honor he received was his choice as state committeeman, to succeed Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. Mr. Lang has found time in his busy career to own some of the finest horses in the country, and also fancy cattle. His stock farm is known as one of the best in the country.

RUSSELL, Lillian, singer, was born in Clinton, Ia., December, 1861. Her father was Chas. E. Leonard, of the firm of Knight & Leonard, printers and publishers, Chicago. Her mother, Cynthia Leonard, has been for many years a prominent advocate of female suffrage and other reforms. The daughter made her *début* on the stage as a ballad singer at Tony Pastor's theatre, New York city. She remained under his management for a short time, then joined the John McCaull Opera Co., at the Bijou opera house in New York, playing the leading part in "Snake Charmer," "Olivette," "Patience" and "The Sorcerer." She next was engaged at the New York Casino. From there she went to Europe in 1883, appearing in London in several operas written for her. On her return to America in 1885, she again played at the Casino, and took a tour through the principal cities of the United States, under the management of J. C. Duff, which continued until 1888, her repertoire consisting of: "Trip to Africa," "Gasparoni," "Iolanthe," and "Queen's Mate." She then returned to the Casino, New York, playing "Nadja," "Brigands," "Poor Jonathan," "Apollo" and "Grand Duchess," ending in August, 1891. Miss Russell voluntarily retired from the Casino in 1891,

and during the season of 1891-92, fulfilled a brilliant engagement at the Garden theatre, New York, and then made a tour of the United States at the head of her own company. Miss Russell is a singularly beautiful woman, possessing a voice of remarkable purity and sweetness, which is perfectly under her control (she was a pupil of the famous Mme. Cappiani), and is a skillful and pleasing actress. She has gained an enduring hold upon the public, and her success in comic opera has been as complete as that of any other



Gerhard Lang



Lillian Russell

artist of her time. This result is due in large measure to her devotion to her profession, and her constant and laborious efforts to improve. She has been twice married, and is the mother of one child, a daughter. Her labors on the stage have been highly profitable, and she is now the possessor of a comfortable home in New York city.

WARREN, Joseph Mabbett, business man, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1813, eldest son of Stephen and Martha C. Warren. He married, in 1835, Elizabeth A. Phelps, daughter of Walter Phelps, Esq., of Windsor, Conn. Mr. Warren received his initial education in the schools of the city, entering the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1827; he left that school in his eighteenth year to enter Trinity college, Hartford, where he was graduated in 1834. Evincing a preference for mercantile pursuits, he abandoned the idea of seeking a profession, and engaged as a clerk in a store in New York; shortly after he returned to Troy and became a member of the firm of Rousseau & Warren, wholesale grocers. Later on he retired from that business and in 1840 became interested in the hardware and iron business

under the title of Warren, Hart & Leslie, predecessors to the present firm of J. M. Warren & Co. While for many years he has been prominent in various business affairs connected with his vicinity, and deeply interested in manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, as well as railroad and banking interests, he yet found time to devote to measures for the improvement and progress of his native city, and to its charitable institutions he has never refused substantial and valuable aid, when in his judgment the city or its citizens would derive benefit therefrom. In 1855 he was made a commissioner of the Troy water works, and for twelve consecutive years retained the position, resigning in 1867. He was one of the originators of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and is at present its vice-president. He was a director in the first board of trustees of the old bank of Troy. At the time of the union of that institution with the old Farmers' bank, in 1865, under the title of the United national bank of Troy, he was a member of the consolidated board of directors, and remains (1893) a director of the bank. He was president of the bank of Troy from 1853 to 1865 and for many years a trustee of the Troy savings bank, from which office he retired several years since. In 1851 Mr. Warren was elected mayor of Troy by a large majority on the democratic ticket. Entering upon the discharge of his duties, he found that owing to the part the corporation had taken in railroad enterprises, the city finances were in bad condition; he instituted a system of strict economy in city affairs and when his term expired he had improved city financial matters, reduced taxes, and made a thoroughly creditable record as mayor. Though requested to accept a renomination, he declined and for many years refused all political preferment. In November, 1870, Mr. Warren was induced, in the interest of good government, to accept the nomination on the democratic ticket, for member of congress from his district. He was elected by a large majority. In 1849 Mr. Warren was elected a trustee of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute and still continues to hold that office. Under the act incorporating the Troy young men's association free library, Mr. Warren was named a trustee for life. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Troy, and is at present its

senior warden. Honored and esteemed, an active and valuable citizen, he may look back on his past life with satisfaction and content, knowing that the gifts and advantages bestowed on him were not unworthily used. Although in his eighty-first year, Mr. Warren has every chance for fulfilling the wishes and hopes of his friends, that his long and honorable career may be years longer an honor to himself and his fellow-citizens.

KYNETT, Alpha Jefferson, clergyman, was born in Adams county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1829. In 1832 he removed with his parents to northern Ohio, and in 1838 to Indiana. In 1842 they settled in Des Moines county, Ia., where by industry and economy his father procured a comfortable home. Frontier life and limited resources made collegiate training impossible for young Kynett, who was the youngest of six children. But by indomitable energy, and with the providential help of a highly educated teacher—a graduate of Oxford university—he acquired a good education in his youth. He then engaged in teaching, and in the meantime continued his studies in the higher branches, soon gaining distinction among his associates for scholarship and mental discipline. In 1851 he entered the ministry, and during the succeeding nine years served in the most important Methodist Episcopal churches in the Iowa conference. From 1860 to 1864 he was presiding elder of the Davenport district. He was then placed in charge of the church extension work of his conference, and in 1867 was appointed corresponding secretary of the newly organized Church extension society of the Methodist Episcopal church, with headquarters at Philadelphia. To this position he has been re-elected at every subsequent general conference with practical unanimity. It was through his influence that the society was organized by order of the general conference of 1864, and that the reorganization, transforming it from a society to a board under the immediate control of the general conference, was effected in 1872. The work of this organization under his direction has been one of the most remarkable in Protestant Christianity. During the first twenty-five years of its history it has collected and disbursed over \$4,000,000, of which \$750,000 is permanent capital devoted to a loan fund. The loans returned have equalled the capital. Dr. Kynett's management of this work has given him the reputation of being one of the best business men connected with the official work of the Methodist Episcopal church. Early in the civil war Dr. Kynett was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, and assisted in the enlistment and organization of several regiments, also, by direction of the governor, organized the state of Iowa as a branch of the U. S. sanitary commission. During his service he visited the Iowa regiments in Missouri and farther south, and arranged for the furnishing of hospital steamers to ply along the Mississippi river between the army at the front and the northern hospitals. This work was encouraged and facilitated by direct orders of Gen. Grant, then encamped before Vicksburg. Hundreds of lives were saved and much suffering relieved by this movement. Ohio Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1867, and Allegheny college honored him with the degree of LL. D. in 1887. Dr. Kynett has written many articles for church journals and is editor of a small magazine, entitled "Christianity in Ear-



nest," published in the interest of church extension work. He also prepared and published a book on "Laws and Forms Concerning Churches." It contains a collection of the laws now in force in the several states of the Union, together with their judicial interpretation, and forms for the incorporation of churches, and the taking of titles to church property. Had he entered the profession of law, as was his purpose in early life, he would certainly have attained distinction, for he has all the qualities which make a good lawyer and able advocate.

BATCHELLER, George Clinton, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Grafton, Mass., Sept. 27, 1834, a direct descendant of Joseph Batcheller, of Canterbury, Eng., who embarked for New England in 1636, with his wife, Elizabeth, one child and three servants. He settled in Salem, Mass.; was made freeman in 1637; was deputy in the general court of Boston in 1644, and the first representative from Wrentham. Mark Batcheller, one of the sons of Joseph, was killed in the assault made upon the stronghold of the Narragansetts, in 1675. Mr. Batcheller's great grandfather, Abner Batcheller (of Sutton, Mass.), was one of the minutemen who marched to Concord on the alarm given Apr. 19, 1775, and took part in the defence which resulted in forcing the British into an ignominious defeat and speedy retreat. He also participated in taking possession of Dorchester Heights, March 4, 1776, under the command of Gen. Washington. His grandfather, Moses Batcheller, served in the war of 1812, on the frigate Constitution. His father, Moses Leland Batcheller, established the scythe industry in Grafton about the year 1831. Owing to superior quality of metal and workmanship, the "Batcheller" brand of scythes was the most sought after by the farmers throughout the United States. On his mother's side Mr. Batcheller is descended from Rev. George Phillips, who sailed from Yarmouth, Eng., on the Arbella, Apr. 7, 1630, his great-grandfather, Ebenezer, was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill under the immediate command of Gen. Warren. Young Batcheller attended school in his native town and subsequently was



George Clinton Batcheller

graduated from the Barre academy in Vermont in 1854. His inclination and tastes tended toward taking up a mercantile pursuit, and after leaving the academy he took a clerkship in a leading mercantile house in Boston. He soon rose to the head of one of the chief departments, and held the position until the panic of 1857. The future outlook in Boston was discouraging and he went to New York the following winter. His first venture in the business world was establishing the mercantile firm of Nichols & Batcheller for the manufacture and sale of crinoline, hoop-skirts and corsets. Mr. Batcheller retired from the firm at the close of the civil war in 1865, and entered another firm of the same general mercantile character. Various changes in the firm name occurred from time to time until 1888, when the name of Langdon, Batcheller & Co. was selected. Previous to 1865, branch houses had been established throughout Europe with headquarters in London. This was a hold step for an American house to take at that early day. Subsequently the American market was found to be such as to demand the firm's entire attention, and the foreign branches were gradually discontinued. The success of this great firm, employing as it does nearly if not quite a thousand people, is mainly due to

the executive ability and personal energy of Mr. Batcheller. He is at his business every day, looking after every detail, with all of which he is perfectly familiar. Mr. Batcheller, although a very busy man, finds time to give outside matters more or less attention. He is the treasurer of St. Andrew's M. E. church, an active working member of the Colonial club, Republican club, West End association, and New England society, and is also associated with other organizations in the city of New York. He is a close observer of human nature, is also of a literary turn of mind and fond of society. He spends much of his spare time in his library, which is fully equipped with standard and miscellaneous works of the best authors.

DAVIDSON, George Trimble, lawyer, was born at Fordham, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1863, son of Matthias Oliver Davidson, and Harriet Smith (Standish) Davidson. His American ancestor was Nicholas Davidson, who was born at Lynn, Eng., married Joan Hodges, emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., about 1640, and later removed to Saybrook, Conn. The family of Davidson derives its name from its first independent chief, David, second son of David I., king of Scotland, who, having married a daughter of MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, assumed, on the accession of his brother to the Scottish throne, the head of a part of the Clan Chatteau, who took the name of Mac Dhai, or son of David. From him are descended the subsequent chiefs of the clan known as Clan Dhailhidh, or Davidsons. George T. Davidson's descent from the American ancestor is through Daniel, the oldest son of Nicholas, who was born in England in 1639, and married Margaret Lowe; Peter, sixth child of Daniel, married Anne Lea, of Preston, Conn.; William, third son of Peter, born March 15, 1705, married Mary Cady, 1735, and settled at Pomfret, Conn.; Barzillai, son of William, born Jan. 18, 1740, married a Miss Morse; Oliver, son of Barzillai, born Apr. 29, 1779, married Margaret Miller, and their son, Matthias Oliver, was father of George T. Davidson. His grandmother, Margaret Miller, was a daughter of Matthias Burnet Miller, a direct descendant of Andrew Miller, who was a son of John Miller, one of the pioneers of Suffolk county, L. I., and a delegate to a convention from the English towns of Long Island to confer with the Dutch commanders. The descendants of Andrew Miller for seven successive generations have been legislators of the colony, the state, and the United States. His mother, Harriet Smith Standish, was a daughter of Matthew Miles Standish, a descendant in the seventh generation of the famous Miles Standish, of the Plymouth colony. Two sisters of Mr. Davidson's father, Margaret Miller, and Lucretia Maria, were the famous poetesses, whose works were edited and whose biographies were written by Washington Irving. George Trimble Davidson was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H.; was graduated from Columbia law school (New York city), and admitted to the bar at the head of his class in January, 1885, having previously studied law in the office of Man & Parsons. Mr. Davidson's line of practice has been in connection with corporations and real estate, in which he has been eminently successful. He inherits much of the poetic, musical and dramatic talent of his gifted aunts, and is a frequent contributor to the dramatic press of the day besides being a dramatic critic of recognized ability. His musical compositions have



George Trimble Davidson

attracted considerable attention, while their merit has been duly acknowledged by well-known critics. Mr. Davidson's brother, J. O. Davidson, is the famous marine artist, a pupil of the celebrated painter Haas.

GANSON, John, lawyer and statesman, was born at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., formerly known as the "Ganson Settlement," Jan. 1, 1819. He

was of Scotch descent; his grandfather, Capt. John Ganson, of Bennington, Vt., held a commission in the revolutionary war and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterward became one of the pioneers of western New York. In 1838 Mr. Ganson was graduated from Harvard university, after which he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., and entered the law office of Messrs. Sibley & Worden. In 1842 he became a partner, the firm being Sibley, Worden & Ganson. In 1844 Mr. Ganson married Mark H. Sibley's eldest daughter, Mary Hopkins Sibley, and removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where, in 1846, he entered

into partnership with Elbridge G. Spaulding. In 1849 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ganson practicing law alone until 1862, in which year the partnership of Ganson & Smith was formed, and continued until 1873, when James M. Smith, one of the firm, was called to the bench. Mr. Ganson was elected to the state senate in 1862 by the democratic party, and in 1863 went to congress, where he was known as a "War Democrat." He refused the nomination for a second term. In 1873 Mr. Ganson was re-elected to the state senatorship, and was a member of the senate at the time of his death. Mr. Ganson was counsel for the Erie railroad, and engaged in one of their cases at the time of his demise, Sept. 28, 1874. He left a widow and one child, Emily Sibley Ganson.

FORD, Smith Thomas, clergyman, was born at Camden, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1851, the youngest son of Rev. William Ford, a Baptist clergyman who came from England to America in 1831, and identified himself with the pioneers of northern New York. Smith Thomas prepared for college at Whitestown seminary, and was graduated from Madison (now Colgate) university, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1878. He pursued his theological studies at the same institution, completing them in 1881, and was shortly afterward ordained in the Baptist church at Greene, N. Y., where he had preached during his seminary course. He then accepted a call to a church at Waverly, N. Y., where he remained three years, meeting with great success in his capacity as pastor, and giving abundant proof of his ability as a preacher. He subsequently removed to Albany, N. Y., to take charge of the old, historic First Baptist

church, where his eloquent preaching attracted large numbers, and increased the prosperity of the church. It was during his pastorate that Albany celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the granting of its charter. The fame of Mr. Ford's ability and eloquence soon spread beyond city limits, and in 1885 he received a call to the large and prosperous Central Baptist church of Syracuse, N. Y., and be-

came its pastor on Sept. 1st of that year. After he assumed charge the membership of the church rapidly increased, although his congregation contributed largely to the formation of three new churches. Mr. Ford is a strong, magnetic speaker, having an easy extemporaneous delivery, and taking a comprehensive view of current questions.

MELVILLE, Henry, lawyer, was born at Nelson, N. H., Aug. 25, 1858, son of Josiah Henry Melville and Nancy Nesmith. On his father's side his ancestry runs back in all lines to the early English settlers of Massachusetts, and on his mother's to the Scotch-Irish colony that founded Londonderry, N. H. He is descended from Josiah Melville, Josiah Melville, Jr., James Nesmith, Reuben Gregg, Sergeant Adam Diekey, Capt. Jonas Minot, Gen. Josiah Whitney, and Josiah Whitney, Jr., all of whom were among those who fought bravely at Concord, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Saratoga, and elsewhere during the revolution. Having fitted for college at Keene, N. H., he entered Dartmouth in 1875, where at his graduation in 1879, he took part in a debate on the question, "Is Suffrage a Birthright?" He then became principal of the high school at Winchendon, Mass., until 1881, when he resigned to enter the Harvard law school. There, in 1884, he took the degrees of A. M. and LL. B., *cum laude*, and was appointed

by the faculty to represent the law school at the University commencement by an oration on the subject of "National Regulation of Inter-State Commerce." Removing to New York he entered the law office of James C. Carter, and, in June, 1885, was admitted to the bar. In December, 1885, he became an associate of ex-Senator Roseoe Conkling, and after the death of the latter, which occurred in 1888, entered into a partnership with Daniel Dougherty and William Sweetser. As counsel for the Apollinaris company of London, he has been engaged in much important trade-mark litigation, in which branch of the law he is considered an expert, and has also a general practice in patent and corporation matters. Mr. Melville for several years has been secretary of the Republican club of the city of New York, and of the Harvard law school association. He is also a non-commissioned officer in company B of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in connection with which he has distinguished himself by his interest and skill in rifle practice; and an active member of the Phi Beta Kappa alumni association, the Bar association, Harvard club, and Sons of the revolution. His contributions to literature are chiefly contained in an Edition of "Smith's Leading Cases."

DICKSON, George Linen, business man, was born in Lander, Berwickshire, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1830. His grandfather was for more than twenty years a soldier in the British army, and in the Peninsular (Spanish) campaign, in the first decade of the century, a sergeant in the 92d regiment of Highlanders; and was with his comrades in arms when they successfully repulsed the final charge of the French at Waterloo. Mr. Dickson's father with his wife and six children came to America in 1832, first settling in Canada, but soon after removing to the iron and coal districts in Pennsylvania. Being a skilled mechanic, he soon found an abundance of satisfactory employment. The son, George, was at that time but six years old, and until the age of fif-



John Ganson



Henry Melville



Smith T. Ford

teen was an attendant at the district schools. On leaving his studies he began clerking. At the age of twenty-six, he connected himself with a foundry and machine works firm in Carbondale, where he soon became managing partner. Four years later he removed to Scranton and took the management of the Dickson manufacturing company, where he continued for twenty-five years, being president of the corporation from 1867 to 1882. On retiring from the company in 1882, Mr. Dickson established an independent business in railway supplies and equipments. As a railway business man, he is extensively known throughout this country and Canada. In 1863 Mr. Dickson took a prominent part in establishing the First national bank of Scranton, being from the beginning a director, and since 1887, vice-president. He was also one of the organizers of the Scranton steel company. Although a foreigner by birth he is an American in heart and sentiment, and has been in the front rank of the promoters of industries which have aided not only to



benefit the city which he has made his home, but the state and the country as well. His wealth has come to him as the result of years of energetic toil and effort, and he has the satisfaction of seeing it still increasing.

HAND, Alfred, lawyer, was born at Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., March 26, 1835. His parents, originally from Greene county, N. Y., were among the earliest settlers of Honesdale. On his father's side he is descended from John Hand, who came from Stanstede, Eng., to Southampton, L. I., before 1645, and on his mother's (Catharine Chapman) from Robert Chapman, who came from Hull, Eng., and settled at the mouth of the Connecticut in 1635. Alfred Hand received his early education at Honesdale, surrounded by its anthracite industries; and at eighteen entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in 1857. He then entered the law office of William and Wm. H. Jessup, with whom

he formed the partnership of Jessups & Hand after his admission to the bar, Nov. 2, 1859, and in 1866 he was connected in a similar manner with Isaac J. Post, a fellow law student and graduate of the same college, the relation continuing until March, 1879, when he was appointed by Gov. Hoyt judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania, comprising Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. In the foundation and early history of Lackawanna county he took a prominent part, and on its formation into a separate district, was transferred to it as judge, and subsequently elected for a period of ten years from

January, 1880. He also rendered important service in the erection of the county buildings. While presiding judge of the court of common pleas, he was appointed by Gov. Beaver, July 31, 1888, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Trunkey, deceased, on the supreme bench, and until Jan. 1, 1889, ably performed the important work. At the expiration of that time he returned to his professional practice, the



extent of which is evidenced by the reports of the state. In politics he has been a republican from the organization of the party, but has held no public office other than the judicial ones. From 1872 until 1879 he was president of the Third national bank of Scranton, and for years has been connected with the Lackawanna hospital, as president and director. From the foundation of the Pennsylvania oral school for deaf mutes, at Scranton, at that time the only institution of its kind in the state, he has been its president, and directed the erection of its handsome building. He has also been for several years a trustee of Lafayette college. Since 1866 he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has several times represented the presbytery of Lackawanna in the general assembly, serving on several important committees. He has been twice married; in 1861 to Anna Jessup, daughter of William Jessup, and in 1873 to Helen E. Sanderson of Beloit, Wis. He has eight children. As a judge he is characterized by clearness, and independent and impartial views.

KIRKWOOD, Daniel, mathematician and educator, was born in Bladensburg, Md., Sept. 27, 1814, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather emigrated to America about 1731, and settled in Delaware. His parents, John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, were both born in this country. His early life was spent on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited to the country school. Finding that he had little aptitude for farming, at the age of twenty he entered the academy at York, Pa., of which, after a four years' course, he was elected first assistant and mathematical instructor. Owing to his high rank in mathematics, many of the students afterward attained proficiency in that branch of study. In 1843 he became principal of the Lancaster (Pa.) high school, and in 1849 took the same position in the Pottsville (Pa.) academy. While in Lancaster in 1845, he married Sarah A. McNair, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pa. He was chosen professor of mathematics by Delaware college in 1851 and three years later became president, serving in both capacities for two years longer. In 1856 he was called to the chair of mathematics in Indiana university, which position he occupied until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1886, with the exception of about two years, when he filled the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Washington college, Pa., in 1850, and that of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. In 1851 Prof. Kirkwood was made a member of the American philosophical society, and in 1853 of the American association for the advancement of science. He is, besides, a member of various other scientific societies. He has contributed largely to scientific journals, among which are "The American Journal of Science," the "Sideral Messenger," and the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal astronomical society, many of his papers exciting great attention both at home and abroad. He was first specially brought to the notice of the scientific world by his "Analogy between the Periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets" in 1849; and his subsequent researches in regard to the nebular hypothesis attracted so great attention among scientific men that Prof. R. A. Proctor asserted that they would inaugurate a new process of thought concerning the formation of the solar system. Among other important papers



are the "Theory of Jupiter's Influence in the Formation of the Gaps in the Zone of Minor Planets" (1866) and "Physical Explanations of the Intervals in Saturn's Rings." His further contributions to literature consist of printed works in book form, among which are "Meteoric Astronomy" (1867); "Comets and Meteors" (1873), and "The Asteroids, or Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter" (1888), together with many important cyclopedic and magazine articles on new discoveries and developments in astronomy. Prof. Kirkwood and his wife, soon after his retirement, removed to California, where the death of Mrs. Kirkwood occurred on the 8th of November, 1890.

HAGERMAN, James, lawyer, was born in Clark county, Mo., Nov. 26, 1848. He was educated at the village schools of Alexandria in Clark county; at the College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, and at Prof. Jamieson's Latin school in Keokuk, Ia. Having removed with his parents to Keokuk in 1864, he began the study of law with J. W. Rankin and G. W. McCrary of that city in 1865, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri Dec. 25, 1866, being under age, and his admission, therefore, not permissible in Iowa, while there were no conditions as to age in the Missouri law. The firm of Rankin & McCrary were the successors of Rankin & S. F. Miller, when the latter was appointed by

President Lincoln associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. In 1869, Mr. Hagerman removed to Palmyra, Mo., and practiced law for a year in partnership with H. L. Lipscomb, under the firm name of Lipscomb & Hagerman; then returned to Keokuk, and continued the practice there. He was married in Palmyra, Mo., Oct. 26, 1871, to Maggie M. Walker of that town. The fruit of this union was two sons, one now attending Harvard university, and the latter studying law with his father. In 1875, Mr. Hagerman formed a law partnership with Judge Geo. W. McCrary, under the firm

name of Geo. W. McCrary, Hagerman & A. J. McCrary, which continued until Geo. W. McCrary was appointed, in 1879, judge of the eighth Federal circuit. Subsequently he formed the firm of Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman (Frank), and continued the practice at Keokuk until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Topeka, Kan., to accept the general attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad company, of which Judge McCrary became general counsel on his resignation from the bench. He remained at Topeka as general attorney of that company until May, 1886, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and became, and still remains (1893) member of the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman of that city. From almost the beginning of his practice Mr. Hagerman has been to a greater or less extent engaged in the active trial of cases, but in the last few years most of his time has been given to consultations, advisory matters, and directing important litigations. His practice has been extensive, and like that of the successful American lawyers of the West, ranging through all of the courts, from the justices of the peace, referees, boards of arbitration, masters in chancery, to the highest appellate tribunals, and including almost every variety of case. He has tried and been of counsel in many cases in the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, the United States cir-

cuit and district courts, the supreme and other courts of the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian territory. He has always regarded the law as a jealous mistress, and has devoted himself persistently and steadily to its mastery. He has at times taken an active interest in politics, and has always been a liberal, progressive, uncompromising democrat. He has never held public office. He presided over the state democratic convention of Iowa in 1879, when H. H. Trimble was nominated for governor; was a delegate from Iowa to the democratic convention in 1880, when Gen. Hancock was nominated for president, and in 1888 was permanent chairman of the state democratic convention of Missouri, which nominated D. R. Francis for governor. In connection with his other professional duties Mr. Hagerman acted as general counsel of the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railway from December, 1888, to July, 1891, and since the reorganization of that company has been its general solicitor in charge of its law department in the West. His railroad law offices are at St. Louis, and his general law office at Kansas City, Mo.

SWENEY, John Robson, musical composer and director, was born at West Chester, Pa., Dec. 31, 1837. His parents were possessed of more than ordinary musical ability, and the son showed musical taste from his childhood. His genius became so marked that he was put in charge of the celebrated German teacher, Theodore Bauer, receiving his training in vocal culture from Prof. Barilli, Patti's teacher. Even before he began his course under these teachers, he anticipated some of his future triumphs, by teaching music to his fellow-pupils in the public school. When the war broke out, young Sweney was teaching music at Dover, Del. He went to the front as leader of the 3d regiment band from that state. At the close of the war he accepted a call to the professorship of music in the Pennsylvania military academy (now a college), then situated at West Chester, but afterward removed to Chester. This place he continues to fill at the present time (1893.) During the early part of his professorship he received the degree of bachelor of music, and a few years later, that of doctor of music. He led the singing of the great summer congregations at Ocean Grove from the very beginning. His fortes are in the leadership of immense assemblies, and the pathos of his solo singing. The volume of rich swelling music which he can call forth from large gatherings is an inspiration to even the driest and most unmusical soul. He has been a leader at nearly all of the great summer assemblies, including Round Lake, the Thousand Islands, Lake Bluff (Ill.), Old Orchard (Maine), Island Heights, and New Albany, Ind. Prof. Sweney has edited fully twenty books of songs, and three anthem books, and composed over one thousand pieces of music. Among the most popular of them are "Beulah Land," "The New Song," "More about Jesus," "Calvary," "Showers of Blessing," "Little Ones Like Me," "We Are More Than Conquerors," and "I'll Shout His Praise in Glory." Some of his best-known books are the "Garner," "The Quiver," "Songs of Triumph," "Radiant Songs," "Winning Songs," "Living Hymns." The "Banner Anthem Book" and "The Organ Score"



James Hagerman



John R. Sweney

were edited by him. Prof. Sweny has been for a number of years, and is now the musical director at Bethany Sunday-school (Philadelphia) of which John Wanamaker is superintendent.

MULLANY, John F., Roman Catholic priest, was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., July 19, 1852. He made his studies under the Christian Brothers, in Assumption academy, Utica, N. Y., and Manhattan college, New York city, and in 1875 he entered St. Joseph's provincial seminary, Troy, N. Y. He was ordained in 1880, and for a little less than three years was assistant in St. John's church, Utica, and Sacred Heart church, Albany, N. Y. In January, 1883, he was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirney to organize missions and parishes in the suburbs of Utica. In less than five years two beautiful brick churches were erected in Whitesboro' and New Hartford, and in Holland Patent a stone edifice, formerly a Protestant place of worship, was converted into a Catholic church. Hundreds who had fallen away from the faith were brought back to the church, and many converts were made from Protestantism. In 1887, when the Albany diocese was divided, and the Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden

assumed charge of the new diocese of Syracuse, his first official act was to select Father Mullany to fill the vacancy in the pastorate of St. John the Baptist's church, caused by the death of Rev. William Bourke. He became irremovable rector of that church. Since coming to Syracuse he has erected two handsome churches in the territory adjoining his large city parish—the church of the Sacred Heart, located in the village of Cicero, near Oneida Lake, and St. Joseph's in the village of Liverpool, on the north side of Onondaga Lake. This last site is near the spot where, in 1752, the Jesuits discovered salt, which led to the development and building up of the great salt industry of central New York, and which added much to the prosperity of the city of Syracuse. In his city parish he has a flourishing parochial school, which is under the regents of the state of New York. There recently appeared an article from his pen in the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," clearly defining the relations of the board of regents to the Roman Catholic schools in New York state. A paper read by him before the Young men's national convention in Albany, upon the means by which university extension may be utilized by Roman Catholic societies, shows that Father Mullany is alive to every educational movement, and anxious to make others equally alert. Father Mullany has been identified with the Catholic summer school movement from the beginning, and one of its most zealous promoters. He was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee and general organizer for western and northern New York, and in conjunction with the General council and advisory board, left nothing undone to make it the grand success it has been. He is brother to the distinguished writer and scholar, Brother Azarias, of the Christian Brothers' schools.

GRANT, Abraham, African Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born a slave in Lake City, Fla., Aug. 25, 1848. On reaching his growth he was sold in Columbus, Ga., for \$6,000. At the close of the war he returned to Florida and became a clerk in the grocery store of the man who had once owned him. A missionary school was

opened in Lake City by two northern ladies, and the ex-slave devoted a short time each day to receiving instruction. A few years later he went to Jacksonville, became the steward in a leading hotel, where a night school was carried on in the hotel dining room by enthusiastic northern ladies, and where he was also a pupil. During his slavery days he succeeded in getting hold of an old-time Webster's spelling-book, with its quaint blue cover; but when his master discovered the dangerous work, he promptly confiscated it. But a taste for book knowledge had been acquired, and a passion of eagerness for learning having been kindled, the fire "would not out." When he was about twenty years old he joined the A. M. E. church in Jacksonville, became a class leader, and in 1872, four years later, was licensed as a local preacher. He soon after was appointed a circuit preacher, and afterward to Tallahassee station, where, under his management, one of the finest church buildings owned by the A. M. E. denomination was erected. He was ordained a deacon in 1873, and two years later an elder. During his residence in Jacksonville he was inspector of customs by appointment of President Grant. He was also commissioner of Duval county by appointment of Gov. Stearns. In 1878 he went to Texas and took charge

of the church in San Antonio, remaining three years, and clearing off a debt of \$5,500; he then moved to Austin, where he stayed four years, and erected a church costing \$16,000. His successes caused him to be appointed presiding elder. During his stay in Austin he was recommended by the governor and cabinet of Texas, as U. S. minister to Liberia, but declined the proffered honor, preferring to devote himself to religious work for the benefit of his race. A parishioner in Austin died, leaving \$20,000. He had made Mr. Grant executor, and devoted the major part of his fortune to the benefit of the colored race. In 1888 Mr. Grant was elected bishop at the general conference held in Indianapolis; became a trustee of the Paul Quinn college at Waco, Tex., and *ex officio* president of the board. During his administration various substantial buildings were erected, and a publishing house established. Bishop Grant was a member of the ecumenical conference of all the Methodist bodies in the world, which met in Washington, D. C., in 1891; is chairman of the board of trustees of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., also of Payne university of Selma, Ala., and member of the auxiliary committee of the religious congress of the world, held in Chicago in September, 1893.

SPRUANCE, Presley, senator, was born near Smyrna, Del., in 1785, and became a merchant. In 1822 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and continued in that legislative body until 1848. For many years he was president of the senate. In 1847 Mr. Spruance was elected as a whig to the U. S. senate, and served his full term. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. His knowledge of the political affairs of his time was remarkable. He died at Smyrna, Del., Feb. 13, 1863.



LOVELL, Mansfield, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1822, the son of Dr. Joseph Lovell, who was surgeon-general of the U. S. army in 1818. His great-grandfather was a leading Boston patriot in the early days of the revolutionary war, a member of the Continental congress, and one of the signers of the old articles of confederation.



He was also one of the original members of the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati, to which membership Gen. Mansfield Lovell succeeded. In 1838, having received an ordinary school education, young Lovell was duly appointed cadet in the U. S. military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1842, ninth in a class of fifty-six, among whom were Gens. Newton, Gustavus W. Smith, William S. Rosecrans, James Longstreet, Ahner Douhleday, and others who subsequently attained to high rank and distinction in the military service on both sides. In 1842, as second lieutenant, young Lovell went on duty with the

4th regiment of the U. S. artillery, which regiment in 1845 joined the army of observation under Gen. Zachary Taylor, at Corpus Christi, Tex. Lieut. Lovell went through Taylor's campaign in Mexico in 1846, and was wounded at the battle of Monterey. He was afterward appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. John A. Quitman, and accompanied the command to Vera Cruz, and remained with it until the capture of the City of Mexico in September, 1847. Lieut. Lovell was wounded at the Belen gate of the city, and was made brevet captain. After the war he took command of his own company, light battery G, 4th artillery, a position which he held for more than two years. He married Emily M., daughter of Col. Joseph Plympton, U. S. army, and in 1854 resigned his military commission, and settled in New York, where he engaged in commercial business. In 1858 he was made deputy street commissioner of the city, and resigned in 1861. He was a member of the Old City guard, which was composed of one hundred gentlemen of means and position. He obtained permission to use the guns at Fort Hamilton, and within two years made this company skillful heavy artillerists, each of them competent to teach others. After resigning his position in the street department, Lovell went



South, where his three brothers resided, and was appointed major-general of the Confederate army, and assigned to command at New Orleans. In 1862, the Federal fleets having passed the forts, and being abreast of the city, the place was evacuated, Lovell moving his troops to Vicksburg. Here he was superseded by Gen. Van Dorn, was second in command in the battle of Corinth, and commanded the rear guard in the retreat from that place. Lovell was soon

afterward relieved from duty in the field, and immediately applied for a court of inquiry, which was after a long delay granted him. He was fairly vindicated by this court, but it was evident that there was a strong feeling, on the part of President Davis and other authorities in Richmond, that he had been in a great measure the cause of the capture of New Orleans. The charge was disproved by the publication of his correspondence with the war department in reference to the condition of that post while under

his command; but Gen. Lovell was summarily relieved from command in the field, and was not again assigned to active duty. At the end of the war, he came to New York, and at first made arrangements for rice planting on the Savannah river, but the disastrous inundation of 1869 destroyed his prospects in that direction, and he returned to New York city, where he continued to reside, engaged as a civil engineer and surveyor until his death, June 1, 1884.

STAHEL, Julius, soldier, also known as Connt Sebastiani, was born in Csongrad, Hungary, Nov. 4, 1825. He received a classical education in his native town, and at Buda-Pesth, and then entered the Austrian army as a private. He had reached the rank of a commissioned officer when the Hungarian revolution opened, when he at once resigned, and threw in his lot with his fellow-countrymen. As an aide on the staffs of Gen. Arthur Görger and Gen. Richard D. Guyon, he rendered brilliant and effective service, but the Austrian forces finally triumphed, and he was forced to flee the country. He resided for some years in Berlin and London, gaining a livelihood as a teacher and journalist. In 1859 he came to the United States, and settled in New York city, where, until 1861, he was the editor of an eminent and influential weekly German newspaper. In May, 1861, he entered the Federal army as a volunteer, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 8th New York regiment. He commanded this regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was soon afterward made its colonel. On Nov. 12, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, and took part in all the earlier battles of the war, especially distinguishing himself at Cross Keys, Va., on June 8, 1862. He was advanced to be major-general of volunteers on March 14, 1863, and for some time commanded a division of the 11th army corps under Gen. Franz Sigel. He resigned his commission, and retired from the army on Feb. 8, 1865, and early in 1866 was appointed by President Johnson U. S. consul at Yokohama, Japan, where he remained until poor health compelled his retirement in 1869. He then returned to the United States, and from 1870 till 1877 he was a successful mining engineer and mine owner in the western states. In 1877 he was again appointed consul at Yokohama, and in March, 1884, was made consul-general at Shanghai, where he remained until Grover Cleveland became president in 1885. Gen. Stahel is a man of marked intelligence and varied acquirements. He was a skilled and efficient soldier, who proved equal to all of the demands made upon him, and represented his adopted country abroad with dignity, ability and tact. He is now (1893) a resident of New York city, and interested in various business enterprises.



ANDERSON, William, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1763. His early education was obtained in the schools of the day, where he could attend when not pressed by varied home duties. He went promptly to the front when the war of the revolution broke out, served on the staff of Gen. Lafayette as colonel, and took part in the experiences of Valley Forge, Germantown and Yorktown. In politics he was a democrat of the Jeffersonian order, and as such held many public offices. He was elected to congress in 1809, and retained his

seat until 1815—six years. By subsequent election, he was in congress again in 1817-19. When his term in congress expired he was elected county judge, and, soon after, collector of customs. He died at his home Dec. 14, 1829.

CHALMERS, James Ronald, soldier and congressman, was born in Halifax county, Va., Jan. 11, 1831, son of Joseph W. Chalmers, U. S. senator from Mississippi. His parents removed to the Southwest when the son was a mere lad, and settled at Holly Springs, Miss. He attended the neighborhood schools until fitted for college, when he entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, and was graduated in 1851. He returned to Holly Springs, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; served his judicial district as district attorney in 1858, and was elected a delegate to the convention of the state called in 1861 to determine the question of secession, and being, like his illustrious father, a zealous state-rights advocate,

he voted to secede. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 9th Mississippi regiment of infantry in 1861, and was for a time in command at Pensacola, Fla. In February, 1862, he became brigadier-general, P. A. C. S., and commanded the brigade made up of the 9th and 10th Mississippi regiments of infantry, and the Quitman, the Vicksburg, and the Jordan artillery. Later in the same year he commanded the 2d brigade of Wither's corps, army of the Mississippi. In January, 1864, Gen. Chalmers was assigned to the command of the cavalry brigades of Jeffrey, Forrest and McCulloch, forming the first division of Forrest's cavalry, the division being subsequently strengthened by the addition of Rucker's brigade. The story of the war recounts the exploits of these noted brigades and divisions, and Gen. Chalmers at the close of hostilities returned to his home in Mississippi with one of the best military records made during the war. Accepting the situation that confronted the defeated section, Gen. Chalmers at once interested himself in affairs of state and national legislation, and was

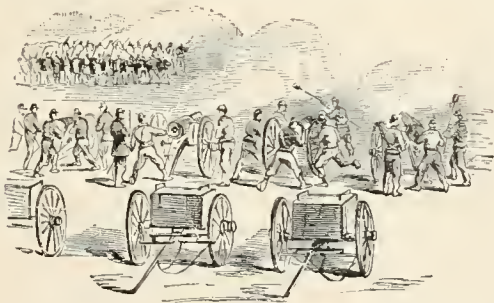
contested, was given the seat by a democratic congress. He afterward claimed to have been elected to the fifty-first congress, but on a contest the seat was given to his opponent, and he retired to the practice of his profession.

KIMBALL, Edgar Allen, soldier, was born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1821. He was educated in a printing-office as a boy, and became owner and editor of a newspaper at Woodstock, Vt., called the "Age." When war was declared against Mexico, Editor Kimball joined the army as captain of infantry Apr. 9, 1847, and was in the battles at Contreras and Churubusco, where he won the brevet of major. He was the first to scale the walls of Chapultepec, and to him was accorded the honor of receiving the surrender of the castle from Gen. Bravo. He served in the army up to Aug. 26, 1848, when his regiment was disbanded. He settled in New York city, and found employment in the office of a metropolitan newspaper. He helped to recruit a regiment of volunteers, the 9th New York, at the beginning of the civil war. The regiment was known as Hawkins's zouaves, and he received a commission as major, May 31, 1861. The regiment accompanied Burnside's expedition to the coast of North Carolina, and took part in all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign. At the battle of Roanoke island, Feb. 7, 1862, Maj. Kimball led the detachment of zouaves that scaled the enemy's works, and carried them at the point of the bayonet with the regimental cry, "Zou! Zou! Zou!" cheering each other in the perilous footsteps of their intrepid leader. On the 18th of February, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in a few days succeeded to the command of the regiment. He helped to storm and capture Fort Macon in the same expedition, and on returning to the army of the Potomac was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and at Antietam. In April, 1863, while the regiment was encamped at Suffolk, Va., Col. Kimball was shot and killed by a fellow-officer of another New York regiment. He was on guard duty, and Col. Michael Corcoran of the 69th New York was anxious to pass through the lines on urgent business; Col. Kimball detained him, when Corcoran shot him. The fact that the regiments and their colonels were rivals and well acquainted, gives little color to Corcoran's explanation that he mistook Kimball for an assassin, and shot him in self-defence. Col. Kimball died at Suffolk, Va., Apr. 12, 1863.

STEMBEL, Roger Nelson, naval officer, was born in Middletown, Md., Dec. 27, 1810. He received an academic education, and entered the navy from Ohio, March 27, 1832. He made his first cruise on the Porpoise, to the West Indies, and then from 1834 until 1838 studied at the naval school in New York. He was promoted to be passed midshipman June 23, 1838, and from 1840 until 1842 was attached to the Mediterranean squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant Oct. 26, 1843, served on the coast survey for three years, and in 1861 was on special duty at Cincinnati. He was commissioned as commander July 1, 1861, aided in fitting out river gunboats at Cincinnati, and then joined the Mississippi flotilla. As commander of the Lexington he participated in the engagements at Lucas Bend, Sept. 9th; Belmont, Nov. 10th; Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, and the bombardment and capture of Island



Gen. Chalmers



elected to the state senate in 1875 and 1876, and in 1876 to the national congress as representative of his district, serving in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses. He received the certificate of election to the forty-seventh congress, but his seat was successfully contested by John R. Lynch, the candidate of the opposition party. He was elected to the forty-eighth congress by a majority of the legal voters of the district, but the face of the returns showed the election of his opponent, and Gen. Chalmers, on a

No. 10 in April, 1862. He took a conspicuous part in the engagement with the rebel rams, near Fort Pillow, on May 10th, in which his vessel, the Cincinnati, was sunk, and he received a severe wound. Following this he performed special duty in Philadelphia and Pittsburg until 1865, and on July 25, 1866, was promoted to be captain. He commanded the Canandaigua of the European squadron until 1867, the naval rendezvous at Boston until 1870, and was commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron until 1872. He was placed on the retired list Dec. 27, 1872, and on June 5, 1874, was raised to the rank of rear-admiral.

AMES, Adelbert, soldier, was born in Rockland, Me., Oct. 31, 1835. He was graduated from West Point in 1861, promoted to be first lieutenant, 5th artillery, May 14th, and assigned to service in the civil war then opening. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he received a severe wound, but continued to direct the fire of his battery until he was overcome by weakness, receiving for gallantry on this occasion the brevet of major. In the peninsula campaign, having been assigned to Battery A, he took part in the siege of Yorktown and was especially distinguished for skill at Malvern Hill, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1862. He was also engaged in the battles of Antietam, Sept. 17th, and Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, as colonel commanding the 20th Maine volunteers. His regiment being unfit for duty through an epidemic, Col. Ames served through the Chancellorsville campaign as aide-de-camp to both Gen. Meade and Gen. Hooker. On May 20, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. On the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he commanded a brigade, but upon the disablement of the commander, he took charge of the division on the two subsequent days, and was brevetted colonel in



Adelbert Ames

the regular army for meritorious service on this memorable field. The following August he assisted in the siege of Charleston, and in April, 1864, was engaged in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond. By reason of his undoubted ability, he was selected to command a division against Fort Fisher, and in the final battle that resulted in the capture of the fort, his action was entirely independent of the officer commanding the expedition, who gave him no orders after the opening of the assault. For gallant and meritorious services at Fort Fisher, he was brevetted brigadier-general, Jan. 15, 1865; promoted a captain, 5th U. S. artillery, Feb. 22d, and for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the civil war, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13th of the same year. After the war he occupied territorial districts in North and South Carolina until Apr. 30, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 28th following, he was promoted a lieutenant-colonel, 24th U. S. infantry. In the work of "reconstruction," necessitated by the new order of things at the close of the war, the South, or the southern part of the Union, was divided into five districts under an act of congress providing for a temporary government. Each of the districts had a general officer in command sustained by a military force. Mississippi was among the last of the states to adopt the conditions of reconstruction, and had meanwhile drifted into a condition bordering on anarchy. Gen. Ames was appointed

provisional governor of this state by Gen. Grant, July 15, 1868, and eight months later, on March 17, 1869, his command was extended to include the fourth military district. He ordered an election to be held Nov. 30, 1869, and the legislature to be convened Jan. 11, 1870. An unexpired term for U. S. senator, dating from March 4, 1869, existed, and Gov. Ames upon resigning from the army was elected to fill the vacancy. He served on the committees on military affairs and removal of political disabilities, but resigned his seat on being made governor of Mississippi in 1873. His administration became very unpopular with the democrats, the leading men of the state, who soon developed an open hostility to the republicans, who were mostly freedmen and northern citizens. A riot at Vicksburg, Dec. 7, 1873, between the two political parties resulted in disorganization of the civil government, and outrages, often followed by murders, throughout the state. To Gov. Ames's appeal to Washington for aid to enforce the laws, and on account of the conflicting evidence from both sides, the government replied by suggesting that he "take all lawful means to preserve the peace by the forces in his own state." Gov. Ames then or-



ganized companies of militia to aid the civil officers, as the affairs of state were at a standstill, but this action was strongly opposed by his political opponents. The November election resulted in the defeat of the republicans, with both branches of the legislature democratic. Gov. Ames in his message to the legislature (1876) claimed fraud in the election, and sought to remedy the evil by invoking congressional interference. But the legislature in February found articles of impeachment against the governor for official misconduct, the trial to take place in March. The house of representatives, however, dismissed the articles of impeachment, upon his assertion that he would resign his office upon their withdrawal. Gov. Ames married the daughter of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

HUNT, Lewis Cass, soldier, was born at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 23, 1824, son of Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt, 3d infantry, U. S. A. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1847, and assigned to the 4th infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Apr. 15, 1852, captain May 23, 1855, and served on the Pacific coast until the beginning of the civil war. In 1859, when Gen. Scott ordered the occupation of San Juan island in Puget sound, then claimed by England, Capt. Hunt, commanding a small detachment under Gen. Harney, was directed to take possession of the island. He was ordered to

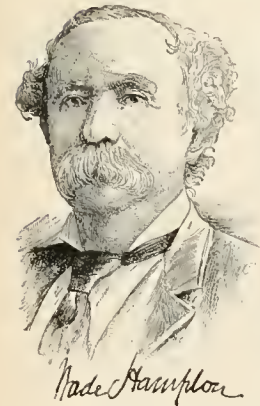
the East in 1862, and appointed colonel of the 92d regiment New York volunteers; was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, and for services in that battle was brevetted major in the regular service May 31, 1862. He became brigadier-general of volunteers Dec. 27, 1862. In the winter of 1862-63 he served in North



Carolina, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Kingston, Dec. 14, 1862. He was commissioned major in the 14th infantry June 8, 1863, had charge of the draft rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., in 1863-64, performed special duty in Missouri and Kansas, and commanded the defences of New York harbor in 1864-66. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army March 13, 1865, for services during the war, and brigadier-general on the same date for gallant and meritorious services in the field

during the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 20th infantry March 29, 1868. After commanding various posts, he was transferred to the 4th infantry Feb. 25, 1881, and on May 19, 1881, he was promoted to colonel of the 14th infantry. He died at Fort Union, New Mexico, Sept. 6, 1886.

HAMPTON, Wade, soldier and senator, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1818, the son and grandson of distinguished hearers of the same Christian name. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina, and for a short time studied law, but never practiced his profession. He was elected a member of the legislature of his state, but did not serve long in that capacity, as his political opinions made him unpopular with his fellow-citizens. His speech against the reopening of the slave trade was spoken of by the New York "Tribune" as "a masterpiece of logic, directed by the noblest sentiments of the Christian and patriot." His early life was largely devoted to his plantation interests and to the recreations of his class. He was a superb rider and a famous hunter. When the war broke out Gen. Hampton enlisted as a private soldier, but subsequently raised "Hampton's legion," which he commanded throughout the war, and greatly distinguished himself. At Bull Run 600 of his men gallantly held Warrenton road against Keyes's corps. His legion suffered severely at the battle of Seven Pines, and he himself was badly wounded in the foot. For his services on this occasion he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of cavalry. At the battle of Gettysburg, Hampton fought with splendid bravery, and received three wounds. He was appointed major-general, to date from Aug. 3,



1863. In June, 1864, he gave Sheridan a severe check at Trevillian's Station, which probably saved Lynchburg. In twenty-three days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and much material of war, with a loss of 700 men. He was assigned to Lee's cavalry in August, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September attacked the rear of the Federal army at City Point, securing 400 prisoners, besides 2,486 beeves. About this time his son lost his life in battle. In 1865 Gen. Hampton attempted to arrest

Sherman's advance northward from Savannah. Each of these generals charged the other with the willful burning of Columbia, S. C. At the close of the war Hampton retired to his plantation, accepting the legitimate consequences of defeat, while defending the motives and conduct of the southern leaders. In 1866 he alluded to the negro as follows: "As a slave he was faithful to us; as a free man let us treat him as a friend." Hampton advocated a conciliatory policy during the reconstruction period, though it was received with small favor. In 1876 he successfully contested an election for the governorship of his native state against Daniel H. Chamberlain. In 1878 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he has always been a staunch democrat of the conservative stripe, believing firmly in a sound currency. He has been twice married; his first wife being Margaret, youngest daughter of Gen. Francis Preston; his second wife was the daughter of Senator George McDuffie of South Carolina.

PARSONS, Joseph B., soldier, was born in Northampton, Mass., in the same house where his father and grandfather were born, Apr. 9, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the academy at Leicester, Mass. Previous to the war he served twelve years in the 10th regiment, Massachusetts militia, and entered the U. S. service June 21, 1861, as captain of company C, of that regiment, commanded by Col. H. S. Briggs, Gen. Devens commanding the brigade, and Gen. Couch the division in the 4th corps in the peninsula campaign. The 10th regiment suffered severely at the battle of Fair Oaks, the 31st of May, 1862, losing in killed thirty-three, including five officers, and in wounded ninety-five; Capt. Parsons among the latter, badly wounded in the head and through the thigh, was left on the field until the battle was over. He rejoined the regiment at Harrison's Landing a few weeks later; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and took command of the regiment and brought it off the peninsula and through the campaign of Gen. Pope to the second battle of Bull Run. In April, 1863, Parsons was made colonel and commanded the regiment in all the subsequent battles, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Bloody Angle. Col. Parsons took the 10th regiment home to Springfield, where an enthusiastic reception awaited the veterans of the gallant 10th. After muster out, Gov. Andrews telegraphed Col. Parsons, and desired him to go to Norfolk, Va., and recruit, under a general order from the war department allowing states to recruit in Confederate territory. Deserters from the Confederate army were paid the state bounty of \$325, with the promise that they should not be sent to the front. Two regiments of Confederate deserters were mustered in, under Massachusetts officers who had seen service, and as the Indians were preparing for hostile action were ordered to the frontier, and did good service. Colored men were paid the same bounty and sent to Gen. Wild's camp. After the war Col. Parsons commanded the 2d regiment of Massachusetts militia for eight years. This regiment was composed of veterans enlisted from G. A. R. posts in the four western counties of Massachusetts, and was declared by Gov. Talbot to be the best regiment in the state. Col. Parsons was appointed state pension agent, an office created about 1888 by the legis-



lature, the duties being to prepare papers and prosecute claims for citizens of the state against the general government. Col. Parsons is a member of the Grand army of the republic and of the Loyal legion, and also a member of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company of Boston, Mass.

THORNTON, James Shepard, naval officer, was born at Merrimack, Hillsborough county, N. H., Feb. 25, 1827. He entered the navy in 1841, served in the Mexican war, resigned in 1850, was reappointed in 1854, and became a lieutenant in 1855. He was on Farragut's flag-ship as executive officer at the taking of New Orleans and Viicksburg, and rendered distinguished service. At Mobile he commanded the Winona and sank several Confederate vessels. On the Kearsarge, in the engagement with the Alabama in June, 1864, he was again executive officer, superintended the working of the battery, contributed materially to the victory, was praised by Capt. Winslow "for an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting," and received the



thanks of congress. After the war he was stationed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard 1866-67, was advanced to commander in 1866, and captain in 1872, and died at Germantown, Pa., May 14, 1875.

JENNESS, Lyndon Yates, soldier and land commissioner, was born in Methuen, Essex county, Mass., in 1843. His father was John Jenness, a native of Rye, N. H., and his mother, Salome (Wilson) Jenness, a daughter of Ezekiel Wilson, of Methuen. His maternal grandmother was a Lothrop, and her father served during the revolutionary war as a mounted orderly for John Hancock, the first signer of the declaration of independence. The Jenness family were famous hotel keepers in their day, and although their fame extended throughout New England, yet they were best known through their connection with Rye Beach, N. H., where they conducted leading hotels for thirty years. Lyndon was educated to the hotel



business by his uncle, his father having died when the child was only three years old. While he was attending to hotel business and school, the civil war broke out, and he enlisted, the day after the proclamation was issued for three years' troops, in the 14th Massachusetts infantry, and served with it for three months in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. His youth, and being the only child of a widow, led to his being returned to his home without being mustered, but he enlisted again in the spring of 1862 in the 1st battalion, afterward the 32d Massachusetts infantry, and re-enlisted as veteran volunteer in 1864, serving with that regiment until it was duly mustered out, 1865. He thence-

forward served constantly in the field except about four months' time spent in hospital from wounds. He was promoted for conspicuous gallantry in the series of battles around Spottsylvania, having at one time saved the colors of his regiment, under which he fell seriously wounded while close upon the Confederate works, during an unsuccessful charge, and carried them back alone to the Federal

lines under a heavy fire from the Confederate breast-works. Having been struck in the head by a bullet, he lost consciousness, and being left for dead on the field, fell into the hands of the enemy. After many hardships and vicissitudes, of which he afterward remembered but little, he found himself in a hospital in Washington. On rejoining his regiment he followed its fortunes in the fighting around Petersburg, and to Appomattox Court House, where Lee surrendered. He was made second lieutenant in 1865 for gallantry in the presence of the enemy, and was mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war. On returning home he resumed hotel business at Rye, N. H., and after a course of study in a commercial college, connected himself with a New York hotel. From that time until 1889 he managed or owned hotels in tourist resorts, notably at Greenwood lake, the Adirondaeks, Norwich, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., Key West, and other places. He left hotel-keeping for a time and engaged in real estate business in Brooksville, Fla. While settled in that city he formed an organization of the old Federal and Confederate soldiers, under the title of the "United Veterans of the Blue and the Gray." This received the commendation of some famous



generals on both sides of the struggle, and was present as an organization at one of the reunions on the field of Gettysburg. Mr. Jenness was unanimously elected its commander for several years, with the rank of colonel. While engaged in the real estate business and orange-growing in Brooksville, he was offered the position of land commissioner of the Orange Belt railroad, and on accepting it, moved to Tarpon Springs, and subsequently to St. Petersburg, where he represents the railroad company in several positions of trust and honor. Having always taking a deep interest in the welfare of the G. A. R., he was appointed assistant inspector-general of the national encampment, by Gen. Weissert, and chief mustering officer and inspector of the Florida department, in 1892, by Department Com. Foote. He is also the commander of Kit Carson post of St. Petersburg, Fla., a member of the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal legion, and a member of the Knights templar and masons. Mr. Jenness married in April, 1869, Annie M. Ozias, the daughter of John Ozias, of Philadelphia. His most characteristic traits are suavity, energy, loyalty to trust and friendship, and a generosity truly catholic. He is of medium size; has very regular features, and bright blue eyes that fairly scintillate under the influence of a radiant smile of genuine kindness.

PECK, John James, soldier, was born at Manlius, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821; entered the United States military academy at West Point in 1839; was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of artillery in July, 1843; served in the Mexican war, and especially distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras, Churubusco, and El Molino del Rey, receiving in return the grades of first lieutenant, of brevet captain, and of brevet major. Gen. Worth, his division commander, said of him: "His name and services will be found in the official account of every battle, save one, from the commencement of the war to the conquest of the

basin of Mexico." He received a sword, in 1848, on his return home. He served against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and on recruiting service. He resigned his army commission on March 31, 1853, to take up the work on a projected railroad from Syracuse to New York city, *via* Newburg, N. Y. He also organized the Barnett bank, of which he took the position of cashier; but at the breaking out of the civil war he tendered his services to the government, and re-entered the army at the head of a regiment of volunteers. On Aug. 9, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general, and at the time of the Virginia peninsula campaign, in April and May, 1862, was given the command of a Brigade in the 4th corps, under Gen. Darfus N. Couch. He was appointed a major-general in July, 1862, and afterward commanded at Suffolk, Va., where Longstreet conducted a siege against him. He stormed Hill's Point, capturing it, and thus ending the siege.

Here he was severely wounded, and placed on furlough for several months. He subsequently commanded in North Carolina and on the borders of Canada till the war was ended. He was mustered out of the service Aug. 24, 1865, and in 1866 organized the New York state life insurance company, of which he was president until his death, which occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., Apr. 28, 1878.

STEEDMAN, Charles, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24, 1811. He was appointed midshipman in April, 1828, performed his first service in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and was made passed midshipman in January, 1834. He was promoted to be lieutenant in February, 1841, and during the Mexican war was present at Vera Cruz and Tampico, commanding the siege guns in the bombardment of the former place. From 1847 until 1855, except for one year spent in the Mediterranean, he was attached to the naval observatory at Washington. He became commander in September, 1855, and in 1859 and 1860 commanded the *Dolphin* in the Paraguay expedition and for a time had charge of the Brazilian squadron. When the civil war opened, though of southern birth, Com. Steedman remained loyal to the Union cause. He was on leave at the time, but volunteered to Adm. Du Pont for any service, and rendered great and timely assistance in keeping open railroad communication between Washington and the North. Later he served for a short time with the Mississippi squadron and was then assigned to the command of the *Bienville*

participated in the capture of Fort McAllister; on Sept. 17th following engaged the batteries at St. John's Bluff, Fla., and two weeks later, with the co-operation of land forces, forced their surrender. He was promoted to be captain in September, 1862, and was soon transferred to the Powhatan, with which he engaged for some months in the blockade of Charleston. After towing the captured ram *Atlanta* to Philadelphia in 1864, he took command of the *Ticonderoga* and pursued the cruiser *Florida* into Brazilian waters. Rejoining the North Atlantic squadron, he was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, and then served for two years with the Mediterranean squadron. He was on special service in 1868, and from 1869 until 1872 commanded the Boston navy yard. He was commissioned as commodore in July, 1866, and as rear-admiral in May, 1871, and on Sept. 24, 1873, was placed on the retired list.

CURRY, Jabez Lamar Monroe, soldier, statesman and educator, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., June 5, 1825. When he was thirteen years of age he removed to Alabama, and in 1868 went to Richmond, Va., which he afterward made his home. He was graduated from the Georgia state university in 1843, and from the Harvard law school in 1845. His taste for political life was fostered by early and steady preferment. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature of Alabama, and returned for three sessions. At the end of that time he was elected to the house of representatives, and served in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. When Alabama seceded, Mr. Curry resigned, and was elected to the first congress of the Confederate states, where he served with distinction. His high sense of honor, experience, eloquence, and ability, gave him a great influence among the legislators. He served in the Mexican war, and also with the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Alabama cavalry. After the close of the war in 1865, Mr. Curry assiduously devoted himself to the educational, moral and religious interests of his state. He was in 1865 made president of Howard college, and in 1868 was appointed professor of the English language, and of philosophy in the Richmond college. For a period he lectured on constitutional and international law. During these years he received the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from several institutions, North as well as South. At the death of Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., the trustees of the Peabody fund at once called Prof. Curry to the responsible position of general agent. Dr. Curry threw himself enthusiastically into the work. He was not a mere theorist, but a thorough practical worker, who mastered details, analyzed systems, and applied principles with consummate skill and industry. When Cleveland became president in 1885, and sought the co-operation of leading Southern men, Dr. Curry was among the first upon whom his choice fell. He was tendered, and accepted the position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and remained abroad three years. The trustees of the Peabody fund refused to fill the vacancy caused by his absence, and recalled him to this trust in advance of his return to America. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the John F. Slater fund, and appointed chairman of the educational committee, so that he became a member, and practically the responsible manager of both trusts. Dr.



of the North Atlantic squadron, and led the second column of Dupont's fleet in the attack and capture of Port Royal. He aided in the capture of all of the ports south of Savannah, and then, returning to the North, was, in the spring of 1862, transferred to the command of the *Paul Jones*. In August, 1862, he

Curry has won distinction as an author; besides numerous published addresses and magazine articles he wrote: "Establishment and Disestablishment in America," "Constitutional Government in Spain," "Gladstone," and several other able works, the fruit of a well-trained and cultivated mind, broadened by travel, and intimate acquaintance with men and things. Simple in his tastes, devoted in his friendships, and loving God and his fellow-men, his life is worthy to be held up as a model for the admiration and imitation of his countrymen.

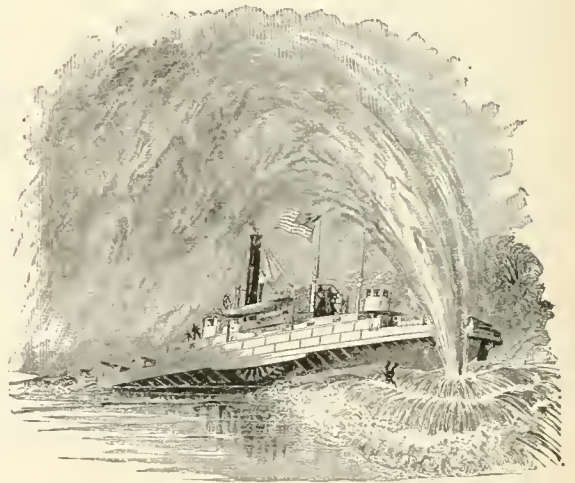
BARTLETT, William Francis, soldier, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 6, 1840. He was a junior student at Harvard in 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. Leaving college he joined the 4th battalion of Massachusetts volunteers. Showing great aptitude for military duties and drill, he was appointed captain in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. On Oct. 21st he was for the first time under fire at Ball's Bluff. He was severely wounded at Yorktown in the spring of 1862, and obliged to have his leg amputated. Returning to college for a brief period he was enabled to graduate with his class and receive a degree. In September he organized the 49th Massachusetts volunteers at Pittsfield, and was chosen colonel. Shortly afterward the regiment accompanied Gen. Banks's expedition to Louisiana. Notwithstanding his physical disability, Col. Bartlett led his men on all occasions with the most reckless daring, so that even the Confederate officers, struck with admiration at his bravery, ordered their soldiers to desist from aiming at him. He was twice wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. Returning North he organized the



57th Massachusetts volunteers, in time to participate in the Wilderness campaign the next spring. He was again severely wounded, and was promoted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. Resuming active service in the field when he was scarcely able to maintain his seat in the saddle, and reckless of danger as ever, was taken prisoner before Petersburg, July 30, 1864. After a sufficient taste of the horrors of Libby prison, he was exchanged in September, and assumed command of the 1st division of the 9th corps, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general. Peace being declared, he entered into business for a while at the Tredegar iron works, Richmond, Va., but eventually returned to New England, and married a lady of Pittsfield, Mass., where he made his residence and established himself in business. Gen. Bartlett's military career is one of the most brilliant on record, and yet he suffered much from severe wounds and trying imprisonment. His constitution never recovered from these terrible war experiences. Financial troubles harassed his latter years, until he finally succumbed, and died in Pittsfield Dec. 17, 1876, at the untimely age of thirty-six. See "Memoir of William Francis Bartlett," F. W. Palfrey (Boston, 1878).

FITZGERALD, Louis, soldier, was born in New York city May 31, 1838. He received a thorough education, and afterward engaged in business in his native city. In 1857 he joined the 7th militia regiment of New York, and in 1861 marched with that command to the defence of Washington. He subsequently entered the U. S. service as first lieutenant in the 11th regiment, New York volunteers (Ellsworth fire zouaves). He took part in the first

battle of Bull Run, and for his gallantry in this engagement was made captain. After the zouaves disbanded, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 40th N. Y. regiment, and was again promoted captain for "meritorious and gallant" services at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was injured in the explosion of a torpedo while on reconnoissance duty on board the steamer Hiram Barney, and was unable for a long time to resume duty. During the peninsular campaign he served as provost marshal, and as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. "Phil" Kearny, and is one of the few officers entitled to wear the Kearny cross. After Gen. Kearny's death Capt. Fitzgerald served as aide-de-camp to Gen. D. B. Birney in the 3d corps, and was afterward ordered to join Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding the 18th corps. He accompanied Gen. Foster in all the campaigns in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864 he was brevetted major, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Mississippi regiment. Col. Fitzgerald served with gallantry and distinction in various departments. Besides the injuries he received on the Hiram Barney, he was wounded at Bull Run, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. At the termination of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the National guard of New York, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war," and was at once returned to the 7th regiment as its adjutant. In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment, and in 1882 appointed a brigadier-general and placed in command of the 1st brigade, comprising the 7th, 8th, 69th and 71st mili-



tia regiments of New York. He was for several years president of the New York mercantile trust company, and is connected with a number of prominent corporations in that city.

BRIDGE, Horatio, naval officer, was born in Augusta, Me., Apr. 8, 1806. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in the class of 1825, which numbered among its members Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow, George B. Cheever and John S. C. Abbott. He then entered the Northampton law school,

was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practiced for ten years, at first in Skowhegan and afterward in Augusta. On Feb. 19, 1838, he secured the appointment of purser in the U. S. navy, and on May 3d of that year was ordered to the sloop of war *Cyane* and cruised for three years in the Mediterranean. After a short interval of shore duty he was assigned to the sloop of war *Saratoga* for a cruise of two years on the African coast. On returning home he published "Journal of an African Cruiser" (New York, 1845), the authorship of which has so often been attributed to Hawthorne. As a matter of fact the work was edited by Hawthorne from Bridge's notes. After serving for a year in the Portsmouth navy yard, he was appointed to the frigate *United States* for another Mediterranean cruise, which lasted two years. From 1849-51 he served a second term at the Portsmouth navy yard. Subsequently he was assigned to the sloop of war *Portsmouth* of the Pacific squadron, from which vessel he was detached on Dec. 3, 1853, and ordered home to become chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing. This office he filled most creditably for fifteen years, covering the period of the civil war, when the transactions of the bureau amounted to millions of dollars.



He received the title of paymaster-general Apr. 8, 1868, and was placed on the retired list with the relative rank of commodore, but continued acting head of his department until Apr. 8, 1869, when he resigned to accept, July 6th of the same year, the post of chief inspector of provisions and clothing. He was finally detached from duty Feb. 8, 1873, after thirty-five years of uninterrupted service afloat and ashore, and retired to his country home, "The Moorings," at Athens, Brad-

ford county, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life. He published "Personal Reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne" (1893). Commodore Bridge died in Athens, Pa., March 20, 1893.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, naval officer, was born in New York July 27, 1821; son of Bishop Wainwright of the P. E. church. He entered the navy in 1827, became a passed midshipman in 1843, and a lieutenant in 1850, and in the civil war was engaged as commander of the *Harriet Lane* in the taking of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Galveston. Jan. 1, 1863, his vessel was attacked and captured by Confederates under Gen. Magruder, near Galveston, and he himself was killed in the fight.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, naval officer, was born in New York Jan. 29, 1849, son of Com. Wainwright (1821-1863). He was graduated from the Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., in the class of 1867, became master in 1870, was wounded in an action with pirates near San Blas, Mexico, and died at sea the next day, June 19, 1870.

BARNES, Joseph K., surgeon-general, U. S. army, was born in Philadelphia July 21, 1817. After attending school at Northampton, Mass., he entered Harvard, but on account of ill health, was obliged to leave before graduating. He commenced his medical studies under Surgeon-Gen. Harris, U. S. navy, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and practiced for two years in Philadelphia. In 1840 he was assigned to duty at West Point as assistant surgeon, U. S. army. He was then transferred to Florida, and served for two years with Gen. Harney's Seminole expedition—and for four years after that at Fort Jessup, La. During the Mexican war, he was attached to a cavalry brigade. In 1854 he returned to West Point and remained there several years. Surgeon Barnes was in Oregon at the beginning of

the civil war, when he was immediately summoned to Washington and assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general. Two years later he was made medical inspector, with the rank of colonel, and in September, 1863, he was appointed surgeon general to succeed Dr. Hammond, with the rank of brigadier-general. He assumed the responsibilities of this important post at a critical period, nevertheless the medical department under his management soon attained a degree of efficiency and discipline hitherto unknown. It was mainly through his influence that the army medical museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office were established, and the medical and surgical history of the war was compiled. He was the first physician called to the bedside of President Lincoln after his assassination, Apr. 14, 1865, and also attended Secretary Seward on that same eventful evening. In 1881 he attended President Garfield through his long confinement as a member of the consulting medical board. He was a trustee of the Peabody educational fund, and a commissioner for the Soldiers' home. He had been made an honorary member of the royal medical societies of London, Paris and Moscow. In 1882 he was placed on the retired list. Gen. Barnes died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 5, 1883, and was buried with the full military honors befitting his rank.

LEE, Fitzhugh, soldier and governor of Virginia, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 19, 1835, a nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee. He was graduated from West Point in 1856, and commissioned second lieutenant of the 2d cavalry, serving in the West, against the Indians, where he was severely wounded. He was ordered to report at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in May, 1860, as instructor of cavalry, where he continued until the beginning of the civil war in 1861, when he exchanged the service of the Union for that of the Confederacy and was commissioned first lieutenant of a cavalry corps, March 16, 1861. He served as adjutant-general of Ewell's brigade until August, 1861, when he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry and was advanced to colonel March, 1862, to brigadier-general July 24, 1862, and to major-general Aug. 3, 1863; was severely wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, after three horses had been shot under him, the wound disabling him for several months. During the last month of the war, he had command of the cavalry corps of the army of northern Virginia which he surrendered to Gen. Meade at Farmville, Va. After some years of retirement on his farm in Stafford county, he began to take an active part in the politics of his state, and was elected governor of Virginia in 1885 for a term of four years, when he retired from active public life.

His public speech, delivered at Bunker Hill in 1874, was largely read, and went far to bring about a better feeling between the two sections, and in 1886 at the Washington centennial, celebrated in New York city, Gen. Lee at the head of the Virginia troops in the parade received an ovation second to that accorded to no public man present.

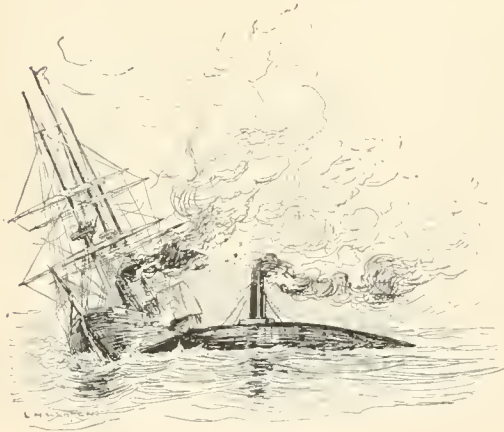


ELLET, Charles, civil and military engineer, was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1810. His father was a farmer, and in farm work the boy passed his life until the age of sixteen, when he was sent to school at Bristol, Pa., where he developed a special fondness for mathematics and decided to become an engineer. He commenced his career as a rod-man and later



obtained a position on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. At the age of eighteen he was assistant surveyor of Maryland, and continued working and saving with the intention of going to Europe to complete his education as an engineer. When twenty-one he was able to do this, and went to Paris, where he studied at the *École Polytechnique*, and on his return home was appointed assistant engineer on different railroads, and afterward chief engineer of the James river and Kanawha canal. His attention was now devoted to

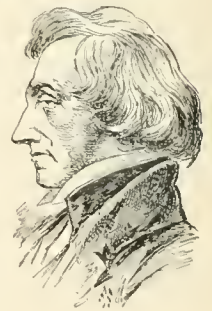
the study of methods of inland communication, and more particularly to suspension bridges, and in 1841-42 he constructed the wire suspension bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, the first erected in America. During the next five years his reputation increased rapidly. In 1847 he designed and built the suspension bridge across the Niagara river below the falls, and also the suspension bridge at Wheeling, Va., for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Meanwhile, he had visited Europe several times, and had been well received there by men of his profession and other scientists. In 1846-47 Mr. Ellet was president of the Schuylkill navigation company. He also improved the navigation of the Kanawha river, and assisted in laying out the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. About 1850 Mr. Ellet was employed by the war department to survey the northern Pacific coast, and afterward



published a report on this service. In 1854 he was in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the subject of Sebastopol and the blockade of its harbor by the British fleet turned his attention to naval armaments, and he conceived the idea of the "ram." Having formulated a plan he submitted it to the Czar, declaring that with vessels made after that manner, the Russians might sink the entire allied fleet. The

Czar, however, declined to be convinced. Later he forwarded his plan to the U. S. navy department, but he received no encouragement for it. Afterward, the acting secretary of the navy informed Ellet that the suggestion to convert steamers into battering-rams had been made to the department as early as 1833. In fact, Mr. Ellet did not claim originality for the invention or discovery but simply for the point made that great weight was not necessary to make a ram efficient. He insisted that the momentum required could be obtained by speed, sufficient to sink the heaviest vessels of war. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Ellet became so interested and excited in favor of the numerous projects with which his brain was teeming, that government officials fairly dreaded him. At length, however, the secretary of war commissioned Ellet as colonel of engineers, and sent him West to buy vessels and convert them into rams. This was congenial service to the enthusiastic inventor. He purchased at Pittsburg five heavy tow-boats, and at Cincinnati four side-wheel steamers, and these he strengthened with heavy timbers, and sheathing of iron bars and bulkheads of oak. After his fleet was completed, each vessel was painted black, and he took the entire squadron down the river to Memphis. Here he attacked the Confederate gunboats on June 6, 1862, and after ramming a few of them, the latter turned and fled, one of them, the General Lovell, having her sides crushed in like an egg shell, causing her to go to the bottom with most of her crew. Col. Ellet was the only man hurt in this encounter, on the Federal side, and he received a fatal wound in the knee. He refused to have his leg amputated and as he was being borne off the steamer, he called out to his brother, left in command of the ram fleet, "Alfred, stand to your post!" He published several notable works, among them: "Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley, with Suggestions as to the Improvement of Navigation of the Ohio and Other Rivers" (Smithsonian Transactions, 1851); "An Essay on the Laws of Trade" (1839); "Coast and Harbor Defences, or the Substitution of Steam Battering rams for Ships of War" (1855). Col. Ellet was married to a daughter of Judge Daniel of Lynnhurgh, Va. She survived him but a few months. He died in Cairo, Ill., June 21, 1862.

ELLET, Alfred W., soldier, was born in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa., a younger brother of Col. Charles Ellet, the celebrated engineer and inventor of steam rams. He followed the fortunes of his brother and assisted him in his various enterprises. When Charles Ellet was commissioned colonel of engineers, his brother, Alfred W., served under him as lieutenant colonel up to the time of the latter's death. He then succeeded to the command, and effectively served the Union cause, for which service he received the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct. The following year he was assigned to the department of the Mississippi, and on May 24th ordered the burning of Austin in retaliation for information given by the citizens to Confederates under Gen. Chalmers, which nearly resulted in the capture of a Federal transport. Gen. Ellet resigned from the army Dec. 31, 1864.



ELLET, Charles Rivers, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1843, the son of Col. Charles Ellet, the famous engineer. He attended school

for two years in Paris, and was studying medicine in the United States, when the news of the first battle of Bull Run reached him, whereupon he immediately volunteered his services as assistant surgeon and nurse, and reported for duty at the military hospital. In 1862 he joined his father and uncle on the steam



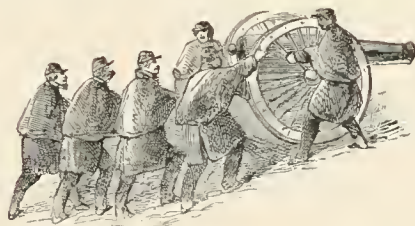
ram expedition as medical cadet. After the former's death he continued with the fleet, and, on Nov. 5th, was placed in command, with the rank of colonel, his uncle having been promoted to the command of the Mississippi brigade. Col. Ellet, with headquarters on the ram Queen of the West, distinguished himself repeatedly by intrepid action in the movement towards Vicksburg, so much so that Adm. Porter wrote to the navy department: "I have great confidence in the commander of the ram and those

under him, and take this opportunity to state to the department how highly I appreciate the commander and his associates." In February, 1863, he captured and destroyed three large Confederate steamers representing a value of half a million of dollars, at the mouth of the Red river. Shortly afterward he approached the same point and attempted to make further captures, but his pilot ran the boat aground in trying to avoid the hot fire from the batteries, so that the Queen of the West fell an easy prey to the enemy and her commander saved his life by jumping overboard on a bale of cotton. Subsequently he was put in command of the Switzerland, which, with the Lancaster, commanded by his cousin, John A. Ellet, was ordered to co-operate with Farragut in rendering assistance to Gen. Grant at the siege of Vicksburg. The Switzerland performed good service, but was soon disabled. The excitement and exposure of the past year now began to tell on young Ellet, and he was obliged to ask for leave of absence and retire to the home of his uncle, Dr. Ellet, at Bunker Hill, Ill., where he died on Oct. 29, 1863, less than twenty-one years of age.

LEIGHTON, George Eliot, soldier and lawyer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1835, a lineal descendant of Capt. John Leighton, son of one of Cromwell's lieutenants, who came to America in 1650. The members of the family bore a full share in the troubles incident to the establishment of a colony in a country inhabited by hostile Indians. They also served in the various Indian wars, in the war with France, and in the struggle for independence. During the eighteenth century the Leightons were prominent in merchandise and shipping. Colonel Leighton's father, Eliot Leighton, a native of the town of Eliot, Me., was a merchant, with extensive business interests in Boston and Cincinnati, and removed to the latter city in 1844. Young Leighton was graduated with honors from Woodward at the age of eighteen, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Three years later he went to St. Louis, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He had become fairly established when the war broke out and his legal career was interrupted. There were few more ardent Unionists in St. Louis than the young New Englander, who, even before the war, made his influence felt, encouraged a Unionist sentiment, and brought many waverers into line. He entered the Federal service as lieutenant in the 3d Missouri infantry, and during the summer of 1861 was engaged in active service in the field. Later he was appointed major in the 5th Mis-

souri state militia cavalry, and subsequently transferred to the 12th. In the autumn of 1861 he was assigned to duty as provost marshal of the St. Louis division under Gen. Halleck, and was in charge of the city during the critical period of the autumn and winter of 1861-62. He won generous expres-

sions of approval from Gens. Halleck, Curtis, Schofield, Hamilton and Davidson, under whom he served during 1862-63, and was commissioned colonel of the 7th regiment, Missouri E. M. M. After the war he returned to his law practice, and became general counsel of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which position he filled until 1874, when he decided to devote himself exclusively to his own railroad, manufacturing and business interests. In 1875 he became president of the Bridge & Beach manufacturing company—one of the largest and oldest iron foundries in the West. Col. Leighton is a director of the Boatman's bank, Union trust company, Union Pacific railroad company, and other important financial corporations. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Washington university, and has given much attention to its affairs. In 1887, upon the death of Dr. Eliot, he was elected president of the board. He has been zealous, and his work in the cause of the great university has proved of inestimable value to that institution. In many ways Col. Leighton has shown that the accumulation of wealth is not the main object of life. For twelve years he has been president of the Missouri historical society, and is an associate member of several other state societies. He has also been a leading spirit in the New England society, of which he has been president. He was for four years president of the Commercial club, and took a prominent part in the agitation which resulted in the substitution of granite streets in the St. Louis down-town district, and in earning for the city the proud record of having better paved business streets than any other American city. He is a member of the St. Louis academy of science, and active in the board



of the St. Louis school of fine arts, and of the St. Louis medical college. Col. Leighton is a member of the Missouri commandery of the Loyal legion, and of the Missouri society of the Sons of the American revolution. In addition to the Commercial club, he is also a member of the St. Louis and University clubs, and of the Union and Union league, two of the leading clubs of New York city. He married, in 1862, Isabella, daughter of Hindsen E. Bridge. She died in 1888. He has one son, George Bridge Leighton. A conspicuous feature of the Leighton home is an extensive library, which could hardly be duplicated in the West. The books have been collected in Europe and America with great judg-

ment, and reflect the taste and studies of the collector. Nowhere can a greater collection of literature, dealing with the early history of the Mississippi valley, be found, and various geographical and historical departments are covered most completely. Mr. Leighton spends each summer at his home in Monadnock, N. H., on the northern shore of Lake Monadnock. He has never taken an active part in politics, though he is a republican, and a careful student of political history. He excels physically as well as mentally. His career has been signally honorable and successful, and he is looked up to with love and respect by his fellow-citizens. As soldier, lawyer, financier, student, philanthropist and citizen, he has made an honorable record, and there are few men in St. Louis who have done more to mould public opinion, and maintain a manly, dignified and self-respecting course in private as well as public life.

O'HARA, Theodore, poet and soldier, was born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1822, the son of Kane O'Hara, who, on account of political oppression, left his native land, Ireland, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he subsequently became distinguished as an educator. He settled in the neighborhood of Frankfort. Young Theodore was prepared for college by his father, and later went to St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, from which he was graduated with distinction. During his senior year he occupied the position of professor of Greek, and meanwhile continued his studies. Mr. O'Hara practiced law for a time, and in 1845 was appointed to a position in the U. S. treasury department at Washington, and on June 26, 1846, was made a captain in the old U. S. army, and also appointed assistant quarter master of volunteers. He served throughout the Mexican war, and Aug. 20, 1847, was brevetted major for meritorious and gallant services at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. On Oct. 15, 1848, Maj. O'Hara was mustered out of service. He subsequently

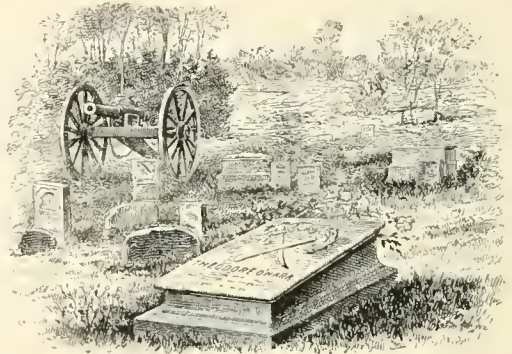


practiced law in Washington, D. C. When Lopez attempted the liberation of Cuba Maj. O'Hara joined the expedition and led a regiment at Cardenas, where he was severely wounded. Later he went with Walker's filibustering expedition to Central America. Subsequent to his return he conducted several papers in the South, showing marked ability and brilliancy as an editor. Among the papers with which he was connected were the *Mobile Register*, *Frankfort Yeoman*, and *Louisville Times*. He was several times intrusted by the government with delicate diplomatic missions which he performed with great tact and skill, being especially successful in the negotiations regarding the Tehuantepec grant. At the outbreak of the civil war he at once joined the Confederate service, and was placed in command of the fort at the entrance of Mobile bay, which he defended gallantly until ordered to retire. He was afterward on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and chief-of staff to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, serving in the latter capacity until the cessation of hostilities. The war being over, he engaged in business at Columbus, Ga., later retiring to a plantation in Alabama on the Chattahoochee river, where he died of fever in 1867. In 1873 the legislature of Kentucky provided for the removal of his remains to his native state, and in 1874 the final interment took place in the historic state cemetery at Frankfort. He wrote but little, but his two poems that have been preserved to history, "The Bivouac of the Dead," and "A Dirge for the Brave Old Pioneer," have immortalized his name. The

former, however, is the poem by which he is best known to posterity. It was written to commemorate the memory of his comrades who fell in the Mexican war, and who were buried in a lot set apart for them by the state in the Frankfort cemetery. Numerous monuments in the several national cemeteries have lines from this poem inscribed, as well as over their gates. The poem concludes with the following stanza:

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanquished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb."

O'Hara was fond of adventure, of a daring disposition and full of restless energy; richly endowed with gifts of mind and heart, he was ever genial and generous in disposition, and as a conversationalist he was unusually happy and brilliant, having been the charm of many a social gathering and the life and soul of countless camp fire circles in the wars. He was rather above the medium height, slender and graceful, with a well-proportioned figure, and erect, military bearing. O'Hara's tomb, which is situated



amid the graves of those by whose side he fought in battle, and whose valor he commemorated in verse, is worthy of notice. His name is inscribed beneath a sculptured sword and scabbard encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel. At a little distance rises the great memorial shaft surmounted by marble cannons and flags, and above these by the winged figure of victory. Among the graves of those who once listened to the cannon's thunder stand the blackened and silenced guns that brought death and destruction at Buena Vista and Chapultepec. At the foot of O'Hara's tomb the full force and beauty of his lines may be felt. His death occurred near Gerrytown, Bullock county, Ala., June 6, 1867.

GREEN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., June 8, 1814, son of Nathan Green, who was distinguished as a jurist in Tennessee, and as president of Lebanon law college, where many young men were trained by him for the legal profession. In the fall of 1835, when twenty-one years old, Thomas Green left his Tennessee home and joined the revolutionary army in Texas. At San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836, he drew his maiden sword in the cause of liberty. After the disbandment of the army in 1837, he located at La Grange and followed surveying. In 1839-40 he was in various expeditions against the Indians and in 1842 in the triplicated Mexican invasion of the frontier. In May, 1846, in command of a splendid company, he hastened

to the relief of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, and in September was in the three days' victorious battle and capture of Monterey. He continued to serve under Maj. Hays until the close of the Mexican war. From 1841-61, though thus absent at times, he was clerk of the supreme court of Texas. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as colonel of one of the three fine regiments raised in Arizona and New Mexico. He was distinguished in all the trials, sufferings and heroic actions of that command, in the bloody battles of Val Verde, Glorieta, Las Cruces and others, till driven from the country by superior numbers. The command won the admiration of their victorious enemies. On Jan. 1, 1863, he won distinction in the recapture of Galveston and of the steamer Harriet Lane from the Federal forces, in which both sides mourned the loss of Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea of the U. S. navy. His next service was in Louisiana, first as brigadier but speedily as major-general. During a period of thirteen months he took part in the engagements of Bismarck, Bordeaux, Berwick, Bayou Boeuf, Fort Butler, Bayou la Poudre, Fordoche and others, terminating on Apr. 12, 1864, in the battle of Pleasant Hill, where he was fatally wounded. His services as a soldier stamped him as a hero in the noblest sense of the term. No man in Texas came nearer enjoying the universal love of his comrades, and all who knew the nobility of his unselfish character. The county of Tom Green, with the thriving little city of San Angelo, in which no civilized man lived until some years after his death, will perpetuate his name. Gen. Green died at Blair's Landing, La., Apr. 14, 1864.

WALLACE, Lewis, soldier and author, was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., Apr. 10, 1827. His father, David Wallace, was elected governor of Indiana ten years later, and his mother was the daughter of Judge Test, a man who played an important part in the early judicial history of Indiana. Lewis did not take kindly to the restraints of school. His father used to say that he had paid Lewis's tuition

for fourteen years and he had hardly gone to school one. An attempt to put him through college resulted in failure. He was passionately fond of reading, however, and at an early age showed a talent for drawing and painting which might have made of him an artist, had it been cultivated. He wore in those days a white oil-cloth cap, and when taken to church against his will was apt to decorate the crown with faithful likenesses of the preacher and various members of the congregation. After leaving college, he studied law in his father's office, and

being admitted to the bar, practiced irregularly for a number of years but never developed any real liking for the profession. He took part in both the Mexican and civil wars. In the former, he attained the rank of first lieutenant and in the latter that of major-general. In 1861 he was adjutant-general of the state, but he resigned this office for a commission as colonel of the 11th Indiana infantry. The ladies of Indianapolis, upon the departure of this regiment, presented it with a handsome stand of colors. On receiving it, Col. Wallace raised his hand and cried, "Now remember Buena Vista, boys, and on our knees let us swear to defend this flag with the last drop of our blood." "Then as he kneeled, himself," says a contemporary account, "the whole regiment, with the same unanimity as when on drill, dropped to their knees as if

but one man, with right hand raised, while the colonel in a solemn voice said 'We pledge ourselves before God and these our fellow-countrymen, to defend this flag with our lives, and die for it if necessary, God being our helper. Amen.' A solemn 'amen' came in one breath from the regiment, and a suppressed sob from a majority of the bystanders echoed it." His services in the field were conspicuous and valuable. He led a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, being the first Federal officer of rank who entered the fort. He also contributed largely to the victory at Shiloh by his gallant fighting on the second day. Though a great favorite among his men, he was a rigid disciplinarian. In illustration of his strictness the following anecdote is told: While in camp near Pittsburg Landing, he met one day four



of his men carrying to their tent half an ox which they had appropriated. As a punishment, he ordered each of his men by turns to carry the carcass on his shoulder round a tree for an hour at a time in the broiling sun. The next day he compelled them to fan it to keep off the flies, and the third day to bury it with suitable honors. After the war, he served upon the commission before which the assassins of Lincoln were tried, upon the returning board in Florida in 1876, as governor of New Mexico from 1878-81, and as U. S. minister to Turkey, 1881-85. Since his return from Turkey he has made his home at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he is engaged in literary work. He is the author of several books, among them, "A Fair God" (1873), a tale of Aztec Mexico, upon which he worked at irregular intervals for twenty years; "Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ" (1880), and "The Prince of India" (1893). "Ben Hur" is undoubtedly the most popular religious romance in the English language. Over three hundred thousand copies were sold within ten years after its appearance, and it has been translated into several foreign languages.

WARNER, Adoniram Judson, soldier and congressman, was born at Wales, Erie county, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1834. As a boy he attended the schools of his native place, and Beloit (Wis.) college, from which institution he was graduated, and at once took a position as principal of the academy at Lewistown, Pa., and soon thereafter was elected superintendent of public schools of Mifflin county. From 1856 to 1862 he was principal of the Mercer union schools. He gave up teaching in 1862 to accept the captaincy in a Pennsylvania regiment which was recruiting for service in the Federal army. He was rapidly promoted to lieutenant-colonel, colonel and finally brevet brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. He took part in most of the engagements of the army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Antietam. After the war Gen. Warner took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Ind., but as business opportunities offered better prospects of immediate success he en-



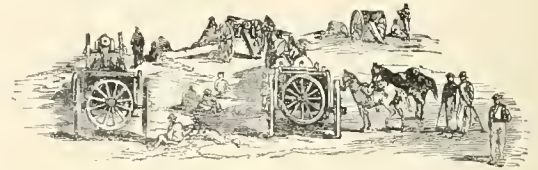
Lewis Wallace.

gaged in railroad interests and in the development of iron and coal industries. To carry out these enterprises he removed to Ohio, and was elected as a representative from that state to the forty-sixth congress by the democratic party. He failed of an election to the forty-seventh congress, but was again successful in the elections for the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, serving in them on important committees and being in the house an authority on financial subjects. He has published "Appreciation of Money" (1877); "Sources of Value to Money" (1882), and pamphlets on silver and other economic questions.

LORING, William Wing, soldier, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Dec 4, 1818. In early childhood he became a resident of Florida, and when only fourteen years of age was in the ranks of the volunteers, fighting Indians in the swamps of that state. He was engaged in a number of battles, including those of Wahoo swamp, Withahoochee, and Alachua. On June 16, 1837, he was promoted to second lieutenant. He then went to school at Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., and afterward studied law, being admitted in 1842 to practice at the bar. He returned to Florida, and was elected a member of the state assembly, where he served three years. In 1836 he was appointed senior captain of a regiment of mounted riflemen, and in the following year was promoted to major, and placed in command. He served under Gen. Scott in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at the close of the conflict was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. While leading his regiment into the City of Mexico he lost his left arm. A sword was presented to him after the Mexican war by the citizens of Appalachicola, Fla., having engraved upon it a complimentary inscription. In 1849, on the outbreak of the gold fever in California, Col. Loring was ordered to cross the continent with his regiment, and take command of the department of Oregon, which position he held until 1851. On this occasion he marched a distance of 2,500 miles, with a train of 600 mule teams, which was considered the greatest military feat of the kind on record. Col. Loring was in command on the frontier for five years, during which time he fought several engagements with the Indians. In 1858 he marched his regiment to the Utah territory, and was engaged in what was known as the "Mormon war." This closed Col. Loring's active service under the flag of his own country. He obtained leave to visit Europe, and spent one year in studying the armies of the foreign powers. On his return he was placed in command of the department of New Mexico, but resigned the same year to take a commission in the Confederate army. His great abilities as a soldier were at once recognized by the Southern government, and he was commissioned major-general. He led a division until the end of the civil war, and frequently commanded a corps. Gen. Loring served at Fort Pemberton during the investment of Vicksburg. In 1869 Gen. Loring, with other officers who had served in the Confederate army, entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was appointed inspector-general. In 1870 he was made commandant of Alexandria, and given charge of the coast defenses of Egypt. In 1875 and 1876, during the Abyssinian war, Gen. Loring was in command of



the Egyptian army. He was raised to the dignity of pasha for his services, and decorated with Egyptian orders. In 1879 the American officers in the service of the Khedive were mustered out, and returned to the United States. Gen. Loring resided in Florida for a time, and then settled in New York



city, where he wrote his book, "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt," which was published in 1883. He also wrote for magazines and for the press. At one time Gen. Loring was a candidate for a seat in the U. S. senate from the state of Florida, in opposition to Senator Jones, who was an absentee. Gen. Loring died in New York city Dec. 30, 1886.

MALLORY, Stephen Russell, secretary of the Confederate navy, was born in Trinidad, W. I., in 1813, the second son of Chas. Mallory, a civil engineer of Reading, Conn. His parents settled at Key West, Fla., in 1820. Stephen was educated at Mobile and at Nazareth, Pa., and at the age of nineteen was appointed inspector of customs at Key West by President Jackson. During his incumbency of this office, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839, where he soon built up a large practice. He was judge for Monroe county and judge of probate, and in 1845 was appointed collector of customs at Key West. He served for several years as a volunteer in the war against the Seminoles in Florida. He declined to serve as a delegate to the Nashville commercial convention in 1850. In 1850 he successfully contested against David L. Yulee for a seat in the U. S. senate, was re-elected in 1857, and held the seat until 1861, the date of the secession of Florida, when he resigned and identified himself with the southern states. While he was in the senate he was for the greater part of the time chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and a member of the committee on claims. He refused the appointment of minister to Spain in 1858. He also declined to serve as chief justice of the admiralty court of Florida when that state seceded from the Union. On Feb. 21, 1861, Jefferson Davis offered Mr. Mallory the position of secretary of the navy, which he accepted and held until the close of the war. It was here that he manifested the wisdom of the choice of the Confederate president, for he succeeded in organizing a navy where none had previously existed. In April, 1865, when Richmond was abandoned, he left that city with Mr. Davis, and went to his home at La Grange, Ga., where he was arrested May 20, 1865, and was imprisoned ten months in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He was released on parole in March, 1866, returned to Pensacola shortly after, and practiced law until his death in that city Nov. 9, 1873.

BAILEY, Guilford Dudley, soldier, was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., June 4, 1834. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1856, as second lieutenant of artillery, served on frontier duty in the West; was in Kansas during the border disturbances of 1856-59, then returned to West Point, becoming



an instructor. At the beginning of the civil war he was stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., near the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and, with Capt. Stone-man, his immediate superior, refused to surrender when Gen. Twiggs, at that time in command of the department of Texas, surrendered his army and military stores to the Confederate Gen. Ben. McCulloch. He succeeded in effecting his escape into Mexico, thence made his way to Washington. Reporting for duty as soon as he could reach the North, he was ordered to go to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., with Hunt's battery. He was soon after obliged to go North by reason of ill health, when he organized the 1st New York light artillery regiment, was appointed colonel Sept. 25, 1861, and joined the army of the Potomac. During the peninsular campaign he was detailed as chief of artillery in Gen. Casey's division, and was engaged in the various actions of the campaign until the battle of Seven Pines, when, while handling his guns, he was, in the midst of the conflict, instantly killed, May 31, 1862. A monument was raised to his memory in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, Alpheus Starkey, soldier and congressman, was born in Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 10, 1810. He was graduated from Yale in 1831, studied law, and traveled in Europe in 1834-36, part of the time in company with N. P. Willis and Edwin Forrest. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1836, and commenced the practice of law. In 1838

he became captain of a local militia company. He was judge of probate of Wayne county from 1840-44, when he obtained the appointment of recorder of the city of Detroit. In 1843 he had purchased a controlling interest in the Detroit "Advertiser," which he retained for five years. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteer infantry, and served with credit in every engagement that followed. On

the resumption of peace he again took up the practice of his profession in Detroit until 1861, when he promptly offered his services in defence of the Union. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861. He commanded a corps under Gen. N. P. Banks in the Shenandoah valley campaign, and won distinction subsequently at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg. In the autumn of 1863 he served in Tennessee, and in the ensuing spring he commanded a division during the Atlanta campaign. He led the 20th corps in Sherman's march to the sea, and on reaching Savannah was brevetted major general of volunteers, to date from Jan. 12, 1865. He was prominent in the grand review in Washington at the close of the war, and afterward assisted in the work of reconstruction in Kentucky and Arkansas until July, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of service. President Johnson then appointed him U. S. minister to San Salvador, where he remained three years. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Michigan. He was elected as a representative to congress in 1874 and again in 1876 on the democratic ticket. At one time he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. Gen. Williams died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1878.

WRIGHT, Marcus Joseph, soldier, was born at Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., June 5, 1831. He received an academic education and for a few years after leaving the academy was engaged in teaching;

was assistant purser of the U. S. navy yard at Memphis, Tenn., and subsequently clerk of the common law and chancery court of that city, until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 154th Ten-



nessee senior regiment. In the spring of 1861 he garrisoned and fortified Randolph on the Mississippi river, which in his honor was named Fort Wright. He then served one year as adjutant general on the staff of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, and was appointed brigadier-general in December, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was twice wounded. He held the office of sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn., for two years after the close of the civil war, and on July 1, 1878, was appointed agent of the war department for the collection of Confederate records, which position he continues to hold (1893). He is a joint author, with Gen. A. L. Long, of memoirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and is the author of: "Life of William Blount," "Reminiscences of McNairy County, Tenn.," "Trial of John Brown," and has also contributed largely to leading magazines and newspapers. He is a member of the Tennessee historical society, the Louisiana historical association, the American historical association, and the Arts and letters club of London, Eng. He has written the life of Gen. Winfield Scott, which will be published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, in their series of "Distinguished Generals."

WARD, J. Henry Hobart, soldier, was born in New York city June 17, 1823. He enlisted in the 7th U. S. infantry in 1841, and passed through the various grades of promotion until he was appointed sergeant-major in August, 1845. He was stationed at Corpus Christi, and participated in the siege of Fort Brown and the battles about Monterey under Gen. Worth, and was subsequently under Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Huamantala. At the termination of the Mexican war he returned to New York city and was appointed assistant commissary-general of New York and served for five years in that capacity. In January, 1855, he was promoted to be commissary-general and retired in 1859. At the commencement of the civil war he recruited the 38th regiment, New York volunteers, and was its first colonel. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run in which his regiment lost 126 men, and participated in all the battles of the peninsula under McClellan, including Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill to the James river. When the army returned from the peninsula he was engaged in the battles at second Bull Run, Groveton and Chantilly, and Oct. 4, 1862, was promoted to be brigadier-general and assigned to the army of the



Potomac. He commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Auburn Mills and during the first day at Gettysburg, and on the second and third days at Gettysburg. Kelly's Ford and Wapping Heights he was in command of the 1st division. He also commanded a brigade at Mine Run, Locust Grove, the Wilderness and in a number of minor campaigns, including Spottsylvania, and was mustered out of service July 21, 1864. Subsequently he was appointed clerk of the superior court of New York city.

ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison, soldier, was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818, his father having emigrated from Virginia. He received the ordinary school advantages afforded the

pioneer settlers of that early period and then devoted his attention to the study of law. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Ind., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1841. He became an active political leader at once, and was elected to the state assembly in 1844 and to the state senate in 1847. He took part in the Mexican war as captain of the 2d Indiana regiment of volunteers, and received special mention for his gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847. In 1849 he made Louisville, Ky., his home and there opened a law office, where he soon attained prominence as a criminal lawyer. He

was elected to the Kentucky state senate in 1860, being the choice of both parties. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he used his earnest efforts to restrain Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, and was especially active in recruiting troops and providing for their proper drill and equipment. He resigned from the legislature to better serve the Union cause, and to this end he proposed and established Camp Joe Holl, near Louisville, which became a prominent rendezvous for recruits. He raised the 5th regiment, Kentucky volunteers, and was made colonel in September, 1861. He became brigadier-general on the 6th of October, 1861. He led the 4th brigade of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. A. McD. McCook, army of the Ohio, at the second day's battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, and greatly distinguished himself by retaking the headquarters abandoned by Gen. McClellan the day before and otherwise contributing to the success of the Federal army on that day. He again distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and that day gained his promotion to major-general of volunteers, and succeeded Gen. Mitchell in command of the 5th division of the Cumberland. He was next in the field at Murfreesboro', or Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and from November, 1863, to the close of the war, was in command of the districts of the Tennessee. He led an important and successful raid into the heart of Alabama in 1864 and defended Fort Roscerans with 8,000 men during the siege of Nashville. He resigned from the army Nov. 30, 1865, and four days later took his seat in the thirty-ninth congress, to which he had been elected as a republican representative from Kentucky. He served on the committee on naval affairs and was one of the representatives designated to attend the funeral of Gen. Scott in 1866. In June, 1866, Gen. Rousseau made a personal assault on J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, and was, by resolution of committee appointed to investigate, recommended to be expelled; the house, however, adopted the mi-

nority report to reprimand him, whereupon he resigned his seat. He was re-elected during the subsequent recess to the same congress and served in the same committees as in the first session. He was appointed in April, 1867, by President Johnson, a brigadier-general in the regular army, and assigned to duty in the new territory of Alaska to receive that domain from the Russian government and assume control of the territory. Gen. Rousseau was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He succeeded Gen. Sheridan in command of the department of the Gulf and continued in that command with his headquarters at New Orleans up to the time of his death, which took place Jan. 7, 1869.

ALLEN, Thomas B., soldier, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Apr. 28, 1791. He enlisted in the British army in 1810 and served in the campaign in Spain, witnessing the midnight burial of Sir John Moore. He served under Wellington and was a courier at the battle of Waterloo. In 1825 Mr. Allen came to the United States, settling in West Virginia and occupying himself with farming. Since that time he has resided in that section, making occasional visits to Europe and South America. In 1862, during the civil war, he enlisted in the 3d West Virginia infantry but was sent back from the front on account of his age, being then seventy-one years old. He was anxious to serve the Union cause, however, and actually persuaded the medical examiner to put him down as forty-five years old, after which he returned to the field and did good service. He was captured by the Confederates at New Creek but escaped. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and returned to farm life. On Apr. 28, 1891, he celebrated his one hundredth birthday at the farm of Howard Colter, about two miles from Flemington, W. Va. He was then able to read without spectacles, his hearing was perfect and he did not appear to be over sixty years of age.

VANDEVER, William, soldier and legislator, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1817. He received an academic education, studied law, moved to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Iowa in 1851. His industry and sterling qualities soon began to make an impression among the pioneers of those days, with the result that in 1859-61 he represented the Dubuque district in congress as a republican. After the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Congressman Vandever promptly waited on Secretary Cameron, and offered to recruit a regiment and a battery of artillery in Iowa for the defence of the Union, which offer was promptly accepted and Col. Vandever authorized to proceed and have his regiment and artillery company ready for service as soon as possible. Col. Vandever, having relinquished his seat in the house, returned home, organized his regiment under the title of the 9th Iowa volunteers, and led them to the field with the battery known as the 3d Iowa battery. He accompanied Gen. Curtis in his southwestern campaign, and commanded a brigade in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862. The day before this battle he and his men accomplished a remarkable march of forty-five miles (having been sent away on reconnoitering duty) in order to reinforce the main body in that memorable engagement. Arriving on the field in time, though almost exhausted, their efforts contributed largely to the ultimate Federal victory. When



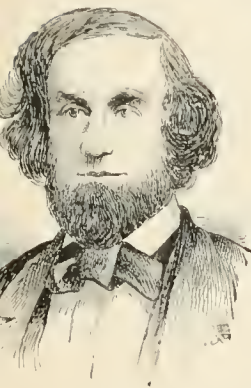
Lovell Harrison Rousseau



Wm Vandever

first recommended for a brigadier-general's commission, he declined that honor, modestly intimating that he still lacked experience. However, he finally accepted the proffered honor after the battle of Arkansas Post, "for gallant and meritorious services." He participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns under Gen. Sherman, and was stationed at Kennesaw mountain previous to the battle of Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864. At this time he succeeded in signaling, over the heads of the Confederates, to the officer commanding at Allatoona, the celebrated message, "Sherman says, 'Hold on. I am coming.'" On March 19, 1865, he did gallant work at Bentonville, N. C., in repelling the sudden assault of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on Sherman's left wing, for which he was brevetted a major-general. After the war Gen. Vandever resumed the practice of law for a while, and then from 1873 until 1877 was a government Indian inspector. In 1886 he moved to California, and settled in San Buenaventura. Discovered soon in his retirement by the republican party, he was elected to congress the same year, and was re-elected in 1888. Since the close of the fifty-first congress Gen. Vandever has preferred to remain in the seclusion of his beautiful home in Lower California.

JACKSON, Claiborne Fox, soldier and governor of Kentucky, was born in Fleming county, Ky., Apr. 4, 1807. He removed to Missouri in



1832, and at once raising a company of volunteers, served as its captain against Black Hawk, taking part in the battle of Bad Axe, Aug. 1-2, 1832, when the chief was overwhelmed, and forced to surrender on the 27th of the same month. Capt. Jackson was then elected to the state legislature, and for one term was speaker of the house. He reorganized the banking system of the state, and was for several years its bank-commissioner. He was elected governor in 1860, and being a strong southern sympathizer, he endeavored to carry the state out of the Union, and opposed the movements of the general government, which he characterized as "invasion of the state." He established a secession rendezvous called "Camp Jackson," which Gen. Nathaniel Lyon broke up when Gov. Jackson issued a call for 50,000 militia to defend the state against invasion. On the approach of Gen. Lyon with 1,500 men Jackson retreated from the capital, and in July, 1861, the state legislature deposed him from the governorship. He at once entered the Confederate army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He did some service at Boonville, and at Carthage; but his health failing, he was obliged to resign, and take up his home at Little Rock, Ark., where he died Dec. 6, 1862.

STARR, Samuel H., soldier, was born in Leyden, N. Y., July 31, 1810. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in battalion G, 4th artillery, U. S. army. Within two years he was promoted to be corporal and sergeant. During the war with the Creek and Seminole Indians in Alabama and Florida, he served with his command and won distinction. Oct. 26, 1837, he was honorably discharged. In 1846, on the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he re-enlisted in the engineering battalion, was almost at once made a warrant officer, and having distinguished himself for his courage in a number of important actions, was brevetted second lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, and fully commissioned to that rank in 1848. The Mex-

ican war having ended, Lieut. Starr was sent to Kansas, where he was on duty for six years. In 1855 he was engaged in the "Border Ruffian" troubles, and also in the expeditions against the Sioux Indians. In the meantime, in 1851, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in 1858 he received his promotion to captain. On the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and was placed in command of the 5th New Jersey regiment. Soon after he commanded a brigade of volunteers troops in that state. He was attached to the army of the Potomac, and afterward to the army of the Shenandoah Valley, under the command of Gen. Sheridan. Later he was special inspector of cavalry for the armies of the Potomac and the James. At the close of the war he was sent to Texas, where he completed his period of active service. He was successively brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services, and was retired in 1870 as a full colonel. He died in Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1891.

TEMPLE, William Grenville, naval officer, was born in Rutland, Vt., on March 23, 1824. He entered the navy in 1840, and was graduated from the naval academy in 1846. He first saw service on the Boston, which was wrecked on the Bahamas. He took part in the most important naval operations of the Mexican war, and fought gallantly at Alvarado, Tispan, and Tabasco. Later he aided in the survey of the Tehuantepec ship canal, and superintended the survey of New York harbor. He was made master July 21, 1854, and lieutenant Apr. 15, 1855. From 1859 to 1861 he cruised in the Pacific on the Lancaster, and then was on ordnance duty in New York for several months. On July 16, 1862, he became lieutenant commander, and took command of the Pembina of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. From November, 1862, to September, 1864, he was fleet-captain of the Eastern Gulf squadron. From November, 1864, to May, 1865, he was commander of the Pontosac, and engaged in the two assaults on Fort Fisher, the taking of Wilmington, N. C., and the actions on the James river. He was promoted commander March 3, 1865, captain Aug. 28, 1870, and commodore June 5, 1878. In 1884 he escorted King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. He was made president of the examining and retiring board in June, 1881. On Feb. 22, 1884, he was raised to the rank of rear admiral, and one week later was by his own request placed on the retired list. He now (1893) resides in Washington, D. C.



BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Virginia about 1802. entered the navy as a midshipman; attained the rank of lieutenant March 3, 1827; commander July 15, 1847, and captain in 1855. When the civil war broke out he was appointed chief of the bureau of detail, but had already accepted a commission as commodore in the Confederate navy, and entered upon the superintendency of the defences of North Carolina and Virginia. He was in command at the time of the surrender of Forts Clark and Hatteras Aug. 28, 1861, and was one of several hundred prisoners taken by the Federal forces, and sent to New York. An exchange was effected in 1862, after which he went to England, and engaged in fitting out blockade runners and privateers. At the close of the war he settled on a farm in Virginia.

KASSON, John Adam, congressman and diplomat, was born at Charlotte, near Burlington, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822. He came of Scotch-Irish descent, the first of his ancestors settling in America being Adam Kasson, who, with a number of sons, emigrated in 1721, and secured possession of a large tract of land lying partly in Rhode Island and partly in Connecticut, the records in either state showing the purchase to have been made in 1722. Several of his American ancestors took up arms—one, Harvey Kasson, serving in the French war of 1756; another, Robert Kasson, in both the French and revolutionary wars, and still another, Archibald Kasson, rose to a colonelcy, and afterward a brigadier-generalship in the war of the revolution. A part of the second generation settled in

Litchfield county, Conn., and the third scattered, settling in Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania. Since then their descendants are to be found in many states, including those on the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The early training of John A. Kasson was in the public schools, then in a country academy, and at Burlington, whence in 1838 he entered the University of Vermont, graduating in 1842, second in scholarship in his class. He immediately, on graduation, entered the office of his brother, Charles De Forest Kasson, a distinguished lawyer then in practice at Burlington; but was obliged



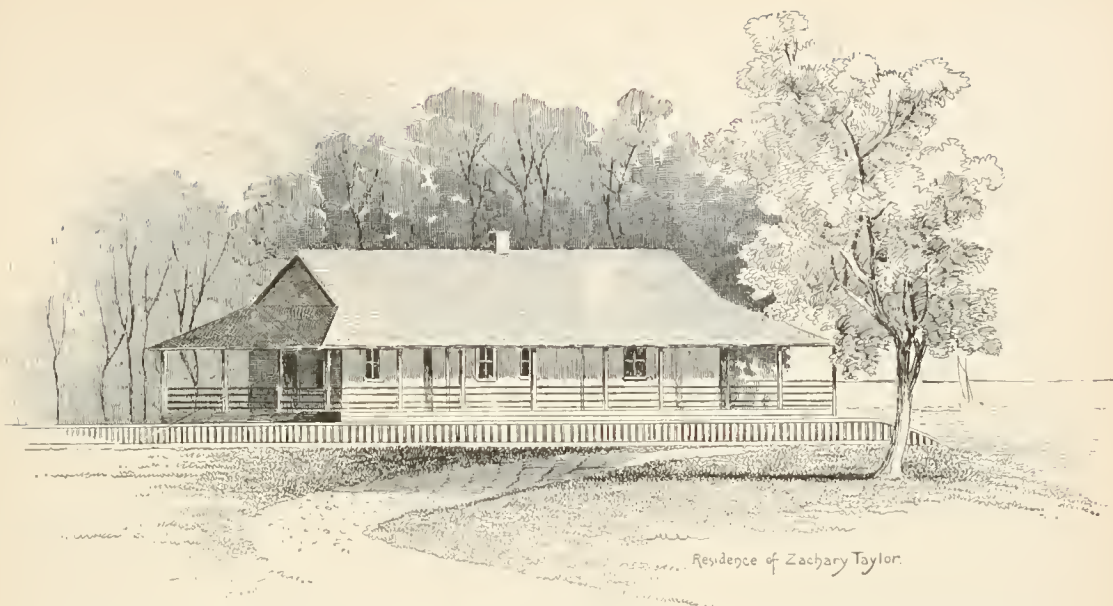
to provide for himself, his father having died when young Kasson was but six years old. After beginning his legal studies he spent a year in Virginia as a tutor, and it was there he learned the characteristics of slavery, which set him firmly against the institution from that time forward to the day of universal emancipation under the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. On his return from Virginia he renewed his study of the law at Worcester, Mass., with Emory Washburn, afterward governor of the state and professor of the law school at Harvard university. His course of reading completed, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and devoted himself to mercantile and maritime practice. Desirous of identifying himself with the interests of the growing West, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he had the honor of delivering the public address of welcome to Kossuth, and in 1857 went still further West, settling at the new capital of Iowa. He was an active republican, and took a leading part, as chairman of the state committee, in promoting the interests of that party, and was one of the most earnest public speakers in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in 1861. The second nomination transmitted by the President to the senate was that of Mr. Kasson to the office of first assistant postmaster-general. From this time forward Mr. Kasson has been constantly in public life. The list of positions of honor and responsibility held by him is long. Among the more important are: special examiner of the condition of the state departments of Iowa, 1858; first assistant postmaster-general of the United States, 1861-62; United States postal commissioner to Europe, and to the first international postal congress, held in Paris in 1863, and again in 1867, to negotiate postal conventions with the European governments, and concluding six such conventions; member of congress 1863-67, 1873-77, and 1881-85, being six times elected; member of the Iowa legislature three terms, 1868-73; United States minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraor-

dinary to Austro-Hungary, 1877-81; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany, 1884-85; special envoy to the international Samoan conference at Berlin, and chairman of the United States commissioners, 1889; president of the interstate constitutional centennial commission (Philadelphia), 1887; United States representative at the international Congo conference at Berlin, 1884-85. While member of congress Mr. Kasson served principally on the ways and means committee, and during one term on the committee on appropriations. He was a strong advocate for the protection of our national industries, and made several leading speeches in the great debates on the tariff. He advocated and secured an amendment to the national bankrupt act, so as to save the homestead of the debtor for the use of his family. He was the first chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and author and reporter of the act legalizing the metric-decimal system of weights and measures in the United States. He received a formal vote of thanks from the first international postal congress (at Paris) for the part he took in the initiation and proceedings of that congress: for he, while assistant postmaster-general, had formulated the plan for obtaining international uniformity, simplicity and cheapness in postal intercourse, which resulted finally in the establishment of the postal union now existing. Mr. Kasson, at the solicitation of the postmaster-general, and after his withdrawal from the department, undertook the negotiation of definite postal treaties with various European governments—Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, and secured the reduction of the rates of postage to about one half the previous tariff. In 1870-71 Mr. Kasson made an extended tour, embracing southern Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. It was not a mere trip for pleasure, but was made profitable by the investigation of the customs, manners, religion, and systems of government of the various nations he visited. It stored his active mind with a better knowledge of the wants and developments of his race. Few men of his age have a more brilliant record, or have ever held a higher place in the hearts of their constituency, or of the people, than Mr. Kasson. The University of Vermont showed its appreciation of his worth by conferring upon him in 1890 the degree of LL.D. He has given a course of lectures on diplomatic history before the post-graduate class of Johns Hopkins university, and is understood to be writing a history of European diplomacy. He contributed to the memorial volumes of the Philadelphia centennial celebration of the constitution (1887) a popular "History of the Formation of the Constitution (J. B. Lippincott Co., 1889).

WILLARD, John, jurist, was born at Guilford, New Haven county, Conn., May 20, 1792. Graduating from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1813, he studied law, and in 1817 opened an office at Salem, Washington county, N. Y. He became judge and vice-chancellor of the fourth circuit court of the state in 1836, and a justice of the New York supreme court in 1846; this position he held for nine years with great credit. He was on the U. S. commission to inquire into the old land-titles of California in 1856, and in 1861 rendered eminent services in the state senate, and especially on its judiciary committee, where he rectified the statutes concerning the rights of married women, and prepared the act restoring the death penalty. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1850, and wrote treatises on "Equity Jurisprudence" (1855); "Law of Executors, Administrators, and Guardians" (1859), and "Law of Real Estate" (1861). He died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862.



Zachary Taylor



TAYLOR, Zachary, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Va., Sept. 24, 1784. His ancestor came to Virginia in 1682. His father, Lieut.-Col. Richard Taylor, who had commanded the 9th Virginia in the revolution, settled near the site of Louisville, Ky., in 1785. Bred among old soldiers and Indian fighters, the youth turned naturally to the army, and in 1808 was appointed lieutenant in the 7th infantry. In 1810 he became a captain and married Margaret Smith of Calvert county, Md., who shared his perils on the frontier and survived him, dying in 1852. In April, 1812, he took command of Fort Harrison on the

Wabash, a post intended to protect Vincennes. Here, September 4th and 5th, he with fifty men, two-thirds of them ill, repulsed a large body of Indians, and so effectively that a month later none were found in the vicinity; for this exploit he was brevetted major, an honor probably never before conferred for border service. Two years later he attained that rank by commission, and made a successful expedition against the British and Indians on Rock river. In 1815, the army having been reduced to a peace footing and he to a captaincy, he resigned and went home to plant corn; but he was soon reinstated, to

remain in the army until elected president. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1819, had command at Fort Snelling, and built Fort Jesup in 1822. In 1832 he was commissioned colonel, took part in the second Black Hawk campaign, and received the surrender of that chief. Ordered to Florida for the Seminole war in 1836, he gained the notable victory of Okechobee Dec. 25, 1837, was brevetted brigadier-general, and in 1838 given the chief command in Florida. In 1840 he was placed in command of the southern division of the western department, and established his family on a plantation at Baton Rouge, La. His youth and middle life were spent in obscure though able and faithful service; as Webster said in the senate on the day after Taylor's

death, "It is not in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but it is there they are formed." His opportunity to achieve world-wide fame did not arrive until he was past sixty. In anticipation of the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to prepare for her defence against Mexico. On his acceptance July 4, 1845, of the terms prescribed at Washington, he went to Corpus Christi with 1,500 men; by November he had 4,000. He had been authorized by Secretary Marey to recruit volunteers, and told not to wait for instructions, but to act on his own judgment—and apparently on his own responsibility. Taylor was a whig, and desirous not to take the aggressive; but the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was in dispute, and his troops were encamped on both sides of the former. Texas was admitted to the Union Dec. 27, 1845, and in March, 1846, obeying definite orders, he led his force to the Rio Grande, built Fort Brown on its left bank, opposite Matamora, and established his depot of supplies at Point Isabel, thirty miles east. On this Gen. Ampudia, commanding at Matamoras, demanded his withdrawal beyond the Nueces; he replied that he was there by order of his government and proposed to stay. While he was gone for supplies, the fort was heavily bombarded and its commandant killed; hastening to its relief with 2,288 men, his way was blocked by Gen. Arista with 6,000 regulars and some auxiliaries. A council of war favored retreat, but Taylor said, "I shall go to Fort Brown or stay in my shoes." The enemy were driven off in the actions of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8th and 9th, and Matamoras occupied May 18th. All eyes at home were turned toward Mexico, and Taylor received the brevet and commission of major-general, May 28th and June 29th. At Camargo on the San Juan he received reinforcements, and in September marched with 6,625 men against Monterey, which he attacked September 21st. Ampudia, who had a garrison of 10,000, surrendered after three days' sharp fighting, and an armistice of eight weeks was agreed on. The U. S. government strangely overruled this arrangement, leaving Taylor no means of supply or advance. His reply to Secretary Marey, written by the camp-fire, was so forcible a document that it was ascribed to one of his staff who had much more literary repute than the general. His plans were set aside and most of his



roops transferred to Scott at Vera Cruz. When Santa Anna, tempted by Taylor's supposed defenceless condition, marched against him with a fine army of 21,000, he had been joined by Gen. Wool, and had a regiment of Mississippi riflemen, a mounted company of Texans, a squadron of dragoons, and three batteries that had seen service; the rest of his 5,400 men were raw recruits. Taking his stand in a pass before the hacienda of Buena Vista, he awaited the attack, which began Feb. 23, 1847. The battle raged throughout the next day, a "fearful, bloody, breathless struggle," and for a time threatened defeat to the Americans, but ended in a solid victory and the retreat of Santa Anna with but a remnant of the best army in Mexico. Though Scott took the city of Mexico and ended the war, Taylor came home in November, 1847, the foremost man in America. The country appreciated his steady success against heavy odds, poorly supported by a government which was suspected of having meant to use him as a tool and sacrifice him at need. The solid virtues and plain bluntness of "Old Rough and Ready" appealed to the popular imagination. "He is an upright man," said Gen. Scott to his wife. "No," said she; "he is a downright man." The Mexican war was undertaken mainly in the interest of slavery, and was generally condemned in the North. Lincoln called it "a naked, impudent absurdity." But the whigs, who disapproved it, had done their full share of the fighting, and were quite willing to make political capital out of the fact. Their convention, held at Philadelphia June 8, 1848, nominated Gen. Taylor for the presidency on the fourth ballot, and he was elected against Cass and Van Buren. He knew little of politics, but chose experienced men for his cabinet, and in his brief administration pursued a prudent and conservative course, disappointing those who had distrusted him as a slaveholder. His message recommended the admission to the Union of California, which had excluded slavery, but not that of New Mexico and Utah. The recent large accession of territory gave a new impulse to party passions and sectional jealousies; these he strove to moderate, standing as he did above them and respected by all. A patriot rather than a partisan, he regarded office as a public trust, and frowned on jobs and nepotism. Campaign lives of him by J. Frost, and J. R. Fry appeared in 1848, and inferior sketches by C. F. Powell, 1846, and H. Montgomery, 1847. His eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Jefferson Davis. President Taylor died July 9, 1850.

TAYLOR, Margaret Smith, wife of President Z. Taylor, was born in Calvert county, Md., about 1790, the daughter of Walter Smith, a planter. She was educated chiefly at home, and developed sterling practical and domestic qualities, which served her well in after life. At an early age she became the wife of Gen. Taylor, and followed him to the frontier, rarely leaving him. She went with him to Tampa, Fla., where she was indefatigable in her attendance on the sick and wounded; and to Baton Rouge, La., where she inaugurated, at the garrison, weekly religious services, which eventually resulted in the erection of an Episcopal church. Mrs. Taylor was not ambitious socially, and after her husband became president she took no part in the social gayeties of the White House, and regretted that her husband had been elected president, designating the honor as a "plot to deprive her of her husband's society and to shorten his life by unnecessary care." Her youngest daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1826 and educated in Philadelphia, had married Maj. Wm. W. S. Bliss in 1845, and on her fell the duties of mistress of the White House. She was popularly known as Miss Betty, and her youth and beauty aided her greatly in discharging the duties of hostess. Thoroughly domestic in her

tastes, Mrs. Taylor continued to lead the same life in Washington, D. C., that she had always led; devoted to the interests of her husband and children, and giving a large part of her time to household duties. Her second daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Jefferson Davis, and died soon after her marriage. After the president's death Mrs. Taylor visited relatives in Kentucky, but subsequently removed to Passagoula, La., and made her home with her son, where she died Aug. 18, 1852.

FILLMORE, Millard, vice-president. (See Index.)

CLAYTON, J. M., secretary of state. (See Index.)

MEREDITH, William Morris, secretary of the treasury, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1799. His father was William Meredith, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, who married Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden, a niece of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and of Gouverneur Morris. This lady was a woman of great accomplishments and of remarkable intellectual powers, and both she and her husband were contributors to the "Portfolio," a notable periodical of the time. Mr. William Meredith was president of the Schuylkill Bank, and for some time filled the office of city solicitor. He brought up his son carefully, while the latter was remarkable for his precociousness, as he is said to have been only thirteen years of age when he was graduated B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the second honor in his class which made him valedictorian. Following the example of his father, the young man chose the vocation of law, and at once gave himself up to study with such success that four years later he was admitted to practice. His youth, however, was against him, and for several years it appears that he never had a ease. When he was twenty-five years old he was elected a member of the state legislature, and continued there until 1828, and was practically the leader of the whigs in the lower house. Mr. Meredith was not successful at the bar until he had been a member of that fraternity for thirteen years; he then chanced



to be thrown into connection with the celebrated Girard will case, which brought him into public notice, and soon after business began to come to him. Indeed, it is stated that in all the important cases in Philadelphia, between 1840 and 1873, Mr. Meredith was concerned. In 1834 he became president of the select council of Philadelphia, and continued to hold that position until 1839. In 1837 he was one of the members of the state constitutional convention. He was a prominent candidate for the U. S. senate in 1845. In 1849, when Gen. Zachary Taylor became president, he appointed Mr. Meredith secretary of the treasury, and he continued in the office until the death of Gen. Taylor, when he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1861 Mr. Meredith was appointed by Gov. Curtin a member of the celebrated "peace congress," which disbanded after much earnest effort, but without accomplishing anything. In the same year Mr. Meredith was appointed attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania, and continued to hold that position until 1867, when he resigned. His service in this important office is credited with having been marked by the exhibition of rare ability. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant senior

counsel, on the part of the United States, of the Geneva arbitration tribunal, and he assisted in preparing the American case, but resigned soon after. In 1872 he was again a delegate to the state constitutional convention, of which he was made presiding officer. As a lawyer Mr Meredith was highly esteemed, and in his cases before the U. S. supreme court, was listened to earnestly and with respect. He died in Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1873.

PRESTON, William Ballard, secretary of the navy, was born in Smithfield, Montgomery Co., Va., Nov. 25, 1805. After studying in the common schools he went to the University of Virginia, where he was



graduated, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered political life while he was quite a young man; was elected to the Virginia house of delegates and to the state senate, serving through a number of terms. He was a whig in politics at this time, and in 1846 was sent to congress by that party. On March 8, 1849, Mr. Preston assumed the portfolio of the navy department, having been appointed secretary by President Taylor, and he continued in this position until the death of Gen. Taylor, when he went out of politics and public life. In 1858 a scheme was on foot in Virginia to open commercial in

tercourse with France, and a line of steamers was projected for that purpose. Mr. Preston was sent to France to promote this scheme, but was obliged to return without achieving success, owing to the secession of the southern states. Mr. Preston was elected a member of the Virginia secession convention in 1861, but he was himself a Union man and opposed the secession movement so long as there was any use in such opposition. He was elected to the Confederate senate in 1861, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 16, 1862.

CRAWFORD, George Washington, secretary of war, governor of Georgia (1843-47), and president of the Georgia secession convention in 1861, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Dec. 22, 1798, the son of Peter Crawford, an early settler in the county, and one of its most prominent citizens.

George was graduated from Princeton College in 1820, read law under Richard Henry Wilde, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was appointed attorney-general of Georgia in 1827, serving until 1831, and represented his district in the state legislature, with the exception of one year, from 1837 to 1842. In 1843 he was sent to congress to fill out the term of R. W. Habersham, and in the same year was chosen governor of the state on the whig ticket, and in 1845 he was re-elected. Gov. Crawford made an able executive. He found the finances of the state deranged, her credit impaired, her currency depreciated;



the state railroad languishing, and the penitentiary a burden. He remedied these difficulties, restored the state's credit by inducing the leading banks to receive state bonds and Central Bank notes at par, making them available as money, and equal in value to coin. He pledged his personal estate to the extent of \$150,000 to make good any loss by depreciation but his patriotic pledge for the se-

curity of the state's credit caused him no loss, for his management of the finances renewed confidence, and a fresh energy was infused into all the state enterprises. In March, 1849, Mr. Crawford entered the cabinet of President Taylor as secretary of war, but resigned in 1850, when the president died. With several other former governors of Georgia, he was a member of the Southern commercial convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858, and in 1861 presided over the Georgia secession convention, which formed the Confederate constitution for the state. Mr. Crawford spent several years in Europe, and after his return lived in retirement at his home in Richmond county, where he died after the war.

EWING, Thomas, secretary of the interior. (See Index.)

COLLAMER, Jacob, postmaster-general, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1791. While he was a young child his family went to Burlington, Vt., to live, and there the boy went to school and worked on the farm, earning his own support and gradually accumulating enough to pay his expenses at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1810. After leaving college he went to St. Albans and studied law. During the war of 1812 he saw service on the Canadian frontier as a lieutenant of artillery in the state militia. In 1813 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the state, and continued industriously engaged in his professional business for the next twenty years in different parts of Vermont. Meanwhile in 1821 he was a member of the state assembly and again in 1827, and in 1833 he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of Vermont. He continued to hold this office until 1842. The following year he went to congress, elected by the whig party, and remained a member until 1848. On March 7, 1849, Mr. Collamer became postmaster-general of the United States by appointment by President Taylor, and continued to hold that office until the president's death, when he was succeeded by Nathan K. Hall, of New York, July 20, 1850. Returning to Vermont he was again elected one of the justices of the supreme court of that state, and continued in office until 1854, when he became a U. S. senator, and held that position until the time of his death. While in the senate Mr. Collamer was chairman of the committees on post-offices and post-roads and on the library. He died in Woodstock, Vt., July 9, 1865.



JOHNSON, Reverdy, attorney-general, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796. His father was John Johnson, an eminent lawyer who filled the offices of attorney-general, judge of the court of appeals and chancellor of Maryland. His mother was the daughter of Reverdy Ghiselin, who was long and well known as the commissioner of the state land office at Annapolis, and was noted for her beauty as well as her intellect. Reverdy Johnson was sent to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., where he entered the primary department when he was six years of age, and he remained there a student for ten years, when he left the institution being thoroughly trained in classics and mathematics. He now began reading law under the direction of his father, and afterward was for a while a student in the office of the late Judge Stephen. He was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in Prince George's county, in the village of Upper Marlborough, in 1816, when he was in the twentieth year of his age. Although so young the attorney-general of the state appointed

Johnson his deputy for the judicial district, and the young man performed the responsible duties of this office most creditably. In 1817 Mr. Johnson removed to Baltimore and began practice for himself, succeeding immediately, and exhibiting a degree of brilliancy which has seldom been equaled, and which, with his solid acquirements, established him at once in an excellent position. He became a professional associate and intimate companion of such great lawyers as Robert Goodloe Harper, William Pinckney, Roger B. Taney and others, who had already made the bar of Maryland famous. While attending to his regular professional and official duties, Mr. Johnson was for several years also occupied in the task of reporting judicial decisions, which were published in seven volumes, under the title of "Johnson's Maryland Reports." In 1821 he was elected a member of the state senate of Maryland for five years, and was re-elected for another term, of which, however, he only served two years, when he resigned and devoted himself to his constantly increasing practice. Mr. Johnson speedily reached a rank and reputation unsurpassed at the American bar. He was frequently employed to argue important cases before the supreme court of the United States, and his services were often in demand in distant parts of the United States, and even in England. In 1833 Mr. Johnson met with an accident which unfortunately

resulted in his partially losing his eyesight. It happened that Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had challenged John Stanley, a member of congress from North Carolina, to fight a duel, and went to Johnson's residence near Baltimore for the purpose of preparing for the engagement. While he was practicing Mr. Johnson took the pistol and fired at a tree about ten feet distant. The ball struck the tree, but rebounded and entered his left eye, completely destroying its sight. In 1845 Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the United States senate, where he at

once made his mark, and particularly for his courage in favoring the Mexican war—a course in which he opposed the majority of his party. On the accession of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the presidency of the United States, Reverdy Johnson was appointed by him attorney-general under date March 7, 1849, and was continued by President Fillmore after the death of Gen. Taylor, until July 20, 1850, when he was succeeded by John J. Crittenden. He now resumed his practice, and his fame as a lawyer soon became national, to that degree that he was retained on one side or the other of almost every important case in the courts of Maryland and in the United States supreme court at Washington. In 1854 Mr. Johnson was employed by an English mercantile house to argue a case before the joint English and American claims commission, which was at that time sitting in London, in accordance with the provisions of an international treaty; his associate was the late Lord Cairns, afterward lord chancellor, who was at that time a leading member of the chancery bar. On the occasion of this visit to England Mr. Johnson was received with very great attention on the part of all the leading public men. On his return home he devoted himself to his enormous practice, and took no part in public affairs until the period of the outbreak of the civil war. He was chosen one of the delegates from Maryland to the peace convention which assembled in Washington, and on January 10,

1861, at the time when Maryland was considered one of the doubtful states, Mr. Johnson delivered a thrilling address to thousands of the citizens of Baltimore in which he advanced the strongest arguments possible against the crime of secession. All of this is the more remarkable on account of the well-known political independence of Mr. Johnson, which had led him into the democratic party in 1856 after the disruption of the whig party, and induced him to support the administration of President Buchanan. Even during the presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Johnson supported Stephen Arnold Douglas; yet, when war had absolutely broken out between the sections, he supported the Union cause and the administration of President Lincoln. At the conclusion of the struggle Mr. Johnson defended the right of the southern states to be restored to their former position and privileges. He was now a member of the United States senate, to which he had been elected by the legislature of Maryland in 1862. He participated in all the great debates, sometimes voting with the democrats and sometimes opposing them, but always resisting extreme and cruel measures of oppression and retaliation toward the southern people. In March, 1864, he gave his vote in favor of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. As a member of the joint committee on reconstruction in the thirty-ninth congress, he opposed the views of the majority and favored the immediate readmission of the southern states. While he opposed the military reconstruction bill when this was under discussion in the senate, he turned in favor of it on its re-appearance accompanied by the president's veto, judging that it offered the mildest terms which the South could probably obtain. In 1868 President Johnson appointed him minister to England, to succeed Charles Francis Adams. Here he received attentions such as had never before been paid to an American ambassador. Among the questions arising between the two countries, that of the settlement of the Alabama claims was the most important, and this received masterly treatment at the hands of Reverdy Johnson, who negotiated what was known as the "Johnson-Clarendon Treaty," which was, however, rejected by the United States senate. As to this treaty it has been conceded by the best judges that it accomplished its object, and that the subsequent arrangement which was carried into effect gave no additional security for peace and established no new principle whatever. The opposition to Mr. Johnson's treaty was purely factional, and caused by party jealousies. Gen. Grant assumed the presidency in 1869, and Mr. Johnson was recalled from London, being succeeded by Gen. Rob't C. Schenck. Returning to Baltimore, Mr. Johnson once more took up his law business, to which was now added the conduct of much important litigation in connection with the results of the civil war and the efforts to carry out in the southern states the provisions of the reconstruction acts. All of this brought about the discussion of constitutional questions never before raised, and in many such cases Mr. Johnson appeared, his arguments being considered to be among the ablest modern expositions of our fundamental law, and it may be said that he will live in American history as one of the foremost expounders of the Constitution. In 1872 Mr. Johnson supported Horace Greeley for president. In the latter part of 1875 he made a short trip to England on business, and, returning, went to Annapolis, where he became the guest of the governor of Maryland while he awaited the call of an important case in the court of appeals of the state. He had been the central figure of a brilliant dinner-party at the executive mansion, where his delightful humor and fund of anecdote had charmed all those present, when he was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy and died in a few hours on Feb. 10, 1876.



MARTIN, Alexander, senator, was born in New Jersey about 1740. He was graduated from Princeton in 1756, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Guilford county, N. C., whither he removed in 1772. He was a member of the colonial assembly, and in the conventions held in 1774-75 to assert the prerogatives of the people, he took a leading part. In 1776 he entered the army as colonel of the 2d regiment, which he commanded at Germantown and Brandywine.



Returning to civil life he sat in the state senate from 1779-82, from 1785-87, also in 1788, at one time serving as its president. In 1782 he was elected governor, a second time chosen in 1789, and at the expiration of his term he went to the U. S. senate, serving from Dec. 2, 1793, till March 3, 1799. In the meantime he had served as a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1793, and he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina at the time of his death. He wrote

some poetical tributes to Gen. Francis Nash and Gov. Richard Caswell for the "North Carolina University Magazine." He died in Danbury, N. C., November, 1807.

MILLER, Jacob F., lawyer, was born at Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837, the son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Bachman) Miller. Mr. Miller's father was a successful farmer, took an active interest in local politics, and was commissioner of highways and supervisor. His paternal ancestors emigrated to America from Wittenberg, Ger., early in the eighteenth century, and settled at Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y. His maternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Columbia county, N. Y., where they have resided for several generations. Mr. Miller's mother was a relative of John Bachman, naturalist, of South Carolina, who was associated with Audubon in the preparation of his work on ornithology. Mr. Miller's early life was passed at home, doing farm work and attending the Hudson river institute (now Claverack college), Claverack, N. Y.



Jacob F. Miller

He subsequently was graduated from Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., in 1859, when he delivered an oration. Afterward he studied law in the offices of Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and Francis R. Rives, New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, and has practiced his profession in the city of New York since that time. On Oct. 31st of that year, he married Laura Augusta Chace, daughter of William H. and Marcia (Alger) Chace, and has three children. In 1883 Mr. Miller was a member of the New York legislature, was chairman of the committee on education, a member of the judiciary committee, and of the committee on

Federal relations, and among several bills introduced the one which made Niagara Falls and the adjoining lands the reservation which they now form, and another relative to reform in the civil service. He has also been trustee and president of the Medico-legal society, president of the central Young men's Christian association of New York city, president of the East side citizens' association, member of the board of trustees and secretary of the Warburg orphan farm school, one of the managers of the House of refuge,

president of the Claverack college alumni association, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, of the State bar association, and of the Reform, Democratic, Lawyers' and other clubs. Mr. Miller modestly says that if he may be said to have achieved success, it is chiefly due to patient and persistent effort, with a view to conscientious discharge of duty.

JONES, Silas Armistead, real estate broker, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1853. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch. His father, Armistead Jones, was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Virginia, and his mother was the daughter of James Davis Miller, and granddaughter of Col. John Miller, of Scott county, Ky., who distinguished himself in the battles of New Orleans and Lundy's Lane. Armistead Jones died in 1852, and after his widow married again, young Jones was obliged to earn his own livelihood. He went to Texas in 1870, and worked there as a carpenter three years; then returned to Kentucky, where in 1875 he married Annie L. Brown of Shelby county. In 1877 Mr. Jones moved with his family to Florida and settled in the vicinity of Tampa, which at that time was a mere hamlet. For some years he worked

at his trade and succeeded in establishing a prosperous business in lumber, doors, sash and blinds, etc., which was recognized as one of the largest firms in South Florida. However, prior to moving there, Mr. Jones had become impressed that Florida, and Tampa in particular, occupied a most advantageous geographical and commercial relation to the three Americas, and, while pursuing the avocation of carpenter in Tampa, he gave much thought to a plan for the future development of international commercial relations through the port of Tampa. It was through his agitation of its importance that capitalists became interested in the project of building a railroad to Tampa. He prevailed upon a number of Tampa's citizens to procure a charter for a road from Jacksonville to Tampa, which was afterward bought by the Plant investment company, and the road constructed. In 1883 Mr. Jones organized the business men of Tampa into a Board of trade, and about the same time established the Hillsborough county real estate and advertising agency. Meanwhile Mr. Jones had withdrawn his personal attention from the lumber business, having entrusted its management to others, and in 1884 the large house which he had established failed, leaving him penniless and over \$20,000 in debt. But undaunted by the ill luck which had come to him through the mismanagement of others, Mr. Jones continued the public work begun, and proceeded to canvass the great cities of the West and Northwest, and within three months, had secured the endorsements to congress of more than thirty boards of trade and chambers of commerce, of the proposition for the government to establish a fast American mail line from Tampa to Aspinwall and other Caribbean seaports. His energy and forethought were recognized throughout the country, and he was entrusted with large sums of money with which to purchase extensive bodies of land in Florida for wealthy syndicates. He is recognized as a leader in all public developments at home. His energy and ability were well illustrated in the five years' legal fight he has made in having the noted Fort Brooke military reservation question settled by the interior department at Washington, in a manner



Silas Armistead Jones

that will be worth thousands of dollars to the city of Tampa. Before arguing this case before the department, Mr. Jones was required to pass a legal examination and he won the ease against an array of the best legal talent in Florida. He is at present the senior member of probably the largest real estate firm in Tampa or South Florida. He is one of the most active advocates in the South of the great Niagara canal enterprise, and is also at the head of a syndicate which proposes to undertake the drainage and reclamation of the Everglades, and is interested in the building of railroads and canals in Florida. He is the president of the Tampa Publishing company, which was recently organized, and is now publishing the Tampa "Daily Times," the leading newspaper in South Florida. Mr. Jones is popularly known in Florida as the "Tall Sentinel" on account of his tall, spare figure. He is gentle and unpretensions in manner, and generous with his money in aid of all public institutions and enterprises. He is a member of the Methodist church in Tampa, and for several years has been an earnest and enthusiastic temperance worker and advocate. Mr. Jones can not be called a great orator, but depends more upon the force of logic in his public speeches and writings. In 1881 his first wife died, and in 1883 he was married to Nannie E. Honaker, of Abingdon, Va., whose sympathy and wise counsel have been strong factors in enabling her husband to achieve success in his various undertakings.

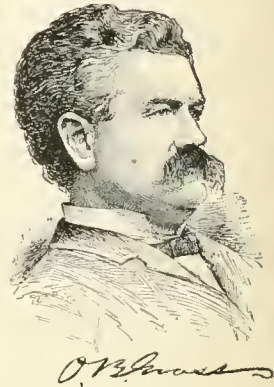
POOR, Daniel Warren, clergyman, was born in Tillitally, Ceylon, Aug. 21, 1818, son of Rev. Daniel Poor, D.D., of Peabody, Mass., missionary to Ceylon under the A.B.C.F.M. in 1815, and of Susan B. Poor. He came to America in 1830, fitted for college at Hopkins academy, Hadley, Mass., and entered Amherst college in 1833 and Andover theological seminary in 1837. On his graduation, having a good knowledge of the Tamil language, and having decided to devote himself to a missionary life, he offered his services to the "American Board." But not proving altogether acceptable to the powers that were, he reluctantly remained in this country, and was ordained pastor over the Centre church in Fairhaven, Mass., March 1, 1843, and continued in charge

until 1849. In October, 1847, he married Susan H. Ellis, and took his wedding trip to Europe, and there became a spectator of the terrible commotions which took place in Paris and Berlin during the ensuing so-called "battle year." While in Germany he became acquainted with Neander and Tholuck and Uriel, and other leading divines, and it was there that he acquired that interest in the Germans which influenced him so much in his after labors. Soon after his return he was invited to Newark, N. J., and in September, 1849, organized the High street Presbyterian church, over which he continued as pastor

until 1869. During this period he was largely instrumental in building up German churches in connection with the presbytery, and in founding the German theological school now at Bloomfield. He also became one of the editors of Lange's "Commentary." In 1869 he was called to the First Presbyterian church at Oakland, Cal., and continued pastor until 1872, when he accepted the professorship of ecclesiastical history and church government in the San Francisco theological seminary, and filled the chair

until 1876. During this time he founded the Union church of San Lorenzo, Cal., and was chaplain of Mills college near Oakland. In 1876 he was elected corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, taking up his residence at Philadelphia, and has held that position ever since. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1857. Dr. Poor is of genial disposition and winning address. As a preacher he stands very high; his sermons are logical, instructive, clothed in pure style and delivered with dignity and force. He is a writer of ability and a scholar of large attainments. Under his earnest and judicious activity the board of education has attained a gratifying degree of prosperity. Besides occasional sermons and pamphlets he has published "Select Discourses from the French and German," and "The Epistles to the Corinthians" from the German of Lange.

GROSS, Onan Bowman, physician, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1851. George Gross, the first of his ancestors in America, emigrated from Germany in about 1730 to North Carolina, and during the revolution settled at Ephrata, where he founded a family since prominent in Pennsylvania. His son, John Gross, the grandfather of the doctor, in 1803 married Polly Wright, daughter of John Wright, who was the only one of the doctor's ancestors not German. John Wright came from Ireland to Pennsylvania before the revolution, and during that war entered the American army as a private and came out a colonel. Jacob L. Gross, father of Dr. Gross, practiced law at Lancaster for a number of years, and in 1854-55 was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Later he settled in Camden, N. J. He was married, in 1849, to Hannah B. Bowman, a representative of a prominent Lancaster county family, belonging to the German Baptist church, which is highly honored and respected for the industry and integrity of its members. Daniel Bowman, the founder of this family in America, came from Germany in 1738, and settled in Ephrata. Dr. O. B. Gross spent his childhood and youth in his native town and attended the Ephrata academy until he was seventeen years old, when he was thrown upon his own resources and learned the carpenter's trade. Having completed the term of apprenticeship, he engaged in that occupation five years, during which he earned enough money to pay his college fees. In 1875 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after a full three-years' course was graduated in 1878. His medical preceptors were Dr. Reynell Coates and Prof. Henry C. Chapman, both men of national reputation. From 1876 to 1878 he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the university, being the only medical student at that time awarded such an honor. On March 5, 1878, he received a handsome gold medal, the H. Lenox Hodge university prize, awarded him for skill in dissecting, and for anatomical demonstration. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Gross settled in Camden, N. J., where he has since practiced his profession with continued success, taking rank with the most noted physicians of the state. He has a large general practice, and, at times, devotes special attention to surgery. From 1883 to 1885 he was district sanitary inspector for the state board of



Daniel W. Poor

health; from 1884 to 1887 county physician for Camden county; from 1884 to 1889 was a member of the U. S. pension examining board of surgeons, and since its establishment in 1885 has been surgeon at the Cooper hospital in Camden. He has been lecturer on clinical surgery, anatomy and physiology of the Camden training school for nurses. Dr. Gross is a member of the board of managers of the Camden city dispensary, a member of the Camden district medical society, the Pathological society of Philadelphia, the New Jersey medical society, and the American medical association. He was married, in 1877, to Fannie A. Coates, daughter of John and Rebecca Coates, of Camden, N. J.

GRAHAM, Isabella, teacher, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 29, 1742. Her maiden name was Marshall, her father being John Marshall, who occupied the estate once the residence of Sir William Wallace. The girl was trained from childhood to physical activity, besides receiving a superior education. In 1765 Miss Marshall married Dr. John Graham, a physician of Paisley, Scotland, and with him came to Canada, he being a surgeon in a British regiment ordered there. She was a resident of the garrison at Fort Niagara for several years, and just before the outbreak of the American revolution she accompanied her husband to the island of Antigua. She now suffered from a series of misfortunes: first, her mother died, then two of her nearest friends also died, and finally, in the autumn of 1774, her husband was taken from her after a few days' illness, leaving her in a strange land with three infant daughters. Mrs. Graham returned to Scotland, and finding that her father had become impoverished, she opened a small school, which eventually resulted in her establishing a boarding school in Edinburgh, where she was eminently successful. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, she adopted the custom of giving a tenth of all her earnings to charity, and at the same time she gave her personal attention to such charitable objects as came to her knowledge. She often lent small sums of money to young persons about to enter into business, and at length she founded the "Penny society," an establishment designed for the purpose of creating a fund for mutual relief among working people, in case of sickness, through a small deposit each week. Out of this eventually grew, in Edinburgh, "The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick." In 1789, at the solicitation of Dr. Witherspoon, and of other friends in America, Mrs. Graham came to New York and opened a school, and with such success that before the end of a month the number of her pupils had increased from five to fifty, and for thirteen years she continued teaching with increasing prosperity. Her second daughter married the father of the Rev. Dr. Bethune in 1795, and in the same year her eldest daughter was taken away from her by death. In the meantime, the widow continued in New York the same charitable course which she had undertaken in Edinburgh. At her house, in 1796, was founded the "Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Children." In 1798 she gave up her school, and thereafter devoted all her time to charity. She was one of the promoters of the Orphan society and the Magdalene society. She was very active in popularizing the Lancasterian schools for the poor, and worked also faithfully in the interest of the Sabbath schools. In 1814 she founded the "Society for the Promotion of Industry Among the Poor." Mrs. Graham died in New York city July 27, 1814.

GALLEHER, John Nicholas, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Louisiana, and 124th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Mason county, Ky., Feb. 17, 1839. His

father was a merchant, and destined his son to follow the legal profession. John's early education was received at the schools in the vicinity of Maysville, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with distinction. He had just completed his university course, and commenced to teach in Lake Providence, La., when the civil war broke out. He immediately returned to Kentucky, and enlisted as a private under Gen. S. B. Buckner. His close attention to duty and undaunted courage soon attracted Gen. Buckner's attention, and the young private was promoted to an assistant in the adjutant-general's department. He was subsequently made the general's inspector, and upon the promotion of Gen. George Crosby, Capt. Galleher was made a chief of staff. One of the members of the staff has said of him: "He was as gallant a man as ever lived. I do not believe he ever felt afraid in his life. There was only one thing about him in the campaign which none of us could understand, and that was his predilection for the ministry. We often laughed at him, and told him he was predestined for the church. He would never admit it, but there was something about him as a soldier that made men respect him as a man of God. He was loved and honored alike by all the members of the staff." During the war, when Gen. Buckner and his staff were imprisoned at Fort



Warren, Col. Galleher first met Col. Robert Wooley, with whom he afterward studied law, and was duly admitted to the bar. He subsequently took a post-graduate course under Judge Broekinborough, at Lexington, Va., and, upon his return to Louisville, formed a partnership with Col. Wooley, and continued to practice for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he decided, as he said, "to stop trying to save people's money, and, instead, to save their souls." He accordingly began his theological studies, and at the end of a year was admitted to the order of the diaconate. In less than a month after, he was made a deacon. Mr. Galleher was called to take charge of old Trinity church in New Orleans, La., then the foremost parish in the South. He remained there until 1871, when he was called to the Johns Memorial church in Baltimore, and from that parish went to that of Zion church, New York city, where he remained until he was elevated to the episcopate, November, 1879, upon the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana. His election was confirmed by a unanimous vote in the house of bishops, and by the standing committee. He assumed charge of the diocese Feb. 5, 1880. The consecration services were held in Trinity church, of which he had been rector, and were conducted by Bishop Green of Mississippi, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Robertson of Missouri, and Bishop

Beckwith of Georgia. His work in Louisiana was laborious, and the privations he endured in attending to the duties of his office impaired his health, and for three years prior to his death he was a constant sufferer. In consequence of his infirmities the convention of the diocese was called upon to elect an assistant. The request was acceded to, and the choice of the convention was his son-in-law, Rev. Davis Sessums, rector of Christ church, New Orleans, La. The appointment was made in April, 1891, and Bishop Sessums then assumed full charge of the diocese, with the right to succeed to full title and authority of the office. Bishop Galleher was married to Lottie Barbee, of Louisville, a daughter of John Barbee, once mayor of Louisville. She was considered at that time the handsomest woman in the state of Kentucky. She and five children survive him. His eldest son, John, is an engineer, and his other children are Lottie, Paul and Clarkson, and Mrs. Davis Sessums, the wife of the present bishop of Louisiana. Bishop Galleher stood high in the church, both as an orator and a theologian. He was classed among the broad churchmen, and held a powerful influence in the house of bishops. A man of kindly, graceful manner, wise, generous and just in his dealings, he was dear to all who knew him. He was a trustee of the University of the South, and as soon as his death was made known the hebdomadal board met to pass resolutions of regret. The funeral services in New Orleans were held at Christ church, which is at present the cathedral church, and the oldest Episcopal church in the diocese. The remains were subsequently removed to the Memorial chapel adjoining the cathedral, where they lay in state until they were taken to Louisville, Ky., for interment—the bishop having requested to be buried in his native state. The burial services took place in Christ church, of that city, the one in which the bishop was ordained to the priesthood. Gov. Buckner and the remaining members of his staff attended, and all the Episcopal clergymen in Louisville, together with those from different states in the South, and those who had accompanied the remains from New Orleans. He died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1891.

MCDONALD, Witten, journalist and capitalist, was born in Wyoming county, W. Va., June 4, 1846, son of Stephen McDonald, a farmer and stock-raiser, and Susannah Black. His father died in 1852, and in 1857 the family moved to Missouri, settling near Chillicothe. Witten McDonald worked on the farm during the summers, and in the winter attended the district and neighborhood schools, until 1861, when he was sent to St. Paul's (Episcopal) college at Palmyra, Mo., where he remained two years. In 1868 he engaged in the lumber business at Carrollton, Brunswick and Norborne; during the year following, he organized the Carroll exchange bank of Carrollton, in which he was largely interested and a director. Later he became interested in the Chariton exchange bank at Brunswick, the first national bank of

Liberty and the Merchants' bank of St. Joseph. In 1886 he organized the First national bank of Kansas city, and as vice-president, managed that association for two years. In 1888 he withdrew from the First national bank and organized the Midland national bank, which afterward absorbed the business of the Armour banking company, and of which institution he has continued to be president. In 1889

he was instrumental in the organization of the Kansas city hydraulic brick company, of which he is vice-president. In January, 1892, he became president of the Kansas city Times newspaper company, and having become the owner of the controlling interest in that paper, assumed the editorial direction and active management in July of that year. He is active in religious works, especially in the Methodist Episcopal church (South) and the Y. M. C. A. He succeeded the late Bishop E. M. Marvin as a curator of Central college at Fayette, Mo., and has continued a firm friend to that institution. He is a democrat, and while taking a deep interest in political matters, has never sought official position. His success in life is largely due to a talent for organization and management, coupled with a capacity for mastering details.

SAMPSON, John Patterson, clergyman and author, was born of manumitted parents in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13, 1837. He is of mingled Scottish and African descent. His father, James D. Sampson, was a clergyman and boss carpenter, and by his intelligence and industry he came to be a man of means, and educated his children at northern schools. John Patterson Sampson was graduated from Comer's college, Boston, Mass., in 1856, and for several years afterward taught in the public schools of New York. During the civil war he conducted a journal in Cincinnati, O., called "The Colored Citizen," in which he advocated the enlistment of negroes in the national army. In 1865 he was appointed assessor at Wilmington, N. C., and afterward made superintendent of the Freedmen's schools. He took an active part in reconstruction, and was nominated by the republicans of his district for the state senate, and subsequently for congress. He held for more than ten years various positions under the government, and was one among the first colored clerks appointed in the treasury department after the civil war. During this time he read law at the National law university, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Though he had flattering prospects as an attorney, he felt himself called to the Christian ministry, and gave up the law; studied theology under the late Dr. Archibald Alexander Hodge of Princeton, entered the ministry of the A. M. E. church, and held some of its leading charges, notably at Trenton, N. J., where, in connection with his pastorate, he was chosen chaplain of the senate. He was elected a delegate to the general conference in 1888, and in the same year received the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce university, Ohio. He is known as a writer and lecturer on various social and scientific subjects, and has published: "Common Sense Physiology," "The Disappointed Bride," "Temperament and Phrenology of Mixed Races," "Jolly People," "Illustrations in Theology," and other works of minor character. His "Temperament of Mixed Races" evolved a new theory of determining temperament, and took the gold medal prize in the book department of the Mount Holly fair in 1885, receiving the sanction of Prof. Agassiz of Cambridge, Fred Douglass, Prof. Blyden, and other authorities. His Thanksgiving sermon at a union service of the churches at Asbury Park in 1891, was spoken of highly by the Associated press. It was the first time in the history of the state that a colored clergyman had preached at such a service. The honor was conferred by a unanimous



vote of the clergy regardless of denomination. Mr. Sampson was elected as one of a committee of preachers to pass on the papers read at the New Brunswick preachers' district meeting of the M. E. church. He is an active worker, and regards the agitation of race notions as injurious to American citizenship, and that the respect and honors accorded him are not on account of his race identity, but for fitness, in common with others, as a man.

FOX, L. Webster, physician, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., March 19, 1853, where his father, Dr. Thomas G. Fox, has for many years been a prominent physician and an influential citizen. The first of his ancestors in this country came from Plymouth, Eng., and settled in Bustleton, near Philadelphia. His great-grandfather, John Fox, settled near Hummelstown, and subsequently became an owner of large landed estates in that rich agricultural region. Dr. Fox obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and at the State normal school at Millersville, Pa., under the instruction of Dr. Edward Brooks, now city superintendent of public instruction in Philadelphia. He entered Jefferson medical college in 1875, and received his medical degree from that institution upon graduation in 1878. In the fall of the same year he went to Europe to complete his medical education there, and to make a special study of diseases of the eye. After spending eighteen months at the University of Vienna, under the instruction of the ablest ophthalmologists of Austria, he proceeded to Germany, and took a course in microscopy and pathology at the University of Strasburg. Owing to his proficiency and attainments he won the special honor of being appointed clinical assistant at Moorefields eye hospital in the city of London, where for one and a half years he enjoyed superior advantages for an exhaustive study of the science of ophthalmology and a favorable opportunity of performing and seeing performed the most difficult operations on the eye. Upon his return to America in 1881 he was elected clinical assistant in the eye department of the hospital connected with Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia, ophthalmic surgeon to the Germantown hospital, and to the Baptist orphanage, and soon afterward was appointed to the same position at the Blind Man's home in West Philadelphia. He also at once secured and has since conducted a very large private practice as an ophthalmic surgeon in Philadelphia, and by his skill in operation and success in treatment has risen to eminence in his profession. His work on "Diseases of the Eye" has gone through several editions, and he has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals of this country. Since 1884 he has been attending to the eyesight of the young Indians at Lincoln institute in Philadelphia and at the noted Indian school supported by the U. S. government at Carlisle, Pa., and is also the ophthalmic

expert for the Philadelphia board of pensions. He is a member of the County medical society and the American medical association, and has given a series of popular lectures on the eye before the Franklin institute. Dr. Fox was married, in 1889, to C. Beatrice, daughter of Dr. Bickerton of Liverpool, Eng., a descendant of Sir Richard Innessey Bickerton, rear-admiral of the British navy, and a compeer of

Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. The noted eye surgeon, T. Herbert Bickerton, of Liverpool, is her brother, and Prof. Rnshton Parker, the distinguished surgeon of the same city, is his brother-in-law. In 1893 he was elected professor of ophthalmology in the Medicochirurgical college, Philadelphia.

SMITH, Fillmore, clergyman, was born in Madison county, Va., March 1, 1858. His father, John Smith, was a slave, and belonged to Capt. John Carpenter, and his mother, Mary Holmes, was the property of Dr. George Thrift. When quite young he went to the public school at Madison Court House, but had to leave, before he finished his schooling, and go to work. His early impression was that God had chosen him for the work of a minister, and while he was working all day, he would at night, by the light of a crude lamp, read such books as he could get hold of, which would enable him to further his ambition and gain a knowledge sufficient to fit himself for the ministry. He left Virginia on July 24, 1873, and went direct to Washington, D.C., and remained there for two years at work. While there he studied German under the tutorage of a young friend. In 1875 he left Washington, and obtained employment in Montgomery county, Maryland. The following year he was converted at the church at Hyattstown, under the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Williams, and immediately joined the Montgomery chapel. To still further improve himself for the ministry he left Montgomery county and went to Frederick county, and there continued his studies under the direction of the Rev. J. A. Haberstick, an Episcopal minister. He was licensed to exhort in 1880, by the quarterly conference of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church of Urbana, Md. He received local preacher's license in 1881, and commenced as a missionary. He left Maryland in 1884, and joined the New Jersey conference of the A. M. E. Zion church in America. He was ordained a deacon at Red Bank, N. J., Apr. 20, 1885, by Bishop Thompson, and was subsequently ordained elder at Atlantic City, N. J., Apr. 25, 1886. His first appointment in New Jersey was at Asbury Park, where he remained for two years, building up a large congregation. He was next sent to Paterson in 1887, and remained there three years, from there he went to Jersey City, but remained there only one year, receiving a flattering offer to return to Asbury Park and take charge of his first work. In March, 1892, while pastor of this church, he received the degree of D. D. from the Bethany college of Lumberton, N. C. Dr. Smith is not only a minister of ability, but is an exceptionally brilliant writer, being possessed of considerable literary talent. He is the author of many able articles which have received especial mention in the newspapers and magazines. He is connected with the New Jersey "Trumpet" as one of its associate editors. He is also a finished classical scholar. Bishop Moore, in speaking of Dr. Smith, describes him as a "young lion." Bishop J. P. Thompson declares he is one of the coming men. Dr. Smith as a preacher is plain, simple and forcible, nobody can sleep under his stirring utterances. While lecturing he keeps his audience in good humor by occasional witticisms, and yet has a method of driving the truth home and clinching it with historical facts. His advice is sought for by many.



Fillmore Smith



L. Webster Fox

BARNES, Alfred Smith, publisher, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28, 1817, son of Eli and Susan (Morris) Barnes. His father, a native of Southington, Conn., and descended from early settlers of southeastern Long Island, was originally a farmer and later an operator in real estate, who laid out the village of Barnesville, now Fair Haven, Conn. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Morris, a ship-builder, and one of the original settlers of New Haven, and daughter of Capt. Amos Morris, who took part in the defence of New Haven during the revolutionary war. She was a woman of strong mind and saintly character, and her life and teachings were the controlling influence in the formation of her son's character. Eli Barnes died in 1827, and his widow, in 1833, married Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D.D., second president of Carlisle college, Pa. In 1829 Alfred Barnes was placed under the care of an uncle living near Hartford, Conn., and worked on a farm during the summer; in winter attending a school taught by Jesse Olney, noted as an educator and author. In 1830 his uncle opened a shoe store in which he became a clerk, but this work was not to his taste, and in a little more than a year his hopes were fulfilled and he entered the book store of Daniel P. Robinson, receiving wages of \$30.00 a year and his board, and spending much of his time in copying

letters and invoices into a book, and in making and mending quill pens. In 1835 the firm of D. F. Robinson & Co. moved to New York, but in 1838 Mr. Barnes formed a partnership with Prof. Charles Davies, for the publication of the latter's mathematical works, and returned to Hartford to found the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., beginning in a store 12x20 feet. Soon after, they became partners on equal terms, Prof. Davies reserving a copyright. Mr. Barnes then proceeded to canvass Connecticut and the adjoining states; his winning manner and honorable methods commending him wherever he went and gaining a

steady patronage. In 1840 the firm removed to Philadelphia, and in 1844 to New York, where a building on the corner of John and Dutch streets was taken, which soon became inadequate, owing to the increase of business, so that additional buildings had to be secured. Soon after establishing himself in New York, Mr. Barnes originated the plan of issuing a national series of standard books, embracing every department of education, and was eminently successful in publishing them, some of the volumes having a sale of more than a million copies, each. He prided himself on the fact that every book that bore his imprint was a "good book," and to insure this, he personally examined the manuscript of every volume. The cause of education in this country was greatly indebted to him, and the heads of not a few publishing houses that bear other names owe their success to the training they received while in his employ. The "Magazine of American History" was founded under his auspices, and during the first six years of its life, it bore the imprint of his house. In 1848 Prof. Davies retired from the firm and his place was taken, for one year, by Edmund Dwight. In 1849 Henry L. Burr, a brother-in-law of Mr. Barnes, succeeded Mr. Dwight, and continued in the partnership until his death in 1865, when Mr. Barnes took in his eldest son, Alfred, and his brother, John C. Barnes, who retired in 1873. From 1867 to 1881, Mr. Barnes's cousin, Henry W. Curtiss, was associat-

ed with him and soon after his admission, Mr. Barnes took in his son Henry, and later, his nephew, Charles J. Barnes, who is now head of the branch house of the American Book company in Chicago. In 1879 his son Edwin was admitted, and in 1883 and 1884 respectively, his youngest sons, Richard and William, these five sons at present constituting the firm. The only financial difficulties encountered by Mr. Barnes were during the crises of 1857 and 1861, and these were surmounted through the generosity of friends, to whom his word was as good as his bond, and who readily lent him the money needed to meet his obligations. At the time of his death, Mr. Barnes was a director of the Hanover national bank, the Brooklyn dime savings bank, the Home fire insurance company, the Fidelity & Casualty company, the Provident life assurance company, and the Rochester gas company; was trustee of Cornell university, the Polytechnic and Packer institutes of Brooklyn, and the Long Island historical society, and was president of the Automatic fire alarm company, of New York. He was interested in different railroads, and was an investor in the New York elevated road at a time when most business men considered the project futile. His benefactions to local objects were very liberal, the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, the Faith home for incurables, the Academy of music, the Brooklyn library, and the Long Island historical society, with other institutions, receiving large sums from him. Mr. Barnes was as prominent in the religious world as in that of business. He was actively identified with Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia and New York, and with Congregational churches in Brooklyn, which became his place of residence in 1846. He was connected with the American board of foreign missions, the American missionary society, and the Home missionary society; was president of the Brooklyn city mission and tract society; vice president of the Society for the suppression of vice, and of the Association for improving the condition of the poor of Brooklyn, and trustee of the Faith home for incurables, and of the Aged men's home, both of Brooklyn. He presented a building to Cornell university for the purposes of the Christian association, which cost \$45,000 and is called Barnes's hall. Mr. Barnes was twice married: first on Nov. 10, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of Gen. Timothy Burr of Rochester, a lady of rare character, who sympathized with him in all his religious and philanthropic work, and who bore him five sons and five daughters. She died in 1881, and on Nov. 7, 1883, he was married to Mary Matthews Smith, whose mental culture and force of character were marked and who is favorably known as an author. Mr. Barnes died at his home in Brooklyn Feb. 17, 1888.

BARNES, Alfred Cutler, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1842. His father, the late Alfred S. Barnes, publisher, removed to New York from Philadelphia in 1845, and to Brooklyn in 1846. Here young Barnes began his school life, first with the Misses Pinkham on Henry street and afterward with Prof. B. W. Dwight on Livingston street. He was one of the first pupils of the Collegiate and Polytechnic institute, which was opened in 1855. In 1857 he attended the Rev. Mr. Fox's boarding school in Ashland, N. Y., where he was graduated as valedictorian, but returned later to the Polytechnic. He entered the office of A. S. Barnes & Co. in 1858, as mailing clerk, and rose steadily, till he was admitted as partner (1865) and gradually took the active control of the business, of which he became the head upon the death of his father in 1888. In his early days Mr. Barnes's literary tastes were cultivated in the Webster literary society, of which he was twice president. He contributed frequently to the press under the *nom-de-plume* of "Barnacle;" also originated and conducted the "Educational Bulletin"



until it was superseded by the "National Teachers' Monthly." His criticisms on educational matters in this journal were very favorably received, and "Barnes's Brief History of the United States," which he planned and supervised, was the most successful school book ever published in America. Many other

valuable text-books were also published by the firm through his instrumentality. Inheriting the military tastes of his maternal grandfather, Gen. Timothy Burr, Mr. Barnes joined, in 1860, the 7th regiment of New York, and accompanied that regiment in 1861 in its memorable march to the front. He was afterward transferred to the 23d regiment, and became "left general guide," with the rank of sergeant. He was present with this regiment in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863. In May, 1864, he was appointed first lieutenant. In 1867 he resigned, his term of service being expired, and remained inactive for nine years.

In the interval he was elected vice-president of the 23d regiment veteran association, of which he afterward became, and was repeatedly re-elected, president. In 1876 he was elected major of the regiment. During the railroad riots of 1877, at Corning, in command of 100 men, and "mounted on an engine, revolver in hand," he ran his train through a mob of rioters, awing them, in the language of the official report, by his "indomitable pluck and energy." As president of the regimental court-martial, he instituted many improvements in conducting trials; was also president of the council of officers, and became noted as a drill officer. As such, in 1877 he was given command of the 23d regiment cadet corps, then first inaugurated. The title of "ours," by which the 23d regiment is now popularly designated, was first given to it by Maj. Barnes. In December, 1879, he was appointed by Gov. Cornell as general inspector of rifle practice on his staff, and received the commission of brigadier-general in the national guard. As inspector he instituted many improvements in rifle practice throughout the state, and was one of the staff officers who selected the site of the permanent camp at Peekskill. Originally republican in politics, Mr. Barnes in 1876 was a delegate to the second district congressional convention of New York state. In 1877 he was chairman of the senatorial convention, and in 1880 chairman of the congressional convention of the third district. He was delegate to the New York state republican convention of 1881, and was mentioned as candidate for congress in the second congressional district, also for comptroller of Brooklyn, but declined both honors. Gen. Barnes took an active part in the mayoralty contest of Brooklyn in which Seth Low was elected mayor, being chairman of the citizens' convention, which nominated Mr. Low. In 1890, becoming tired of the want of progressiveness displayed by republicans, he joined the democratic party, and in 1891 was nominated by the press for mayor of Brooklyn. In 1879 Gen. Barnes was appointed a trustee of the East River suspension bridge, and has since served through six reappointments to date. He is now chairman of the finance committee. He has been for years a director of the Brooklyn library, and for three terms its president. Gen. Barnes is one of the founders of the Oxford club, organized in his house in 1880, and was its first president, which office he held for two subsequent terms. He is now vice-president of the Aldine club and a director in the Hamilton club. He was appointed by the governor of New York to receive the German and French

military delegates to the Yorktown celebration in 1881, and the military arrangements of the reception were under his charge. In 1884 he was elected colonel of the 13th regiment, and his rank of brigadier-general was also renewed by brevet. In 1886 he retired from military service. In 1890 Gen. Barnes took an active part in the consolidation of the educational departments of the five great houses of A. S. Barnes & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. and Harper & Bros., under the name of the American Book company, of which he is vice-president. This concern, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and supplying at least three-fourths of all the school books used in the United States, besides great quantities sent to foreign countries, is by far the largest publishing house in the world. The warehouse of the company having been established at 806 and 808 Broadway, New York, Gen. Barnes was greatly impressed by the want of banking facilities in the neighborhood and set to work to remedy the deficiency. With the concurrence of such men as James McCreery, W. H. Beadleston, Horace Russell, John M. Hughes, Orlando B. Potter, M. C. D. Borden and others, he founded the Astor Place bank and became its president. The bank opened its doors May 6, 1891, and has already achieved a substantial success. Gen. Barnes is a member of many clubs and societies, the most prominent of which are the Art association, the Union league club, the Seventh regiment club, the Sons of the revolution, the New England society, the Long Island historical society and Post Lafayette of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is or has been a director of the Polytechnic institute, of the Brooklyn city hospital and of the Brooklyn home for consumptives, of which latter institution he was president, and from its establishment a trustee of the Adelphi academy of Brooklyn; he is also a trustee of Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y. Gen. Barnes was affiliated for many years with the Clinton avenue Congregational church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was superintendent of the Grand avenue mission attached to the church. On removing to Pierrepont street, his present residence, he became an attendant of the First Presbyterian church on the Heights. He married in 1863, Josephine, daughter of Henry A. Richardson, and has two children living. The elder, Harriet J., is the wife of Truman H. Newberry of Detroit. His son, Alfred Victor, was educated at Yale college and is now connected with the manufacturing department of A. S. Barnes & Co., in Brooklyn.

BRAUN, Christian, business man, was born in Paterson, N. J., Sept. 5, 1858. His father, named also Christian, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother in Bavaria. His father began the brewing business in Paterson in 1855. He was the first brewer of lager in the place, and was at one time an alderman. He died in 1876, and his sons took charge of the business. The boy Christian was educated in Germany. He was graduated from the Industrial school at Landau, Bavaria, his mother's native country, taking first prize, in 1875; then attended the Brewers' academy, at Worms-on-the-Rhine, where he was graduated in 1876. On his return to America he was employed in Philadelphia, Newark, and other places. He then attended the Brewers' academy in New York, and was graduated with first honors. He is a member of the Turn Verein, a member of the Washington Rifles, and of a number of secret socie-



ties, in most of which he holds positions of honor. Mr. Braun never took any prominent part in politics until, by an unsolicited nomination, he was made a candidate for mayor of the city of Paterson, in 1893, and elected by an immense majority, being the youngest mayor ever elected by the municipality. He is quiet and unassuming, and impresses one most favorably. The beggar man who may call upon him is treated with as much consideration as the aristocrat, and the poor regard him as the biggest-hearted man in the city. It is this characteristic that has in a large degree been the cause of his popularity. He is a thorough business man.

ABERT, John James, military engineer, was born in Shepardstown, Va., Sept. 17, 1788. He was the son of John Abert, who came to this



J. J. Abert.

country with Gen. Rochambeau in 1780. Young Abert entered as a cadet of the West Point military academy, in the year 1808, only six years after its first establishment by law. Graduating from the academy in 1811, he was from then until November, 1814, employed in the war office. Meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered as a private soldier for the defence of the Capital, and was in the battle of Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814; his services on that occasion being acknowledged by conferring upon him a land warrant under the existing laws. He was appointed topographical engineer with the rank of major, Nov. 22, 1814.

At that time there was no organized corps of those officers, but they formed a part of the general staff, and served with generals in the field. After the close of the war, they were employed in surveys of the seacoast and inland frontiers, reporting to the chief of engineers, and the results of their labors were collected in a topographical bureau established in the war department, under charge of Maj. Roberdeau. On the reorganization of the army, in 1816, Maj. Abert was retained. In 1824 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for ten years' faithful service in our grade; and at the death of Col. Roberdeau, Feb.



12, 1829, he was appointed to the charge of the topographical bureau. As the duties of his bureau increased in magnitude and importance, Col. Abert exerted himself to cause it to be made a distinct branch of the war department, which he effected June 25, 1831. At this time his corps consisted of six majors and four captains by brevet, and six civil engineers; besides which some twenty subalterns of the line of the army were detailed on topographical duty under his orders. He was Indian commissioner in 1832-33. Upon the reconstruction of the army, by act of congress approved July 5, 1838 (U. S. statutes, No. 5, sec. 4, p. 257), the corps of

topographical engineers was organized and created one of the staff corps of the army, with the officer to whose fostering care and judicious management it mainly owed its existence for its colonel and chief. Col. Abert was, in fact, at the head of his corps for upwards of thirty-two years, until he was honorably retired from active duty the 11th of September, 1861, after his long and faithful service. The army and the country will not need to be reminded of the vast interest and value attached to the operation of this

corps since its organization. The geographical and other information concerning this continent, which its officers have collected and published, has challenged the admiration of the scientific world, while the practical benefit of their labors has been felt in nearly every state and every territory; the whole forming a proud monument to him who was its founder. He was a member of several scientific societies, and was one of the organizers of the National institute of science, which was subsequently merged into the Smithsonian institute. On the 25th of January, 1813, he was married to Ellen Matlack Stretch, the granddaughter of Col. Timothy Matlack, the revolutionary patriot. The sons of Col. Abert served with distinction in the U. S. army during the civil war. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1863.

BURGESS, George, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Maine and 49th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1809, son of Thomas Burgess, a well known lawyer and jurist of Rhode Island, who died in 1856. The son was prepared for college and entered Brown university, from which he was graduated in 1826, with the first honors of his class. From 1831 to 1834 he traveled extensively in the old world, and left a journal of his visit which possesses much interest. On his return from Europe he was admitted to deacon's orders at Providence, R. I., by Bishop Griswold June 10, 1834, was made priest Nov. 2, 1834, and immediately accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. He actively engaged in literary work in addition to his professional duties.

In October, 1846, he was married, and the next year was elected first bishop of Maine, being consecrated in his own church (Christ, Hartford), Oct. 31, 1847. Upon entering upon his duties in the new diocese he also took upon himself the rectorship of Christ church, Gardiner, retaining the same up to the time of his death. In 1853 the time of the great "Memorial movement" led by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Bishop Burgess heartily approved of the movement and everywhere advocated it; under his charge the diocese of Maine rapidly grew and prospered. He ranked as a high church evangelist, and was of the company represented by Muhlenberg, Alonzo Potter and Bishop Griswold. When charges were preferred against Bishop G. W. Doane of New Jersey, affecting that prelate's financial management, Bishop Burgess was one of the active presenters. In July, 1865, he was seized with a severe hemorrhage, which so frequently recurred that in December of that year, by appointment of the house of bishops, he accepted a mission to visit Hayti in the interest of the church, hoping to find relief from disease by a change of climate. He remained until spring, and on his return voyage he died on shipboard near Port au Prince, West Indies, Apr. 23, 1866. He published various valuable works, which have become standard church authorities.

WENDE, Ernest, physician, was born at Milgrove, Erie county, N. Y., July 23, 1853, of German-American parentage. He received an academic education and was graduated from the Buffalo high school in 1874. He then taught school two terms, and on arrival at his majority was elected a school commissioner. In 1875 he began the study of medicine, matriculating at the University of Buffalo. While studying medicine he took a West Point competitive examination, won, and went to West Point for a



George Burgess.

year, resigning to resume the study of medicine. He was graduated from the University of Buffalo with honors in 1878. After practicing his profession for a year at Alden, Erie county, N. Y., he took some courses in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1884 with honors of the first class.

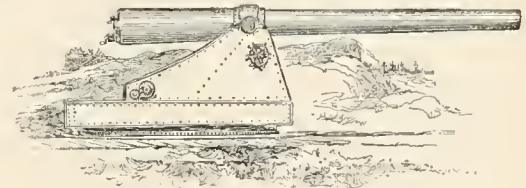
In 1885 he received the degree of B.S. from the same university. He also won the George B. Wood alumni prize, the competition for which is confined to physicians. To round out his American studies, Dr. Wende went to Europe, and made a special study of skin diseases and microscopy in Vienna and Berlin. In the latter city he was a private student in the laboratories of Virchow and Koch. Returning to America in 1886, Dr. Wende took up the practice of his specialty and met with great success. He was appointed clinical professor of diseases of the skin in the University of Buffalo; and when Prof. Kellicott

was called to the University of Ohio, Dr. Wende succeeded him as professor of botany and microscopy in the Buffalo college of pharmacy. In 1892 he was appointed health commissioner by the mayor of Buffalo, and in a few months had effected not only a thorough organization of the department, but a radical cleansing of the city. Dr. Wende is a member of the Buffalo academy of medicine, the Erie county medical society, the New York state medical society, and is also a fellow of the American electro-therapeutical association, and of the American microscopical association. Dr. Wende is married to Frances H. Cutler of Omaha, Neb.

SMITH, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1790. He was appointed midshipman from his native state in January, 1809, and promoted to be lieutenant in July, 1813. As first lieutenant of the brig *Eagle*, he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Lake Champlain on Sept. 11, 1814, receiving a serious wound and being warmly commended in the official reports. At the close of the war he was voted a silver medal by congress. In 1815 he participated in the war against Algiers, and in March, 1827, was commissioned commander. He was attached to the Boston navy yard in 1828, to the frigate *Guerrière* of the Pacific squadron in 1829-30, and to the schoolship *Boston* in 1834. In February, 1837, he was advanced to the rank of captain; from 1838 until 1840 commanded the ship-of-the-line *Ohio* of the Mediterranean squadron; the receiving ship at Boston in 1843, and from the latter year until 1845, the Mediterranean squadron. In 1846 he was appointed chief of the bureau of yards and docks and held the position until 1869. He was commissioned rear-admiral in July, 1862, and from 1869 until 1871 was president of the examining board for the promotion of officers. After the death of Rear-Adm. Shubrick he became senior officer of the navy on the retired list. His son Joseph was killed during the encounter between the *Merrimac* and Congress on March 8, 1862. When the father was informed that the ship had surrendered he said, "Then Joe is dead." Rear-Adm. Smith died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1877.

BROWN, John Hamilton, gun inventor, was born in Liberty, Waldo county, Me., July 28, 1837. His father was a clergyman, and a man of marked

inventive talent. Both of his parents were relatives of the elder Com. Perry. He early developed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the gunsmith's trade in his native town, where his time was principally spent in making target-rifles, by hand, from solid steel bars. In 1857 he located in Haverhill, Mass., and engaged in the business of healing ladies' shoes. While thus employed he perfected a steel die for this purpose, and also improved a machine for pegging shoes, as well as a number of other machines in connection with the manufacture of shoes. In 1863 Mr. Brown removed to New York, and was for some years engaged in the construction of labor-saving machinery. Early in 1873 he became associated with the Kirscheidt manufacturing company, of New York city, and gave his time to the inventing and constructing of labor-saving machinery connected with their extensive works. Among some of the most important and useful of Mr. Brown's labor-saving devices perfected during this period, were a combination planing machine, a rotary rucking press, and a ruffling machine for making indestructible ruffles. After Mr. Brown left the Kirscheidt company, he engaged in business for himself, quilting the linings of overcoats and ladies' cloaks on a quilting machine of his own invention. This was the first practicable diamond quilting machine ever made, and did the work of more than 100 girls. Mr. Brown early became a close student of rifle practice, and in time one of the finest of marksmen; he was long a member and a director of the National rifle association, captain of the New York rifle club, and a member of several other rifle clubs. In the competition rifle practice at the Creedmoor range, he won, among other trophies and badges, that of the all-distance champion shot of America. He was a member of the American team, which shot the return international match at Wimbledon, Eng., in July, 1883, and it was with a rifle designed and perfected by him, that the American team, on that occasion, beat the British team at four of the six ranges, Mr. Brown himself leading the American team. In 1875 he conceived the idea of the segmental tube wire-wound gun, and



began to consider the difficulties involved in its construction. At that time, however, he found little encouragement in private or official circles, and he was consequently compelled to wait until 1886, when a popular demand for new and improved heavy ordnance induced him to make practical tests of his ideas. Since the year named, he has given his entire time to the perfecting of the wire gun, and with such success, that following the tests made of it by the U. S. army and navy officials, it has been generally introduced in America and Europe. The peculiar advantages of the Brown system of gun construction, are the subdividing of a core for the purpose of obtaining special elasticity, thereby mak-



ing it possible to set up such a high degree of initial compression, that even under the highest powder pressure, the compression of the surface of the bore will not be reduced to zero. This is entirely original with Mr. Brown, and is the chief merit of his system. Mr. Brown is married, and the father of one child, a daughter.

WOOLLEY, Thomas Ridge, capitalist and politician, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1841, the son of Jordan Woolley, for a number of years sheriff of the county, also coroner, and for successive terms chosen freeholder. Sheriff Woolley died at Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879. The son received a rudimentary education in the public schools at Philadelphia, and afterward entered a wholesale hardware store, where he remained until his twenty-first year in the capacity of clerk. Removing to Long Branch, he was, in 1862, appointed under-sheriff of Monmouth county, serving three years with his father, then sheriff, and two years with his successor, Wm. B. Sutphen. He also served



Thomas R. Woolley

as deputy county clerk under Holmes W. Murphy. He resigned the office of under-sheriff in 1867, for the purpose of embarking in the lumber business, which engaged his attention until 1886, when he retired from active business. Mr. Woolley was, on the 4th of December, 1864, married to Annie M., daughter of James C. West of Jersey City, N. J. In 1866 he was elected superintendent of schools, and also served as a member and treasurer of the township committee of Ocean Township, 1875-79. In 1879 he was elected "Chosen Freeholder," or supervisor, and held that office until 1883, when he declined further re-election. He was elected a Long Branch commissioner from 1877 until 1883, serving two years as chairman of the finance committee, and for five years as president of the board. Mr. Woolley was elected mayor of Long Branch in 1879, and re-elected annually for five years, when, having placed the town on a firm financial basis, he declined further service. He was also a member and president of the Long Branch board of health, 1884-87, and a member of the board of education from 1885 to the present time (1893), serving as chairman of the finance committee. In 1886, under the borough council law, Mr. Woolley was again elected mayor of Long Branch. In 1890 Mayor Woolley was elected for the second time a member of the township committee of Ocean Township for a term of three years, and chosen chairman of the board, which position he still holds, and also in 1890 he was again elected a Long Branch commissioner, and for the seventh time chosen mayor. Mayor Woolley is a director and vice-president of the First national bank of Long Branch, a director of the Long Branch banking company, treasurer of the Long Branch building and loan association, and formerly treasurer of the Long Branch gaslight company. He is president of the Atlantic fire engine and truck company No. 2, treasurer of the Tutelos club, and vice-president of the board of governors of the Monmouth memorial hospital. Mayor Woolley is also a member of Olive Branch lodge No. 16 of free and accepted masons; of Standard chapter No. 35 of Carson commandery; of No. 15, Knights Templar, and also of Mecca temple No. 1 of the Mystic shrine, and is connected with the Odd Fellows and Knights of

Pythias fraternities. He is frequently solicited to fill the office of guardian, and has on many occasions been appointed executor. In politics Mr. Woolley is a staunch democrat, and one of the leaders of that party in New Jersey, and has been several times elected a delegate to various conventions held by his party.

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, statesman and governor of Massachusetts, was born in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 28, 1819, in the house which is still standing on what is known as the Clyde Park estate, now the property of the Country club of Boston. When he was but two years old his father, Sewall Boutwell, removed to a farm in the town of Lunenburg, near Fitchburg, Mass., and there the son helped in the farm work summers, and attended the district school winters, until a month or two before he was thirteen years of age, when he obtained employment as clerk in a country store in the village. After four years, he accepted a like situation in a store at Groton Centre, where he remained for twenty years, at first as clerk and afterward as partner. From the beginning of his clerkship he had sought to remedy the defects of his education by study during his leisure hours, and soon after his removal to Groton Centre, having procured a number of law books, he set about fitting himself for the legal profession. When he had arrived at twenty-one he was about ready for admission to the bar, but then his employers offered him a copartnership in their business, which was large and lucrative, and he accepted this opportunity to secure a competency. He was, however, soon afterward admitted to the bar, but for many years attempted no other legal practice than the giving of gratuitous advice to his country neighbors. In politics, he was at this time a democrat, and to the grief of his friends, he, in 1849, supported Martin Van Buren in the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign which swept William Henry Harrison into the presidency; but this did not prevent their nominating him two years later for the state legislature. The district was overwhelmingly whig, but he was elected by a handsome majority. The people had known him from early boyhood, his father's farm being but a few miles away, and, honest themselves, they desired an honest man for a representative. A like result occurred whenever he was nominated for an office that depended upon the suffrage of his home district, in fact he was elected to the legislature no less than seven times during the following nine years, but when the vote of the larger congressional district was asked for, he was defeated because his personal influence did not avail to overcome the opposition to him as a democrat. Though but a young man of twenty-four when he entered the legislature, he soon took a prominent part in the debates, and by his third term was the acknowledged leader of his party. In 1849 he was accorded the barren honor of being made the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and in 1850 the honor was repeated. Defeat was a foregone conclusion, for his party was largely in the minority, but on his third nomination for the office in 1851, he was, to the surprise of even his friends, elected. He administered the office with so much ability and integrity as to gain a national reputation, and win the admiration of men of all parties. He was still in business at Groton Centre,



George S. Boutwell

and in the heated election contest it was brought against him that he was a "country trader;" but Harvard University answered the accusation by conferring upon him the degree of LL. D., and soon afterward, by appointing him one of the trustees of that time-honored institution. The complexion of parties remained the same, but on his renomination in 1852, he was re-elected governor by an increased majority. In 1855 this young man, who had obtained his education by the light of a tallow candle, after business hours in a country store, was appointed secretary of the state board of education of Massachusetts, an office that had been filled by Horace Mann, and one demanding scholarly acquirements. He held this position for six years, writing reports of acknowledged ability, and discharging his other duties in a manner to win the admiration of the best scholars in the country. Mr. Boutwell was one of the organizers of the republican party, and in 1856 zealously supported Mr. Frémont for the presidency. In 1860 he voted for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in the Chicago convention, and after his election, was chosen a member of the peace congress which met in Washington in January, 1861. Early in 1862, when the best men in the country were propounding various futile schemes of compromise for the pacification of the country, he wrote for the "Continental Monthly Magazine" several articles, kind and conciliatory in tone, but advising a rigid adherence to principle, which attracted wide attention, and made a deep impression on the public mind. In June of that year, Mr. Lincoln appointed him a member of the commission to adjust the claims against the government, arising out

of the operations of Gen. Frémont in Missouri, and in the following month he selected him as the first commissioner of internal revenue. This department he organized, and he continued to act as commissioner until March in the succeeding year, when he resigned to take the seat in congress to which he had been elected in the preceding November. He was re-elected to the house of representatives in 1864, 1866 and 1868, and in February of the latter year made a strong speech in the house advocating the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was appointed chairman of the committee to draft the articles of impeachment, and was one of the board of managers that conducted the proceedings. He was also a member of the committee of fifteen that reported the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of

the United States, and he himself not only drafted and reported the fifteenth amendment, but conducted the debate upon it in the house of representatives. When Gen. Grant was forming his first cabinet he tendered to Mr. Boutwell the post of secretary of the interior, but he declined it, preferring to retain his position in congress. Thereupon the president offered him the position of secretary of the treasury, which he also declined. Notwithstanding his declination President Grant sent his nomination to the senate, and, on its being confirmed, Mr. Boutwell resigned his seat in the house, and accepted the position. Among his first acts as the head of the treasury department, was the drafting of a bill for the funding of the public debt, and upon his recommendation in his annual report of that year, congress passed the bill, and it became a law in July, 1870. On the elevation of Henry Wilson to the vice-presidency, Mr. Boutwell was elected to succeed him in the U. S. senate, and, resigning his post as secretary,

he took his seat in March, 1873. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him commissioner to revise the statutes of the United States. This work he completed in 1878, and in 1880 he was made counsel for the United States before the French and American claims commission. When Charles T. Folger died in September, 1884, President Arthur tendered Mr. Boutwell the position of secretary of the treasury, but he declined, preferring to continue the practice of the law in which he was then, and is still engaged in Washington. In the financial affairs of the country he has taken a large share, and he is a striking illustration of the fact that without any adventitious aids, industry, integrity, and ability can, in this country, win their way to eminence. He is emphatically a self-made man, self-reared, and self-instructed, and with the sole exception of Henry Wilson, no Massachusetts man has ever from such small beginnings, reached to such high station.

THOMSON, Lemon, merchant, was born at Athol, Warren county, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1822, of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the district school; at seventeen was a school teacher; entered the Glens Falls academy at eighteen, and prepared for Union college, where he was graduated in 1850. He began the study of law, but after a year abandoned it, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he married Abby G., a daughter of Augustus Sherman, a leading lumberman and banker of Glens Falls. Four years later Mr. Thomson removed to Albany, N. Y., and founded the firm of L. Thomson & Co., which has been in continuous successful existence since 1855, and is now (1893) the oldest firm in the Albany lumber district. During his long residence in Albany, Mr. Thomson has been identified with many of the city's most prominent institutions, and is one of the largest stockholders, and the vice-president, of the First national bank, a director of the National exchange savings bank, a charter member of the Fort Orange club, a member of the Albany institute, a life trustee of Union college, a trustee of the Thomson pulp and paper company, also of the American wood board company, of Thomson's Mills, N. Y., and at one time president of the Board of Albany lumber dealers. He is one of the oldest members of the Tabernacle Baptist church, and in connection with Hamilton Harris and the late George Dawson and Michael McGarvey, was largely instrumental in providing for the erection of the present church edifice. In politics Mr. Thomson was originally a democrat, acting with the barn-burners, but parted company with them during the anti-slavery controversy, and became a republican on the organization of that party. With many other independent republicans, however, Mr. Thomson voted for Horace Greeley in 1872, and for Grover Cleveland in 1888 and 1892. Mr. Thomson has always been an independent thinker, never waiting to find out what course the party leaders intended to take before deciding for himself. Although not given to public speaking, he has written much for the papers on local and political topics. He is especially well posted in the history of lumbering in the Adirondack region, and has made a special study of forestry. He has been successful in business, and during the past ten years has devoted much time to travel at home and abroad.



DUCHÉ, Jacob, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1737. His father was a Huguenot, who emigrated to America with William Penn. After graduating from the College of Philadelphia he studied in England at the University of Cambridge. In 1709 he returned to Philadelphia, having been licensed by the bishop of London to preach in America. After filling various pulpits, he was made rector of Christ church, in Philadelphia, upon the resignation of Dr. Peters. He was a strong supporter of



Jacob Duché

of the colonists at the beginning of the revolution, and made the opening prayer at the first congress, Sept. 7, 1774, concluding with an appeal so heartfelt and patriotic, that congress gave him a vote of thanks. He held the post of chaplain for congress for three years, during which time he devoted his entire salary to alleviating the distress of the widows and orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers. He married a sister of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He became greatly discouraged after the capture of Philadelphia by the British, which he considered fatal to the colonial cause, and urged Washington in a despairing letter to abandon the struggle, as it then seemed hopeless. This letter was laid before congress by Washington, and Duché was declared a traitor, and his estate confiscated. He fled to Europe, and accepted the chaplaincy of Lambeth orphan asylum, where he remained for years, and attained a reputation as an eloquent divine. Among his publications are: "Caspipina's Letters," and "Discourses on Various Subjects," which were declared to "have great warmth and spirit, and at times are in the strain of our old divines." His writings were remarkable for their elegance of diction. He died in Philadelphia Jan. 3, 1798.

DODGE, Ossian Euclid, singer, was born in Cayuga, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1820. He early turned his attention to singing for a livelihood, and in 1845 organized a troupe that gave musical entertainments in the larger cities of the Union, extending their visits to the far West. These entertainments were a mixture of psalmody, mirth and politics, somewhat in the style of the Hutchinson family, wherein music was made to occupy a subordinate position to such sentiment as "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." Eventually Dodge became noted as a whig song-campaigner. In 1849 he established the "Boston Weekly Museum," which later was transferred to Cleveland, O. Two years later he served as delegate to the World's peace congress in London. His "art career" was closed before 1858, at which time Dodge established a music store in Cleveland. In 1862 he began a new career, settling in St. Paul, Minn., where from 1869-71 he was secretary of the Chamber of commerce, and by fortunate land and other speculations acquired a fortune. As a vocalist he served a timely purpose, and obtained some notoriety. He died in London, England, Nov. 4, 1876.

ABBOT, Ezra, biblical scholar, was born at Jackson, Me., Apr. 28, 1819. It is said that he knew his letters at the age of nineteen months, and when seven years old read Rollin's "Ancient History" with keen interest. At the same time he enjoyed out-door sports of all kinds. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1840. He then taught school in Maine until 1847, when he removed to Cambridge, Mass.,

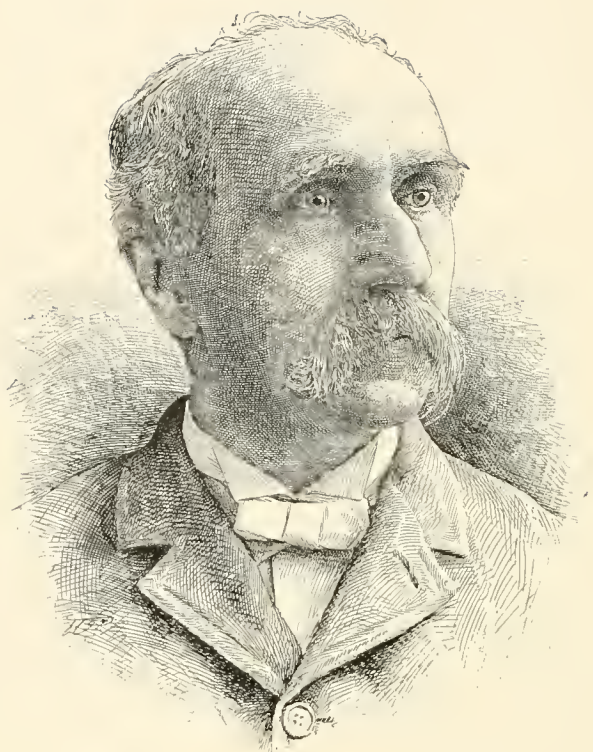
where he taught the high school and was more or less useful in the libraries of Harvard university and the Boston atheneum. In 1856 he became resident librarian of the university, and in 1872 was made Bussey professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation, which position he held until his death. He was the first textual critic of the Greek Testament in America, and, according to Dr. Philip Schaff, for microscopic accuracy of biblical scholarship had no superior in the world. His "Literature of the Doctrine of the Future Life," first published in 1864, embraced over 5,300 titles. He was a large contributor in the same way to the American edition of "Smith's Bible Dictionary," but his most valuable and independent labors were devoted to textual criticism, and are incorporated in Dr. Gregory's "Prolegomena to Edition VIII., Critica Major," of Tischendorf's Greek Testament. His services in the American Bible revision committee (1871-81) are spoken of as invaluable. His defence of the Johannine "Authorship of the Fourth Gospel" is regarded as a most valuable contribution to the solution of that question. Dr. Westcott, then canon of Westminster, England, said of him after his decease: "It is the simple truth to say that (as far as I know) no scholar in America was superior to him in exactness of knowledge, breadth of reading, perfection of candor, and devotion to truthfulness of judgment. No eye was keener than his, and no one could be more ready to place all his powers at the service of others with spontaneous generosity." In 1869 he received the degree of LL.D from Yale, and in 1872 that of D.D., from Harvard, although he was a layman. Dr. Abbot died at Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1884.

CATHCART, Charles W., senator, was born at Funchal, Madeira, July 24, 1809. Although he was born abroad, his father and grandfather, on his mother's side, were Americans, and had served as officers in the revolution. He was educated, in a limited way, at Cadiz, Spain, and in the District of Columbia, and at the age of twelve followed the sea, subsequently working as a carpenter. In 1831 he made a journey on foot to Indiana, and settled at La Porte, on lands which then belonged to the Pottawatamie Indians. He was for several years land-surveyor for the government, and for three years sat in the state legislature. He was an elector of president and vice-president in 1844, and a member of the U. S. house of representatives in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth congresses. In 1849 he was appointed U. S. senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James Whitcomb, and served until March 3, 1853.

UPHAM, Timothy, soldier, was born at Deerfield, N. H., in 1783, son of a minister of the same name (1748-1811), and uncle of T. C. and N. G. Upham. John Upham, who came from England in 1635, was the first of the name in this country. The second Timothy went into business at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1807, but became major of the 11th infantry in March, 1812, had command of the forts and harbor at Portsmouth, went to Plattsburg, N. Y., in September, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment in March, 1813, and commanded the reserve in the sortie from Fort Erie. He left the army when the war ended, was collector at Portsmouth 1816-29, major-general of New Hampshire militia, and navy agent 1841-45. He died at Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 2, 1855.



Ch W Cathcart



Wm. Perry Fogg

FOGG, William Perry, merchant, traveler, and author, was born at Exeter, N. H., July 27, 1826. His ancestor came from Exeter, in the west of England, to Boston with Rev. John Wheelwright in 1636, who, not being in strict conformity with the Massachusetts Bay colony, left Boston in 1638, and, crossing the line to the New Hampshire grants, founded the town of Exeter. Here, upon land bought from the Indians by Samuel Fogg, his descendants of the same name still live, the title never having passed from the family.

William Perry Fogg is in the seventh generation from the founder, and, being the youngest son of a young son, the two generations carry him back over one hundred years. His great-grandfather served in the "old French war" in 1755. His grandfather, born in 1725, was major in Sullivan's brigade all through the revolution. In a letter, still extant, he described the execution of Maj. André at West Point, of which he was an eye-witness. His youngest son, born in 1776, was an officer in the war of 1812. In 1860 his six children, with all their grandchildren, celebrated their parents' golden wedding at the old homestead.

William, the youngest son, received a classical training at one of the oldest academies in New England, and passed the examination for the sophomore class at Harvard at the age of fifteen. Ill health compelled him to leave college, and he spent several years in the South. After two years in the department of the interior at Washington, from 1849 to 1851, he established himself in business at Cleveland, O., where he remained for nearly thirty years. In 1858 he was the youngest member of the first board of education elected by the people, and was always deeply interested in the public schools. He afterward was elected to several positions of honor and responsibility in connection with the city government. In 1861, as a member of the military committee, he assisted Gen. Garfield to raise his first company and regiment. In 1863 he was commissioned by Gov. Tod as colonel. He volunteered with his regiment for the hundred-days' service, but the governor wrote to him, "Your services are of more value in Ohio to the Union cause than at the front." During the draft riots in 1863 the peace in Cleveland was seriously threatened. No troops were available, and the police force was inefficient. At the request of the mayor, Col. Fogg organized and drilled a company of citizens, and was elected commandant. During this crisis a thrilling telegram was received by him in these words: "I have sent you an order for 100 stand of arms and 1,000 rounds of ammunition; God grant you may have no occasion to use them in defense of the peace in your city, but if you do, use no blank cartridges." David Tod, Governor." It need only be added that there was no draft riot in Cleveland. In 1868, having acquired a fair competence, he retired from active business to gratify a long-cherished desire to travel in oriental countries, having in the meantime been a frequent contributor to the daily press. Before going abroad, Col. Fogg visited every state in the Union, as well as Canada and the West Indies. His letters as correspondent were printed in the Cleveland "Herald" and "Leader." In 1869 he crossed to California, and sailed from San Francisco to Japan. Arriving there soon after the civil war closed, he was one of the first foreigners to receive a permit to travel in the

interior, and was enabled to describe the strange and curious scenes, habits, and customs of the "Land of the Rising Sun." From Japan he went to China and visited all parts of the "Celestial Empire" open to foreigners. His further travels covered the greater part of the Orient. After a year spent in Europe he returned to America, having made a circuit of the globe, occupying over two years. Mr. Fogg's letters in the Cleveland "Leader" were afterward published in book form as "Westward Round the World." In 1873 Mr. Fogg started again for the east by way of Europe to Egypt, expecting to join at Cairo an expedition fitting out under the auspices of the Khedive, and led by Dr. Gerard Rohlfs, a famous German explorer in Northern Africa. The main object of this expedition was to visit certain oases in the great Libyan desert, containing large tracts of fertile territory and many thousands of inhabitants which were known to exist, but had never been visited by Europeans. When he reached Cairo in January, 1874, having been detained ten days by a terrific storm on the Mediterranean, he was disappointed to find that the expedition had already started out on the desert, and could no more be overtaken than a ship launched on a trackless ocean. Mr. Fogg then changed his route and went down the Red Sea, up the Indian Ocean, and to the head of the Persian Gulf; thence 500 miles up the Euphrates and the Tigris to Bagdad, where he spent several months, visiting the ruins of Babylon, and other places of interest in Mesopotamia and Persia. Mr. Fogg's letters descriptive of this journey to Bagdad, Persia, and Arabia, were printed in the Cleveland "Herald." His book, entitled "Arabistan; or, The Land of the Arabian Nights," was published in 1875, and republished in England the same year. The introduction was contributed by Bayard Taylor. The next year Col. Fogg again visited Europe, and spent several months in archaeological study in Greece, and thence went to Constantinople, where the Turkish government granted him a special *firman* to travel through Bulgaria to the seat of the war then raging between Russia and Turkey. He visited Adrianople and Philippopolis, and was received by Suleiman Pasha, who was then holding the Russian army in check at Shipka. He was not supposed to be connected with newspapers, as correspondents were not tolerated within the Turkish lines. Lady Strangford,



the Florence Nightingale of this war, placed upon his arm the badge of the *Red Crescent* of the Geneva Convention, and he was enrolled among her devoted band of English surgeons. He was admitted to all the hospitals at Adrianople and Scutari, and treated as a "traveler and author" with more consideration than would have been granted to a war correspondent. His letters, describing what he saw at the front and among the sick and wounded, were forwarded under cover to his wife in Paris. On Col. Fogg's return he became connected, as editor and proprietor, with the Cleveland "Herald." In

1866 he was appointed by Gov. Cox a commissioner of the Metropolitan police for a term of eight years. He is a corresponding member of the New Hampshire historical society, a life member and for sixteen years vice-president of the Western Reserve historical society of Ohio. During all his travels in foreign countries, Mr. Fogg enjoyed perfect health, having inherited from his long-lived New England ancestors a remarkably vigorous constitution and physique. In 1880 Col. Fogg retired from editorial work and since then has resided at Roselle, N. J. He has business interests in New York city, as president and treasurer of the Caxton book company. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Ohio society of New York, of which he was for several years the treasurer. In 1872 Mr. Fogg was married to Mary Anna Gould, a native of Boston, Mass., who died in 1890. Their two daughters reside at Roselle. Col. Fogg is an accomplished gentleman, as well as an experienced traveler. He possesses the social qualities that give him ready access to all classes of men, and he can adapt himself easily and gracefully to every condition and circumstance incident to the life of a traveler. His descriptions of men and scenery are vivid, yet natural, and presented to the reader in a manner peculiarly interesting. His style is clear, transparent and graceful. One rests with him in the shade of the palm, or meets the waves of the tropical ocean, or crosses the desert surrounded by his Bedouin guard—fierce-looking but honest and faithful—with a personal interest that adds a charm to the story. An extensive traveler over every ocean and continent, he has had many experiences of danger and peril. Typhoons on the Pacific, impending shipwreck on the Indian Ocean, his perilous escape from the plague quarantine in Turkish Arabia, and many other personal adventures are graphically described with no offensive egotism. They give the impression that the writer, amid these dangerous surroundings, was always cool, self-possessed and fertile in resource, and that he had the happy faculty of always lighting on his feet. He can entertain his friends socially with many personal adventures that have never appeared in print. At home, Mr. Fogg's business ability and public spirit as a citizen have entitled him to the respect and esteem which is freely accorded him.

BORLAND, Solon, senator, was born in Nansemond county, Va., Aug. 11, 1811. In 1823 he removed to North Carolina, where he was educated. He studied medicine, in 1836 removed to western Tennessee, and in 1843 to Arkansas, settling at Little Rock. In 1844 he was a presidential elector. In 1846 he raised a company for the Mexican war, served as major in the cavalry, and on Jan. 23, 1847, was taken prisoner, with Maj. Gaines, at Encarnacion by Gen. Minon. He escaped; continued in the service as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth; was at the taking of Chapultepec, Cherususco, San Cosmos, and the city of Mexico. He returned to Arkansas in December, 1847, and on Apr. 1, 1848, was appointed by the governor of Arkansas to the

U. S. senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of A. H. Sevier commissioner to Mexico. Subsequently, Mr. Borland was elected to the senate by the legislature, and served until March 3, 1853, when he was appointed minister to Central America, and filled that office until Apr. 17, 1854, when he



returned home. He received from President Pierce the appointment of governor of the territory of New Mexico, but declined, and resumed the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1861, before the state had seceded, he organized a body of troops, and took possession of Fort Smith, soon after Capt. Sturgis withdrew with the garrison. He became colonel of the 3d Arkansas Confederate cavalry, which he raised himself, and later was made a brigadier-general. He died in Texas Jan. 31, 1864.

HURLBUT, Henry Augustus, merchant, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8, 1808, the son of Ebenezer and Fanny (Brewster) Hurlbut. His father was a prominent merchant of Hartford, Conn., of a stock

that had made the Connecticut valley their home since 1637, when Thomas Hurlbut came to America and settled at Saybrook and Wethersfield. The name appears thereafter as Hurlbut, Hulbert, Hulburd, Holibard, etc. On his mother's side he is descended in a direct line from Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and was one of the founders of Plymouth colony and bosom friend of Gov. Bradford. His early education was partly obtained at the common schools of his native



city, and by persistent personal efforts for self-culture he largely broadened this training and laid the foundation for his future success. His father died in 1820, and young Hurlbut was left to choose his own business calling. The lad appreciated the value of a trade, and in 1824 apprenticed himself to the leading hatter of New Haven, Conn. At the end of four years he was the most competent in the shop, and his employer dying, he was released from his indentures. He was, under new partners in the business, made general superintendent and manager, and seven years after, was received into the firm without capital, except faithful services already rendered. In accordance with his suggestions, they established a branch house in New York city, which was so successful that in 1835 the firm removed their whole plant to the metropolis. In 1843 he formed a new partnership with John H. Swift, and Swift & Hurlbut soon became the most prominent hat manufacturers in the United States. The "Kossuth" hat, so popular in 1851, was a novelty originated by Mr. Hurlbut, by which his business was greatly benefited, and from its adoption dates the popularity of the soft hat in America. In 1860 Mr. Hurlbut retired from active business, with an ample fortune. He has always been a consistent politician, allied to the republican party. In the dark days of the civil war he was foremost in sustaining the government with voice and purse. When at the end of the war his friends sought to show their appreciation of his disinterested patriotism by entrusting to him the responsibilities of political office, he firmly refused, and not until Gen. Dix, his life-long and personal friend, urged upon him the position of commissioner of emigration, to which his study of the conditions and habits of the poorer classes in the Old World so thoroughly fitted him, did he consent. Mr. Hurlbut has been prominent in religious and benevolent works, and for many years a member and trustee of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church. It was in 1873 that Gov. Dix appointed

Mr. Hurlbut a commissioner of emigration for the state of New York, and the board unanimously appointed him chairman. Gov. Cornell reappointed him, and the board again honored him by selecting him as their president. In his position as emigration commissioner he had abundant opportunity to exercise that liberal charity for which his life is distinguished, and the records are crowded with examples of his benevolence. In offices of trust and responsibility Mr. Hurlbut has a brilliant record. He was one of the founders of the Second national bank, and for a time its president; director in the Mercantile trust company, the Equitable life insurance company, the Home fire insurance company, president of the New England society, and member of various clubs and associations. His life has been so closely identified with the interests of the city that with possibly one or two exceptions he may be classed as the foremost of the merchant princes whose history is a vital part of the life of the metropolis, connecting the present with the past.

GARY, Franklin Newman, scholar, lawyer and financier, was born in Newberry District, S. C., Nov. 26, 1828. He was a descendant of one of the best old families of the Palmetto state. His parents dying early, he generously yielded the family estate to his sisters, and earning money enough to school himself, he in 1852 was graduated from Maryville college, Tenn., with the highest honors. Locating in Tyler, Tex., he began teaching school, and while thus engaged studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and had hardly begun practicing regularly when the war commenced. He became a Confederate officer in the 22d Texas infantry, commanded by Col. afterward Gov. Hubbard, and for awhile acted as brigade quartermaster, ranking as captain. In 1864, while in the army, he was elected, without his seeking it, district attorney for the ninth judicial district, Texas. After a conspicuous service in this position of honor, he declined a second term, devoting himself to the law and attaining eminent distinction at a bar noted for ability and eloquence. In 1876 he retired from active practice by advice of physicians, on account of throat affection, but continued as a consulting attorney and adviser of large estates. He devoted himself to his own considerable property. He

successfully wound up some of the greatest estates in Texas. In 1882, upon the organization of the public schools of Tyler, he was offered and declined the place of superintendent. Capt. Gary became one of the leading and most influential citizens of Texas, none the less honored because averse to political office. As an educator he was pre-eminently successful, a master of literature, classics and higher mathematics, educating many noted for their accomplishments. He was an able and learned lawyer, ranking with such legal lights as Roberts, Hubbard, Chilton, Herndon, and other like men. He was a faithful attorney, often defending those unable to pay fees. He was a fluent and incisive speaker. As district attorney he did important service, administering law and restoring order, just after the war, with firmness and marked ability. He was a strong and esteemed writer and cherished contributor to magazines, had one of the finest libraries in the state, and was a great reader and broadly well-read. He was

fond of traveling and had thoroughly traversed the United States, Mexico and Canada, and added to his well-known and historic culture wide personal information of countries. He was progressive and public-spirited and helped every enterprise in Tyler. He was an original stockholder in the east Texas fire insurance company and aided to build the Tyler Tap railroad, and Kansas & Gulf railroad and other projects. He married, in 1860, Martha Isabella, daughter of Samuel Hampson Boren, a social belle and devoted wife. One daughter, Frances, an honor graduate of Hollins Institute, Va., died early. The only living child is Hampson, named for his maternal grandfather. Mr. Gary died at Tyler, Tex., Jan. 30, 1886.

HUTCHINSON, Charles Lawrence, banker, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1854. When he was two years old his parents removed to Chicago, where he received his education, graduating from the high school in 1873. Immediately entering a business career under the tuition of his father, he developed such habits of industry and close application that it became an axiom that he "never had time to join in boyish sports and frivolities." The Corn exchange bank having been organized in 1871, he was elected its president, a position which he still (1893) holds, together with the vice-presidency of the Northern trust company. As a lover of art, he has gathered one of the largest and finest collections to be found in the city of Chicago, and held the presidency

of the Art institution for over twelve years, devoting his best energies to the development and advancement of the work entered upon. His business ability and generous purse, his personal effort and wise counsels sustained the institution and carried it through many difficulties. As a traveler, he has visited many foreign lands. Among the important positions held by him are: World's Fair director, chairman fine arts department, treasurer and director of the University of Chicago, and superintendent of St. Paul's Universalist Sunday-school for more than ten years. Being of a very sanguine temperament he gives his time, his energy and his means to any object worthy his attention. He married, in 1881, Frances M. Kinsley, daughter of H. M. Kinsley.

GINNEL, Henry, business man, was born at Loeb, Switzerland, Jan. 8, 1821. His father was an officer in the Swiss army. Henry was apprenticed to a watchmaker at an early age and learned the trade in all its branches in his native town. At the age of eighteen he decided to settle in America, and upon reaching New York secured a position in the house of A. & F. Groselaude, one of the prominent business houses in New York city. His services were so valuable to his employers that at the close of the first year Mr. Ginzel was taken into partnership, the style of the firm becoming Groselaude & Ginzel. About this time the jewelry trade began to be identified with Maiden Lane, and in 1843, their business having continued to grow and prosper, the firm removed to No. 53 Maiden Lane. In 1847 Mr. Ginzel bought out his partner's interest and continued the business under his own name. He has since taken his son, W. S. Ginzel, into partnership, and in 1883 his son-in-law, F. R. Simmond, became a member of the firm, the style of which is at present Henry Ginzel & Co. Mr. Ginzel is a man who deals fairly and justly with the public and his friends, and his firm stands high in the commercial world.



F. N. Gary.



Charles Hutchinson

STERNBERG, George Miller, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., was born in Hartwick seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., June 8, 1838, where he received his early education. His father was the Rev. L. Sternberg, D. D. George was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in the spring of 1860, and entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon May 28, 1861. He was first attached to the command of Gen. George Sykes in the army of the Potomac, and was taken prisoner after the first battle of Bull Run, while heroically ministering to the wounded on the field, but succeeded in escap-

publications are: "Malaria and Malarial Diseases" (1884); "Disinfection and Disinfectants" (Lomb \$500 prize essay, 1885), "Explanation of Acquired Immunity from Infectious Diseases" ("Lancet," London, 1885); "The Malaria Germ of Laveran" (Med. Rec., N. Y., 1886); "The Etiology of Pneumonia" (Med. Rec., N. Y., and "Lancet," London, 1889), "A Manual of Bacteriology" (1892), and many other papers on the cause and prevention of infectious diseases. Dr. Sternberg's present rank is that of lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., and he is on duty in New York city as "attending surgeon."

RIPPLE, Ezra Hoyt, soldier and business man, was born in Maneh Chunk, Pa., Feb. 14, 1842, of German ancestry on the paternal side, and Anglo-Celtic on the maternal. His education was in the district schools and Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., until he was fifteen, when he became his father's assistant in a village hotel in Hyde Park, then near Scranton, Pa., now a part of the city. In 1861 his father died, the hotel was disposed of, and the lad went into the drug business. A year later he enlisted in the 13th regiment, Pennsylvania militia, and saw his first soldiering during the Antietam campaign, although not under fire. In 1863 he enlisted in the 30th regiment, Pennsylvania militia, for six months, or during the Emergency—Gettysburg campaign—and was appointed second sergeant. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the 52d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and during the assault on Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, he, with 140 of his regiment was captured, imprisoned in Charleston jail, and then removed to Andersonville, where, for three months, he suffered the tortures from which so few escaped, except as wrecks of humanity. He was thence transferred to the stockades at Florence, S. C., where he was kept five months, when, with eighteen comrades, he succeeded in escaping. The dogs kept at the prison for chasing escaped prisoners were put on the track, and the poor wretches overtaken in a swamp within ten miles of the stockade. The recapture proved fatal to several of the escaping party, but, within a month, the operations of Gen. Sherman compelled the Confederate authorities at Florence to send the prisoners to Wilmington, N. C., and there parole them. On his arrival North, a mere shadow of his former self, he passed through a lengthened siege of camp fever. On his discharge from the army at the close of the war, he devoted himself for a year to study, preparatory to entering on a business career; from 1866 to 1869 was book-keeper for the Susquehanna and Wyoming valley railroad and coal company; from 1869 till 1872 engaged in the wholesale crockery trade, and then, selling out his interest, was admitted to a partnership in the business of Wm. Connell & Co., coal operators. In politics Mr. Ripple is a republican, and as such has filled many important local offices. In 1877 he was captain of the "Posse Comitatus," organized for the protection of the city during the labor troubles; was elected captain of company D on formation of Scranton city guard; was elected major of the 13th regiment of the National guard, state of Pennsylvania, on the formation of that regiment; in 1883 elected lieutenant-colonel, and on Oct. 10, 1888, commissioned its colonel. He was also, during the same year, republican elector for the eleventh district. In 1886 he was elected mayor of



ing in less than ten days, and arrived in Washington forty-eight hours later. Subsequently he was on hospital duty for four months in Rhode Island, and then served as assistant medical director of the department of the Gulf until January, 1864, and during the next two years in Ohio, after which he filled government posts in various parts of the country; was at Fort Harker, Kan., at the time of the cholera epidemic in 1867, and at Fort Barrancas, Fla., during the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 and 1875. On May 11, 1876, he was ordered to the department of the Columbia and acted as attending surgeon at headquarters until September, and then for three years was post surgeon at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. In 1879 he was sent to Havana as a member of the yellow fever commission of the national board of health. In 1885 he was a delegate to the international sanitary conference in Rome, Italy, and in 1887 he was detailed by President Cleveland to make a series of exhaustive investigations, "upon the merits of the method practiced in Mexico and Brazil for preventing yellow fever by inoculation." From 1884 until 1892 he was attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore, Md. Dr. Sternberg's scientific labor, more especially his researches relating to disease germs, have received wide recognition both at home and abroad. He was elected president of the American public health association in 1885, and has been a fellow, by courtesy, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, since 1885. He is also a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science and of the Royal microscopical society of London. Likewise he is an honorary member of the Epidemiological society of London, of the Academy of medicine of Rio de Janeiro and of the Royal academy of medicine of Rome. Among his prominent



Goat-Ripple

the city, filling the position during four years with credit to himself and benefit to the municipality.

CARR, Joseph B., soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1828. His parents came from Ireland and settled in this country in 1824. He attended the public schools, was apprenticed for a while to a tobacconist, became a member of the state militia in 1849, and was elected colonel of a regiment July 10, 1859. When the civil war broke out, two years later,

he was appointed successively lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the 2d New York volunteers. His regiment was the first to encamp on Virginia soil, took part in the battle of Big Bethel, and in May, 1862, joined the peninsular campaign under Gen. Hooker's command. Col. Carr was present at the engagements of the Orchards, Glendale and Malvern Hill, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, especially at Malvern on July 2d. He fought with conspicuous bravery at Bristoe's station and Chantilly, and at the battle of Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville,

May 3, 1863, he assumed command of the division after Gen. Berry's fall. At Gettysburg he refused to leave the field, but stood by the small remnant of his troops, after his horse had been killed under him and he himself had been injured by the fall. On Oct. 4, 1863, he was given command of the 3d division of the 4th corps and participated in the actions at Brandy Station, Loest Grove and Mine Run. Later he was assigned to the 4th division of the 2d corps, and finally to the 1st corps, with charge of the defences of James river. He was brevetted major-general on June 1, 1865, and mustered out of the service Aug. 24th. Settling in Troy afterward he started the firm of J. B. Carr & Co. to engage in the manufacture of chairs. Since then he has found time to identify himself prominently with politics, was elected secretary of state in 1879; was re-elected in 1881 and again in 1883. In 1885 he received the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated at the polls. In 1886 the legislature of New York made him a member of the Gettysburg monument commission. He is now (1893) major-general in command of the 3d division, N. G. S. N. Y.

GREER, James Augustin, naval officer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28, 1833, and entered the navy as midshipman at the age of fifteen. He spent his first years in service on various vessels at home and abroad. He was made lieutenant in 1855, lieutenant-commander in 1862. In April, 1863, as commander of one of the divisions of Porter's squadron he made his way past Vicksburg, and fought the batteries of Grand Gulf. In the following month he took part in the Red River expedition and during the forty-five days' siege of Vicksburg he was almost constantly under fire. During the year 1864 he was engaged in the correction of abuses at the naval recruiting station at Cincinnati, O., and in 1865 he commanded the Black Hawk. He was made a commander in 1866, and assigned to the command of the Mohongo on duty in the Pacific. For four months he was invested with the protection of American interests at Acapulco, Mex., endangered by the downfall of Maximilian, and for his services received the warm commendation of the state department. During the next six years he

held different commands, and in 1873 he was placed in charge of the Tigress of the Polaris relief expedition. On reaching Jittleton island, North Greenland, the wreck of the Polaris was found, but her crew had already started for the South in boats. The Tigress remained in arctic waters until October, and then returned to the United States. Com. Greer was made a captain in 1876, and successively commanded the Constitution, Constellation, and Hartford. He was promoted to be commodore in 1886, and in 1887 was assigned to command of the European station. On his return from Europe he was made president of a board to revise the organization, drills and tactics of the navy, and in January, 1890, of the boards charged with the examination of officers for promotion and retirement. In May, 1891, he was made chairman of the lighthouse board. In April, 1892, he was promoted to rear-admiral.

KEIFER, Joseph Warren, soldier, lawyer, and statesman, was born in Bethel Township, Clark county, O., Jan. 30, 1836. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the common schools of the vicinity, and completed his education at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, O. He began the study of law in Springfield, O., in 1856, and two years later was admitted to the bar, and started a promising practice. On Apr. 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal service, and eight days later he was commissioned major of the 3d Ohio volunteer infantry. He became lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment on Feb. 12, 1862, and colonel, on Sept. 30, 1862, of the 110th Ohio volunteer infantry. He served throughout the war with conspicuous bravery, taking part in the campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; also in the army of the Potomac, and received four severe wounds. After the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, he was brevetted brigadier-general under date of Oct. 19, 1864; on July 1, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general for gallantry, etc., in the pursuit and capture of Gen. Lee's army, and on the same day he was mustered out of the volunteer service. Gen. Keifer then returned to Springfield and resumed his law practice. He declined a lieutenant-



colonel's commission in the regular army the next year, and in 1868-69 was a member of the Ohio senate. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1876, and he was elected a member of congress the same year, and for four successive terms, and served from 1877-85. He was speaker of the house (forty-seventh congress), during 1881-83. Gen. Keifer was honored by being chosen the orator at the unveiling of the Garfield Statue in Washington, in May, 1887. He has held other positions of honor and trust, and he is now (1893), and has



been for twenty years, president of a National bank at Springfield, and is still in the active practice of law.

LARIMER, William, Jr., soldier and politician, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Oct. 24, 1809. His father was a well-to-do farmer of Scotch descent, the second generation born in America. He and his wife, Anne Sheakley, were both born on the site of the battle-field of Gettysburg, now the national cemetery. William, Jr., remained at the home-place till the spring of 1834, when he married and moved to Pittsburg. There he identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, became prominent as an active abolitionist, and assisted in the organization of the old liberty party in 1840. From this time up to the defeat of Gen. Scott in 1852, he acted with the whig party, and took a prominent part in the politics of Pennsylvania. During this time he was treasurer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, and president of the line now known as the Pittsburg and



Baltimore road. He was also made major-general of the western division of the Pennsylvania state militia. In 1855 he removed to Nebraska, and was shortly after elected to the legislature of that territory. He there took an active part in behalf of republican principles, and the meeting which organized the republican party in the territory was held at his house in Omaha, and during the Pike's Peak excitement of that year he went to Colorado. He built the first house in Denver, and the principal street was named after him, also a county in Colorado. He entered the army when the war broke out, raised the 3d regiment of Colorado volunteers, and was its first colonel. He served in this capacity for a short time, and soon after entered the service as captain of the 14th cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to Leavenworth. He was a member of the state senate from 1868 to 1870, and was spoken of by the press of the state in connection with the gubernatorial chair and U. S. senatorship. Gen. Larimer took a prominent part in the Greeley campaign of 1872, and was well known as the first man to suggest the name of Mr. Greeley in connection with the presidency. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, genial and companionable, with hosts of friends and but few enemies. In religion he was a man of broad and liberal views, though nominally a Presbyterian. He died in Leavenworth, Kan., May 16, 1875.

STONE, Ebenezer Whittier, soldier and gun inventor, was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Mass., June 10, 1801. He received an academic education, and from 1817 until 1821 served in the U. S. army. He became an officer of the Massachusetts militia in 1822, and in 1840 was a member of the legislature, serving on the military committee, and from 1851 until 1860 filled the office of adjutant-general. In 1853 he organized a battery of light artillery, the first body of its kind organized outside of the regular army, and in 1855 caused the Massachusetts militia to adopt the new rifled musket. In experimenting with this weapon he became convinced that cannon could also be rifled, and from a model designed by him the first rifled cannon made in the United States was constructed in 1859. In 1861, as chief of ordnance, Gen. Stone armed and equipped twenty-eight Massachusetts regiments. He was for a long time the captain of the Ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston. He

was the author of several works on military subjects. Under an act of the legislature he prepared a "Digest of the Militia Laws of Massachusetts" (1851). He also published a "Compend of Instructions in Military Tactics," and "The Manual of Percussion Arms" (1857). He died in Boston Apr. 18, 1880.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Swiss parents, descendants of Huguenots of eastern France. In 1821 they emigrated to British America with a colony of Swiss, and then joined a party, under the auspices of Lord Selkirk, to settle on lands on the Red river, going there *via* the northern or Hudson's bay route. Two years later his parents left for the United States with a few others of the colonists, and located in St. Louis. In the spring of 1826 his father moved to the lead mines near Galena, Ill., and engaged in mining and farming. Augustus received a common-school education, and, after working on the farm until twenty-one years of age, entered a mercantile house in Galena as a clerk. At the age of twenty-seven he engaged in business on his own account, and seven years after sold out, and spent one year in Europe. He returned early in the year 1860, and became an active participant in the memorable political campaign of that year, advocating the claims of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, at a war meeting held in Galena to raise a company of volunteers, he was first to enlist. He engaged actively in recruiting for the company, in which work ex-Capt. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., took a prominent part. The captaincy of the company having been declined by Capt. Grant, at his suggestion Chetlain was elected. Near the close of April, when the 12th regiment of infantry was organized at Springfield, this company became a part of it, and Capt. Chetlain was elected and commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. Soon after the regiment was ordered to Cairo, and in the early part of September it was detailed as one of the regiments used by Gen. Grant in his expedition against Paducah, Ky., which resulted in its capture and occupancy. Soon after Col. Chetlain was assigned to the command of the post and forces of Smithland,



Ky., to construct fortifications to command the mouth of the Cumberland river. In January, 1862, he was relieved, joined his regiment, and commanded it in the expedition up the Tennessee river, was at the capture of Fort Henry, and ten days later led his regiment in the battle of Fort Donelson. For gallant and meritorious services he was promoted colonel of his regiment, and on the 6th of April, 1862, commanded it at the battle of Shiloh, when it was several hours under fire, acting with marked

bravery and efficiency, losing in killed and wounded one-fourth of its men. He commanded his regiment in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862, and in the battle of Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, where its bravery was conspicuous. Soon after the battle Col. Chetlain was placed in command of the post of Corinth by Gen. Rosecrans. In May, 1863, he was relieved, and highly commended by the district commander in general orders for his faithfulness and efficiency. For meritorious service he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers in December, 1863, and, at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, was assigned to superintend the work of recruiting and organizing the colored troops of Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Memphis. As a result of his effort, he had in his command in October, 1864, 17,000 men, well armed, drilled, and disciplined. For his marked success in this department of the service he was highly commended by Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general of the army, in his report to the department of war. He was assigned to the command of the post and forces of Memphis in October, 1864. He discharged the onerous and complicated duties of this position with energy and discretion, and succeeded in doing for Memphis, in the summer of 1865, what Gen. Butler did for New Orleans two years before. In June, 1865, he was appointed brevet major-general for meritorious service. In the autumn of 1865 he was

in public movements made for the welfare of the city, and has been connected with the management of several of its charitable institutions. In manner he is dignified and courteous, in disposition genial and generous, earnest in purpose, and firm in his convictions.

FRANKLIN, Samuel Rhodes, naval officer, was born in York, Pa., Aug. 25, 1825. He is a younger brother of Gen. Wm. B. Franklin. He entered the navy as midshipman in February, 1841, took part in the naval operations of the Mexican war and was made lieutenant Sept. 14, 1855. From 1855 to 1861 he saw service with the Brazil and North Atlantic squadrons, and was instructor at the naval academy. He was made lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862, and served with the James river and Gulf blockading squadrons. During the operations against Mobile in 1865, he was on the staff of Adm. Thatcher, and was the naval representative at the demand of the surrender of Mobile. He was made captain Aug. 13, 1872; commodore Dec. 15, 1880, and rear-admiral Jan. 24, 1885. He was president of the board of examiners in 1883 and commandant of the European station in 1886. On Aug. 25, 1887, he reached the legal age and was placed on the retired list. He now resides in Washington, D. C., where he has an attractive home. He was a volunteer on board the *Roanoke* during the naval combat between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, while awaiting the arrival of his vessel at Hampton Roads. He was superintendent of the naval observatory, to which duty he was ordered when relieved from the presidency of the examining board. After he was retired he was appointed by the president one of the American delegates to the international marine conference, which assembled in Washington in the year 1889, and was by that body chosen its president. He was also a delegate on the part of the United States of Colombia to the international congress, for the purpose of establishing a universal prime meridian.



placed by Gen. G. H. Thomas in command of the central district of Alabama, with headquarters at Talladega. In February, 1866, he was mustered out, after nearly five years of honorable service in defence of the Union. Gen. Chetlain throughout his varied army career had military ardor, and a love for the profession of arms. He proved himself a brave commander in action, a successful organizer, an excellent disciplinarian and tactician, and possessed a high order of administrative ability. In 1867 he was appointed by the president assessor of internal revenue for Utah and Wyoming, with headquarters at Salt Lake city. Two years later President Grant appointed him U. S. consul-general at Brussels, which office he resigned in 1872, returned to the United States, and located in Chicago. When the Home national bank of Chicago was organized in 1872 he was selected its president. He served two years as a member of the city board of education, and after the organization of the Citizens' association of Chicago, he served one year as a member of its executive committee. In 1891 he organized the Industrial bank of Chicago, and was chosen its president. Gen. Chetlain is one of the best-known citizens of Chicago. He has taken an active interest

AMMEN, Jacob, soldier, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Jan. 7, 1808, was graduated from West Point in 1831, and remained there as instructor in mathematics, and afterward of infantry tactics until Aug. 31, 1832; served at Charleston Harbor during the threatened "militification" by South Carolina, until 1834, when he was transferred to Fort Trumbull, Conn. On Oct. 4, 1834, he returned to West Point as an instructor, remaining until Nov. 30, 1837, when he resigned to become professor of mathematics at Bacon college, Georgetown, Ky., where he remained two years; filled the same chair in Jefferson college, Mo., in 1839-40 and 1843-48; the break from 1840-43 being given to the same work in the University of Indiana. He then returned to Bacon college as professor of mathematics and astronomy, where he occupied the chair from 1848-55. He then, from 1855-61, was civil engineer at Ripley, O. When the civil war broke out he went to the front as a captain in the 12th Ohio volunteers; was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, May 2, 1861; participated in the West Virginia campaign under McClellan, where the first considerable Federal successes of the war were gained; was made colonel, and finally brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862, was engaged at Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier, in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign; took part in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth, and in various movements of the army of the Ohio in 1862-63; and in

ommand of camps of instruction in several districts in Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee until Jan. 14, 1865, when he resigned.

POTTER, Robert B., soldier, was born at Schenectady, N. Y. July 16, 1829, the second son of Bishop Alonzo Potter. He was for a time at Union college, but did not finish the collegiate course. At the opening of the civil war he was practicing law in New York city. When the 51st regiment, N. Y. volunteers, was organized he became its lieutenant-colonel. At Roanoke Island, N. C., he led three companies of his regiment to the assault of the Confederate batteries, and was the first to enter their works. At Newbern, N. C., his regiment stormed the intrenchments on the left of the Confederate lines, and he received a ball in the groin which passed through his body, but he remained on the



field until the close of the day, and his judgment in pointing out the line of attack decided the victory in favor of the Federal troops. His regiment was then removed to Virginia to support Gen. McClellan, and afterward Gen. Pope, in what is known as the second Bull Run campaign. It was placed in Reno's brigade, and on the left of the Federal lines. This brigade covered Pope's retreat, and at a critical emergency, when called on to retrieve disaster, Col. Potter led the 51st, in full view of the army, and broke the Confederate lines. At South Mountain he was in the post of honor, and at Antietam he seized an American flag, crossed the bridge, which was the key to the existing position, and in the words of Gen. McClellan at the time, "saved the day." Here also he was wounded, but slightly. Then he was sent with Gen. Burnside, his old commander in North Carolina, and his personal friend, to take part in the western campaign—Potter

the final assault upon Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865, he was severely wounded. After the war he commanded the Rhode Island and Connecticut districts of the military department of the East. A full major-general's commission for her husband reached his wife upon her wedding day (Sept. 20, 1865), sent under seal of the U. S. war department. Gen. Potter was mustered out of the army in January, 1866, but he was appointed colonel of the 41st U. S. infantry (colored) the same year, although he never assumed its command. Gen. W. S. Hancock said of him, that he was one of the twelve best officers (West Point graduates not excepted) in the army. He acted as receiver for the Atlantic and Southwestern railroad company from 1866 to 1869, and then spent some time in England for his health. Returning to the United States he settled at Newport, R. I., and died there Feb. 19, 1887. A bust in bronze, with appropriate inscriptions commemorating the military career of the general, was provided by his military associates, and has been placed in the state library at Albany, N. Y.

PARROTT, Enoch Greenleaf, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 10, 1814. He entered the navy in December, 1831, passed the grade of midshipman in June, 1837, and was commissioned lieutenant in September, 1841. He served under Com. Perry in the engagements on the west coast of Africa in 1843; and from 1846 until 1848, while an officer of the frigate Congress, accompanied Fremont's expedition from Monterey to Los Angeles, and participated in the capture of Guaymas and Mazatlan. He was promoted to be commander in April, 1861, aided in the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard, and with the brig Perry captured the Confederate privateer Savannah, for which he received the thanks of the department. From 1861 until 1863 he commanded the steamer Augusta, served under Dupont at the capture of Port Royal, and in an engagement with Confederate rams in Charleston harbor on Jan. 13, 1863, received the fire of the Confederate batteries. In 1864 he commanded the Canonicus and participated in frequent engagements with Confederate ironclads and batteries in the James river. At the two attacks on Fort Fisher and the surrender of Charleston he commanded the Monadnock. He was made captain in 1866, commodore in 1870, rear-admiral in 1873, and in 1874 was placed on the retired list. He died in New York city May 10, 1879.

TOOMBS, Robert, soldier and statesman, was born in Washington, Ga., July 10, 1810. His collegiate career was passed at the University of Georgia, at Union college in New York, and at the University of Virginia. At the age of twenty the Georgia legislature admitted him to the bar by special act. He became captain of volunteers in an expedition against the Alabama Indians, and in 1838 took his seat in the legislature of his native state, where he remained until 1844. Always successful in a popular election, his political rank rose uninterruptedly. The year 1844 saw him elected member of congress; in 1854 he was chosen U. S. senator, in which office he continued until the civil war (1861). In 1860 Breckinridge was his candidate for the presidency and he endorsed Crittenden's views on the slavery question. Unbending in his belief of state-rights, he advised secession as soon as Lincoln was elected, and emphasized his opinion in this respect by informally leaving the senate; which step was followed by his being expelled in March, 1861. The ordinance of secession was soon passed, urged on by Mr. Toombs. The Montgomery convention would have considered his name in connection with the presidency of the Confederate states, but he declined, having refused cabinet offices under Presidents Fillmore and Taylor. Later he became secretary of state, temporarily

taking a place on Burnside's staff, and by Gen. Grant's special order receiving an independent command. He commanded the division in front of the Federal lines during the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and for seven trying days so manouvered as to check the advance of Gen. Longstreet, who was endeavoring to send reinforcements to that post. In June, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In the Wilderness campaign (1864) he was constantly under fire and unusually active in his division. In



and under protest, during the Davis term. A brigadier-generalship followed this office, in which rank he figured prominently in the Confederate army. At the close of the war, being under order for arrest, he fled to Cuba, from there to France, and thence to England, where he resumed legal practice. Subsequently, he returned to Georgia, *via* Canada, and passed the remainder of his life at his native place. This point is historic in the fact of its being the first town named Washington. Mr. Toombs's



R. Toombs

life-long home was an inheritance, being located on land granted his father by the governor of the state. Mr. Toombs, Sr., was of substantial English descent, and in the time of the revolution removed from Virginia to Georgia. Wealth came to Robert Toombs at an early date through professional success, and profitable land speculations in Texas. His financial standing, after the war, continued to be of its former character; and later additions to his fortune through legal business, together with his estate, valued at \$500,000, left him a rich man at his death. When the question arose in the state national convention (1877)

of which he was a member, as to the legitimacy of providing funds for a prolonged session, Mr. Toombs met the emergency with a payment of \$30,000 from his own income, to be refunded at the next meeting of the legislature, a trust in the state which proved correct. To Mr. Toombs the national government was, in a measure, a temporary creation of the sovereign states. From Jefferson to Lincoln he had known every president, and always associated the most firmly established period of the Union with the retirement of Washington. He was a strongly marked Southerner of the old school, autocratic and arrogant, the unflinching outgrowth of slavery. Mentally, he was distinctively great, exceptionally eloquent, and personally rigidly upright, brave, and obstinate to a remarkable degree. In a letter of Gen. S. B. Buckner's, received from Gen. Grant, during the last days of his life, the latter, without mentioning names, so significantly recalled two exceptions to the restored good feeling at the South, that no one could mistake the persons alluded to for others than the persistently hostile Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. He had no faith in the lasting union of the states. Georgia stood first in his heart; and his native country had given to the world, he said, as many great men as any locality of equal extent. He married a Miss Dubois, a South Carolinian; and after her death, joined the Methodist church. His home was the scene of unending hospitality. The Georgians appreciated his worth, and he was highly respected by his daily associates. A year before his death his sight grew dim, and the weakening of his powerful intellect soon followed. Three generations accorded him the honor of being one of America's greatest living men. The date of his death, which took place at his home in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., was Dec. 15, 1885.

TYLER, Daniel, soldier, was born at Brooklyn, Conn., Feb. 22, 1799. His father was a captain in the army of independence, his mother one of the numerous grandchildren of Jonathan Edwards. Graduating from West Point in 1819, he served as a lieutenant of artillery, was adjutant of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe 1824-26, and while commanding the arsenal at Pikesville, Md., 1826-27, translated "Manœuvres of Artillery" from the French. In 1828 he

was sent abroad to observe the French improvements in artillery: this he did at Metz and elsewhere, making an extensive collection of lithographs and drawings on the subject. In 1830 he was sent to the Springfield armory to report upon the manufacture of small arms, and became a member of the board that met to reorganize the national armories; in 1832 he was superintendent of the inspectors of arms furnished by contractors. Resigning in 1834, he became president of an iron and coal company, introduced improvements in furnaces and rolling-mills, and was one of the first Americans to produce pig-iron. He was president of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 1840-44, of the Morris canal company, 1844-46, and of the Macon and Western railroad, Georgia, 1846-48. For the next twelve years he was engaged in constructing several railroads in Pennsylvania. He was colonel of the 1st Connecticut regiment in April, 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1862, and served in the army of the Mississippi, at the siege of Corinth in June, served as one of the commission to investigate Buell's Kentucky campaign, and afterward in command at Harper's Ferry, in Baltimore and in Delaware. He withdrew from the army in April, 1864, traveled for some years, and lived for a time at Red Bank, N. J. Resuming active business pursuits at an advanced age, he founded Anniston, Ala., in 1872, built iron-mills, was interested in cotton, was president of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad 1873-79, and invested largely in Texas lands. He died in New York Nov. 30, 1882.

AMMEN, Daniel, naval officer, was born in Ohio May 15, 1820. He was a playfellow and life-long friend of Gen. U. S. Grant. He entered the navy as midshipman July 7, 1836, and after thirteen years of varied and arduous service, became a lieutenant in 1849. At various times between 1842 and 1850 he was attached to the coast survey. He commanded the steamer *Seneea* in the capture of Port Royal Nov. 7, 1861, and commanded the monitor *Patapsco* at Fort McAllister in March, and in the attack on Fort Sumter, Apr. 7, 1863. He



also commanded the *Mohican* during the two bombardments of Fort Fisher. In May, 1864, he was detailed to take 220 men to join the Pacific squadron. He sailed from New York in the steamer *Ocean Queen*. The night after leaving port the men showed a mutinous disposition which developed further the next day, and the captain, fearing a mutiny, proposed putting into Hampton Roads, and getting rid of the draft. The next day the men openly attacked Capt. Tinklepaugh and his officers, whereupon Com. Ammen promptly ordered that the mutineers be fired upon, and several shots followed with deadly effect. This ended the mutiny, and

the draft in due time was placed on board the *Cyane* at Panama. Com. Ammen returned to the United States as per order, reported the facts, and asked for a court-martial. He refused to employ counsel at his trial, and was acquitted by the court, who brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, and even commended him for his fearless discharge of duty. He was made a captain on July 25, 1866, and later successively promoted to the ranks of commodore and rear-admiral. After the civil war he was employed in various assignments at home and abroad until his retirement under provisions of law, June 4, 1878, more than five years before he would have been retired from age. He took a warm interest in the inter-oceanic canal question, was sent to the Paris canal congress, and later became an earnest advocate for the construction of the Nicaragua canal in our national interests. The autobiographical work from his pen, entitled "The Old Navy and the New," was published in May, 1891. He took up his residence at Annandale, Md., thirteen miles from Washington, in 1870, where he now lives.

RION, James Henry, soldier and lawyer, was born at Montreal, Can., Apr. 17, 1828. His mother, a woman of marked excellence and intelligence, came with her son, when he was seven or eight years of age, to reside in Savannah, Ga., where he attended the Chatham academy. His brightness and integrity drew attention to him, and while yet a boy was put in charge of the ice business of the city. He devoted what leisure he could secure to the study of mathematics. His mother soon after removed to Pendleton, S. C., and with her son became an inmate of the family of John C. Calhoun; and young Rion was, during this period, prepared for South Carolina college, from which he was graduated with the highest honor in 1850. He was made professor of mathematics and history in Mount Zion college, Winnsboro', S. C., was admitted to the bar in 1854, and rapidly acquired a large practice and reputation. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Southern commercial

lina university, and fulfilled every relation of trust reposed in him with fidelity. He died at his home in Winnsboro', S. C., in 1886.

SCHLEY, Winfield Scott, naval officer, was born near Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, the descendant of a well-known family in western Maryland. He was appointed an acting midshipman in 1856, and was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1860. He served in the U. S. frigate *Niagara* in China and Japan, after carrying the Japanese embassy back to their own country in 1860 and 1861. The exigencies of war at that time brought officers forward very rapidly, and he was promoted to master in 1861 and ordered to the U. S. frigate *Potomac*. While serving in her, he was present at the occupation of Mexico, early in 1862, by the combined powers of England, France and Spain. When the *Potomac* was turned into a store-ship he was ordered to the gunboat *Winona*, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and after several months of service in the Mississippi, was ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*, and subsequently to the steam sloop *Richmond*. He was engaged in several operations with field batteries in the river, and afterward in all the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson in Louisiana from March 16 to July 9, 1863. He participated in several skirmishes and in cutting out, under heavy fire, two schooners engaged in supplying the Confederates. He was commissioned as lieutenant on July 18, 1862, only two years after leaving the naval academy. From 1864 to 1866 he was attached to the steam gunboat *Wateree*, as executive officer in the Pacific squadron, and suppressed an insurrection among the Chinese Coolies on the Chincha Islands in 1864. In 1865 he landed with 100 men at La Union, San Salvador, to protect the custom house and U. S. consulate during a revolution. He was commissioned a lieutenant-commander in July, 1866, and upon his return from the Pacific, was ordered to the U. S. naval academy, where he remained until 1869, when he was appointed to the U. S. ship *Benicia*, and served in her on the Asiatic station until 1872. He participated in the attack upon, and complete overthrow of, the forces defending the forts on the Salee river in Corea, in June, 1871, when Lieut. Hugh McKee was killed at his side. After his return to the United States in the fall of 1872, he was ordered to the Naval academy as head of the department of modern languages. He was commissioned a commander in 1874, and was ordered to command the U. S. ship *Essex*, in 1876, and served in her on the North Atlantic, west coast of Africa and South Atlantic stations until 1879. He was inspector of the second light-house district of Boston, from 1880 to 1883, when he was ordered to the bureau of equipment and recruiting at Washington. When the Greely relief expedition was organized in 1884, he was sent in command of it to the North Polar regions, and on June 22d rescued Lieut. Greely and six survivors at Cape Sabine, and brought them home with great promptitude. Partly as a reward for this service he was promoted by President Arthur to chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department, where he served until 1888, when he was reappointed to the same position by President Cleveland, and resigned the office in 1889. While in the bureau he was promoted to a captaincy, and in leaving the position, was ordered the same year to command the new



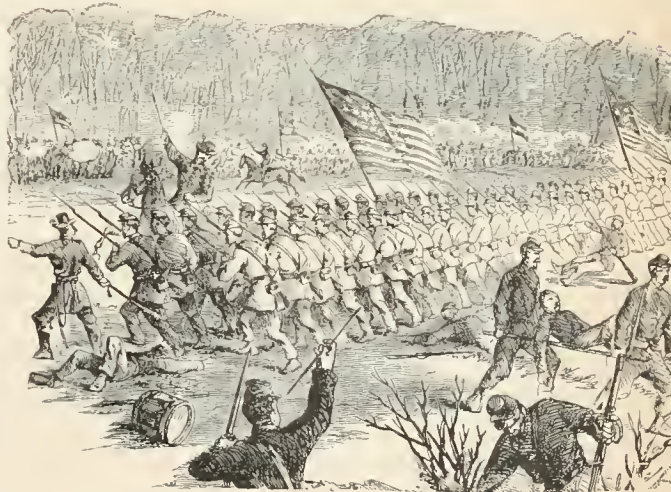
convention at Savannah in 1856, and at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1857. At the commencement of the civil war in 1861, he organized and commanded a company of infantry doing duty in Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April of that year, and subsequently as the field officer and commander of the 7th South Carolina regiment of volunteers, rendering efficient service in the operations on the coast of Carolina and in Virginia. He was severely wounded at Cold Harbor in Virginia in 1864, and recovering, took part in the closing scenes of the Confederate struggle. When the war closed he resumed the practice of his profession, and soon secured an ample fortune, and was everywhere recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865, but never sought or held any political office. He was a director and attorney in several large railroad, banking, and other corporations, and a trustee of the South Caro-

eruiser Baltimore, and served with her in the North Atlantic, European and South Pacific stations. During his command of the Baltimore he carried back to Stockholm, Sweden, the remains of the late John Ericsson, the distinguished inventor of the Monitor. He was in command of the Baltimore during the complications and troubles in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891. He is now (1893) on lighthouse duty as inspector of the third lighthouse district at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Capt. Schley has received two gold medals for his services, and from his native state, Maryland, a gold chronometer watch, for service in the expedition which found and rescued Lieut. Greely and the remaining survivors of the ill-fated arctic exploration party.

STEEDMAN, James Barrett, soldier, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., July 30, 1818. Migrating to Ohio at nineteen, he did some contract work on the Wabash and Erie canal, and was sent to the legislature in 1843. He was one of the "Argonauts" of 1849, crossing the plains to California at the head of a company of gold-seekers, but came back the next year, and in 1851 was a member of the state board of public works. Under President Buchanan he was at Washington as printer to congress, and in 1860 a member of the democratic national convention at Washington. In 1861 he entered the war as colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers, was sent to western Virginia, and took part at Philippi in "the first battle of the rebellion." Joining Gen. Buell in Kentucky, he received a brigadier's commission in July, 1862, and at Perryville, Oct. 8th, arrived in time to save the day. In July, 1863, he took command of a division of the reserve corps of the army of the Cumberland. With Gen. Granger he divided the honors of reinforcing Gen. Thomas, who was thus enabled to maintain his position at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, against the entire Confederate army; heading a furious charge in person, he drove Gen. Hindman's division from an important position, and secured the ridge at a cost of one-fifth of his troops, and a severe wound. Thomas afterward said that he had been "beaten twice" in this great battle; he doubtless meant that he might probably have been beaten but for the timely help afforded by Steedman and Granger, who joined him when the rest of the Federal forces were in flight. Steedman was advanced to major-general of volunteers in April, 1864; took part under Gen. Sherman in the movement on Atlanta; relieved the garrison at Dalton, Ga., and defeated Gen. J. G. Wheeler's cavalry in June. Returning to the help of Gen. Thomas, when Tennessee was attacked by Gen. Hood, he took command of a provisional corps, made up of a brigade of colored troops and some 5,000 men who had failed to join their commands in time for the march to the sea, and with this irregular force did terrible execution on Hood's right flank in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th. He was military governor of Georgia after the war, left the army in July, 1866, and was appointed by his friend, President Johnson, collector of the port of New Orleans. In his later years he edited a paper in Ohio, and was sent to the state senate in 1879, but failed of re-election. He became chief of police of Toledo in May, 1883, and died there Oct. 18, 1883. A monument was erected to his memory in that city in 1887.

ABERT, James William, soldier, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., Nov. 18, 1820; was graduated from Princeton in 1838, and immediately entered the West Point military academy, where he was graduated in 1842. After service in the infantry he was transferred to the topographical engineers (of which corps his father, Col. J. J. Abert, was the chief), and was engaged on the survey of the northern lakes 1843-44, under Col. J. N. Macomb, U. S. engineer.

He was detailed on reconnoissances of the western prairies, and served on the expedition to New Mexico and the Rocky mountains under Col. J. C. Frémont in 1845, and was placed in command of a detachment to examine the Canadian river of northern Texas, from its source to its mouth. His map and report were published by congress (Senate Document No. 438, 29th Congress, 1st Session), thus formally connecting the name of Lieut. Abert with the physical geography and ethnology of the Rocky mountains and northern Texas. He served in the Mexican war 1846-47, under Gen. S. W. Kearny, and then made the first U. S. survey of New Mexico. After the publication of his map and report by congress, he received a land warrant for his services. In 1848 he was elected instructor and assistant professor for one year in the department of drawing and painting, and for the next year in the department of English literature, *belles-lettres* and moral philosophy at West Point. He superintended the western river improvements, 1850-56, acting as secretary to the board of engineers for the improvement of the falls of the Ohio in 1853. He served in the Seminole campaigns, 1856-58, under Col. Monroe, Col. Loomis and Gen. Harney, and joined Gen. Patterson's army early in 1861. On the day of the encounter at Falling Waters he was placed on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the staff of Maj.-Gen. Banks in 1861-62, as chief engineer, and was specially mentioned by him in his report of the battles of May 23-24-25, 1862 (see Rebellion Record, vol. 5, doe. 15). He also took part in Maj.-Gen. Pope's campaign on the Rapidan (with Gen. Banks's division), and later ac-



companied McClellan in his advance to Frederick City, Md. He served on the staff of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore in South Carolina, 1863-64, attained the rank of major U. S. engineers, and resigned from the army June 25, 1864. He was afterward honored with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. For a short time he was examiner of patents in Washington, and later professor of mathematics and drawing

in the University of Missouri at Rolla. Col. Abert is an occasional contributor to the magazines in the domain of science and history.

ABERT, William Stretch, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1836. He was the youngest son of Col. John James Abert, who was graduated from West Point in 1811, served in the war of 1812, and was afterward in charge of the topographical bureau at Washington. William Stretch entered the army June 18, 1853, as an artillery lieutenant. At the commencement of the civil war in 1861, he was stationed at Fortress Monroe under command of Col. Dimmick. The vital importance of maintaining that fort had been duly estimated, and on the opportune arrival of reinforcements sufficient to insure its safety, Lieut. Abert was selected as the bearer of despatches to Washington, where he arrived in the face of many difficulties on the night of Apr. 21st, and promptly reported to Gen. Scott. The next day he received the thanks of the



cabinet, and was immediately sent off on a secret mission to Gen. B. F. Butler at Annapolis. The commendable manner in which this dauntless young officer performed both of these arduous duties has been worthily commemorated in a beautiful letter written by Simon Cameron (Lincoln's secretary of war) to Charles Abert, under date of Oct. 3, 1867. He said, in part: "The sad news of your gallant brother's death was received by me with deep pain and sorrow. . . . When I occupied the position of secretary of war in the early part of our troubles, a young officer appeared in Washington with important despatches from Fortress Monroe. . . . His service just rendered was highly important and a dangerous one. The Capital was actually cut off from the loyal states; the approaches to Washington were in the hands of the Confederates; the roads were infested with guerrillas, and the darkest hour of the republic was over us. This gallant young officer was your brother, Lieut. Abert. I set him



down for promotion, for in his bearing I saw the stuff of which heroes are made. . . . The forces for the relief of Washington were gathering at Annapolis, and it was a matter of life and death to open communication with them. . . . In this emergency I sent him (Lieut. Abert) with secret information to Annapolis, and he walked from Washington in the night, delivered his perilous message and walked back to announce that he had obeyed the order of the department. . . . Every step

of the way was through the enemy's country, and every moment of the time the gallant young soldier was in danger of his life. This act, performed long ago, was but an earnest of that high and chivalrous devotion to his country and his duty, which in the end lost to the army one of its highest ornaments, and to our country one of its purest patriots." He was appointed captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry May 14, 1861. He served for a time on the staff of Gen. Charles P. Stone, then under McClellan through the peninsula campaign and at the battle of Antietam, under Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and finally as colonel of the 3d Massachusetts heavy artillery in the defenses of Washington. He was brevetted major, U. S. A., May 27, 1862, for gallant service at Hanover Court House; lieutenant-colonel Sept. 16, 1862, after Antietam, and brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Afterward he became assistant inspector-general of the district of Texas. In June, 1867, he was promoted major in the 7th U. S. cavalry. Gen. Abert died of yellow fever at Galveston, Tex., Aug. 25, 1867, just one week after the death of his beloved wife from the same epidemic. Through the kindness of Gen. Grant the remains of this brave young officer and his wife were brought to Washington and interred in Rock Creek cemetery.

RODMAN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born at Salem, Washington county, Ind., July 30, 1818. He was graduated from West Point in 1841, and served in the war with Mexico; but his talents were early recognized as fitting him for a peculiar work, and he was encouraged to devote them to experiments which resulted in notable changes in some of the materials of war. Beginning with the twelve-inch columbiads, invented long before by Col. G. Bonford, and adopted by the French as "Paixhan guns," he devised the method of casting guns hollow and cooling them from within. In 1860 his fifteen-inch gun was completed, as also his mammoth powder and perforated cake powder, the latter was quickly adopted by Russia and other governments of Europe. See his "Report of Experiments on Metals for Cannon and Cannon-Powder" (1861). These devices were just in time for the civil war, during which many of his guns were constructed for use in the navy and the army. The method was also applied to shells. Rodman became a captain in 1855, a major in 1863, a lieutenant colonel in 1867, and received, March 13, 1865, the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general. Most of his active life was spent in arsenals at Pittsburg, at Watertown, Conn., and finally at Rock Island, Ill., where he was in command from August, 1865. His mammoth powder has been used for heavy guns by the United States since 1861, and of late by Great Britain. He died June 7, 1871.

VEAZEY, Wheelock Graves, soldier, was born at Brentwood, N. H., Dec. 5, 1835, the son of Jonathan Veazey, and Anne S., his wife. The original name was Vesci, the family having been traced back to Viscount de Vesci, who was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, in his invasion of England. According to the best information he settled in Ireland, and subsequently some of the descendants drifted to England, and the name became Anglicized, the orthography being changed to Vesey, which form is retained by many branches of the family in this country. In other cases the word is spelled variously Veazie, Veazey and Veasey. Benjamin Veasey, an ancestor of the family, of whom most authentic records have been preserved, lived and died in Brentwood, Rockingham county, N. H. Jonathan Veazey was born in 1791, pursued the occupation of a farmer, was a substantial citizen, and prominent member of the Baptist church. He married Anne, daughter of Edward

Stevens, by whom he had ten children. In 1842 he removed from Brentwood to Exeter, N. H., and in 1860 died there. His youngest child, Wheelock Graves, received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter academy, and matriculating at Dartmouth college, was graduated therefrom in 1859. He afterward studied law in the Law school at Albany, N. Y., was graduated in 1860, and took a



W. G. Veazey

supplementary course in the office of Gen. Gilman Marston of Exeter, N. H. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Springfield, Windsor county, Vt. Mr. Veazey offered his services to the government at the commencement of the civil war, and in 1861 entered as private in company A, 3d regiment of Vermont volunteers, and when the company was organized in May of that year he was elected captain, and the following August was promoted to the rank of major. Soon afterward he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and in October, 1862, was made colonel of the 16th regiment of Vermont volunteers, and continued to serve with this regiment until he was mustered out of service in 1863. During his military experience Col. Veazey took part in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, including those of McClellan's campaign in 1862, and on several occasions was placed in command of other regiments besides his own. Covered with laurels, but with health badly shattered, in 1863 he returned to Vermont with his regiment, at the expiration of its term. He at once resumed the practice of his profession at Rutland, Vt. From 1864-72 he served as reporter of the supreme court, and in this capacity prepared nine volumes of the Vermont reports. In 1872-73 he represented Rutland county, in the state senate, and served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and also in the committee on judiciary. In 1874 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and retained this office until the bankrupt law was repealed. In 1878 he and C. W. Willard were appointed commissioners to revise the laws of the state, which revision was in 1880 completed, reported and adopted by the legislature. Col. Veazey also made a special report



concerning court expenses, and suggested remedies for various evils, which suggestions were adopted, and have resulted in great saving to the state. He was appointed judge of the supreme court of Vermont in 1879, and held that position by successive elections for ten years, resigning in 1889 to accept the position of a member of the board of interstate commerce commissioners, to which he was appointed by President Harrison. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth many years ago. Judge Veazey is one of the trustees of Dartmouth college, since 1879 trustee of Norwich university,

trustee of the Gettysburg battle-field association, and has been an influential and conspicuous factor in several of the state and national political conventions. His grand army record is one of the brightest. He was charter member of Roberts post No. 14, Rutland, Vt., was twice elected department commander, was judge-advocate general in 1887, and at the twenty-fourth national encampment held in Boston in 1890, he was unanimously elected commander-in-chief. A gallant soldier, a brilliant lawyer, a learned and revered judge, his grandest successes and services, if life be spared, are yet in the future. Among all her many-sided and gifted sons Vermont has none of whom she can be more justly proud. He was married on June 22, 1861, to Julia A., daughter of Albin Beard, proprietor and editor of the Nashua (N. H.) "Telegraph," and a leader in the affairs of the state.

McKINSTRY, Justus, soldier, was born in New York about 1820. He was appointed a cadet in the Military academy at West Point in 1833, was graduated therefrom in 1837, and appointed second lieutenant of the 1st infantry. He was made commissary of subsistence September, 1838, and a first lieutenant in April, 1841, and appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in March, 1847. He commanded a company of volunteers during the Mexican war and was made a brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. When Gen. Frémont was placed in command of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, at the commencement of the civil war, it was deemed expedient to place the city under martial law, and Capt McKinstry was made provost marshal. While filling this position he was brevetted brigadier-general. Some of the most noted southern sympathizers were arrested at his direction, and the possibility of a serious outbreak prevented. He moreover caused the suppression of the "Evening Missourian," "Morning Herald" and "War Bulletin," though probably the most important act of his administration of that office was the emancipation of two slaves belonging to Thos. L. Snead, of St. Louis. Besides his duties as provost marshal, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Frémont, and was also quartermaster of the department of the West. He was charged with dishonesty in the exercise of his duties as quartermaster, and was arrested by Gen. Hunter, who succeeded Gen. Frémont at St. Louis, and imprisoned in the arsenal. On Feb. 28, 1862, he was released on parole, but obliged to stay in St. Louis until he was tried by court-martial in October of that year, which resulted in his being dismissed from the U. S. army on Jan. 28, 1863, for dereliction of duty. He subsequently became a stockbroker in New York, and in 1868 went to Rolla, Mo., where he engaged in business as a land agent.



J. McKinstry

ADAMS, John, soldier, was born in Tennessee in 1825; was graduated from West Point in 1846, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. His first service was in the Mexican war, where he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Vera Cruz de Rosales, March 16, 1848. The Mexican war ended, he was sent to the northwest on frontier duty; was promoted first lieutenant Oct. 9, 1851; served as aide to the governor of Minnesota, bearing the rank of lieutenant.

ant-colonel, and received promotion to rank of captain of 1st dragoons, Nov. 30, 1856. At the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to his native state, and became a major-general in the Confederate service. He fell in battle at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

KEYES, Erasmus Darwin, soldier, was born in Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810. His father was a surgeon and physician of prominence, and was very well-to-do. In 1824 young Keyes, having passed through the common schools, attended a select school kept by a graduate from the West Point military academy, and there developed the ambition to become a soldier, although his father had destined him for a business life. After passing some time in Maine, where he also studied, an application was made for a warrant admitting him as a cadet to West Point, which was at first unsuccessful, but which afterward, when aided by the special application on his own part, resulted in obtaining for him the desired position. He passed through the Military academy, graduating, in 1832, tenth in a class of forty-five. He was assigned to the 3d artillery, and during 1832 and 1833 was on duty in Charleston. This was the period of the nullification troubles between the national government and the state of South Carolina, in which President Jackson and John C. Calhoun

were brought into conflict. Keyes served in Charleston all through these troubles. In 1837 and 1841, when he was promoted captain, he served as aide to Gen. Winfield Scott on Indian duty. He was in garrison from that time until 1854. He then went to West Point, where he served as instructor in artillery and cavalry for four years, after which he was again ordered to the frontier, and served against the Indians. He continued engaged in this duty until 1860. A part of this time he was in command of a battery of artillery, and had some serious fighting with the Indians in the Northwest. Oct. 12, 1858, he was promoted major. Jan. 1, 1860, he was appointed military

secretary to Gen. Scott, and he continued to hold this position until 1861. May 14th of the latter year he became colonel of the 11th infantry, and three days later was made brigadier-general of volunteers. A few months after this he was in New York, assisting in recruiting troops and sending them to the front, and from July 3d was at Washington, and in the battle of Bull Run and the peninsula campaign. From the beginning of 1862 he commanded an army corps of the army of the Potomac, and on May 5th of that year was promoted major-general of volunteers. On the 31st of the same month he was brevetted brigadier-general of the regular army on account of his splendid behavior in the battle of Fair Oaks. Up to that time the career of Gen. Keyes had been eminently successful. He had been fortunate in having Secretary Stanton as his warm friend, and was generally highly respected and commended for his able military services. But in the latter part of 1863 Gen. John A. Dix accused him of having caused the failure of his expedition against Richmond in the summer of that year. Keyes took the position at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1863, which had been previously held by Gen. Dix, the latter being ordered to New York. Friends of Gen. Keyes always believed that this arrangement had much to do with the charges made against the latter. Some time later in the year, on the return of Gen. Dix to

his previous command, he published general orders complimenting a number of officers for their action in several engagements during his absence, but leaving the name of Gen. Keyes out of the list. This course on the part of Dix was viewed by a number of well-known army officers as the result of preju-



dice. Soon after, Keyes was withdrawn from his command and placed on a board for the retirement of officers. He made many applications to the secretary of war, asking for an opportunity to defend himself against the charges which had been made against him, but was forbidden to visit Washington. He accordingly served on the board already mentioned, and on May 6, 1864, he resigned, and soon after moved to California. From 1867 to 1869 he was president of the Mexican gold mining company, and from 1868 to 1872 vice-president of the California vine culture society. He made, between 1864 and 1884, seven journeys to Europe, where he resided, altogether, more than ten years. Gen. Keyes had eleven children, all of whom he educated thoroughly, and his sons, of whom he had five, became rapidly successful in life. Gen. Keyes published, in 1884, a most interesting and important work, entitled "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events." This work is delightfully written in the colloquial style, and gives a great many anecdotes of public men, as well as conversations with



them; especially Gen. Keyes has a great deal to say about Gen. Winfield Scott, and presents, perhaps, as accurate a word picture of Scott as has ever been written by anybody, not even excepting the general's own autobiography. The account of the appearance of the city of Washington, as seen by Gen.



Keyes in 1838, when it took two days to reach there from New York, is most interesting. Later he gives reminiscences of his association with the American officers who were distinguished in the Florida and other wars, and who afterward became noted in the civil war. Among these are W. T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, Cullum, Reno, McClellan, Pickett, "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee and Grant. Gen. Keyes was in San Francisco in 1849, and gives a very graphic description of the state of society at that time in California, and the excitement produced by the discovery of gold. He presents interesting accounts, also, of the North American Indians, as he saw them from Florida to Puget's Sound, witnessing their war dances and other ceremonies. In 1855 he was in the extreme Northwest, watching the Puget Sound Indians, among whom there was a considerable outbreak, followed by the massacre of a number of white families on the frontier. Three years later he was in Washington territory, fighting the Indians, and while at Vancouver made the acquaintance of Maj.-Gen. Harney, noted as an Indian fighter, and also a Capt. Pleasonton, afterward a well-known cavalry general. Gen. Keyes resided in California for a very long time, and was as familiar with affairs in the early history of that state and with the pioneers, with most of whom he was personally acquainted, as perhaps any one else in the country. It is an interesting historical fact that, when Gen. Scott was made lieutenant-general, being allowed a military secretary with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he first offered the position to Col. Robert E. Lee, by whom it was declined, the rank being lower than his own, whereupon he offered it to Gen. Keyes, who assumed the duties on Jan. 1, 1860, and continued to hold the position until Apr. 2, 1861. In 1862 Gen. Keyes had charge of the insane asylum at Williamsburg, Va., which was within his lines, and interested himself greatly in the inmates of the asylum. Gen. Keyes makes a very interesting relation, in his work, of the excitement in Washington just prior to and at the outbreak of the civil war. Like his old chief, Gen. Scott, he looked upon the question of secession as something too absurd to be argued, or even considered, while at the same time, he saw the importance and necessity of defining more explicitly the constitution of the United States as to the limits of federal and state jurisdiction. Much of this portion of his work is in the form of a diary, and is especially interesting on account of the anecdotes and personal information contained in it. He wrote also quite freely with regard to the condition at Charleston prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter and after that occurrence, and commented freely on the attitude of South Carolina in these early days of the struggle. Altogether, one can obtain, probably, a better idea of the character and personality of Gen. Keyes himself by reading his interesting book than could be gathered through any biographical sketch.

ARNOLD, Richard, soldier, son of Lemnel Hastings Arnold, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R. I., Apr. 12, 1828. He was graduated from West Point in 1850, appointed second lieutenant 3d artillery, May 26, 1851, and accompanied the party sent out to explore the route for the Northern Pacific railroad in 1853. He was brevetted first lieutenant March 17, 1854, and served with his command a short time in Florida. Transferred to the Pacific coast in 1855, he became aide to Gen. Wool in California, remaining in his service until the opening of the civil war, when he was recalled to the East on active service. He was promoted to be captain of the 5th artillery May 14, 1861, and served in the battle of Bull Run in command of the 2d artillery. In the action at West Point, Va., May 7, 1862, he

was chief officer of the artillery, which he disembarked at York river with great skill and celerity; and during the seven days' battles in Virginia, June 26th-July 2d, as inspector-general on the staff of Gen. W. B. Franklin, he was specially noted for carrying orders under trying circumstances. His services at the battle of Savage's Station, Va., were rewarded by a brevet majorship June 29, 1862, and the following Nov. 29th he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was transferred to the department of the Gulf, Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, and on July 8, 1863, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, for brilliant work at the siege of Port Hudson (May 26th-July 7th), especially at the storming of the Fort, June 14th. In the Red river expedition, organized by Gen. Banks to get possession of Texas, and leaving New Orleans March 13, 1864, Capt. Arnold commanded the artillery. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for gallantry and meritorious service during the war; also brigadier-general, and major-general for gallantry and meritorious service in the field during the war. On Aug. 22, 1865, the brevet of major-general of volunteers was conferred on him for distinguished service at the capture of Fort Morgan in Mobile Harbor, and two days later he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was then assigned to duty; was made major, 5th



Richard Arnold



artillery in the regular army, May 1, 1875, and acting assistant inspector-general of the department of the East, Dec. 5, 1877. He died on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Nov. 8, 1882.

ASHBURN, George W., soldier, was born in Georgia. Although a Southerner, and warmly attached to his native state, he was active in opposing secession, both preceding and during the civil war. So strong was his opposition that he raised a regiment of Southern loyalists, of which he became colonel. At the close of the war he returned home and entered with characteristic ardor into the plan of reconstruction adopted by congress, materially aiding the provisional government, and thereby exciting the political enmity of those who still adhered to the Southern cause. In 1867 he was appointed a delegate to the constitutional convention and rendered important service in amending and perfecting the constitution of his state. His enemies, finding they could not check his public career of loyalty to the Union and to his state, actually plotted his death, which occurred Apr. 1, 1868. The circumstances were fully investigated by a committee ordered by Gen. Meade, and murder was conclusively proven.

BENTON, Thomas Hart, statesman, was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., March 14, 1782. His father, Col. Jesse Benton, was a lawyer in good standing at the North Carolina bar, who died when the boy was very young, and he was brought up by his mother, a Virginian. His mother appears to have been a woman of strong character, enforcing the most decorous and proper conduct in her own household, and in the midst of a drinking and gambling community, never permitting liquor or cards to be found within her doors. She was strict in the training of her son, both mentally and morally. She was also, however, full of encouragement for him, studying with him the subjects toward which she directed his mind. In fact, the boy's early instruction was conducted entirely at home, where he became a voluminous reader, with the good fortune of having access to his father's excellent law and miscellaneous library. Later he went to a grammar school, and from there to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, but for only a brief period, as his mother determined to remove to a spot near Nashville, Tenn., an almost unbroken wilderness, where Col. Benton had left them a large tract of land. Here a little town was founded, which was named after the Bentons, and where they became leaders and rich landed proprietors.



The section where they lived was right on the great war-trail of the southern Indians, who, at all times, swarmed about it. The Bentons became Methodists, from having been Episcopalians in North Carolina, and young Benton devoted himself to practical work, breaking up the land and laying out his plantation. Despite its proximity to Nashville, which was a wild, rollicking, frontier town, devoted to horse-raiding, cock-fighting, gambling and whiskey-drinking, Bentontown appears to have been a rather more respectable settlement, and although Thomas took kindly to the rough life of the frontier, and was occasionally mixed up in the brawls and shooting affrays of the period, he did not let this kind of life interfere with his prospects or his ambitions. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Nashville in 1811; Andrew Jackson, then judge of the supreme court and one of his best friends, being his patron. Curiously enough, in 1813 Benton came into collision with Jackson in a general fight, in which Thomas H. and his brother, Jesse Benton, were engaged on one side, and Jackson, Gen. Coffee, a New Orleans duelist, and another friend, on the other. The fight took place at an inn in Nashville, with the result that Jackson was shot, Benton was pitched headlong down-stairs, and all the other combatants were more or less damaged. The Bentons are said, however, to have remained masters of the field, while Jackson was carried off by his less seriously injured friends. This disturbance of the friendship between Benton and Jackson proved to be only temporary, however, as they were soon after completely reconciled, and became, later on, the warmest personal and political friends. Meanwhile, in 1811, Benton had served a term in the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, and made himself prominent by introducing a bill, which was passed, providing that a slave should have the same right to trial by jury as a white man. The occurrence of what is known as the "Hartford Convention," where resolutions were passed toward the dissolution of the

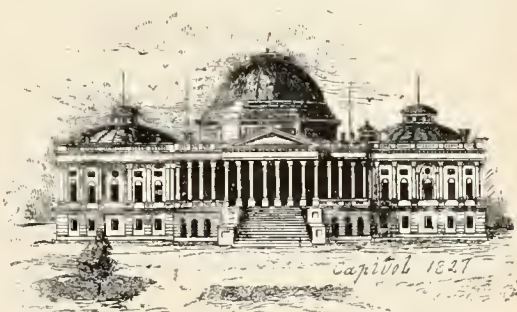
Union, placed Benton on record with regard to the right of secession, which he denied absolutely, claiming that any attempt to dissolve it, or to obstruct the action of constitutional laws, was treason, and Benton held to this idea, as he did to most ideas that became fixed in his mind at this period, through the remainder of his life. The war of 1812 broke out, and Benton was strongly in favor of it. He served as a colonel of volunteers without seeing any fighting, and did more service as a fluent speaker to excite the volunteers to come forward than as a soldier. Already Benton possessed political influence, and was looked upon as a leading democrat of the class of Jackson. Shortly after the close of the war he crossed the Mississippi and settled in Missouri, taking up his residence in St. Louis, where he began to practice law, and also established the "Missouri Enquirer." His experience as an editor brought him into rather exciting prominence, particularly in 1817, when he fought a duel with a lawyer named Lucas. In fact, they fought twice; on the first occasion both being wounded, and on the second, Lucas being killed. In 1820 Benton was sent to the U. S. senate from the new state of Missouri. He now entered upon his "thirty years" of service in the U. S. senate. Benton's earliest work in the senate was naturally superinduced by his own experience as a frontiersman, and consisted in the reform of the existing land laws in the interests of pioneers and actual settlers. He presented a bill embracing the features of the pre-emptive rights of actual settlers, periodical reduction according to the time land was in the market, so as to make prices correspond with quality, and the donation of homesteads, under certain easy conditions, to those unable to purchase them. Benton's persistence in pressing this bill, and his final success in carrying it under President Jackson, gained for him the friendship of every frontier settler. He also succeeded in passing a bill establishing a trading road from Missouri through the Indian country to New Mexico, which became a great commercial thoroughfare. He strongly favored the cultivation of friendly relations with the Indians, and believed in inland water traffic. With regard to the Indians, however, he was in favor of the reservation system, and while he insisted upon the kindest and most humane treatment for the aborigines, he nevertheless possessed the frontier idea of driving them further west. Further than this, Benton's influence was used in the senate to prosecute the organization of a great system of post-roads, and to provide that these should be permanently and suitably maintained. During Monroe's last term Henry Clay brought in the first protective tariff bill, and Benton voted for it, but on the question of internal improvements and the interference of the national government in the matter of such action for the benefit of a single state, he declared himself in opposition. Indeed, in spite of his attachment to the Union, he was a jealous guardian of the rights of the states. Up to this period, Benton had not been firmly established in his political relations. From having been a supporter of Clay he had gone over to Crawford, but from this time forward he was the most prominent representative of Jacksonian democracy in the U. S. senate. The opposition being called the Jacksonian democracy, the party in administration called themselves national republicans, and later on, whigs, and in both houses there was waged a most rabid, partisan and unscrupulous warfare between the two parties. On the election of Jackson at the presidential contest of 1828, the masses of the people in contradistinction to the revolutionary leaders and their followers who had hitherto had control of affairs, were supposed to be brought to the front. In fact, the Jacksonian democracy was the revolt of the ordinary people

against these educated upper classes, and Benton is said to have even spoken publicly of "retrieving the country from the deplorable condition in which the enlightened classes had sunk it." An important measure, introduced by Senator Foot of Connecticut, brought Benton to his feet in opposition. This was on a question of limiting sales of public lands to such lands as were then in the market, an act which

brought the West into collision with New England, as the former section would have been greatly injured by the passage of such a bill. Benton not only opposed the adoption of the resolution, but attacked the section of the country whence it came. This started the great sectional debate in which Hayne, of South Carolina, announced the doctrine of nullification, and Webster made his magnificent speech, immortalized as the "Reply to Hayne," and which gives

the only reason for Hayne being remembered at all. The introduction of what was known as the "Spoils System," was always stoutly opposed by Benton, although it originated in the minds of friends of Jackson, and was put into effect by Jackson himself. When Jackson began to take his position against the U. S. bank as a depository of the national funds, and which resulted finally in his withdrawal of the deposits and their removal to state banks, Benton devoted himself to a study of the whole financial question, and it was during this period, and while this important subject was uppermost in the public mind, that he made some of his most eloquent and thoughtful speeches. Benton was a thorough orator, although speaking without passion, deliberately, and sustaining his arguments with a wealth of facts at the time unexampled in the national legislature. He had an admirable memory, which he often used to point his speeches by illustrations from history or by witty or humorous sayings, and he was thoroughly logical in his arguments. The persistency with which he recurred to the subject of a metallic standard was the cause of his obtaining the sobriquet of "Old Bullion." Benton was, moreover, always an interesting speaker, and was listened to with favor whenever he arose to address the senate. He held for many years the position of leader in the upper house of the democratic party. A fault in Benton's oratory was his inclination to depart from the matter in hand and run to hobbies in which he was especially interested, or with which he was identified. When the question of the distribution of the surplus which had accumulated in the treasury came up, and Calhoun made his proposition that it should be divided among the various states, Benton opposed this to the bitter end, and so successfully that Calhoun's measure never came to a vote. His own suggestion was, that such surplus, as it occurred, should be devoted to strengthening the defences of the United States against foreign powers. The question of the abolition of slavery was raised during the end of Jackson's administration, with the immediate result of bringing Calhoun, with his extreme nullification sentiments, into the foreground of the discussion. Benton always felt an extreme aversion toward Calhoun, believing him to be a traitor to his country, and as Theodore Roosevelt says, in his admirable life of Benton, "There were probably moments when he was inclined heartily to sympathize with Jackson's deathbed regret, that he had not hung the South

Carolina nullifier." The question came up in the senate with regard to a petition by a society of Pennsylvania Quakers, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Benton, although a slaveholder, accompanied by certain other southern senators, was in favor of receiving this petition, while the southern extremists, led by Calhoun, opposed it. Then the circulation of abolition documents in the South gave Calhoun the opportunity to draft a violent bill on the subject, which he laid before the senate, whereupon Benton influenced half a dozen other southern senators, who joined with the bulk of the northerners in defeating the bill, which was lost by a vote of twenty-five to nineteen. The treaty with the Cherokee Indians in 1836, by which they were peaceably removed from Georgia and Alabama, was brought about mainly through the efforts of Benton, who, in this case, as in many others, oddly enough, was opposed by such a curious combination as Clay, Calhoun and Webster. The financial policy conducted under the powerful influence of Jackson, did not begin to show its really ruinous character until the accession of Van Buren to the presidency. The distribution of the United States deposits, after their removal from the responsible bank in Philadelphia and its branches, among scores of rickety institutions already tottering to their fall, simply gave a great stimulus to extravagance, and waked up the spirit of speculation throughout the entire country. The result was to precipitate the panic and financial ruin of 1837, the flooding of the country with worthless paper, and the entire disintegration and demoralization of trade throughout the land. Before the general collapse had come, Benton saw plainly the tendency of the times and the impending disaster. While he had sustained Jackson in his action with regard to the U. S. bank, it had been with no anticipation of the result that followed. As to this he thoroughly acquitted himself, while speaking in reference to the times of 1818 and 1819, as follows: "Are we not at this moment, and from the same cause, realizing the first part—the elusive and



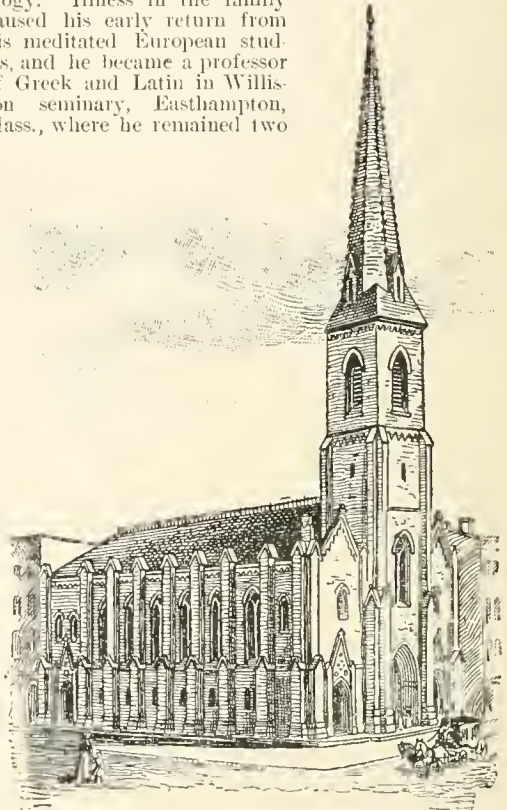
treacherous part—of this picture? and must not the other, the sad and real sequel, speedily follow? The day of revulsion, in its effects, may be more or less disastrous, but come it must. The present bloat in the paper system cannot continue; violent contraction must follow enormous expansion; a scene of distress and suffering must ensue—to come of itself out of the present state of things, without being stimulated and helped on by our unwise legislation. . . . I am one of those who promised gold, not paper; I did not join in putting down the Bank of the United States to put up a wilderness of local banks. I did not join in putting down the currency of a national bank to put up a national paper currency of a thousand local banks. I did not strike Cæsar to make Antony master of Rome." The rise of the tariff question in politics, and the excited feeling in the South regarding it, brought Benton to the study of

this subject, as was his custom, with care and thoroughness. His own opinion was in favor of specific duties, with a special leaning toward the removal of the duty on salt; one of his hobbies, in fact, was the notion of making salt free, and he was in the habit of bringing it into almost every discussion in which he took part. In the spring of 1840 he stated that he had been urging the repeal of this duty for twelve years. Harrison was elected in 1840, but died after he had hardly more than seated himself in the presidential chair, and was succeeded by the vice-president, Tyler, of Virginia, a very common-place politician, vain, incompetent, obstinate and ill-taught. During the administrations of Tyler, Polk and Taylor, Mr. Benton participated in all of the important discussions which were conducted in the senate, including those on our northwestern boundary and the annexation of Texas. He was prominent in the Mexican war, through his influence over President Polk, who thought so much of his military capacity that he had the design of making Senator Benton a lieutenant-general commanding the U. S. army, but this design was, fortunately, not carried out. When the "Wilmot proviso" came up in the slavery question of 1847, Benton stood to his guns and opposed Calhoun's resolutions in favor of state-rights, to that statesman's great astonishment. The result of this was that Calhoun's influence was successfully used, through certain democratic friends in the Missouri legislature, to prevent Benton's being returned to the senate at the close of his term. He was defeated by a coalition in that body, and after having been elected six times, and served his state as senator for thirty years, he retired. In 1852 Mr. Benton was elected to congress, but the Calhoun party attaining the ascendancy, he returned to private life. In 1856 Mr. Benton was nominated for governor of Missouri, but a third party prevented his election. He opposed Fremont, although the latter was his own son-in-law, and supported Buchanan at the presidential election of 1856. Meanwhile he had completed his elaborate work, entitled "Thirty Years' View: A History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850," which was followed by the "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856," in sixteen volumes, which was, however, only brought down to 1850. He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 10, 1858. The remains were shortly after taken to St. Louis, Mo., where the funeral was witnessed by more than 40,000 people.

PARKHURST, Charles Henry, clergyman, and president of the Society for the prevention of crime, was born in Framingham, Mass., Apr. 17, 1842. His father, of English descent, was a man of superior mind and character, working on a farm in summer, and in winter teaching school. The mother was a woman of rare mental and moral qualities, and personally directed her children's education. Of the family of five children—three sons and two daughters—the eldest son, Wellington, became editor of the Clinton (Mass.) "Courant," and afterward a member of the state legislature; a younger son became, and is, an accomplished musician. Charles, until the age of sixteen, was a pupil at the Clinton

(Mass.) grammar school. Then for two years he was a clerk in a dry-goods store. At the age of eighteen he began his preparation for college, pursuing his studies at Lancaster academy, three miles

from Clinton, walking to and from the place each day. In 1862 he went to Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1866. In 1867 he became principal of the Amherst high school, remaining until 1870, when he visited Germany, with the intention of pursuing a course of study in philosophy and theology. Illness in the family caused his early return from his meditated European studies, and he became a professor of Greek and Latin in Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., where he remained two



years. During this period he married Miss Bodman, a pupil of his while a teacher in Amherst. He then, accompanied by his wife, made his second journey to Europe, and devoted two years to study at Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return to this country he spent a number of months at his old home, devoting himself particularly to the study of Sanscrit. In the spring of 1874 he received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Lenox, Mass., and in the same year was installed over this charge. As pastor he gained a reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, became pastor of the Madison square Presbyterian church, New York city. He began to take a lively interest in city and national politics, and used his sermons as a vehicle for publicly expressing his views. A sermon on municipal politics, preached by him in 1890, attracted the attention of Dr. Howard Crosby, president of the Society for the prevention of crime, and he was invited to become, not only a member, but a director, in the society. He accepted the invitation, and at once entered heartily into the work of the society. A few months later the presidency of the society became vacant by the death of Dr. Crosby, and Dr. Parkhurst was chosen to be his successor. For a short time he hesitated to take a position which carried with it such grave responsibilities, but in the end he responded to what he considered the demands of duty. Having once put his hand to the plough, too, he was not the kind of man to lose heart at the discouraging outlook.



C. H. Parkhurst.

In the first place, he determined to make himself master of the situation in his new field of work. He discovered that the objects of the society were in many cases brought to nought by the very men elected to enforce the principles for which it was organized, and that some of those charged with the law's enforcement were too often law-breakers themselves. He fortified himself with certain data, and, in February, 1892, delivered a sermon on municipal corruption, wherein he made a bitter arraignment, which struck fearlessly at men occupying high positions. The grand jury summoned him into the presence of its august body, and declared his charges against the police and other officials to be without sufficient foundation. Dr. Parkhurst promptly took up the gauntlet thrown down, and patiently and carefully gathered material for another sermon. In the prosecution of his work he employed detectives, visited in person rum-shops, policy-shops, gambling hells and houses of ill-fame, thereby becoming a personal witness of some of the grossest forms of human depravity. He then preached another sermon, wherein he was enabled to say, "I know, for I have seen." His course, so extraordinary for a clergyman, was upheld and assailed with equal vehemence, but he did not pause for an instant. In March of the same year he was again summoned before the grand jury, and, as a result of his testimony, and of their own investigations, a strong presentment was made by that body, charging the police authorities with "incompetency or corruption," in view of their failure to suppress flagrant exhibitions of crime, and adding that they had proved themselves on many occasions amply competent to fulfill their duty when they so desired. It is Dr. Parkhurst's conviction that the pulpit should have a constant sympathy with current life, and abandon the vague generalities so frequently indulged in. He shows in his sermons that he is thoroughly in earnest, and that he means all he says. When criticised for some of the visits he had made, he declared: "I would do the same thing again. Our great American cities too frequently become a hissing and a by-word. Our municipal politics can be redeemed, and whoever declares otherwise is a traitor to his race." Dr. Parkhurst has published: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit" (1870); "The Blind Man's Creed, and Other Sermons" (1883); "The Pattern on the Mount, and Other Sermons" (1885); "Three Gates on a Side" (1887).

ANTHONY, Susan Brownell, reformer, was born at South Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820, the daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony. Her father was a cotton manufacturer, and gave his children a liberal education. He was a Quaker, and Miss Anthony relates how her girlish aspirations for "high seat dignity" were quenched by the severe treatment her father received for marrying a Baptist and wearing a comfortable coat. When she was seventeen years old her father failed, and she was doubly glad of her training, that every woman, like every man, should do something for her own support. For \$1.50 a week, and board round, she began to teach, and followed this profession from seventeen to thirty. She was aroused to the injustice of the inequality of wages for women by seeing men of very indifferent qualifications, both by nature and education, receiving three times the amount of her own salary. She made her first public speech at a meeting of the New York state teachers' association, where the men had, for some hours, been discussing why the teacher's profession was not considered as honorable and influential as that of the minister, the lawyer and the doctor. Miss Anthony, to the horror of the audience, rose, and after obtaining leave to speak, said: "Do you not see that so long as

society says a woman has not brains enough to be a lawyer, a doctor, or a minister, but has ample brains to be a teacher, that every man of you who condescends to teach school, tacitly acknowledges, before all Israel and the sun, that he hasn't any more brains than a woman?" For years Miss Anthony strove in this association to secure equal recognition and equal wages for women as teachers, and there is not a woman to-day in the Union who is not indebted to Miss Anthony's efforts for the equality of her wages and position. In 1849 she began to speak in public for the temperance cause. For two years she devoted her energies to it, but soon became convinced that women had not the power to change the condition of things without the ballot. From that time she identified herself with the suffrage movement, and up to the present day she has not relaxed her efforts for this cause. She was also an active abolitionist, and from 1856 to the final abolition of slavery, gave much of her time to the work. With the approval of Charles Sumner, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton circulated petitions throughout the country asking congress to abolish slavery as a war measure. She attained great facility in speaking on the question of woman's rights. She was a constant attendant at the conventions, where she talked in a business-like manner and always to the point. No one could ever impugn her earnestness or sincerity; the proof could be found in her simple life, and the willingness she showed to work and to suffer for the causes she advocated. For two years and a half she edited, under very trying conditions, a weekly paper in New York called "The Revolution," and though it had able editors, a recognized position and an excellent corps of contributors, it was a financial failure, as have been the majority of special reform papers before and since her experiment. At the end of her venture she was left with a debt of \$10,000, the principal and interest of which she paid by lecturing. From 1870 to 1880 she spoke five or six nights a week in all the northern and in several of the southern states, in favor of equal political rights for women. She made formal arguments before congressional committees, and spoke in all kinds of places to impropriet audiences, even while away the hours of a long night on an ice-bound steamer on the Mississippi with a talk on suffrage. Mrs. Stanton says of her, that she never but once knew her to be surprised, and that when she was asked to address the inmates of an insane asylum. She is happy in her mode of expression, logical and unsentimental, and always interests her audiences. In 1880 she made a plea before the judiciary committee of the senate; concerning this, Senator Edmunds said that her argument was unanswerable, and suited to a committee of men trained in the law. One of the most important events of her life was her arrest for voting at the presidential election of 1872, which she did to test the validity of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. By advice of her counsel, who desired to prevent her imprisonment, she gave bonds, and thus was not able to take her case to the supreme court of the United States, which she has always deeply regretted. She was fined for illegal voting, which fine, however, has never been paid. For more than forty years Miss Anthony has been before the country as a prominent advocate of reform. She often says her work has been very like that of subsoil ploughing, that she has only been preparing the



ground for cultivation by those women who are reaping the benefits of fuller opportunities and higher education. Through her influence many reforms have been brought about in the condition of women, and wider fields of employment opened to them. Though the cause for which she has fought is not yet fully triumphant, she rejoices in the fact that in half the states of the Union, women are voting upon school questions, that in two states, Kansas and Michigan, women are voting at municipal elections, and in one state, Wyoming, women are voting upon all questions on equal terms with men. Though well on in the seventies, she has neither ceased her labors nor relinquished her responsibilities. She has always been inflexible and exacting as regards herself, but has been widely charitable in her judgments of others. She has published, in conjunction with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joselyn Gage, "The History of Woman Suffrage" (2 vols., 1881).

ROEBLING, John Augustus, civil engineer, was born in the city of Mühlhausen, Thuringia, Prussia, June 12, 1806. After the usual academical education, he attended the Royal polytechnic school at Berlin, where he received the degree of civil engineer in 1826. This obliged him to remain three years in the service of the state, most of the time

being spent in the superintendence of public works in Westphalia. Emigrating to the United States in 1831, he settled in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, in western Pennsylvania, almost the frontier region of the far West at that time; purchased a tract of wild land, and devoted himself for several years to reclaiming it, and building up a small country town. The life of a farmer proving rather monotonous to one educated for an engineer, he embraced the first opportunity which offered to enter again upon the pursuits of his profession. Extensive canal and slack-water improvements were then in progress in most

of the states of the Union, and he obtained his first situation in America as assistant engineer on the slack-water navigation of the Beaver river, a tributary of the Ohio; this was followed by an engagement on the Sandy and Beaver canal, a work intended to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio river, but never completed, both from lack of means, and from the opposing influence of the rising era of railways. The last employment on works of this kind was on the upper Allegheny river, where he located a feeder for the Pennsylvania state canal. Entering the service of the state of Pennsylvania, he was employed for three years in surveying and locating three lines of railway across the Allegheny mountains, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, the road being ultimately built by the Pennsylvania central railway company, and not by the state. A short interim was devoted to entering upon the manufacture of wire rope, a business in which he was the pioneer in America, and in which the Roebling factory still occupies the first place. The introduction of these ropes on the inclined planes of the old portage railroad, on which the canal-boats of the Pennsylvania state canal were transported across the Allegheny mountain range, was attended by the usual opposition incident to the introduction of anything new, and necessitated the rebuilding of the machinery by him on a style adapted to wire rope. It was in this manufacture that his necessary experience was gained, in regard

to the nature and qualities of wire, and the practical application and handling of the material, an experience soon to be brought into play in the construction of the first suspension aqueduct in the United States. The general idea of suspension bridges has been a favorite one with him, ever since his college days, when it formed the subject of the graduating thesis. A suitable opportunity was merely wanting to carry it out in reality. This was offered in the year 1844 at Pittsburg. The wooden aqueduct of the Pennsylvania canal, across the Allegheny river, had become so unsafe as to require its removal, and the erection of a new structure on the old piers, the time being limited to nine months, including the winter season of 1844-45. The work was let by contract to the lowest bidder, who proved to be Mr. Roebling. It was carried to a successful completion by him within the time specified, and opened in May, 1845. This aqueduct comprised seven spans of 162 feet each, consisting of a wooden trunk to hold the water, and supported by a continuous wire cable on each side, of seven inches diameter. A rigorous winter and an unusually rapid river added greatly to the difficulties to be overcome, heightened as they were by the entire novelty of the method of construction, and by the unavoidable imperfections of hitherto untried cable machinery, intended for the first time to make a cable in the place it was to occupy permanently. One satisfactory phase in the history of that work, and of a subsequent one also, was the practical refutation its success afforded to the numerous attacks of the engineering profession of that day, who scouted at the bare idea of a suspension aqueduct, and predicted its downfall as soon as the water was let into it. Following the building of the aqueduct, came, in 1846, the erection of the Monongahela suspension bridge at Pittsburg on the piers of the old wooden bridge, destroyed by fire in 1844. It consists of eight spans of 188 feet each, supported by two four-and-one-half inch cables, which, in this instance, were made on land separately for each span, and then hoisted in place from flatboats. In this bridge the pendulum principle was applied to counterbalance adjoining spans under the action of unequal loads. In 1848 Mr. Roebling undertook the construction of a series of four suspension aqueducts on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, connecting the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania with the tide-water of the Hudson river; they were all completed in the course of two years, as follows:

Lackawaxen aqueduct, 2 spans of 115 feet each, and two 7-inch cables.
 Delaware aqueduct, 4 spans of 134 feet each, and two 8-inch cables.
 High Falls aqueduct, 1 span of 145 feet, and two 8½-inch cables.
 Neversink aqueduct, 1 span of 170 feet, and two 8½-inch cables.

They are all essentially permanent works, as merely the woodwork of the trunk requires occasional renewal. During this period Mr. Roebling removed from the West, establishing his works and his residence at Trenton, in the state of New Jersey. Public attention had for some time past been directed to the problem of connecting the New York central and Great western railway of Canada by bridging the chasm of the Niagara river, a problem which, from the nature of the locality, admitted of no other solution than by a railway suspension bridge. A company had been formed several years before for that purpose, and had selected Mr. Ellet for their engineer. Under his superintendence a temporary bridge was erected at the site for foot travel and light carriages; this was in use several years, being subsequently removed. When, however, the time arrived for beginning the main work, Mr. Ellet had become involved in personal difficulties with the company, and left. Mr. Roebling was invited to make plans



and estimates for the bridge, and was at the same time appointed the engineer. For four years, commencing with 1851, the work was continued without interruption, even during the coldest Canada winters, until in March, 1855, the first locomotive and train crossed a railway suspension bridge, and it may be safely said that up to the present day it is still the only example of the kind of any magnitude. It is needless to enter into the details of construction here, as the bridge is too well known; it will be sufficient to state that it has a clear span of 825 feet, is supported by four wire cables of ten-inch diameter each, and has two floors; the lower one devoted to vehicles, and the upper one to the railway traffic. These two floors are connected by struts and diagonal tension rods, so that the superstructure forms a continuous, hollow girder, stiff enough to support the action of a rolling load; the weight, however, being supported by the cables. Simultaneous with the progress of the Niagara bridge, another railway suspension bridge was commenced by Mr. Roebling across the Kentucky river, on the line of the Southern railroad, leading from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. The gorge of the river in that region is deeper and wider than that of the Niagara, requiring a clear span of no less than 1,224 feet. The anchorage and stone towers were rapidly completed, and the necessary plates and saddles hoisted on the towers; most of the cable wire was delivered, as also the material for the superstructure, the girder principle adopted here being essentially different from that carried out in the Niagara bridge, no floor for vehicles being required in this case; suddenly, however, the finances of the railway company collapsed, with the unfortunate result that the building of this stupendous bridge, already well advanced, was immediately stopped, as well as work on the railroad, and has never been renewed since. In the fall of 1856 the foundations of the towers of the Ohio bridge at Cincinnati were laid; work was resumed the next year, and then interrupted for want of means. In the meantime arrangements were made to proceed with the erection of still another suspension bridge at Pittsburg, to take the place of the old wooden bridge, built in 1818, and now no longer safe. The removal of the old structure, and construction of the new permanent work, including the building of three new piers and two anchorages, required three years, from 1858-60 inclusive. The total length of the bridge is 1,030 feet, divided into two spans of 344 feet each, and two side spans of 171 feet each. The floor has a width of forty feet, including two sidewalks, ten feet wide. The framework of the superstructure is composed essentially of iron girders, with a flooring of wood. Ornamental open towers of cast iron support the cables, four in number, two of seven-inch diameter, attached to the floor between the sidewalks and carriage-way, and two of four-inch diameter, attached to the ends of the floor-beams. In addition to the cables there is an effective system of stays. This bridge being completed, all enterprise was stopped for a couple of years by the outbreak of the civil war. In 1863, however, operations were resumed on the work at Cincinnati, and that bridge was finished in 1867. During 1867 the reports, plans, and estimates of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, across the East river, were matured. As Mr. Roebling had established the efficiency of the suspension principle for railroad bridges, and of developing their construction, he was chosen chief engineer of the proposed bridge. He immediately entered upon the work of preparing the plans and specifications, and was superintending the initial operations of its construction when an injury of fatal character was experienced. While making a survey near the Fulton ferry slip, on the Brooklyn side of the river, the abrupt entry of a ferry-boat caused the crushing

of one of his feet between the piling and rack of one of the slips. The accident occurred on the 6th of July; some hope was entertained at first of recovery, but lockjaw set in, and, in spite of medical skill, his death occurred sixteen days later. The noble structure, designed by him, and carried to its completion by his son, Washington A., is an enduring monument to his genius. He published, "Long and Short Span Railway Bridges" (1869). He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22, 1869.

ROEBLING, Washington Augustus, chief engineer of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, was born in Saxtonburg, Butler county, Pa., May 26, 1837. He was graduated from the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1857. His first work as an engineer was assisting his father, John A. Roebling, to build the Allegheny suspension bridge. Shortly after the completion of the bridge the civil war commenced, and young Roebling enlisted as a private in the 6th New York artillery. He served with this battery for a year, and the remainder of the war he was employed on staff duty, with the rank of major. He participated in the Patterson and the Shenandoah Valley campaigns. He was at Ball's Bluff with Gen. Stone, and on the lower Potomac with Gen. Hooker, during the winter of 1861-62. After the evacuation of Yorktown Col. Roebling was transferred to Gen. McDowell's staff, and built a suspension bridge, 1,200 feet long, across the Rappahannock for the use of the army. He took part in the pursuit of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson through the valley, and went with the cavalry reconnoissance to Louisa county, returning to Culpeper, which he found in the hands of the enemy. He was on Gen. Pope's staff at South Mountain and Antietam, through the campaign which ended in the second battle of Bull Run. During this period he built a suspension bridge across the Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry. He was on duty at general headquarters during the battle of Chancellorsville. At this time he used to ascend every morning in balloons to reconnoitre the enemy. From a balloon he was the first to discover, and announce the fact that Gen. Lee was moving off toward Gettysburg. He served on engineering duty from August, 1863, to March, 1864, during which time he took part in the movement on Culpeper and the Rapidan, Antietam, Bull Run, and the battle of Kelly's Ford. He served on staff duty with the 5th corps from March, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865. In the Richmond campaign he was at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, the assault on Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, the Petersburg mine assault, Weldon Road, Peeble's Farm, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. His last duty as a soldier was assisting in the destruction of the Weldon Road, December, 1864. Col. Roebling attained the full rank of major Apr. 20, 1864, and later received three brevets, including that of colonel, for gallant conduct. In January, 1865, he resigned his commission in the army, and went out to Cincinnati to assist his father in completing the Cincinnati and Covington bridge, taking charge of the work from the spinning of the first cable wire until the last piece of the superstructure was in position. His active labors on this structure, coming so soon after the hardships of a soldier's life, strained him greatly. As soon as he had finished his



work on the Cincinnati bridge Col. Roebling went to England, France and Germany to study the subject of pneumatic foundations, before undertaking the difficult task of sinking the foundations of the East river bridge. He remained a year, and beside inspecting important engineering works, made a study of the manufacture of steel, visiting the works of M. Krupp at Essen, and the most important ones in England. In February, 1869, he went to Brooklyn, and chose for a residence a home on Columbia Heights, as near as he could get to the work. While the caissons were being sunk he never left Brooklyn even for an hour, and at all hours of the day and night he visited the work going on under the water. By his coolness, foresight and quick comprehension he several times averted a panic among the workmen when slight accidents and "blow-outs" occurred. His excessive devotion to the work, joined with the fact that he spent more hours of the twenty-four in the compressed air of the caissons than any one else, wore out his strength, and one afternoon in the spring of 1872, Col. Roebling was brought up out of the New York caisson nearly insensible, and all one night his death was hourly expected. In a few days he rallied and was back on the work again. He was too weak, however, to labor as he had done before, and after the foundation of the New York pier was completed in July, 1872, he spent two or three weeks at Saratoga and Richfield Springs. He



returned to the scene of his labors somewhat better, but all the summer and autumn was obliged to acknowledge himself an invalid. In December he was too weak to go to the bridge any more. Fearing that he might not live to finish the work, and knowing how incomplete the plans and instructions were, he spent the winter writing and drawing, and the papers written while he was too sick to leave his rooms contain the most minute and exact directions for making the cables, and the erection of all the complicated parts which compose the superstructure. In the spring of 1873 the physicians attending him insisted that his one chance of life was to get away from his work; so he went to Germany, and spent six months at Weisbaden. Writing so much in his enfeebled condition had weakened and injured his eyes. He was too weak to carry on a long conversation with his assistants, and probably no great project was ever conducted by a man who had to work under so many disadvantages. It could never have been accomplished but for the unselfish devotion of his assistant engineers. Each man had a certain department in charge, and all united with all their energies to have their work properly done according to Col. Roebling's plans and wishes, and not to carry out any pet theory of their own, or for their self-glorification. When John A. Roebling met his sudden and painful death in July, 1869, Col. Roebling was left with three burdens on his shoulders—the settlement of his father's estate, the care of the manufacturing business in Trenton, and the largest

bridge in the world, on which not a stroke of work had been done, the plans of which were most general in character, and not a detail of which had been considered. The period of time at the end of the sinking of the New York caisson was one of intense anxiety. Below was a bed of boiling quicksand with an irregular ledge of rock underneath of a depth varying from four to twenty feet. To have gone down to the rock, and leveled off the whole foundation would have involved an expense of an additional half million, and a sacrifice of hundreds of lives, and another year of time. He therefore took the bold step of stopping within a few feet of the bed rock, and leaving an intervening cushion of sand to distribute the pressures. The result justified the view he took of the matter. There is scarcely a feature in the whole work of the bridge that did not present new and untried problems. The methods used to get the material out of the caissons, lighting the caissons, filling them by the supply shaft, and the machinery for raising the stone on the tower, all resulted from Col. Roebling's design, and by means of this machinery the top course was laid at the same cost as the bottom course. Col. Roebling built the anchor plates much larger than his father had intended. Steel cables had never before been used. All previous cables had been made in seven strands, but the cables for the East river bridge were so large, it was only possible to make them in nineteen strands. This involved new problems, in regulating which, under any circumstances, is an exceedingly difficult task. The unusual number of strands necessitated the construction of two tiers of anchor chains, a thing that had never been done before. It was only by having two tiers of anchor chains that it became possible to attach the strands in their proper order of sequence. The use of an elevated foot bridge over the top of the towers was an entirely new feature in this work, as on all previous suspension bridges, a foot bridge nearly on the same level as the main bridge had been used. The splice which had formerly been tried for iron wire was not adapted for steel wire, and a new one had to be devised that would retain as nearly as possible the full strength of the wire. This took two years of experimenting before it was satisfactorily accomplished. The East river suspension bridge was completed in May, 1883, and opened with a fitting and imposing ceremonial. It is the longest suspension bridge in the world and cost about \$13,000,000. Its total length is 5,989 feet, while that from anchorage to anchorage is 3,456 feet. In personal appearance Col. Roebling is about five feet ten inches in height. He is a blond of the German type; has large, expressive gray eyes, and his countenance does not to any great extent show the ravages of his severe sickness. While he is unpretentious in manner his personality is marked by strong individuality and perfect self-composure. The colonel is a man of versatile attainments, being a classical scholar, a linguist, an excellent musician and a mineralogist with hardly a superior in this country. Since the finishing of his great undertaking he has spent his time in directing the wire business in Trenton, N. J., and in the recuperation of his health.

HOOKER, Charles Edward, lawyer and soldier, was born in Union district, S. C., in 1825. In 1846 he was graduated from Harvard law school, and commenced to practice at Jackson, Miss. In 1850 he was elected attorney of the River district, and in 1859 was returned to the Mississippi legislature, but resigned his seat and joined the Confederate army when the war broke out. He was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, and, after rising to the rank of colonel of cavalry, was a member of the military court attached to the command of Gen. Leonidas Polk. He was attorney-general of Missis-

sippi in 1865, was re-elected in 1868, and was removed by the military authorities, with the other civil officers of the state. He served in congress as a democrat from Dec. 6, 1875 till March 3, 1883, and was re-elected in 1886.

ULRICH, John, lawyer and politician, was born in the city of New York Sept. 16, 1857. His early education was received at a private German academy in that city, at the Plainfield high school, Claverack college and the University of the city of New York. Upon leaving the university he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and then practiced in the city of Plainfield, where he still resides. At the age of twenty-seven years he was elected judge of the city court, and the succeeding year, elected without opposition for the term of three years, which office, however, he resigned in 1887, to take a seat in the New Jersey legislature to which he was elected by the largest majority ever given in his assembly district. As a member of the lower house, Judge Ulrich won a most enviable record as an honorable, able and upright legislator. His first year of service marked him as a man of ability and sound conviction. He was chairman of

the committee on ways and means, a member of the committee on corporations, and served his constituency with fidelity and honesty. Judge Ulrich rarely spoke on the floor of the house, but when he addressed the members he was heard with marked attention, as he was surpassed by none as an orator. His memorial oration, delivered at the time of the presentation of Joel Parker's portrait to the assembly, was pronounced a masterpiece of rhetoric and thought. In 1888 he was re-elected to the assembly and again in 1889. He is a republican and a statesman of a high type, and has sacrificed much of his time and means for the advancement of his party's interest. In the year 1888 he was elected one of the alternate delegates to the national republican convention which nominated Harrison and Morton, and did some yeoman service in the presidential campaign of that year. In the organization of the republican party of New Jersey he took a leading part. He was elected state organizer of the state republican league in February, 1892, and immediately assumed the task of a thorough and systematic organization. Through his energy and political ability, he organized a county league in nearly every county in the state, which aimed at establishing a republican club in every city and township in the state. The effort put forth resulted in a harmonious system of political work, and organized the party on a prominent basis throughout the state. In the fall of 1892 his name was brought before the eighth congressional district convention as a candidate for congress, but he withdrew. He was also nominated as a presidential elector, which honor he also declined. Judge Ulrich is identified with many leading orders of a social and philanthropic character. He is a past master of Jerusalem lodge No. 26 of free and accepted masons, has served the Grand lodge of free masons in different positions, and now holds the position of chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and is grand representative of the Grand lodge of Nova Scotia to the Grand lodge of New Jersey. Judge Ulrich is one of the most prominent Pythians in New Jersey. He was elected in the year 1888 as grand prelate of the Grand lodge; in 1889 he was its grand vice-chancellor, and in 1890 he was elected to preside over and govern

the affairs of the Grand lodge and the order throughout the state, which numbered over 10,000 knights. Grand Chancellor Ulrich was the youngest member of the order who ever held that exalted position, and one of the most able presiding officers the state ever had. He organized more new lodges than any grand chancellor who preceded him, and did much to raise the personnel and dignity of the institution. Besides devoting his time to his legal and political career, his interests are taken up with the publication of "The Royal Craftsman," the masonic organ of New Jersey, of which he is the editor and proprietor. The publication is in its seventh year, and is conceded one of the finest masonic papers published in this country. The press characterizes the editor's pen as strong, vigorous and able. Judge Ulrich enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. Honest, resolute, courteous and obliging, he makes friends wherever he goes, and he is, perhaps, one of the best-known men in the state of New Jersey. He was married in 1881 to S. Bessie Kenyon, a well known young lady of Plainfield, who shares her husband's literary taste and ability. Three children bless their home, and when the judge is not engrossed with his professional and other duties, he can usually be found in the domestic circle.

MACE, William Harrison, educator, was born near Lexington, Scott county, Ind., Nov. 27, 1852. His parents were farmers. His father was of English descent, while his mother was descended from a Virginia family of Johnsons. His early education was in the district schools. After teaching a year, he entered the state normal school, Terre Haute, graduating in 1876. Here, from Prof. C. W. Hodgkin, he caught his first love for historical study. He was for a while principal of a school in Logansport, Ind., and superintendent of public schools in Winamac, Ind., 1876-79. He entered the University of Michigan in 1879, graduating with a second degree in 1883, giving special emphasis to historical study. He was superintendent of public schools in McGregor, Ia., 1883-85; professor of history in DePauw university normal school, Greencastle, Ind., 1885-90; post-graduate student in history and philosophy, Indiana university, in 1888-89, receiving degree of A.M.; post-graduate student in history and philosophy, Cornell university, 1890-91, and professor of history and political science, Syracuse university, in 1891. He has lectured before teachers' institutes in Iowa, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, on methods of teaching history, and has written on the subject for educational journals. He opened the first university extension centre under the auspices of the regents of the state university of New York, at Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1892, and has given a large number of courses since then in the state of New York. He gave three courses of extension lectures in January and February, 1893, under invitation of the University of Chicago, and subsequently was asked to lecture on the English and American constitutions at the University of Pennsylvania, before the university extension summer meeting, and before a similar meeting at Cambridge university, England. Prof. Mace was married in 1878 to Ida Dodson, a graduate of the Indiana state normal school and a student in the University of Michigan. He is a member of the American historical association, and of the American academy of political and social science.



MEADE, George, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 29, 1741. He was one of the original opponents of the "Stamp Act," and one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions of 1765. At the outbreak of the revolution he had already amassed a considerable fortune in trade, and



J. E. Meade

he ungrudgingly contributed large sums from his substance toward the furtherance of the patriot cause. He gave his services also as a member of the 3d Philadelphia battalion, 1775-76. In the trying winter of 1780, when the army was suffering from the rigorous winter and lack of food, Mr. Meade promptly subscribed \$2,000 to the relief fund. When the independence of the United States became a recognized fact, he identified himself conspicuously with the progress of Philadelphia. He was hospitable and charitable, and occupied many positions of trust and honor. A staunch Romanist, he was one of the founders and trustees of St. Mary's

in Fourth street, one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in the city. In conjunction with the Rev. William White, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Nathan Carey and others, he organized a system of First-day, or Sunday, schools, presided over respectively by a Roman Catholic, an Episcopalian and a Friend. He was married in Philadelphia May 5, 1768, to Henrietta Constantia, daughter of Richard Worsam, of His Majesty's council in the island of Barbadoes. Their son, Richard Worsam, born June 23, 1778, died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1828, became a wealthy merchant, with extensive interests in Spain, which nation awarded him nearly half a million dollars by a certificate of debt; congress, however, for some reason, declined to sanction his acceptance of the amount; hence the celebrated "Meade Claim," pressed in vain by such lawyers as Webster, Clay and Choate. Gen. George Gordon Meade, who won distinction in the civil war, and died in Philadelphia Nov. 6, 1872, was a son of Richard Worsam. George Meade died in Philadelphia Nov. 9, 1808.

DURHAM, John Stephens, U. S. minister to the Republic of Hayti, was born in Philadelphia July 18, 1861. His ancestry was noted for personal beauty, social culture, intellectual attainments, and leadership in the affairs of the church; one of whom, Clayton Durham, was associated with Bishop Allen in the formation of the African Methodist Episcopal church, in 1816. He obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, and at the Institute for colored youth, from which he was graduated in 1876. His father having died when he was quite young, in order to help his devoted mother to support the family, and to accumulate sufficient money to enter college, he engaged in teaching for a few years in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. The wise counsel and Christian example of his mother had an important influence, no doubt, on the son. Through his own efforts he was



John S. Durham

enabled to enter the Towne scientific school, connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and after five

years of diligent study, received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1886, and two years later received another degree in the department of civil engineering. During part of his college career he was night superintendent of the registry department in the Philadelphia post office, and also filled the positions of editor of the "University Journal," and reporter on the Philadelphia "Times." His special adaptability for newspaper work, and his recognized intellectual acquirements, secured him the position of assistant editor of the "Evening Bulletin," one of the leading daily journals of Philadelphia. He was faithful and industrious as a journalist, economic questions being a specialty with him; and the force and vigor of his editorial writings, together with his winning and gracious manner and courteous bearing, gained for him the highest regard of all his associates. During his active career of six years on this journal, he spent all of his leisure time in endeavoring to better the mental, moral, and social condition of the colored race in Philadelphia. He organized workingmen's clubs and other useful associations, encouraging young men to strive, by industry and temperate habits, to thoroughly fit themselves for the privileges of good citizenship. He also organized a bureau of work, and secured positions for men and women in shops, stores, and counting-houses. In May, 1890, Mr. Durham was appointed U. S. consul to San Domingo, by President Harrison, and while holding that position aided in consummating the reciprocity treaty between that government and the United States. Having filled the consulship with marked ability, upon the resignation of Frederiek Douglass as minister to the Republic of Hayti in 1891, Mr. Durham succeeded to that responsible post in the diplomatic service. As minister, by means of his tact and far-sightedness, he succeeded in bringing to an amicable conclusion a case which at one time threatened to become an international complication. He sent in his resignation to President Cleveland upon the latter's inauguration, but was retained in his position a considerable time thereafter.

DURAND, Asher Brown, artist, was born at Jefferson, N. J., Aug. 21, 1796. He was descended from Huguenot ancestors, who, after the repeal of the edict of Nantes, found a refuge in America. In his boyhood he was employed in his father's shop—his father was a watchmaker—to cut initials on small objects of silver—forks and spoons and the like—and in that way he obtained his first knowledge of art. He then tried to engrave prints, with gravers of his own make, on plates rolled out of copper coin. In these rude attempts he was so successful that he received an order to copy a portrait on the lid of a snuff-box. At that time Peter Maverick was one of the few engravers in New York, and to him young Durand was apprenticed, and became his partner five years later. His first great work was his engraving of Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," on which he worked three years, and which established his reputation. He afterward made engravings of the heads of Adams, Jackson, John Jay, Marshall and others, for the National portrait gallery. He also engraved "Masidera" and "Ariadne," after Vanderlyn's pictures, which were considered fine specimens of the engraver's art. During these years Mr. Durand had exercised himself much in the use of the pencil, and in 1835 he gave up his profession as engraver and turned his attention to portrait and landscape painting. His first portraits in oil were of Bryant, Gouverneur Kemble, Jackson and Kent. His figure subjects of this period were "Harvey Bireh and Washington," "The Capture of André," "The Dance on the Battery," "The Wrath of Peter Stuyvesant," and "God's Judgment on Gog," all of which became well known through

engravings which he executed himself. It was, however, in his landscape painting that his refined and poetical talents fully displayed themselves. Some of them were allegorical, but for the most part he painted nature for herself. His paintings of the "Franconia Mountains" and "Notch of the Primeval Forest," and his "Clove in the Catskills," which is owned by the Century club, are well known. Of the last Mr. Tuckerman says: "The whole scenic expression is harmonious, grand, tender and true." Much of his later life was spent at Lake George, and many beautiful pictures were the results of his summer studies in that region. Mr. Durand's work was characterized by great simplicity and truth, and he showed an earnest appreciation of the beauties of nature, which must have been attained only by arduous study. Mr. Durand, with Prof. Morse and other artists, founded the National academy of design in 1826, and was its president until failing health obliged him to retire. He was a great favorite with his brother



artists, and the young and struggling members of his profession were always sure of his kindly advice and encouragement. The last years of his life were spent at the old homestead at South Orange, N. J., where he died Sept. 17, 1886.

MITCHILL, Samuel Latham, scientist, was born at North Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 20, 1764. He studied medicine at home under his maternal uncle, Samuel Latham, and under Dr. John Bard of New York, subsequently taking a course at the University of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated in 1786.

On returning to New York, he combined the study of law with the practice of his profession, and in 1788 was appointed a member of the commission that succeeded in effecting a treaty by which large tracts of western New York land were ceded by the Iroquois Indians. He was sent to the state legislature in 1792, and again in 1797; in 1801 he was elected to congress as a democrat, where he served until 1813, part of the time in the senate. He was destined to acquire greater fame in other fields, and may be said to have begun his scientific career in 1792, when he accepted the chair of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture in Columbia col-

lege, to hold it until he entered congress. In 1793-94 he aided in establishing the Society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, and useful arts, in connection with which he made a geological survey of the state. In 1807 he was offered the chair of chemistry in the newly formed College of physicians and surgeons, but declined it, accepting, however, the presidency of the County medical society. In 1808 he became professor of natural history in the college, and held the position until 1820, when he became professor of botany and materia medica. From 1826-30 he was vice-president of Queen's (Rutgers) college. Meanwhile, he had helped to establish (1797) the "Medical Repository," of which he was editor for sixteen years, and to found the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb

(1815), the New York literary and philosophical society (1816), and the Lyceum of natural history (1817), of which he was president for six years. Dr. Mitchill was physician of the New York hospital for twenty years, and in 1818 was surgeon-general of the state militia. Dr. Mitchill was one of the most gifted and versatile men that New York state has produced. His contributions to science, in every domain of which he made research, were recognized on both continents. The extent and accuracy of Dr. Mitchill's political knowledge led Thomas Jefferson to call him the "congressional dictionary," and one of his biographers, Duyckinck, asserts that the important acts of his life numbered 189. He championed the cause of Fulton and Livingston in their efforts to introduce navigation by steam, and when the New York historical society was founded, he served on its first standing committee. His scientific writings were numerous, and stimulated research both in America and Europe; he wrote verses of much cleverness, and was author of a humorous little hook or pamphlet, called "A Picture of New York," to which Washington Irving is said to have been indebted when he wrote his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." J. Rodman Drake made him the subject of a poem, "To the Surgeon-General of the State of New York." Dr. Mitchill was a polished speaker, and frequently addressed public assemblies. He died in New York city Sept. 7, 1831, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, in Brooklyn.

COLEMAN, Ann Mary Butler (Crittenden), author and translator, was born at Russellville, Ky., May 5, 1813. She was the eldest daughter of the statesman, John J. Crittenden. Her grandfathers, John Crittenden and John Lee, were both majors in the war of the revolution. She was trained under the eye of her eminent father, and her education received his personal attention. At the youthful age of seventeen she was married to Mr. Chap-

man Coleman. He held the office of U. S. marshal during the administration of President John Quincy Adams. After the death of her husband and the marriage of her eldest daughter, she decided to take her younger children to Europe for the purpose of travel and education. She spoke and wrote both French and German with ease. During the Empire she spent much time in Paris, and had the *entree* to the court circle. On her return to the United States she turned her attention to literary matters, and became an energetic literary worker. Her translations from the German, including some of Miss Mühlbach's works, were accurate and polished. She also translated various French works for American publishers. After the death of her father she published "Life and Letters of J. J. Crittenden," which had a wide circulation. She was brilliant in conversation and possessed an energetic mind. She was brought in contact from her earliest childhood with the foremost men and women of the country, and numbered many of them among her friends. She met Lafayette as a child, and was personally acquainted during her life with many of our presidents. Alexander H. Stephens was a close friend. Gen. Grant was also a sincere friend, and gave proofs of that friendship. She left numerous descendants, among them sixteen grandchildren and five great grandchildren. She died in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1891.



LUCE, Stephen Bleecker, naval officer, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1827, entered the navy as midshipman in October, 1841, and went on his first cruise to the Mediterranean in the frigate Congress. From 1845-48 he was on board the Columbus, under Com. James Biddle. During this cruise he circumnavigated the globe, and served through the Mexican war on the coast of California. He was promoted passed midshipman in August, 1847, master in 1855, and lieutenant in September of the latter year. From 1858-60 he was attached to the sloop Jamestown of the Home squadron, and in 1861 to the frigate



Wabash on the North Atlantic coast. He was present at the battles of Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal, and commanded a howitzer-lanch in an engagement with the Confederates at Port Royal ferry. He was made lieutenant-commander July 15, 1862, and was stationed at the naval academy in 1863, and in that year was transferred to the command of the monitor Nantucket of the North Atlantic squadron. While commander of the Nantucket he had frequent engagements with Forts Moultrie and Sumter. In January, 1865, he took command of the Pontiac, and reported for duty to Gen. W. T. Sherman at Savannah. With difficulty he ascended the Savannah in the Pontiac for forty miles above the city to Sister's ferry, and protected a pontoon bridge from the Confederate gunboats, while Gen. H. W. Slocum's command was crossing into South Carolina. He was commissioned as commander on July 25, 1866, for two years was commandant of the midshipmen at the naval academy, and in 1868-69 commanded the steamer Mohongo of the North Pacific squadron. In 1869-70 he was commander of the Juniata of the European squadron. He was promoted captain in 1872, and, during the Virginian troubles in 1873, was ordered to command the Minnesota, but did not get to sea. He was advanced to the rank of commodore in 1881, and from 1884-86 was president of the U. S. naval war college, of which he was the founder. (See "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution," by Capt. A. I. Mahan, U.S.N., preface, page vi.) He was created rear admiral in 1885, and from June, 1886, until February, 1889, held command of the North Atlantic squadron. He is the author of "Seamanship" (1863), a text book used at the Naval academy, and a compilation of "Naval Songs" (1883), and aided greatly in establishing the United States naval training system. On March 25, 1889, having reached the statutory limitation of age, he was transferred to the retired list of the navy, and has since resided in Newport, R. I. In June, 1893, he was appointed by the president as commissioner-general of the commission from the United States of America to the Columbian historical exposition in Madrid. He is naval editor of Johnson's "Universal Cyclopedia," and of Funk & Wagnall's "Standard Dictionary."

BAKER, Alpheus, soldier and lawyer, was born at Abbeville Court House, S. C., May 23, 1825. He was given a thorough classical education, and throughout his life retained a fondness for the classics that he had imbibed with his early training. He subsequently studied law, and in due season was admitted to the bar at Eufaula, Ala., where he soon won distinction in his profession. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and was rapidly promoted

for meritorious and gallant services to the rank of brigadier-general. He continued to distinguish himself in the service of the Confederacy throughout the civil war. At its close he resumed his law practice in Alabama. In 1878 he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he resided until his death. He readily made friends in his new home, and became one of the foremost members of the bar of Kentucky. Gen. Baker was a soldier, a citizen and a statesman, manly and courageous in his convictions, and a thoroughly devout Christian. He was strong and vigorous in the conduct of his cases, upholding the rights of his clients with an energy and persistency that won not only the admiration of the courts and the juries, but even captivated the opposing counsel. He had a fine command of language, and was unexcelled as an orator. Gen. Baker was one of the gifted few who drew other lawyers to hear him speak. He never acquired a fortune through his practice, but he was rich in eloquence. He dispensed that eloquence, too, with a liberal hand, being ever ready to use his oratorical powers at the slightest inspiration; his charities in this way may be contrasted with the money gifts of millionaires. He died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1891.

ANDERSON, Thomas McArthur, soldier, was born near Chillicothe, O., Jan. 21, 1836. His paternal grandfather was Richard Clough Anderson, Sr.; his mother's father, Duncan McArthur, one of the early governors of Ohio. He studied law, and practiced for a time in Cincinnati, but on the breaking out of the civil war volunteered as a private in the 6th Ohio volunteers. Soon afterward, on the application of his uncle, Gen. Robert Anderson, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. cavalry, and soon afterward was promoted to a captaincy in the 12th U. S. infantry, in which regiment he served during the war, commanding it in a number of engagements. He took part, with the army of the Potomac, in eighteen battles, was twice wounded, and twice brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the field. Since the war he has risen by regular steps to the colonelcy of the 14th U. S. infantry, and has served upon the frontier in frequent Indian campaigns. He is the author of several books, and has written numerous magazine articles on military subjects.

BUCHANAN, Robert Christie, soldier, was born in Maryland about 1810. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from the District of Columbia, and after his graduation in 1830 served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars. He became captain Nov. 1, 1838, was brevetted major May 9, 1846, and took a prominent part in the Mexican war. From Nov. 25, 1846, until May 30, 1847, he commanded a battalion of Maryland volunteers. For distinguished services at Molino del Rey he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, Sept. 8, 1847. He was promoted major Feb. 3, 1855, and being assigned to the 4th infantry took part in several campaigns against hostile Indians until the civil war broke out, when he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was stationed in the defenses of Washington from November, 1861, until March, 1862. He served with the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Gaines's Mills, Glendale and Malvern Hill, and was brevetted colonel June 27, 1862. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the Maryland



and Rappahannock campaigns. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and in March, 1863, was assigned to the command of Fort Delaware. In February, 1864, he became colonel of the 1st infantry, and commanded that regiment at New Orleans from December, 1864, until August, 1865. In March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, for bravery at Malvern Hill, and brevet major-general for gallant and meritorious services at Manassas and Fredericksburg. He commanded the district of Louisiana from January, 1868, until January, 1869, and was retired, at his own request, Dec. 31, 1870. Gen. Buchanan died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1878.

HAGNER, Peter Valentine, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1815, son of Peter Hagner, the celebrated financier, who served in the treasury department in all the administrations from Washington to Taylor, fifty-six consecutive years. The son was educated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, graduating therefrom in 1836 and being commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He served in the Florida campaign, 1836-37, with a field battery, and on the Canada frontier in 1838 until July, when he was transferred to the ordnance corps. He was made first lieutenant of ordnance May 22, 1840. On the declaration of war with Mexico Lieut. Hagner was attached to the siege train company of ordnance, Gen. Scott's army, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Cerro Gordo, Apr. 18, 1847, was brevetted captain, and Sept. 13, 1847, at Chapultepec, was made major. At the assault and capture of the City of Mexico he was



wounded. Under orders from the war department he inspected the laboratories and manufactories of percussion-caps in Europe, and obtained information respecting the system of artillery and the equipment of troops. This duty was accomplished during 1848-49. On July 10, 1851, he was promoted to the rank of captain of ordnance, and Aug. 30, same year, to major of ordnance. Maj. Hagner, from this time to the commencement of the civil war, was in charge of various arsenals and an inspector of powder. The secretary of war on Apr. 25, 1861, assigned him to the duty of ordering, inspecting and purchasing arms and ordnance stores, and in March, 1862, assistant to the commission on ordnance contracts and claims. He had the oversight of the manufacture of small arms, contracted for by the war department, till Dec. 25, 1863, when he was placed in charge of the Watervliet arsenal at Troy, N. Y. June 1, 1863, he was made lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in the U. S. army for his services in the ordnance department. He was advanced to the rank of colonel of ordnance March 7, 1867. After having been in the service over forty years Gen. Hagner on June 1, 1881, was placed on the retired list at his own request. He continued to reside at the national capital up to the time of his death, which took place March 11, 1893.

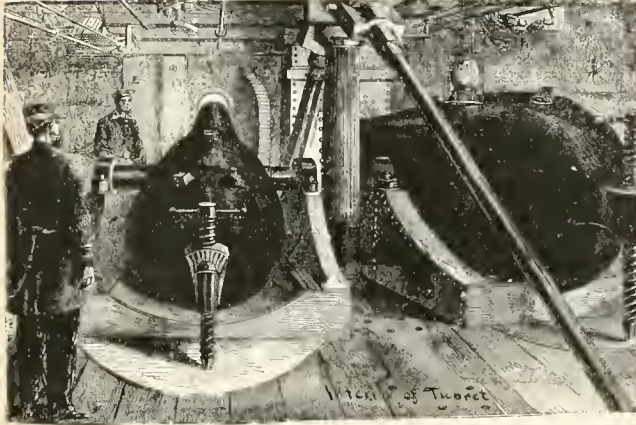
BABCOCK, Orville E., soldier, was born in Franklin, Vt., Dec. 25, 1835. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1861, and was assigned to the engineer corps as second lieutenant on May 6th of that year. He was promoted first lieutenant Nov. 17, 1861, and in February, 1862, constructed a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry for Banks's movement to Winchester. He became captain of engineers June 1, 1863; was present at the

surrender of Vicksburg, and took part in the battle of Blue Lick Springs, and at the siege of Knoxville. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant on March 29, 1864, and served on his staff in the battle of the Wilderness and the subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and the next month was, in his official capacity as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, instructed to select the meeting place at Appomattox for the conference between the contending generals, resulting in the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army on Apr. 9, 1865. He was promoted colonel, U. S. A., July 25, 1866, and continued to serve as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief until Grant was inaugurated president, when he became his private secretary. He was appointed to the post of superintending engineer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and had charge of the construction of Washington aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Anaecosta bridge, the east wing of the department offices, and devised the plan for the improvement of Washington and Georgetown harbors. About this time he became accused of complicity in the revenue frauds, and was finally indicted by the grand jury at St. Louis in January, 1876. He was brought to trial in a civil court the next month, though he had demanded a court-martial. With the aid of a deposition from President Grant he was acquitted, but the trial destroyed his usefulness as a public officer, and he retired to private life. Gen. Babcock was drowned at Mosquito Inlet, Fla., June 2, 1884.

GILLEM, Alvan Cullen, soldier, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., July 29, 1830. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1851, took part in the Seminole war of 1851-52, and was promoted captain May 14, 1861. He served as brigade quartermaster at the commencement of the civil war, earned the brevet of major for gallantry at Mill Springs, and was in command of the siege artillery, and chief quartermaster of the army of the Ohio, in the Tennessee campaign. On May 13, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 10th Tennessee volunteers, was provost marshal of Nashville, commanded a brigade in the Tennessee operations of the early part of 1863, and then served as adjutant-general of Tennessee until the end of the war, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers Aug. 17, 1863. He had charge of the forces guarding the Nashville and Northwestern railroad from June, 1863, until August, 1864, afterward commanded the expedition to eastern Tennessee, and won the brevet of colonel, U. S. army, for bravery at Marion, Va. He was elected vice-president of the convention of Jan. 9, 1865, to revise the constitution and reorganize the state government of Tennessee, and also served in the first legislature. He joined the expedition to North Carolina and took a prominent part in the capture of Salisbury, which secured him the brevet of major-general U. S. army. He became colonel in the regular army July 28, 1866, commanded the district of Mississippi 1867-68, served in Texas and California, and later held a command in the Modoc campaign. Gen. Gillem died near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1875.



RONCKENDORFF, William, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 9, 1812. He was appointed a midshipman from that state Feb. 17, 1832, and attached to the schooner *Experiment*, on the coast, being soon after, however, transferred to the schooner *Porpoise*, of the West India squadron, and later to the old frigate *Constitution*, and the sloop *John Adams*, of the Mediterranean squadron, on which he served between 1835 and 1837. On June 23, 1838, he was promoted to passed midshipman. During the next three years he was on the brig *Consort*, engaged in the coast survey, and for two years thereafter on the sloop *Preble*, attached to the Mediterranean squadron. On June 28, 1843, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and for the next two



years was on the frigate *Congress*, with the Brazil squadron. In 1845 he was sent as bearer of dispatches, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, with which he continued to serve during the Mexican war, returning to New York from that station on board the frigate *Savannah* in September, 1847. From 1849 to 1852 he was on board the sloop *Portsmouth*, on the coast of Africa. In the latter year he was assigned to the receiving ship at New York. During the next three years he was on board the frigate *Cumberland*, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and from 1855 to 1858 at the navy yard, Philadelphia. In 1859 he commanded the steamer *M. W. Chapin*, of the Brazil squadron, in the Paraguay expedition. In 1860 he was attached to the coast survey. He was commissioned as commander June 29, 1861, but in the meantime, in February, the civil war having broken out, he was ordered to take command of the steamer *Water Witch*, and join the Gulf squadron on special service, until Oct. 12, 1861. On the latter date he was detached, and ordered to carry despatches from flag-officer McKean to the secretary of the navy, and accordingly reported to the secretary Oct. 27th. On Dec. 27, 1861, he was ordered to the command of the steamship *San Jacinto*, and in the following spring was sent in search of the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, supposed to have been wrecked on Georgia shoals. Commander Ronckendorff was next ordered with the *San Jacinto* to Hampton Roads, to attack, if necessary, the Confederate steamer *Merrimac*. On May 15, 1862, he proceeded to Norfolk, took part in the attack of the fortifications at Sewell's Point, and soon after sailed for Key West; and during the latter months of the year 1862, was engaged in blockading between Wilmington, N. C., and Hampton Roads. For a while he cruised among the West India islands, in search of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, but in May,

1863, was placed in command of the steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, which was ordered to the West Indies as flag-ship of the squadron under Rear-Adm. Lardner. In October of the same year he was exchanged to the *Powhatan*, then acting as flag-ship of the same squadron. He remained in command of her for a year, and then for several months—having been ordered to New York on special duty—was engaged in land service, part of the time on a court of inquiry. On Feb. 15, 1865, Com. Ronckendorff was placed in command of the iron clad *Monadnock*, and ordered to cruise in the James river, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, when he sailed with a squadron in search of the Confederate cruiser *Stonewall*. On July 9, 1865, he was transferred from the *Monadnock* to the *Tonawanda*, and after a short cruise in her—she being laid up—he was ordered to the command of the receiving-ship at Philadelphia, under date Jan. 1, 1866. He was commissioned captain Sept. 27, 1866, and remained at Philadelphia until the autumn of 1870, and from that time until 1873 commanded the ironclads at New Orleans. In the latter year he was placed in command of the *Canandaigua*, of the West India station. In 1874 he was commissioned commodore, and in 1875 was retired with that rank, after forty-two years of active service. From that time he resided in the city of New York, where he died Nov. 27, 1891.

BAKER, James H., soldier and politician, was born in Monroe, Butler county, O., May 6, 1829. His early education was in the district schools, after which he went to Wesleyan university, where he was duly graduated. Entering upon a course of teaching, he took charge of a young ladies' seminary in Richmond, Ind. In 1853 he became editor and proprietor of the "*Scioto (O.) Gazette*;" was elected secretary of state in 1855; then removing to Minnesota was there also elected secretary of state. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army as a colonel, serving in 1862-63; was appointed provost marshal for the department of Missouri, and was brevetted brigadier general. At the close of the war he was appointed register of public lands at Boonville, Mo., where he served two years and then retired to Minnesota, where he became a farmer. In 1871 he emerged from his retirement to accept the office of commissioner of pensions, to which he had just been elected, and filled the same until 1875.

WHITE, Frank J., soldier, was born in New York city in 1842, the eldest son of James H. White, judge of the superior court of New York. The son was educated in the public schools of the city and at the free academy. He was a contributor to the magazines and literary journals of the day. In 1861 he enlisted in the 10th regiment, New York volunteers. He went to the front with his regiment and fought in the first battle of Bull Run, and after the defeat his regiment was assigned to Gen. Butler's command on the James river peninsula. He soon after was transferred to Gen. Forrest's army, operating in Missouri, and here organized a troop of cavalry, the "*Parani Scouts*," at the head of which band he recaptured Lexington Mo., and released the Federal soldiers imprisoned there when the place was captured by Gen. Price. Maj. White was transferred to the army of the Mississippi in the autumn of 1861, and while operating with that army he,



with his troop of "Parani Scouts," followed Porter, the Confederate guerrilla chief, for thirteen days, completely dispersing his band. He was provost marshal and judge-advocate general in central Missouri for a time, and after being transferred to the East he was governor of the eastern shore of Maryland. In March, 1865, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. The secretary of war offered him a commission as captain in the regular service, but he declined the commission. He was transferred to a command in Texas, and at the close of the war removed to St. Louis, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was soon after elected to the state legislature. Afterward he went to California, where he died, Aug. 29, 1875, from disease contracted during the war.

LE ROY, William Edgar, naval officer, was born in New York city March 24, 1818. He entered the navy as midshipman, in January, 1832, made his first cruise on the Delaware of the Mediterranean squadron and was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1838. After service on the Constitution of the Pacific squadron and the store-ship Erie he was made lieutenant in July, 1843, and during the Mexican war was attached to the Princeton. In 1861 he commanded the Mystic on the coast of Africa, but was commissioned commander on July 1st, and until 1863 was in command of the Keystone of the South Atlantic squadron. He aided in the capture of Ferdinandina in 1862, took part in an engagement with ironclads off Charleston in January, 1863, and rendered important service on several other occasions. In 1864

he was transferred to the West Gulf squadron; commanded the Ossipee at the battle of Mobile bay on Aug. 5, 1864, and received the surrender of the ram Tennessee. He was advanced to the rank of captain in July, 1866, and in 1867 and 1868 was fleet-captain of the European squadron under Farragut. He became commodore in July, 1870, and rear-admiral in April, 1874, and from 1876 until 1879 commanded the South Atlantic squadron. On March 20, 1884, he was placed on the retired list. His courtly bearing and fastidious tastes won him the sobriquet of the "Chesterfield of the Navy." He died in New York city on Dec. 10, 1888.

COLLINS, Napoleon, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania May 4, 1814. He entered the navy from Iowa in January, 1834, and until 1839 was attached to the West India squadron. In 1840 he was a student at the naval school in Philadelphia, and in July of that year was made passed midshipman. From 1842 until 1844 he served on the Constellation, of the East India squadron, and in November, 1846, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. During the Mexican war, as an officer of the sloop Decatur, of the Home squadron, he aided in the capture of Tusan and Tabasco. He was attached to the steamer Michigan on the lakes from 1850 until 1853, and in 1854 commanded the John P. Kennedy, of the North Pacific expedition. Thereafter, until the opening of the civil war, he served at the Mare Island navy yard, and with the East India, Pacific, and Lake squadrons. In 1861 he commanded the steamer Anacosta, of the Potomac flotilla, and was present at the engagement at Acquia creek in June of that year. Later he was assigned to the command of the Unadilla, of the South Atlantic squadron, and participated in the capture of Port Royal in November, 1862, and various expeditions on the coasts of South

Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was made commander in July, 1862, commanded the Octorara, cruising in West Indian waters in 1863, and in 1864 was transferred to the Wachusett, on special service. On Oct. 7, 1864, he entered the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, and captured the Confederate steamer Florida, which he conveyed to Hampton Roads, where it was sunk. The Brazilian government declared that the laws of neutrality had been violated by Com. Collins, and Secretary Seward ordered his trial by court-martial. He was commissioned as captain July 25, 1866; commodore Jan. 19, 1871, and rear-admiral Aug. 9, 1874. He commanded the Sacramento in 1867; was stationed at the Norfolk navy yard in 1869-70, and in 1874 was made commander of the South Pacific squadron. He died at Callao, Peru, Aug. 9, 1875.

BARRY, Henry W., soldier and congressman, was born in New York city about 1835. His early education was limited, but he so improved the few opportunities afforded, that in early manhood he became principal of the Locust Grove academy, in Kentucky. He remained two years, studied law, was graduated from the Columbian law college, Washington, D. C., and then entered the Federal army as a private. He organized the first regiment of colored troops raised in Kentucky; commanded a brigade, and for a time a division of the army; was twice brevetted for gallant conduct, reaching the rank of major-general. At the close of the war he retired to private life, when, in 1867, he was elected to the state constitutional convention of Mississippi. He was so active during the reconstruction period that he secured an election to the state senate in 1868, and during the same year was also elected as a representative to congress. He served three terms, retaining his seat until his death. He was a member of the committee on patents, and chairman of the committee on post-office expenditures. He died in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1875.

ASBOTH, Alexander Sandor, soldier, was born in Keszthely, Hungary, Dec. 18, 1811. His education was received in Oldenburg, and for awhile he served in the Austrian army; studied law at Presburg, then turned his attention to engineering. He fought with Kossuth in the Hungarian war of 1848-49 and participated in several of the battles. He followed Kossuth to Turkey, was imprisoned with him at Kutaiçh, and when released, came with him to America, where Asboth became a citizen. Becoming interested in various business enterprises, he remained until 1861, when, the civil war having begun, he offered his services. In July he was made chief-of-staff to Gen. Frémont; was appointed brigadier-general on Sept. 26th following, and commanded the 4th division in Frémont's western campaign. He was then transferred to the command of a division in Curtis's army, and during the Arkansas campaign occupied Fayetteville and Bentonville. At the battle of Pea Ridge he was severely wounded, and assigned to the district of West Florida, with headquarters at Fort Pickens; was again badly wounded Sept. 27, 1864, in the battle of Marianna, his left arm being fractured in two places, and his left cheek-bone broken. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in Florida; resigned in August, and in 1866 was sent as U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic. He died in Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1868, from the effects of the wounds received in battle.



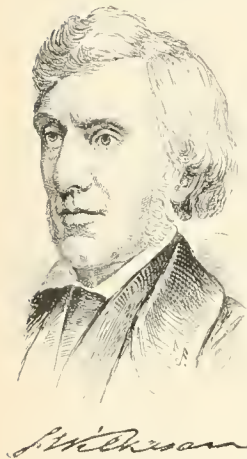
WILKESON, Samuel, was born at Carlisle, Pa., June 1, 1781. He was of Scotch Covenantant stock, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. Men of his race died fighting for religious freedom at Bothwell Bridge in 1679. The final defeat of the Covenanters exiled the family to the north of Ireland. They took with them their love of battle and their devotion to Protestant liberty. Six sons fell in the siege of Londonderry. John Wilkeson, the father of Samuel Wilkeson, came to America in 1760 and settled in Delaware. He entered the revolutionary army with a lieutenant's commission, and fought until peace was declared. After the war he carried his family to Washington county, in western Pennsylvania, and under a soldier's warrant opened a farm in the forest. Samuel Wilkeson, his son, in his very childhood was held face to face with life upon the frontier, and his character was formed and tempered in that severest, but manliest of schools. In 1799 he married and went to southwestern Ohio, and as his father had done, opened a farm in another wilderness. Later he became interested in commerce upon the lakes. The war of 1812 broke out; Gen. Harrison's troops, in their advance upon Canada, were delayed by the failure of a contractor to provide transportation by water. Samuel Wilkeson came to his aid and furnished a fleet. When the British

advanced upon the Niagara frontier in 1813 he joined a Pennsylvania regiment and hastened to Buffalo, hoping to aid in repelling the invaders. Buffalo was captured and burned; the militia of the frontier being overmatched by Wellington's veterans. In the following year, 1814, Samuel Wilkeson returned to Buffalo and founded his home. Peace was declared in 1814, and in 1815 many of the troops were disbanded and remained in town, and Buffalo, even in its peaceful condition, found itself the centre of a disturbing and dangerous social element, against which the citizens sought a summary remedy. Samuel Wilkeson's sterling qualities, and his intuitive knowledge of men, fitted him for the office of justice of the peace. His discharge of the duties of a criminal

magistrate gave his court the reputation of a tribunal that would yield to nothing but absolute integrity in every department of the public peace and morality. In 1819 he advocated the construction of the Erie canal, and secured the decision that Buffalo should be the terminus of the great waterway. By an act of legislature a loan of \$12,000 to the village of Buffalo was authorized, with which to build a harbor at the mouth of Buffalo creek, on the security of a bond of double the amount. A crisis was impending, when Judge Wilkeson, with his friends, Townsend and Forward, filed the required bond. The harbor loan was saved. Various complications in regard to building the harbor arose. Mr. Wilkeson was requested to lay aside his business and devote himself to the construction of the harbor. He consented to do so. In superintending the first day's work he waded across the mouth of the creek with a child upon his shoulders. The water was but waist deep, where afterward ships holding 100,000 bushels of grain were readily moved. He planned and superintended the building, witnessing its completion in 221 days, when Buffalo became the western terminus of the Erie canal. The harbor was duly completed, the canal connected and opened, and a special packet boat, built of red cedar and

christened the Seneca Chief, prepared to make the initial voyage from Lake Erie to the ocean. A cask of water from Lake Erie was stored to be used for the marriage ceremony by which the inland lakes were to be united to the sea. On the morning of Oct. 26, 1825, a procession of the citizens of Buffalo was formed, and a committee, of which Judge Wilkeson was chairman, embarked to take their journey to New York by the newly opened line of travel. On the return of the expedition a cask of sea water, taken from New York harbor, was mingled with the waters of Lake Erie, and thereby the "marriage ceremony" between the chain of the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean was completed. During the prosecution of the labors connected with the Erie canal, Mr. Wilkeson, in February, 1821, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, holding the position for three years, at the end of which time he was elected state senator, serving in that capacity, and in the court for the correction of errors for six years. In 1836 he was elected mayor of Buffalo. During the time he was serving in these various public offices, he prosecuted different kinds of business of his own. He erected and put in operation the first iron foundry in Buffalo, established a charcoal blast furnace in Lake county, O., in the management of which he placed his four sons, and built and operated a furnace in Mahoning county, O., the first in this country to "blow in" on raw bituminous coal and smelt iron with uncoked fuel. He also began and established, in Buffalo, the manufacture of steam engines. His interest in politics carried him earnestly into the discussions of America's human slavery problems. The tidal wave of abolition was forming. He favored a system of gradual and compensated emancipation, and advocated the colonization of the negroes on the coast of Africa. He removed from Buffalo to Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the American colonization society, edited for two years their newspaper, the "African Repository," governed the colony of Liberia, instituted commerce with it from the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shipped large numbers of the colonists to the new republic. Judge Wilkeson was thrice married. His first wife, the mother of all his children, was Jane Orans, whose father was a captain in the revolutionary army; his second wife was Sarah St. John of Buffalo; his third wife was Mary Peters of New Haven, Conn. He was the father of six children. When the cannonade upon Fort Sumter opened the civil war in 1861, eight of his grandsons entered the Federal army. Two of them fell in battle—St. John Wilkeson of the 100th regiment of volunteer infantry, at the battle of Seven Pines, and Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson of the 4th artillery, U. S. army, at Gettysburg. A prominent New York judge said of Judge Wilkeson: "He was a king among men. Through all his life men considered it a privilege to hear him speak. The graphic art with words was his. His knowledge was prodigious, his imagination extraordinarily rich, and his wisdom profound." Judge Wilkeson died at Kingston, Tenn., July 7, 1848.

DAGGETT, Oliver Ellsworth, clergyman and poet, was born at New Haven Jan. 14, 1810, son of David Daggett, U. S. senator. He was graduated from Yale in 1828, became a lawyer in 1831, and was Congregational pastor at Hartford 1837-43, at Canandaigua, N. Y., 1845-67, and at New London, Conn., 1871-77. In the interval between the two latter charges, 1867-70, he filled the chair of divinity at Yale. He wrote much for the "New Englander," and was one of the compilers of the Connecticut association's "Psalms and Hymns" (1845). His last years were spent at Hartford, Conn. His poems appeared after his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1880.



WILLIAMS, John Joseph, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston, Mass., was born in that city Apr. 22, 1822, of Irish parentage. He received his elementary education principally at the Cathedral parochial school, and in 1833 entered the college of the Sulpicians in Montreal, Can., where he completed his philosophical course at the age of nineteen, and in the autumn of 1841 went abroad, and studied theology at the celebrated Seminary of St. Sulpice, in France; the distinguished Sulpician, Abbé Hogan, was his personal friend and fellow student at the Seminary. In 1845, at the Trinity ordinations, he was elevated to the priesthood by Archbishop Affre, and subsequently returned to Boston, where he was appointed an assistant at the cathedral, and placed in charge of the Sunday-school; in 1855 was made rector of the cathedral, and in 1857 vicar general and rector of St. James's parish. He filled this double office ably for a period of nine years, when he was made coadjutor bishop with

the right of succession and title of Bishop of Tripoli. Bishop Fitzpatrick died before the papal bulls for his consecration as coadjutor reached Boston, and March 11, 1866, Father Williams was consecrated fourth bishop of Boston in St. James's church by Archbishop McCloskey of New York, and Apr. 2d he took up his residence at the cathedral, where his magnificent executive ability, which had so strongly marked his former career, now had a large field for the exercise of its powers, as his diocese of Boston included the whole of Massachusetts, which, at the time he assumed the administration of affairs, did not include as many Catholics as are now in Boston and its suburbs. In 1870 he went abroad to attend the Vatican council at Rome, and while there succeeded in obtaining the erection of a new diocese, that of Springfield, with the five western counties of Massachusetts for its territory. A Catholic population of 300,000 was retained by the diocese of Boston, which has to-day, in spite of another division made at his suggestion, a population of 550,000; this exceeds in numbers that of any other diocese in the United States, except the vast one of New York. In 1875 this diocese was elevated to a Metropolitan See by Pope Pius IX., and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Williams was made its first archbishop, and May 2d, in the new cathedral of the Holy Cross, Washington street, Boston, the pallium was conferred on him by Cardinal McCloskey in presence of the papal ablegate, Mgr. Cesar Roncetti, who had brought the pallium from Rome; a congregation of over 6,000 persons and all the bishops of New York and New England and a number of priests witnessed the ceremony. The records of the diocese of Boston under his wise administration have been a continued history of Roman Catholic progress on a broad solid basis. Twenty-five years ago, there were but 127 priests and 112 churches; now, notwithstanding the division of the territory, the number of the priests aggregates 325, with a hundred students in the theological seminary, and there are 150 churches and four in process of erection, while a number of religious orders from abroad have established houses and novitiates in the diocese. The religious communities and schools have been multiplied; the entire attendance at the parochial schools of the diocese is about 30,000. The benevolent institutions have likewise increased and prospered, but the two great monuments to his episcopate are the Cathedral of the Holy Cross and St. John's Ecclesiastical seminary; the latter, though particularly designed for the students of the province of

New England, is open to candidates for the priesthood from all parts of the country, and the Cathedral is only excelled in the United States by St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York city. Archbishop Williams has made four visits to Rome, during his episcopate, besides his two *ad limina* visits. He stands high with the Holy See and with the sacred college, and commands the highest encomiums from the bishops throughout America for his piety, wisdom and judicial temper. He was one of the first to place in effect the decrees concerning Catholic population, education, permanent rectorships, etc., etc. May, 1891, he celebrated in Boston the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopate, amidst the rejoicing and thanksgivings of the clergy and laity.

CRABBE, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1788. He was appointed midshipman from Pennsylvania in November, 1809. He took part in an attack on three British frigates at Hampton Roads on June 20, 1813, and two days later aided in repulsing a British attack upon Crancy Island. He was made lieutenant in February, 1815, commander in March, 1835, and in 1836 and 1837 commanded the Vandalia of the West India squadron. During the war against the Seminoles in 1837 he was entrusted with the defence of Fort Brook, Fla., and for his services received the thanks of Gen. Jessup. He was promoted to be captain in September, 1841, and assigned to the command of the Brandywine of the Brazilian squadron. In 1852 and 1853 he was commander of the San Jacinto of the Mediterranean squadron, and from 1855 until 1857 commanded a squadron on the coast of Africa. He was commissioned as commodore on July 16, 1862, and on July 25, 1866, was promoted to be rear-admiral on the retired list. He died in Princeton, N. J., on June 29, 1872.

DUANE, Russell, lawyer, and junior counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., June 15, 1866. His father, the Rev. Charles W. Duane, is at present (1894) rector of the historic Christ Church, the oldest parish in Boston, Mass. He is a lineal descendant of Dr. Benjamin Franklin; the great-great-grandson of William Duane, the famous editor of the "Aurora" newspaper; and the great-grandson of William J. Duane, who was secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Jackson. Russell Duane was graduated with the degree of A. B. at Harvard college, in 1888, and studied law at the Harvard law school, the law school of the University of Virginia, and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1891. At the commencement exercises on June 11, of that year, he delivered the law oration, selecting as his subject "The Case of the Sayward." In this oration he presented a new argument in behalf of the claims of the United States in the Behring Sea controversy, based upon the proposition that the so-called rule of the three-mile limit is not a general rule of international law, but a special rule, limited to certain classes of cases of a character altogether different from that presented by our seal fisheries, and that therefore the three-mile rule could not be applied in that instance. In the spring of 1892 a copy of the "American Law Register and Review," in which Mr. Duane's oration was afterward published, happened to come into the possession of James G. Blaine, then secretary of



Russell Duane



John J. Williams

state, who was so favorably impressed with the line of argument presented in it, that, in May, 1892, he appointed Mr. Duane junior counsel for the government in the Behring Sea arbitration proceedings. In pursuance of this appointment, Mr. Duane prepared a considerable portion of those sections of the case of the United States relating to the questions of measure of damages and of maritime jurisdiction. Mr. Duane has also taken part, as counsel, in a number of arguments in behalf of claimants under the French spoliation act of 1885, before the court of claims at Washington. He has received at different times offers and inducements to accept positions in New York and Chicago, but he has declined them all, and intends to continue the practice of law in Philadelphia, where he now resides.

HEPBURN, Neil Jamieson, oculist and aurist, was born in Orkney, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1846. He was descended on his father's side from the ill-fated earl of Bothwell, and on the maternal side from the Norse earls of Orkney. Arriving in New York at the age of four years, he received his education at the public schools of the city, and at the New York free academy, with the exception of a year in Scotland; was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1868, and engaged in the drug

business until 1872; practiced medicine in Irvington, N. Y., and Freehold, N. J., returning to New York city in 1882. Dr. Hepburn devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear; has been inspector of the board of health at Freehold, N. J.; ophthalmologist to Demilt dispensary; lecturer on ophthalmology at the New York polyclinic; visiting ophthalmologist to Randall's island hospital, and assistant surgeon to the Manhattan eye and ear hospital. He is also a member of the American ophthalmological and American otological societies; of New York ophthalmological and New York otological societies; New York county and state societies; trustee of the county medical association; member of the ninth international

medical congress, and of the first Pan-American medical congress. Dr. Hepburn's contributions to medical literature consist of, "Notes on Hypodermic Use of Cocaine" (1883); "Therapensis of Glaucoma" (1884); and "Leaflets on Ophthalmoseopy" (1887).

SANDS, Joshua Ratoon, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1795. His father was a wealthy and influential merchant who filled the office of collector of the port of New York and was twice elected to congress. The son entered the navy in September, 1812, joined Com. Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario and in November following took part in an attack upon the Royal George. In April, 1813, he was transferred to the Madison, and acted as order-bearer to the commodore in the attack and capture of Toronto. In May, 1813, he participated in the capture of Fort George and later as an officer of the sloop Pike in frequent engagements with the British squadron under Sir James Yeo. In the spring of 1814 he performed service with a battery on shore and then until the close of the war was attached to the frigate Superior. He was promoted to be lieutenant in April, 1818, and commander in February, 1841. In 1846 he took command of the Vixen and aided in the capture of Alvarado, Tabasco and Laguna, being for some time governor of the latter city. During the bombard-

ment of Vera Cruz he was conspicuous for his bravery and he also rendered important service at Tampico and Tuspan. In 1847 he was complimented with being made the bearer of dispatches to the authorities at Washington. In 1851 he was tendered a banquet and given a sword by the citizens of Brooklyn, and in the same year, as commander of the St. Lawrence, carried the American exhibit to the World's fair in London, where Queen Victoria presented him with a gold snuff-box inlaid with diamonds. He was advanced to the rank of captain in February, 1854; was engaged in laying the submarine cable in 1857, and in 1858 co-operated with Adm. Paulding in the subjugation of the Nicaragua filibusters under Walker. From 1859 until 1861 he served as commander of the Brazilian squadron. He was retired from active service in December, 1861, but from 1862 until 1866 was a lighthouse inspector on the lakes, and from 1869 until 1872 port-admiral at Norfolk. He was commissioned as commodore in 1862 and as rear-admiral in 1866. After 1872 he resided in Baltimore, Md., where he died Oct. 2, 1883.

HUNT, Albert Sanford, clergyman, and secretary of the American Bible society, was born at Amenia, N. Y., July 3, 1827. He was prepared for college at Amenia seminary, and entered the Wesleyan university, from which he was graduated in 1851. He was immediately elected tutor in the institution, and two years later adjunct professor of moral science, in which capacity he served until 1855. In 1859 he joined the New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first pastorate was the old Nathan Bangs's, now New York avenue, church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and he has since filled various pulpits in that city. He was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, 1876, and 1884. In 1874 he was elected chairman of the fraternal delegation to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his speech, delivered at Louisville, Ky., on that occasion, was a masterpiece of conciliatory argument. In 1886 he went to England as delegate from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to the British Wesleyan conference. In 1878 he was elected corresponding secretary of the American Bible society, and the ability with which he has performed that office has fully justified his election. In this official capacity he has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and has presented the Bible cause in every state and territory in the Union. He has one of the finest libraries in Brooklyn, is a scholarly man, and an able and fluent speaker, whose services are always in demand at home and abroad. He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1873.

ALLEN, Solomon, soldier and preacher, was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1751. Two of his brothers, Moses and Thomas Allen, were captains in the revolutionary army. Another, Maj. Jonathan Allen, served as a patriot soldier. At the time of the removal of Maj. André to West Point, Solomon was lieutenant and adjutant on duty near the lines, not far from New York. When André was brought to the American post, commanded by Col. Jameson, the latter ordered Lieut. Allen, with a guard of nine men, to carry the prisoner to Gen. Arnold, commanding at West Point, with a letter from Jameson to Arnold. He set out with his pris-



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oner on the night of Sept. 23, 1780. He describes André as wearing an old, torn, crimson coat, and nankeen vest and small-clothes, old boots, and flapped hat. His arms were bound behind him, one of the soldiers holding the strap which bound them, and guards on all sides of him, being ordered to kill him if he attempted to escape. After having proceeded about seven miles on their journey, the party was overtaken by a messenger with a letter from Jameson, instructing Lieut. Allen to leave the river road, and take the prisoner immediately eastward to lower Salem, and deliver him to Capt. Hoogland, who was in command of a company of light horse at that point. He was then instructed to take one of the guards, and proceed with Jameson's letter to Arnold at West Point, in the meantime sending the other eight men back under the command of the sergeant. Allen obeyed the orders, and delivered André to Capt. Hoogland the same night. On the morning of Sept. 24th he continued with one of the guards to West Point, but they did not arrive until the 25th at Robinson's house on the east side of the river, opposite West Point, where Arnold and the other general officers made their headquarters. In Allen's account of the incidents of the occasion, he states that Gen. Arnold was in the buttery, eating, the time being ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. On receipt of the letter from Jameson he exhibited great confusion, but presently asked Lieut. Allen to go up-stairs and sit with Mrs. Arnold, doubtless with the design of preventing him from conversing with the other officers. Arnold then precipitately left the house and fled. Gen. Washington arrived at Robinson's from Hartford at noon, and in the afternoon of the same day Arnold's treachery was discovered by the arrival of a packet from Jameson to Washington. André was brought to headquarters on the following day, and Adj. Allen, being invited to dine with the general officers, heard Gen. Knox remark: "What a very fortunate discovery this was! Without it, we should all have been cut up." To which Gen. Washington very gravely and emphatically replied: "I do not call this a fortunate occurrence, but a remarkable Providence." After the war, Allen, who had been promoted to major, was conspicuous in the expedition which quelled the Shays insurrection. In the meantime he had become deeply interested in religion, and, at the age of forty, was chosen a deacon of the church at Northampton. His personal piety increasing, he became desirous of preaching the gospel to others, but he had had no advantages of education, and the obstacles in his way seemed insuperable. He, however, devoted himself to study, reading mainly and digesting the works of Howe and Baxter, wrote out a few sermons, and began to preach in western Massachusetts, and afterward through western New York, becoming noted as an itinerant preacher, receiving no compensation but his food and clothing, living much of the time out-of-doors, and seeming to rejoice in the fatigues and privations which he suffered in the prosecution of his chosen cause. He established four churches, and is said to have converted about 200 persons. Whenever money was given to him, he devoted it to books and clothing for the people in the wilderness. In 1820, having been a preacher in the new settlements in the West for nearly twenty years, he visited his children and friends in Massachusetts, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. He arrived in New York early in 1821, and died there Jan. 20th, in that year, aged seventy years. He had a public funeral, eight clergymen of the city acting as pallbearers. It is said of this remarkable man that the attachment of children to him was peculiar and pathetic. They would follow him wherever he appeared, to listen to his words of instruction, or to the interesting stories which he would relate to them.

IV.—27.

MADDOCK, Thomas, manufacturer, was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, England, the birthplace of the famous Josiah Wedgwood, Apr. 1, 1818. His paternal grandfather was a cabinet-maker from the city of Chester. His father, Thomas, a journeyman decorator of pottery, spent his active business life at the Staffordshire potteries, and died there in 1836, at the age of fifty-one years. The son, Thomas, learned the art of decorating pottery, and came to New York May 15, 1847. He formed a partnership with William Leigh, at 39 Greene street, New York city. In 1853 the firm decorated a dinner-set for the U. S. government for the use of President Pierce. During the civil war Thomas Maddock joined the 13th regiment, national guard of New York. In 1872 he went into business at Trenton, N. J., with the firm of Millington & Astbury, which had established the Carroll street pottery in that city in 1860. In 1878 he became the sole owner of the business, which afterward proved highly successful. Besides this venture he carried on a farm, upon which he resided. His first wife, Honora Bossons, whom he married in 1844, died in 1850. A year later he was married to Isabella S. Middleton. He had six children, four of whom are associated with their father in business. The oldest one is dead.



BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Hampton, Va., Sept. 25, 1765. In 1798 he commanded the brig *Augusta*, equipped by the citizens of Norfolk, Va., in consequence of aggressions by the French. In 1805 he commanded a fleet of ten vessels, sent to the Mediterranean to co-operate with Gen. Eaton against Tripoli. He sent three vessels to aid Hamet, the deposed bashaw; but after the capture of Derne, Apr. 27, 1805, he refused further direct aid, fearing that the usurping bashaw would retaliate with the massacre of certain prisoners. Owing to declining health he transferred his command to Capt. John Rodgers, and returned to the United States. For some years he was without command and felt keenly the neglect of the government in not continuing him in service. A few months before his death he was made superintendent of the naval arsenal at Gosport. He died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 29, 1810.

BRODHEAD, Richard, senator, was born in Pike county, Pa., in 1811. He removed to Easton, Northampton county, and read law with James M. Porter, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1838 he was elected to the state legislature by the democrats, and was twice re-elected. In 1843 he was elected to congress, and was twice re-elected; in 1848 he declined a re-election. In 1849 the democrats nominated him for the office of U. S. senator, but he failed to receive as many votes as the whig nominee, James Cooper. In 1851 Mr. Brodhead again became the democratic candidate, and received the unanimous vote of the democrats in both branches of the legislature. He served in the U. S. senate from 1851 to 1857. He died at Easton, Pa., Sept. 17, 1863.



QUEEN, Walter W., naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia Oct. 6, 1824. He was appointed from New York a midshipman in the navy Oct. 7, 1841; from 1841 until 1843 was attached to the frigate *Macedonian*, and to the sloop *Morion* of the West India squadron. From 1843 until 1845 he was with the East India squadron on the brig *Perry*. During the Mexican war he served on the frigates



Cumberland and *Ohio*, Fort Point Isabel during the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma May 8 and 9, 1846, and in the attacks and capture of Alvarado, Tampico, Tusan and Vera Cruz. Aug. 10, 1847, he was promoted to passed midshipman. Shortly after, for participation in a duel, his resignation was requested and accepted, but he was reinstated in the service in 1853, and promoted to master in 1855. Sept. 16, 1855, he was commissioned lieutenant. In 1854 he was attached to the store-ship *Relief* of the Brazilian squadron; in 1855 to the steamer *Michigan* on the lakes. In 1856 and 1857 he served with the East India squadron; on the receiving ship *Alleghany*, Maryland, in 1858; on the steamer *Powhatan* in the West Indies 1859-60; and afterward on special service on the steam sloop *Powhatan*, which took part in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla., and served for nineteen days on shore at the fort as commander of the boats of the fleet. During the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the attack on New Orleans by Farragut, he commanded the second division (seven vessels) of the mortar flotilla under Porter, and during the attack on Vicksburg, with Flag Officer Farragut, passed the forts with his fleet. He was commissioned as lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862, and during the remainder of that year was on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the Florida and the gunboat *Wyalusing* of the North Atlantic squadron, and while on board the latter participated in the successful engagement with the Confederate ram *Albatross*, and her consorts, the *Bomb-Shell* and *Cotton-Plant*, May 5, 1864, when the ram, to prevent capture, sought refuge in the Roanoke river. In 1865 and 1866 he was on ordnance duty at Scott's foundry, Reading, Pa. He was promoted to be commander July 25, 1866, and detailed on special duty at Washington, D. C., and Hartford, Conn., in 1866-67, as a member of the board to examine all volunteer officers for entry into the regular navy, and then until 1870 commanded the *Tuscarora* of the South Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons. He commanded the receiving ship and rendezvous at Philadelphia from 1870 to 1872;



was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., 1873-74, and was commissioned captain June 4, 1874. He commanded the *Saranac* in the North Pacific squadron, 1874-75, and the receiving ships *Worcester* and *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va., 1876-77; served as captain in the Brooklyn navy yard, 1878-79; commanded the flag-ship *Trenton*, European station, 1880, and performed special duty in bureau of yards and docks, at Washington, D. C., 1882-83. He was

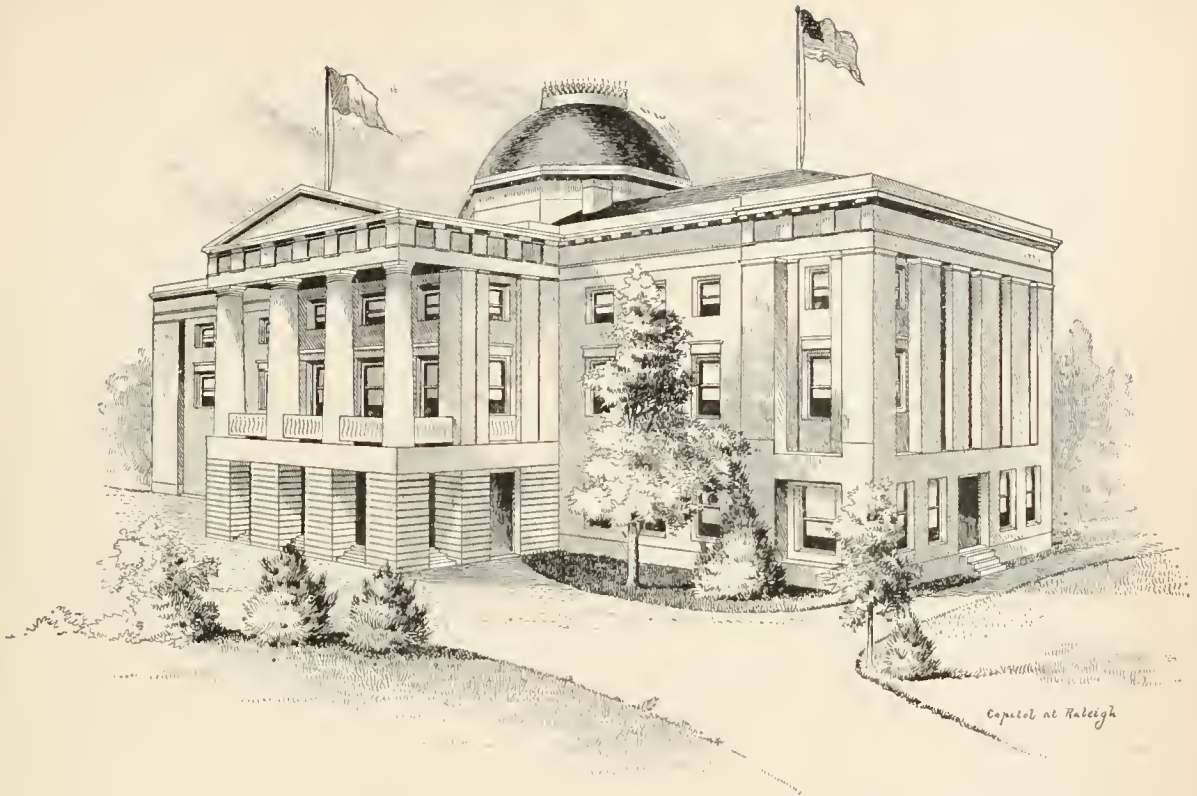
commissioned commodore Feb. 9, 1884, and served as member of the retiring board, 1885. He was commandant of the Washington navy yard 1885-86, and on Aug. 27, 1886, he was commissioned rear-admiral. On Oct. 6, 1886, he was placed on the retired list, having reached the limit of age, and after that took up his residence in Washington, D. C.

MORRIS, Francis, naval officer, was born in New York about 1842. He passed through the common schools, and on Sept. 27, 1860, was appointed to the navy. During the next three years he was in the naval academy at Annapolis, and on Oct. 1, 1863, was promoted to ensign. In 1863-64 he was attached to the steam sloop *Powhatan*, the flag-ship of the West India squadron. He next served in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1865 he was transferred to the steam sloop *Monongahela*, of the West Indian squadron, on board which vessel he remained two years, being promoted to master Nov. 10, 1866. On Feb. 21, 1867, he was commissioned lieutenant and for the next three years was on board the steam sloop *Piscataqua*, the flag-ship of the Asiatic squadron. March 12, 1868, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander and ordered to the *Ossipec* of the Pacific squadron. In 1871-72 he was located at a torpedo station, and in 1873 was assigned to the *Shawmut*, at the North Atlantic station. In the early part of 1876 he was sent to the Boston naval rendezvous and in 1877 was promoted commander and assigned to duty on board the *Franklin*. Com. Morris died at Newport, R. I., where he had been for some time on sick-leave, Feb. 12, 1883. His remains were taken to Morrisania, N. Y., for interment, a naval escort being ordered to attend the funeral.

HARWOOD, Andrew Allen, naval officer, was born in Settle, Pa., in 1802. His father, John Edmund (1771-1809), was an actor and theatrical manager of note. The son was appointed a midshipman in January, 1818, and during the following five years was actively employed in the suppression of the African slave trade, and of piracy in the West Indies. He was commissioned as lieutenant in March, 1827; became commander in October, 1848, and from 1843-52 was assistant inspector of ordnance. He was made captain in September, 1855; was inspector of ordnance from 1858-61, and in August of the year last named was commissioned chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He was promoted to be commodore in July, 1862, commanded the Washington navy yard and the Potomac flotilla, and from 1864-69 was secretary of the lighthouse board. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on the retired list in February, 1869. He was the author of a standard work on the law and practice of courts-martial. He died in Marion, Mass., Aug. 28, 1884.

ANDERSON, George B., soldier, was born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1831. He entered West Point, was graduated in 1852, and appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 2d dragoons. Three years later he was promoted first lieutenant, and at the end of another three years became adjutant of his regiment. On the breaking out of the civil war he resigned his commission to accept a brigadier-generalship in the Confederate service, and was given the direction of the coast defenses of North Carolina. At Antietam he commanded a brigade, and a wound in the foot, received in that action, eventually proved fatal. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 16, 1862.





Capitol at Raleigh

CASWELL, Richard, patriot, and first and fifth governor of North Carolina (1777-79 and 1784-87), was born in Cecil county, Md., Aug. 3, 1729. While yet a youth Caswell went to North Carolina to seek fame and fortune. Of his early education little or nothing is known. He read law in North Carolina, was admitted to the bar, and became a successful practitioner. The people were not slow to discern his abilities, and he was elected to the assembly in 1754. So acceptable were his services that he was continued until 1771, occupying the position of speaker during the last two sessions. He was also elected colonel of the county, and commanded the right wing of Tryon's army at Alamance, May 16, 1771. In 1774 he went as a delegate to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and attended for three years. The royalist governor, Martin, regarded him with both respect and fear, as was shown by various despatches regarding Caswell's acts. In one of them he says: "This man [Caswell], at his going to the first congress, appeared to me to have embarked with reluctance in the cause, that much extennated his guilt. Now he shows himself a most active tool of sedition." On his return from congress, in the spring of 1776, Caswell found matters looking dark. The fleets of England were hovering along the coast; disaffected and dangerous Tories were scattered all through the state, and arming for the purpose of uniting with Clinton. Caswell comprehended the situation, and summoning the minutemen of Dobbs county, he met the Tories under Gen. McDonald Feb. 27, 1776, and routed them with great slaughter. For his prompt and decisive action, congress made him a brigadier-general. In November of the same year the provincial congress met at Halifax, and Caswell was one of the committee that formed the state constitution, and was elected governor, succeeding the royalist governor, Martin. His administration was eminently satisfactory, and he was elected a second time, tak-

ing the oath of office May 13, 1785. Meanwhile, between his two terms of office as governor, he was in the field as a soldier; was engaged in the battle of Camden in 1780, and, his military work being done, he was elected comptroller-general, holding the office until his second occupancy of the gubernatorial chair. His last public service was as state senator. He was elected speaker, and while presiding in the senate, Nov. 5, 1789, had a stroke of paralysis, which terminated fatally on the 10th of the same month.

NASH, Abner, patriot and second governor of North Carolina (1779-81), was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Aug. 8, 1716, of Welsh descent. He went to North Carolina at an early age, settling in Newbern; received such an education as the schools of the day afforded, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon an extensive practice. He took an active part in all the political issues of the day, and represented his town in the first provincial congress convened by the royalist governor, Martin, which met in Newbern, Aug. 25, 1774. Nash was an ardent patriot, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. He was also a member of the provincial council which met the following year. The organization was effected Oct. 18, 1775, under enthusiastic and warlike auspices, and it was decided then to convene quarterly meetings thereafter. At the next session, held in February, 1776, Nash was a member of a committee sent to Charleston to devise measures of concert and union between the Southern colonies. Nash was then appointed one of the council and committee to form the state constitution, and was the first speaker of the house of commons that assembled in North Carolina. The provincial congress met at Halifax Apr. 4, 1776, and Nash again represented Newbern; was speaker of the senate in 1777, during which time a new county was erected, and given his name. He was speaker of the senate again in 1779, and elected gov-

ernor the same year. The period of his administration was during the gloomiest part of the war of the revolution, and ill health, or a too gentle disposition caused grave disorders in state affairs. He was a candidate for re-election, but defeated, "on account of," as was stated by a prominent political writer of the day, "the disordered state of the finances." His first assembly, held in 1780, made ex-Gov. Caswell the commander of all the state militia, although by the constitution the governor was *ex-officio* commander-in-chief. At its second session the assembly made a further invasion of his gubernatorial rights by appointing a board of war to manage military operations. In 1782 he was elected to the Continental congress, and it was while in attendance on that body that he died in Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1786.

BURKE, Thomas, third governor of North Carolina (1781-82). (See Index.)

MARTIN, Alexander, senator, also fourth and seventh governor of North Carolina (1782-84 and 1789-92), was born in New Jersey in 1740. When he was quite young his parents removed to Virginia, and then to Guilford county, N. C. Alexander was graduated from Princeton college in 1756, studied law, and returned to North Carolina to practice, where, in 1772, he was elected to the general assembly, and in 1774-75 to the provincial congresses. On Apr. 4, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the 2d North Carolina regiment, and served at Germantown and Brandywine, but was court-martialed for hiding behind a tree during an engagement, and was dismissed from the service. He was a member of the state senate in 1779-82, 1785-87, and in 1788.

During most of his term he was speaker of the senate, and in 1781 became acting governor while Gov. Burke was in captivity. In 1782 he was elected governor, served for three years, and in 1789 was re-elected. He was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, but withdrew without signing that document. In 1793 he was elected U. S. senator, and was nominated again in 1799, but having supported John Adams and the alien and sedition laws, he had made himself highly unpopular, and, accordingly, was defeated. In 1793 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, and at the time of his death he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina. He published, in the magazine issued by the university, some verses lauding Gen. Richard Caswell and Gen. Francis Nash, but they were said by a critic to be "more patriotic than poetic." He died at Danbury, N. C., in November, 1807.

JOHNSTON, Samuel, patriot and sixth governor of North Carolina (1787-89), was born in Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733. He was the nephew of Gabriel Johnston, colonial governor of North Carolina from 1730 to 1752. When but three years of age he was brought to America by his father, John Johnston, who settled in North Carolina, and became the possessor of large estates. Samuel was educated for the bar; was admitted in 1767, appointed clerk of the supreme court of Chowan county, and at the same time a naval officer under the crown. He entered heartily into the arena of politics, was an ardent patriot, and a member of the assembly of 1769. He was elected a member of the first provincial congress from Chowan county (1774), and in the discussion of the state finances, which were in great disorder, the convention ordered, on the 7th of Septem-

ber, \$125,000 in bills of credit. Samuel Johnston, Richard Caswell (the first governor), Andrew Knox, and Richard Cogdell were appointed to superintend the necessary printing, sign the bills, and deliver them over to the two treasurers. Johnston represented the northern division, and Caswell the southern. In the following year he was a member from Chowan county to the general meeting at Newbern, and on the death of John Harvey, succeeded as moderator of the assembly, and became the president of the provincial council, thereby becoming virtually the governor of the state in the interregnum between the abdication of the royalist governor, Martin, and the accession of Gov. Caswell, the first governor under the constitution. He was present at Halifax during the deliberations of the convention which formed the constitution, and contributed by his genius, talents and influence to preserve its conservative character. North Carolina was the first state to declare her independence, so her state constitution was among the earliest formed, but its formation was so thoroughly effected as to remain nearly sixty years untouched. The views of Samuel Johnston were eminently conservative. He deprecated a too great departure from the underlying principles of the English government, founded as they were on Roman law, but he also considered the unbridled will of the people as dangerous to true liberty as the tyranny of an erratic and irresponsible monarch. In 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental congress, and served until 1782. In 1787 he was elected governor. He was an unqualified admirer of the Federal constitution, and was president of the convention while governor of the state, which met at Hillsboro', July 21, 1788, to consider the constitution, but which failed to ratify it. He also presided over the convention which met the following year at Fayetteville (November, 1789), and by which the constitution was eventually ratified. At the close of his gubernatorial career he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served 1789-93 as a Federalist. In 1800 he received the appointment of judge of the superior court, but resigned the position in November, 1803. After enjoying every honor the state could grant him, he voluntarily resigned, at the age of seventy, all public employment, evidently agreeing with the wise soldier of Charles V., who, on resigning his commission, remarked, "*aliquid tempus interesse debet vitam mortemque.*" (Some time should be interposed between life and death.) His only issue was one son, James C. Johnston, of Edenton. Samuel Johnston died near Edenton, N. C., Aug. 18, 1816.

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs, statesman, and eighth governor of North Carolina (1792-95), was born in Newbern, N. C. (originally incorporated as New Berne by settlers from the Canton Berne, Switzerland), March 25, 1758. His father, Richard, was a member of the king's council in 1757, and secretary of North Carolina under the crown in 1762. His mother was the sister of Arthur Dobbs, governor of the colony in 1753-66. The son lost his parents when he was but eight years of age, and was sent to Ireland to pursue his academic studies, his education being completed at the University of Glasgow. Returning to the United States in 1778, he found it in the throes of the revolution. His chivalrous nature caused him to promptly volunteer his services to his country, and he became an aide-de-camp to Gen. Caswell. His first experience in battle was at Camden, S. C., but so worthily did he enter into his patriot labors that the next year he was sent to the general assembly, to labor for the benefit of his country as a legislator instead of a soldier. He was re-elected and served again in 1782-83. Subsequently he became a member of the Continental congress, which met in Annapolis Dec.



13, 1783. Ten days later he was a witness to the resignation of Gen. Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. Mr. Spaight was also a member of the convention called to form the constitution of the United States, in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787, and a member of the convention at Hillsboro', July 21, 1788, to consider the Federal constitution. On the invitation of Mr. Spaight, Gen. Washington made a personal visit to North Carolina, and, in consequence of the united counsels of these two leaders in the grave questions at issue, North Carolina ratified the constitution Nov. 21, 1789. In 1792 he was a member of the general assembly, and by that body chosen governor of the state—a position he held for three years.

While governor he also served as presidential elector in 1793. After his term of office as governor had expired, he, in 1797, was elected to congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Nathan Bryan, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving from 1797 till 1801, and in the latter year sat in the North Carolina senate. This

was his last public service. Politics were active and bitter; animosities pervaded not only public life, but private circles. Men were actuated by a malignant party spirit to the last degree, and ready to use any means to gratify personal spite. Gov. Spaight was the acknowledged leader of the Jeffersonian party. Stanly, an active adversary, became infuriated at certain language used in debate, and, in an insulting note, issued a challenge. Spaight accepted. The duel was fought the same day, and Spaight fell, mortally wounded. His death occurred the next day, and North Carolina, by this tragic event, lost one of her noblest sons. He died Sept. 6, 1802.

ASHE, Samuel, jurist, and ninth governor of North Carolina (1795-98), was born on Cape Fear river, N. C., in 1725, the son of John Baptiste Ashe, an eminent lawyer; educated at Harvard; studied law with his uncle, Samuel Swann; became an early and zealous adherent of the colonial cause; appointed by the provincial congress one of the council of thirteen, to whom the government of the commonwealth was committed, before the adoption of the constitution, and acted as its president; member of the convention that met at Halifax Apr. 4, 1776, and also of the same, in the following November, when the state constitution was formed, and chief justice of the bench of three judges first chosen under the constitution. He remained on the judicial bench until 1795, a period of eighteen years, when he was elected governor, which office he filled three years. As a judge he was firm, upright in character, clear-headed, and progressive. The idea was first enunciated by him, that the courts had the power to pronounce a statute of the legislature unconstitutional. To those who had been trained to assert the omnipotence of the British parliament, this seemed almost treason, but it soon became law, and was considered as one of the bulwarks of liberty. Although principally employed in civil capacities, yet in some emergencies he served as a soldier. He married, first, Mary Porter, and afterward Mrs. Elizabeth Merriek. He died at Rocky Point, N. C., Feb. 3, 1813.

DAVIE, William R., soldier, and tenth governor of North Carolina (1798-99). (See Index.)

WILLIAMS, Benjamin, statesman, eleventh and fourteenth governor of North Carolina (1799-1802 and 1807-8), was born in that state in 1754.

Of his early life nothing is known, except that he was a resident of Moore county, an ardent patriot, and a brave soldier. At Guilford, in the battle of March 15, 1781, between the forces of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Greene, in the drawn battle with its terrible losses on both sides (the British losing 600 killed and wounded, and the Americans 400), he so held his position that the enemy was obliged to elude hostilities, and the contest was virtually left a drawn battle. For his bravery, and for (as mentioned in the dispatches) "meritorious conduct," Williams, who had entered the revolutionary army as a captain, was promoted to a colonelcy. He served as member of congress in 1793-95, was governor of his state in 1799-1802, again in 1807-8, and was a member of the state senate in 1808-9. He was a plain man, of small pretensions, simple, modest, and of irreproachable character. He died in Moore county, N. C., in 1814.

TURNER, James, statesman, and twelfth governor of North Carolina (1802-5), was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 20, 1766. His father moved to Bute (afterward Warren) county, when his son was yet a child. Educational advantages were very limited. His education was as good as it could be under the circumstances, but his strength of mind was developed even in early boyhood, and what advantages he did enjoy were well appreciated. Young Turner, although a child, was not an idle or indifferent spectator of the trials of his country, which led to war, and early enlisted in the revolutionary struggle, serving faithfully to the end. He entered public life by election to the legislature in 1798; was re-elected in 1799, and again in 1800; was a member of the senate in 1801-2, and then governor in 1802-5. His term as governor having expired, he was sent to the U. S. senate, where he served from 1805-16, when he retired on account of failing health. He was in congress during a troubled and excited period, and gave the war of 1812 a firm and vigorous support. Gov. Turner was married three times, his last wife surviving him. He was a man of great personal worth, a faithful representative, and a sincere friend. He died in Bloomsbury, N. C., Aug. 15, 1824.

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, physician, and thirteenth governor of North Carolina (1805-7), was born in Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1756. His early education was in the typical log-cabin of the region. Afterward entering Princeton he was graduated in 1776 at the age of twenty. He studied medicine, and became a successful physician. Although scarcely twenty-two years of age, he entered the army, and served on the medical corps with honor until the end of the desperate conflict. His young manhood, and strong physical endurance enabled him to enter upon and accomplish what others shrank from. He served until the end of the war. Subsequently he settled in the high hills of Santee, removing later to Mecklenburg. He represented Mecklenburg in the house of commons in 1797, and was in the senate in 1802-5. During the latter part of his career as a senator, he was elected governor of the state, and served two years. His administration was marked by the same enterprise which had characterized his earlier life; the financial condition of the state was improved; educational facilities were increased, and a prosperous state of affairs inaugurated. He married a daughter of Col. Thomas Polk. He died in Salisbury March 8, 1808, and his remains lie in the Presbyterian churchyard at Charlotte, N. C.

STONE, David, statesman, and fifteenth governor of North Carolina (1808-10), was born in Hope, N. C., Feb. 17, 1770. His father, Zedekiah Stone, went from Vermont, and, having purchased lands from the Tuscarora Indians, settled in Bertie county.



Rufus D. Spaight

He was a devoted and ready friend to the cause of liberty and independence; a member of the provincial congress at Halifax, 1776, which formed the state constitution, and for many years a senator, being annually elected. The son's early education was conducted by the best teachers the country could



afford. His natural abilities enabled him to enter Princeton, where he was graduated with the first honors in 1788, at the age of eighteen. He pursued a course of study in law in the office of Gen. William R. Davie, afterward governor of the state, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He early embarked on the stormy sea of political life, but from the suavity of his manners, and the solidity of his acquirements, he enjoyed a brilliant career. From 1790-94 he was a member of the house of commons. In 1795, when only twenty-six years of age, he was elected a judge of the superior court, retaining the office until 1799. He was representative in congress, 1799-1801; U. S. senator, 1801-7; when he resigned on being again elected judge of the superior court. In 1808 he became governor, and discharged the duties of his elevated position with great dignity during his constitutional term. In 1811 and 1812 he again appeared as a member of the legislature, when he was again elected to the U. S. senate, his term of service beginning March 4, 1813. Ex-Gov. Stone entered the senate during a period of intense national excitement. The country had declared war with England, the most powerful nation on earth, and party spirit raged with unwonted violence; the majority of the people of North Carolina supported President Madison, and called for war, and Gov. Stone was elected to the senate to sustain that policy. He differed from his constituency in various matters, and especially in voting against the "embargo," a measure strongly recommended by the president. The measure had passed the house, but was rejected in the senate by two votes only, and one of them was Gov. Stone's. His state legislature reported a resolution, censuring him in a vote of forty to eighteen. He forthwith resigned his seat in the senate, and abandoned political life. In person, Gov. Stone was tall and commanding. His hair was of a reddish color, and he wore it, according to the fashion of the day, in a queue. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7, 1818.

SMITH, Benjamin, soldier, statesman, philanthropist and sixteenth governor of North Carolina (1810-11), was born in Brunswick county, N. C., in 1750. Of his early education little is known. In 1776, while yet in early manhood, he became aide-camp to Gen. Washington; was with him in the famous retreat from Long Island; participated in the defence of Fort Moultrie, and served during the British invasion of South Carolina, where he was conspicuous for his gallantry. By his fiery eloquence, backed by his reputation, the militia of Brunswick volunteered to serve under him in the then threatened war against France. He was fifteen times a senator from Brunswick, and in 1810 was elected governor of North Carolina. His constituency named the county seat of the county Smithville, in his honor. His name survives, too, in an island lashed by the waves at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Gov. Smith was at one time immensely wealthy, having, among his other possessions, large estates on Cape Fear river. He was a champion for the cause of higher education in his state, and to

aid in its advancement he gladdened the hearts of the people by the gift of 20,000 acres of land in Tennessee for the founding of a university. The lands had been given him by congress for his gallant services during the dark hours of the revolution. They were the price of liberty, and they were, at the same time, the offering of a generous heart and wise head, that comprehended that liberty could not be preserved without education, and that ignorance must be prevented or vice would rule the land. The lands did not, however, become immediately available. They were afterward surrendered to the Chickasaw Indian nation, and although subsequently repurchased by the government, many years elapsed before they were made to fulfill the original purpose. They were ultimately sold for \$14,000, after being shaken up into lakes and hills by the greatest earthquake known in America since its discovery. The result of his benefaction was the building of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. The charter was granted in 1789, and the institution when once under way grew rapidly. Gov. Smith was a man of mark. He planted the seed which gave the state of North Carolina one of the grandest opportunities ever known, in the form of a university, for the education of her sons. The university was founded and flourished. Students swarmed into the collegiate halls. They overflowed the buildings and were camped in temporarily erected cottages, until in 1858, there were 456, of whom 178 were from other states than North Carolina. Sixty years after his generous gift the trustees of the university honored themselves by bestowing his name on a beautiful structure devoted to literature and science. Gov. Smith's temper was sudden and quick, and by reason thereof he was involved in several duels. In one of them he received a ball in the hip, which he carried to his grave. He died in Smithville, N. C., Feb. 10, 1829, entirely penniless, and was buried the same night by Maj. Wilson and Capt. Frazier of the U. S. army, under cover of darkness, to prevent the sheriff of the county from levying on the dead body for debt, a procedure allowable at that time; a *capius ad satisfaciendum* (*Ca. Sa.*) being issued by the court, the body was levied upon and kept out of the grave, in order to force the friends to redeem it by satisfying the claim in the hands of the sheriff.

HAWKINS, William, statesman and seventeenth governor of North Carolina (1811-14), was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1770. His family was of English descent, coming to America about the reign of Queen Anne, 1705, and settled in Gloucester county, Va., where the American head of the family, Philémon Hawkins, was born Sept. 28, 1717. He removed, at the age of twenty, to Warren (then Bute) county, N. C. He prospered in his undertakings, and became an officer in the Colonial government, and was an aide to Gov. Tryon in the battle of Alamance, when with but 1,000 men he vanquished the army of "Regulators" of twice that number. His grandson, William, was educated in the log-cabin schools of the day, but by his energy and cleverness advanced so rapidly that he was elected member of the assembly in 1804, speaker in 1805, governor of the state in 1811, and took an active part in the war of 1812, rendering very efficient



service not only by his influence, but in the furnishing of troops. He died in Sparta, Ga., May 17, 1819.

MILLER, William, eighteenth governor of North Carolina (1814-17), was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1770, though the date is uncertain. His early education came from the schools of the day, in fragmentary form, but his energy overcame all obstacles. He entered at an early age the political arena, and represented his county in the house of commons in 1810, and for the five years following,

having for his colleague William R. Johnson, a famous lover of race horses. During his last term in the house he was elected governor of the state and served until 1817, three years. His administration was during the war with England, and Gov. Miller nobly sustained all the war measures of President Madison, and promptly and efficiently aided in their vigorous prosecution. His promptness in the organization of troops, and forwarding them to the front as required by Gen. Jackson, called forth the latter's special approbation. In March, 1825, he received the presidential appointment of *chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala, Central America, and died while engaged in his mission.

BRANCH, J., nineteenth governor of North Carolina (1817-20). (See Index.)

FRANKLIN, Jesse, senator and twentieth governor of North Carolina (1820-21), was born in Orange county, Va., March 24, 1760. Shortly before the outbreak of the revolution, his father removed to North Carolina. Jesse entered the Continental army and before the war was over had risen to the rank of major. In 1794 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of North Carolina, and re-elected

in 1797 and 1798. In 1805 he was elected a member of the state senate. In the meantime, from 1795 to 1797, he was a member of congress; from 1799 to 1805, and from 1807 to 1813, U. S. senator from North Carolina, and during a portion of this time president *pro tem.* of the senate. In 1816 President Monroe appointed Senator Franklin commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw Indians, a duty which he performed satisfactorily. In 1820 he was elected governor of North Carolina. The same energy which marked his life as a soldier was displayed in his career as a governor. The finances of the state were improved, schools were established, various new industries entered upon, and an era of prosperity enjoyed. He died in Surry county, N. C., in September, 1823.

HOLMES, Gabriel, statesman and twenty-first governor of North Carolina (1821-24), was born in Sampson county, N. C., in 1769. His classical education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McCorkle, of Iredell county, and finished at Harvard. He then read law with Judge Taylor in Raleigh, and after his admission to the bar, practiced in Clinton, N. C. He was elected to the legislature in 1793,

at the age of twenty-four, and served continuously until 1813. In 1821 he was elected governor. By his clear-sightedness and gentle disposition, combined with the most excellent qualities of mind and heart, he secured the confidence of the people, and did much toward increasing the prosperity of the state. Educational matters received his especial attention. At the close of his term of office as governor, he was elected to congress, serving from Dec. 3, 1825, until March 3, 1829. He was re-elected, but died before taking his seat. He died near Clinton, N. C., Sept.

26, 1829, and his gravestone in the congressional cemetery, at Washington, marks his final resting-place.

BURTON, Hutchings G., twenty-second governor of North Carolina (1824-27), was born in Granville county, N. C., about 1785. He studied law, and settled at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, representing that county in 1810. He was the same year elected attorney-general of the state. He then removed to Halifax, and in 1817 was elected to the legislature. He served in the U. S. congress in 1819, and was re-elected in 1821. In 1824 he was elected governor of the state. So highly were his services appreciated by the then dominant party, that he was, in 1826, nominated by President Adams as governor of Arkansas; but on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidential chair, party differences arose, and the nomination was not confirmed by the senate. He was of social and genial manners, and universally popular. He married a daughter of Willie Jones, who, with several children, survived him. He died in Iredell county Apr. 21, 1836, and was buried in Unity churchyard, near Beattie's Ford.

IREDELL, James, Jr., soldier, statesman, and twenty third governor of North Carolina (1827), was born in Edenton, Chowan county, N. C., Nov. 2, 1788, a son of Judge Iredell, associate justice of the United States supreme court. He was well educated; a graduate of Princeton in 1806, and later a student of law. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers and aided in the defence of Cranes Island, near Norfolk; his associate and life-long friend, Gavin Hogg, being one of his lieutenants. He entered public life in 1816 as representative from Edenton; was speaker in 1817-18, and was returned to the legislature for many years. In March, 1819, he was appointed a judge of the superior courts of law and equity, but resigned two months later. In 1827 he was elected governor, and the year following was sent to the U. S. senate, succeeding Nathaniel Macon, and serving from Dec. 23, 1828, until March 3, 1831. After leaving the senate, he resumed the practice of law, and for many years was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. He was also one of the commissioners appointed to revise the state laws, their labors resulting in the "Revised Statutes of 1836-37" (Raleigh, 1837). His reports of law cases in the supreme court fill thirteen volumes; and the reports of equity cases fill eight more (Raleigh, 1841-52). As an author, he published also a "Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators," and a "Digest of all the Reported Cases in the Courts of North Carolina, 1778 to 1845" (Raleigh, 1839-46). He died in Edenton Apr. 13, 1853.

OWEN, John, statesman, and twenty-fourth governor of North Carolina (1828-30), was born in 1787, the son of Thomas Owen, a brave officer of the revolution, who commanded a regiment. Regarding the education of the son, but little is known. He was not born to command in the field of war, nor yet was he an orator, but such was his popularity

Wm. Miller



H. G. Burton

Jesse Franklin



G. Iredell

Gabriel Holmes

by reason of his kindly intercourse with neighbors and friends, that he was elected to the legislature and served continuously from 1812 until 1828, a period of sixteen years. During the last year he was chosen governor, and in 1831 came within one vote of being elected a U. S. senator.

Jno. Owen

Although a man of the most singular modesty, he was the president of the convention at Harrisburg, Pa. in 1840, that nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. He was offered the nomination as vice-president, but declined, and Mr. Tyler was nominated. Had his modesty allowed his acceptance of the high office, as was the course of events he would have been the president of the United States. But his health was precarious, and he would not allow himself to accept the honor. Gov. Owen was a true type of a North Carolinian. He was sincere in his professions and promises; faithful and exact in his performances; and notwithstanding his modesty, he was firm and gallant in maintaining his convictions of right. It was said of him, as of Bayard of France, "*Sans peur, sans reproche.*" He died at Pittsboro', N. C., in October, 1841, six months after Mr. Tyler had been elevated to the presidential chair.

STOKES, Montfort, statesman, and twenty-fifth governor of North Carolina (1830-32), was born in Wilkes county, N. C., in 1760. His early days were spent on the ocean in the employ of a merchantman sailing out of the port of Edenton. Leaving the merchant service, he entered the infant navy of the revolution, and served under Com. Stephen Decatur, the father of the distinguished commodore of the war of 1812.

Young Stokes was but sixteen years of age, and during one of the cruises, the vessel he was in was captured by the British, in 1776, near Norfolk, Va., and he was confined on board a prison ship in New York harbor, where his sufferings were intense. After the war, he abandoned the sea, and settled in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C., where for many years he served as clerk of the superior court. His abilities and accomplishments led to his selection as principal clerk of the senate. While filling this position he was elected to the U. S. senate, but declined the office. A subsequent election sent him to the nation's capital in 1816, where he remained until 1823. In 1830 he was made governor of the state, his opponent being Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr., who was governor five years later. At the end of his gubernatorial career, Gov. Stokes was appointed by President Jackson Indian agent in Arkansas, where he resided until his death. Gov. Stokes was a man of rare genius, of the highest courage, but marred by being "sudden and quick in quarrel." By reason of his hot temper he became involved in an altercation with Col. Jesse A. Pearson, equally hot-tempered. A duel followed, and Gen. Stokes received a wound, the effect of which he carried to his grave. He died in Arkansas in 1842.

SWAIN, David Lowery, educator, and twenty-sixth governor of North Carolina (1832-35), was born in Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1801, of English ancestry. His father, George Swain, was a native of Roxbury (now a part of Boston), Mass., and after removing to the South, was a member of the convention that revised the constitution of Georgia. He also served in the legislature five years, and filled other important official positions. The early education of the son was confined to two clergymen, the limited circumstances of the father not permitting a collegiate course, although the son was enabled to spend a few months during the year 1821

at the University of North Carolina, where he afterward enacted so important a part. His school days over, he devoted two years to the study of law, and was so successful in his student labors, that when he was presented for admission to the bar, he was better versed in law than his examiners. He was admitted to the bar in 1823; married, in the month of January following, Eleanor White, daughter of William White, secretary of state (1778-1811), and granddaughter of ex-Gov. Caswell. Returning to his mountain home in Buncombe county, he entered upon the practice of his profession. During the years 1824-26 and 1828-29, he represented his county in the legislature; in 1827 was solicitor of the Edenton district; in 1830 member of the board of internal improvements, and in the latter part of the year, appointed a judge of the state supreme court. In 1832 he was elected governor of the state, filling the position until 1835. As his age was but thirty-one years, he was by the record the youngest governor ever elected to so important a position. In personal appearance he was not prepossessing. It is recorded of him that "his voice was peculiar and harsh;" that "in person he was exceedingly ill-formed and uncomely," and that "his knees smote together in the most un military manner." Nevertheless there was a something burning within him that electrified those who came in contact with him, and gained him, without solicitation, the highest gift his state could offer. At the close of his career as governor, he was, in December, 1835, called to the presidency of the University of North Carolina. Here was his proper element, and here are to be found the best results of his life work. Although his early educational facilities were limited, he nevertheless had the power of absorbing knowledge from whatever source it was presented. He was a student all his life, and the range of his learning seemed to embrace the whole circle of human knowledge. He was president of the university from 1835-1868, a period of thirty-three years. At his entry upon this new sphere of his duties, there were less than ninety students in the



M. Stokes

university. In 1860, the year before the civil war, there were 500. As an educator he was unequalled. His memory was most remarkable, and so full to the brim were his stores of knowledge, that he would stand up before his class, and in an out-gush of eloquence, poetry, history, anecdote and humor, hold the class as by enchantment, day after day and week after week of the term. He taught



N. Carolina University.

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his classes more by his lectures than they could gain from their books. The influence thus exerted was felt throughout the whole South and Southwest, where his pupils filled every possible place of honor, trust and profit. It is a singular fact that of the class of 1860 of the University of North Carolina, every member, with possibly a single exception, entered the service in the war between the North and South, and more than a quarter of the entire number filled soldiers' graves. President Swain clung to his post, and endeavored to preserve the university although surrounded by the perils of war. It was owing to his exertions that the conscript law "that robbed alike the cradle and the grave," was not rigidly enforced, and when the Federal army took possession of Chapel Hill in 1865, there were a few remaining students found within the university walls. So great had been the influence exerted by him throughout the southern states, that he was appointed by Gen. Vance, then governor of the state, as one of the commissioners to Gen. Sherman, then marching at the head of a conquering army, with a request to preserve, in the name of education and humanity, the capital and the university. In 1868 the state of North Carolina, by the adoption of a new constitution, framed by outside influence, destroyed what war had spared—the doors of the university were closed by negro troops. It was an unexpected and undeserved blow. It prostrated the aged president. He began to suddenly grow old and sank rapidly into the grave. Previous to this time, he had, at the close of the war, visited New York and Washington, in order to stir up an interest in maintaining the university. He had also been appointed one of the visitors to the U. S. military academy at West Point. His greatest honor however, was his visit to Washington, D. C., May 20, 1865, at the invitation of President Johnson, to be consulted in regard to the "Reconstruction of the Union." This was no idle compliment. A desolating war had just been closed. President Lincoln had been assassinated; the country stood horror-stricken; commerce had been destroyed; every branch of industry paralysed, and confusion and dismay had settled like a pall over the nation. The conference between the president and the gentlemen summoned by him lasted several days, and to the vast store of historical knowledge always available with Gov. Swain; to the immense influence exerted by him throughout the South, and his distinguished character as a statesman, is due much of the successful work accomplished toward the settlement of the knotty question of reconstruction. Princeton conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1841, and Yale awarded him the same honor in the year following. On Aug. 11, 1868, while riding in an open buggy, his horse took fright, and threw him violently to the ground. On the 27th of the month he faulter, and without a struggle or groan, passed away. His death was hastened, in all probability, by his aching heart, for from the moment when the university was broken up by political interference and partisan malice, his manner was changed. He felt that the last link was broken that bound him to earth, and when to this was added the prostrating influence of physical injuries, he rapidly sank within the confines of perpetual silence. He published "The British Invasion of North Carolina in 1773," and "Revolutionary History of North Carolina" (1853).

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs (2d), twenty-seventh governor of North Carolina (1835-37). (See Index.)

DUDLEY, Edward Bishop, statesman, and twenty-eighth governor of North Carolina (1837-41), was born in Onslow county, N. C., Dec. 15, 1787. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who had himself represented his county in the legislature several years. The son grew up on the father's estate, and succeeded to its ownership. He entered public life

as a member of the legislature from his native county in 1811-13; and in 1814, of the state senate. In 1816-17, and again in 1834, he represented Wilmington, being the last representative from this ancient town—the convocation of 1835 abolishing the borough representation. In 1829 he was sent to congress as a Jacksonian democrat, and served from Dec. 7, 1829, till March 3, 1831. He then declined a re-election, stating that congress was no place for an honest man. Previous to 1835 the governor of North Carolina had been elected by the legislature. In that year the law was changed, and the governor was to be elected by the people. It was his lot to be the first governor under the amended constitution. At the expiration of his second term Gov. Dudley retired from public life. He was in person a man of commanding presence, of genial manners and pleasing address. Of ample fortune, he was enabled to accomplish much in an unobtrusive way. As a statesman, his enlarged and liberal views, his generous impulses and unswerving integrity gave him an immense influence. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 30, 1855.



MOREHEAD, John Motley, twenty-ninth governor of North Carolina (1841-45), was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., July 4, 1796. His early education was in the school of Dr. David Caldwell; thence he went to the North Carolina university, from which he was graduated in 1817 with high honors; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and acquired a large practice; was elected to the legislature in 1821 from Rockingham; in 1826-27 represented Guilford county, but declined to be again a candidate, his private and professional duties demanding his time and attention. Circumstances, however, ruled his destiny, and in 1840—the most remarkable year in the history of American politics—he was again in the field, a candidate for governor. His opponent, Ronulus M. Saunders, was a keen-witted politician, and in their ambitious canvass of the state, monster crowds greeted each one at every appointment. Morehead gained the election by 8,000 majority.

While in the executive chair Gov. Morehead was most zealous in the cause of every improvement—railways, school-houses, state asylums for the education of the deaf and dumb, and others for the care of the unhappy insane, all attesting his interest in the welfare of the state, of which he was the chief executive. He was elected a second time as governor, and at the expiration of his term of office, thought to retire to private life. His generous and philanthropic nature prompted him to establish a female seminary—Edgewood—from which, by reason of the high standard of its course, highly educated and accomplished young women were graduated annually. He also established large cotton factories, and thus competed with the famed New England mills of Lowell and Manchester. His energy in railway advancement in the state caused his election as the first president of the North Carolina railroad—he continuing at the head of its management until 1855. In 1848 he was president of



the National whig convention that nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for the U. S. presidency; in 1860 a member of the state senate, and in 1861 a delegate to the "Peace congress" which met in Washington. In this last of the series of his public acts he went to the congress a devoted friend of the Union; he returned home determined to follow the destinies of his state. His health shattered, his wealth gone, but with the love of every North Carolinian, he died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 28, 1866.

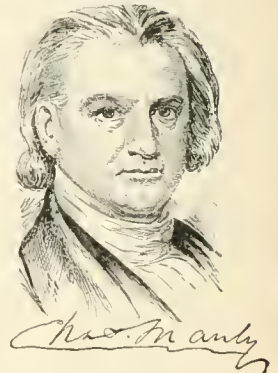
GRAHAM, William Alexander, statesman, and thirtieth governor of North Carolina (1845-49), was born in Lincoln county, N. C., Sept. 5, 1804, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, one of the bravest soldiers of the revolution. His early education was in the public schools, followed by a course in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1824, at the age of twenty. Two years later (1826) he was admitted to the bar, and, selecting Hillsboro' as a residence, entered upon the practice of his profession. He was several times, between the years 1833 and 1840, elected to the house of commons, and in 1839-40 was chosen speaker. The political revolution of 1840 brought about vacancies in the U. S. senate, and Mr. Graham was elected to fill one of them, serving from Dec. 10, 1840, till March 3, 1843. It was an exciting time in political warfare, but, although among the youngest members of the senate, he secured by his bearing the attention and respect of opponents, friends, and veteran members alike. His speeches on the "loan bill," the "apportionment bill," and other measures, attracted the attention and admiration of the country. In 1844, after an exciting campaign, he was elected governor by the whig party, and re-elected in 1846 by an increased majority. During the four years he was in the governor's chair the state increased materially in its prosperity, and made great progress in all her substantial interests. He was offered the nomination for a third term, but declined the honor, and retired to private life. Gov. Graham frequently addressed learned bodies, chiefly on historical subjects. In 1848 he delivered an address before the literary societies of the university, remembered as a most learned production. In 1852 he appeared before the New York historical society on "The British Invasion of North Carolina." His most notable address was on the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775." Upon it and the unanswerable argument presented by him, chiefly rests his fame as a writer and author. Having declined a third election to the gubernatorial chair, Gov. Graham was offered, in 1849, by President Taylor, his choice of the Spanish or Russian mission, but he had no desire to leave his native land, and both positions were declined. President Fillmore, however, on his accession to the presidency, tendered the secretaryship of the navy to Gov. Graham, and it was accepted. While acting in this official capacity he projected and carried out the expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry, the success of which marked an epoch in the history of the age, by opening a walled-up commerce to the world, and establishing friendly relations with the most exclusive empire on the globe. His labors as secretary of the navy ceased, by reason of his resignation, in June, 1852, on account of his nomination to the U. S. vice-presidency on the ticket with Gen. Winfield Scott. The opposition ticket was elected, and Gov.



Wm. A. Graham

Graham retired to private life until 1854, when he appeared again in his own state legislature. Ominous signs began to gather on the political horizon, and every sunrise saw a thickening cloud, not only in his own state, but throughout the country. The momentous year of 1861 arrived. The mutterings of the coming storm were clearly heard. A meeting of prominent North Carolinians was called, and the people addressed by the ablest speakers in the state, among them Gov. Graham, who made his voice ring out in favor of the Union and against secession. On Apr. 19, 1861, Fort Sumter echoed the thunders that announced the bursting forth of the civil war; the next day—a memorable day in the history of the state—the state of North Carolina had irrevocably committed herself, and passed the ordinance of secession by a unanimous vote. Gov. Graham stemmed the wave as long as he could, but was swept on by the mighty tide. He cast himself in with the fortunes of his state. In December, 1863, he was elected to the Confederate senate, and took his seat in 1864. Matters were getting perilous at this period—Gettysburg fought and lost, the very Waterloo of the war; Vicksburg fallen; a swath cut through the heart of the South by Sherman; Richmond in danger of falling, and Lee's army in lack of food, demanded more than ordinary statesmanship and soldierly skill. Mr. Graham was sent for by Gov. Vance, and the complications incident to a solution of the knotty questions were slowly unravelled. Later on, when Gov. Vance was in prison in Washington, and there met his advisers, chief among them was Gov. Graham, through whose instrumentality "reconstruction measures" were adjusted. In 1866 George Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist, while on a visit to his native land—the United States—contributed the princely sum of \$2,100,000—increased in 1869 to \$3,500,000—for the promotion of education in the South. A portion of the fund was devoted to the University of North Carolina, and Gov. Graham was selected as one of the almoners by Mr. Peabody himself. At about the same time he was made a delegate to the Union convention in Philadelphia, called to sustain the policy of President Johnson. An additional testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held was his selection as one of the commissioners to settle the undefined boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. He was still a member of this commission, and had gone to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to attend a special meeting of the board of arbitrators, when his death suddenly occurred in that city Aug. 11, 1875.

MANLY, Charles, thirty-first governor of North Carolina (1849-51), was born in Chatham county, N. C., May 17, 1795. He was prepared for college at the Pittsboro' academy, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1814, with "first distinction" in all his classes. John Haywood, at that time state treasurer, was present at the graduating exercises, and was so attracted by young Manly's ability, that he engaged him as a private tutor for his sons. The position was accepted, spare time devoted to the study of law, and admission to the bar secured in 1816. In 1823 he became reading-clerk of the state house of commons; also clerk to the commission, under the treaty of Ghent, to examine the claims of American citizens for slaves and other property taken by the British in the war of 1812. In 1830 he became principal clerk of the



Charles Manly

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house of commons, and remained, with but one intermission, in the same office for eighteen years, when in 1848 he was elected governor of the state. At the expiration of his term he was nominated a second time by the whig convention, but was defeated. He was a brave man, and universally admired. The later years of his life were darkened by the cloud of civil war. He saw his substance despoiled, his farms ravaged, and himself clutched by the hand of disease. He died in Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1871.

REID, David Settle, statesman, and thirty-second governor of North Carolina (1851-55), was born in Rockingham county, N. C., Apr. 19, 1813, the son of Renben Reid.

He was educated in the schools of the county, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His first appearance in public life was one year later, 1835, in the state

senate, and such was the wisdom of his course that he was continuously re-elected until 1842, when he was sent to congress. There he served from Dec. 4, 1843, until March 3, 1847. In 1848 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated by Manly; in the subsequent election, however, he became Manly's successor, and served two terms. From the governor's chair he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from Dec. 4, 1854, until March 3, 1859. He was a delegate to the peace congress, held in Washington in 1861, served in the Confederate congress while it lasted, and after the close of the civil war retired to his farm.

BRAGG, Thomas, statesman, and thirty-third governor of North Carolina (1855-59), was born in Warrenton, Warren county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1810. He was educated at the Warrenton academy, and at the military academy at Middletown, Conn., after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Jackson, N. C.

He entered the legislature in 1842, and in 1854 was elected governor by the democratic party, and re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He then went to the U. S. senate, but withdrew in 1861 when his state seceded from the Union. On Feb. 22, 1862, when the Confederate government was organized at Richmond, Va., Mr. Bragg was made attorney-general of President Davis's cabinet, performing his duties with great ability for about two years, when, in 1863, he was succeeded by George Davis. He then returned to his home and the practice of his profession.

The civil war cost him the loss of all his property, and he was well-nigh crushed. His last public service was in the impeachment proceedings against Gov. Holden. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 21, 1872.

ELLIS, John Willis, jurist and thirty-fourth governor of North Carolina (1859-61), was born in Rowan county, in that portion now known as Davidson county, Nov. 23, 1820. His early education was by private tutors, and finished at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, where he was graduated in 1841. He studied law under Judge Richmond Pearson, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, settling in Salisbury, where he soon acquired a large practice. In 1844 he was a member of the house of commons, re-elected in 1846, and again in 1848. So highly were his services appreciated in the support of internal improvements, railway extension, an asylum for the insane, etc., that in 1848 he

was elected one of the judges of the superior court of the state. His predecessor on the judicial bench, Judge R. M. Pearson, elevated to a seat on the supreme bench, had been his former preceptor. In 1858 Judge Ellis was elected governor, and when his term expired was re-elected. During his second term the cyclone of civil war swept over the land. On Apr. 15, 1861, the president of the United States issued a proclamation for 75,000 men for the preservation of United States property, and the repression of disorders. Gov. Ellis declined to aid the president. He had already, Jan. 2, 1861, taken formal possession of Fort Macon at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, professedly on behalf of the state. On Apr. 20th he also ordered the seizure of the U. S. mint at Charlotte. In August, 1858, he married Mary McKinlay Daves of Newbern, and had two children, Mary Daves (Mrs. Wm. H. Knowles) and Jane Graham (Mrs. Wm. Trent Russell). He died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Va., July 7, 1861, from consumption of the lungs in the midst of activities on behalf of his seceding state. He was first buried in the family burial-ground at his home in Davidson county, but his body was afterward removed to the cemetery in Salisbury, N. C.

CLARK, Henry Toole, statesman and thirty-fifth governor of North Carolina (1861-62), was born in 1808, the son of James W. Clark. At the early age of fourteen, he was sent to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1826. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced, nor did he take much interest in politics until 1850, when he was elected state senator, a position he continued to occupy for eleven years, or until 1868. In 1850 he was elected speaker, continuing such during the remainder of his term. Upon the illness of Gov. Ellis, in the summer of 1861, he was summoned to Raleigh. The illness proving fatal, Mr. Clark became governor. It was a perilous period in the history of the state, and demanded the exercise of a rare degree of prudence and sagacity. The civil war had burst upon the country and every nerve was strained to the last degree. Gov. Clark discharged his duties faithfully, and such was the respect felt for him, that when, at the close of his life, the day of his burial came, all business was suspended, and the town and surrounding country united in the last tribute of respect to his character. At the close of his administration he retired to his home, where he suffered severe losses by reason of the war. His house was plundered, the jewelry and watches taken from the ladies of his family, and all the stores for their support carried off or destroyed, he himself narrowly escaping capture. After the war closed, Gov. Clark was again elected to the senate (1866) under President Johnson's reconstruction acts. He died Apr. 14, 1874.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, thirty-sixth and forty-second governor of North Carolina (1862-65 and 1876-79). (See Vol. II., p. 384.)

HOLDEN, William Woods, journalist, statesman, and thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth governor of North Carolina (1865 and 1868-71), was born in Orange county, N. C., Nov. 24, 1818. His early education was at an "old field school" until he was sixteen years old, when he went into a printing office,



John W. Ellis

David O. Reid



Th. Bragg

remaining there for two years. At the age of eighteen he went to Raleigh, read a course of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In June, 1843, he purchased the Raleigh "Standard," and published it for twenty-five years with unparalleled ability and success. No paper in the state ever wielded a more powerful influence. It was claimed that it had the power to politically kill or make alive at its pleasure. To secure its favor was a political fortune for many. Mr. Holden served in the legislature in 1846, but not finding it an arena suited to his tastes, declined a re-election. He served many years as a member of the Literary board; was one of the commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb institution, and of the Insane asylum. He was a member of the Secession convention in 1861, and signed the ordinance separating North Carolina from the Union. During the war Mr. Holden was a sufferer, and his office was destroyed. He was appointed by President Johnson provisional governor of North Carolina in



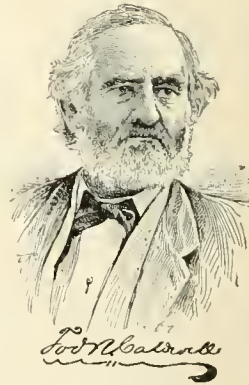
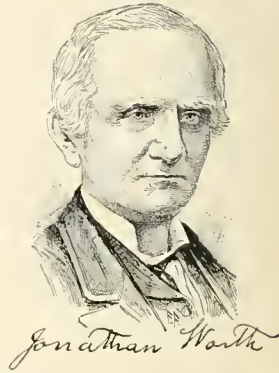
1865; was offered, but declined, the mission to San Salvador in 1866, and in 1868 was elected governor of the state for four years. Parties were arrayed in angry antagonism; madness and misrule marked the era; "Kuklux" outrages produced a reign of terror, and a crisis seemed imminent. On the 7th of March, 1870, Gov. Holden issued a proclamation declaring the county of Alamance to be in a state of insurrection. On the 8th of July following he declared a similar condition as existing in Caswell county. Many arrests were made by militia. This action caused intense excitement, and the democratic party asserted that the accounts of outrages were exaggerated and intended to influence the approaching election. The governor applied to President Grant for troops, and for awhile refused to deliver any prisoners to the civil authorities, but afterward did so by advice of the U. S. attorney-general. On the following Nov. 10th, the restoration of civil authority was proclaimed. The governor's opponents were not satisfied with his course, and on Dec. 20, 1870, articles of impeachment were presented by the house of representatives to the senate, charging him with "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was presided over by Chief Justice Pearson, and on March 22, 1871, the senate, by a vote of two-thirds of the members, declared him guilty of six of the eight articles of impeachment, and sentenced him to "be removed from the office of governor of the state of North Carolina." The ex-governor removed to Washington, where, for a time, he was the editor of the "National Republican." He afterward returned to Raleigh and was appointed postmaster of the place. He died in Raleigh, N. C., March 1, 1892.

WORTH, Jonathan, statesman, and thirty-eighth governor of North Carolina (1865-68), was born in Guilford county, N. C., Nov. 18, 1802, the son of Dr. David Worth. He received a fair education in the "old field schools," and at the age of eighteen was sent to the academy at Greensboro', where he remained two and a half years. His father being unable to continue him longer at the academy, young Worth began teaching school, at the same time studying law, under the direction of Judge A. D. Murphy, of Orange county. At the age of twenty-two, he married a niece of the judge, and a year later was admitted to the bar. He removed to Asheboro' to practice his profession, but owing to extreme diffidence and the total absence of anything

like oratorical ability, he was not successful. For the sake of overcoming his diffidence he determined to become a candidate for the legislature, hoping the canvass would give him more assurance. He was elected 1830, and becoming again a candidate, was re-elected. He then returned to his practice, but in 1840 was persuaded to stand for the senate on the Harrisou ticket, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1858 he was again in the senate, and re-elected in 1860-61. When the secession convention was held, Mr. Worth declined to be a candidate, but after secession was accomplished, he gave his adhesion to the *de facto* government, and acted in good faith toward it. In 1862-63 he served in the legislature; was elected state treasurer, and re-elected in 1864, holding the position until the state government was overthrown by the Federal forces in 1865. When the provisional government was organized by President Johnson, Mr. Worth was continued in his position, but resigned soon after in order to become a candidate for governor. He was elected by a large majority, and continued in the executive office until July 1, 1868, when the existing state government was superseded by the one organized under the reconstruction act of congress. He died at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 5, 1869.

CALDWELL, Tod R., politician and fortieth governor of North Carolina (1871-74), was born in Morganton, N. C., Feb. 19, 1818. His father, John Caldwell, was a native of Ireland, but coming to America in 1800, settled in Morganton, and became a prosperous merchant. The son was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1840, after which he studied law. In 1842 he entered the arena of politics and continued in its exciting whirl as long as he lived, an old-line whig in the strictest sense. In 1848 he was a presidential elector and cast his vote for Taylor. Throughout the civil war he was a staunch Union man, and a delegate to the first state convention that met after the war, 1865. In 1865 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with Gov. Holden, and on the deposition of the governor from the executive chair, Mr. Caldwell became in 1871 his successor. At the close of his term he was re-elected. He died before his term of office expired, at Hillsboro', N. C., Feb. 11, 1874.

BROGDEN, Curtis Hooks, legislator, and forty-first governor of North Carolina (1874-76), was born in Wayne county, N. C., Dec. 6, 1816, of English and Scotch parentage. Naturally fond of books, he found time to study, although he had to work on the farm. He sought to improve his education by teaching an "old field school," and gave universal satisfaction to his patrons. His career before the public had a tinge of romance connected with its birth. He had never attended a militia muster until he was ordered to the field by reason of his age. The second time he appeared he was elected captain of the company, and rose by rapid promotion to be a major-general. He had never heard a political



speech nor seen a candidate for the legislature until the 4th of July, 1838. On that day he ploughed until eight o'clock; rode ten miles to the muster field; drilled three hours; then marched to the court-house where the candidates for the legislature were announcing themselves. After the others had made



their pleas, he, although but twenty-one and a half years old, announced himself a candidate in a speech which electrified his audience and gained him a triumphant election. For eighteen years he was a member of one or the other house of the legislature, and, had he served out the term for which he was last elected, he would have been a member for twenty years; but he resigned his seat in the senate when he was elected comptroller of the state, which office he held by regular elections from Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1867. In 1868 he was again elected to the senate, was presidential elector, and re-elected to the senate in 1870, making

four years more, and in 1869 appointed collector of internal revenue. He was a trustee of the university, and a state director in the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. He delivered several addresses on Emancipation day, and addresses on various other subjects in different parts of the state. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and presided as president of the senate when in session, and on July 14, 1874, on the death of Gov. Caldwell, he succeeded to the office of governor. In 1875 he delivered an address at the centennial celebration at Charlotte, and the opening address at the reorganization of the University of North Carolina in September of the same year. In 1876 he represented his state at the national centennial at Philadelphia, and was elected to congress in that year, and when his term expired, March 3, 1879, he retired to his home in Wayne county, holding the respect of all parties. In 1886 he was again elected to the legislature, and served with fidelity and devotion to his constituents and the state. His remarkable success in life is an encouraging example to young men to practice industry, honesty, integrity and virtue. He never married.

JARVIS, Thomas Jordan, soldier, legislator, and forty-third governor of North Carolina (1879-84),

was born in Jarvisburg, Currituck county, N. C., Jan. 18, 1836. His youth was spent on a farm, and through the generosity of a friend, he was enabled to enter college. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon in 1860, entered the Confederate army in 1861 as private, was promoted to a first lieutenantcy in the 8th North Carolina infantry, made captain in 1863, but was compelled to retire from the service, his right arm having been shattered by a bullet. In the constitutional convention of 1865 he served as a member; became a merchant, served in the legislature in 1868, and was re-elected in 1870, becoming speaker of the house. He was



again a presidential elector in 1872, a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and in 1876 elected lieutenant-governor of North Carolina for four years, but on the election of Gov. Vance to the

U. S. senate, he became the occupant of the executive chair, and in 1880 was elected for another four years. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil.

SCALES, Alfred Moore, soldier, and forty-fourth governor of North Carolina (1884-88), was born in Reedsville, Rockingham county, N. C., Nov. 26, 1827.

He studied at the University of North Carolina, but did not complete his course. He taught school for a time, then studied law. He was made county solicitor in 1852, a member of the legislature in 1852-53, and again in 1854. In 1857 he was elected to congress, and served till March 3, 1859. He was clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham county, in 1859, and held the office until the civil war began. In 1860 he was one of the electors of the state at large on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and soon after the call for troops entered the Confederate army as a private. By rapid promotion he became a brigadier-general. He took part in the battles around Richmond, and at Fredericksburg; was wounded at Chancellorsville, and again at Gettysburg. At the close of the war he resumed his legal practice, was elected to the legislature in 1866-67, served in congress by successive elections from 1875 to 1885, when he became governor of North Carolina.



FOWLE, Daniel Gould, soldier, lawyer, and forty-fifth governor of North Carolina (1888-91), was born in Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., March 3, 1831. His education was in a private school, where he fitted for Princeton college. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and soon acquired a large practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but quickly went to the front as second lieutenant. He was afterward transferred to the commissary department with the rank of major, but resigned in order to aid in raising the 31st North Carolina regiment. He went into the regiment as a captain, and entered the field as lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Roanoke Island he was captured by Burnside's forces, but paroled after a short imprisonment. While debarred from entering the field again as a soldier, he served in the legislature, and then as adjutant-general of the state. In 1865 he



was appointed judge of the superior court, an appointment which was extended to his lifetime by the legislature. While on the bench he sentenced a negro to be whipped at the whipping-post, and Gen.

Daniel E. Sickles, then in command of the department, interfered with troops and prevented the execution of the law. Judge Fowle immediately resigned his judicial position. From that time, until elected governor in 1888, he held no public office. On several occasions he was not in accord with his party (the democratic), and his nomination was forced on the party as a matter of necessity. His administration as chief executive was fairly successful. He was married twice, but survived both wives, and at his own death left four daughters and one son. He died suddenly at his home in Raleigh, N. C., Apr. 7, 1891. His remains were laid in state in the capitol.

HOLT, Thomas Michael, manufacturer, legislator, and forty-sixth governor of North Carolina (1891-93), was born in that portion of old Orange county now included in Alamance county, July 15, 1831. His father established

the first cotton factory in middle North Carolina. The son prepared for college at Caldwell institute, Hillsboro', then entered the University of North Carolina, the celebrated Chapel Hill seminary, in 1849. Soon after beginning his third collegiate year of study, he left the university and devoted a year to practical study in the largest machine shops in Philadelphia, that he might become proficient in practical mechanics. On his return in 1851 he became a partner with his father, and the manager of one of the mills, which for more than forty years took the first rank among the cotton manufacturing industries in the state. The boun-

daries of the firm's business steadily increased until an immense manufacturing industry was developed. In 1890, 8,498 spindles and 434 looms were in operation, giving constant employment to over 500 operatives. Mr. Holt's public life began in 1852, when he became justice of the peace by act of legislature, and also chairman of one of the boards established in his town. He was in 1872 elected county commissioner and made chairman of the board, and in 1876 elected state senator. During his senatorship he aided materially in the establishment of the agricultural department in the state department. In 1883 and again in 1885 he represented his county in the legislature, being, in the latter position, elected speaker of the house. In 1887 he was again elected to the house, but declined to accept the office of speaker. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and on the 8th of April, 1891, was called to the executive chair, on the sudden death of Gov. Fowle. In his railroad and manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Holt has achieved a more than ordinary success. In 1869 he was made a director of the North Carolina railroad, one of the most important lines in the state, and in 1875 its president. The village of Haw River is mainly the creation of the genius and industry of Mr. Holt. It comprises about 150 exclusively Holt buildings, more than 100 of which are painted and finished brick and frame dwellings, and tenanted by his employees. They are all constructed with special reference to the convenience and comfort of their tenants. In addition to these are a five-story flour-mill, a large mercantile house, and a church where the Holt family and the operatives worship, and whose pulpit is filled mostly at Mr. Holt's expense. On a gradually ascending eminence may be seen his princely mansion, one of the most elaborate and magnificent country dwellings in the state. The grounds cover twelve acres. He is also largely interested in agriculture, and was president of the North Carolina

agricultural society for twelve years. His varied experience, ripe judgment and sterling character made him one of the most influential senators. He labored successfully for the establishment of the agricultural department, and was, by virtue of his position as president of the agricultural society, made a member of the board controlling it. The "Daily Record," Greensboro', N. C., commenting on Gov. Holt's administration as governor, says: "No man ever filled the gubernatorial chair with more dignity and ability than Gov. Holt. His message to the legislature, Jan. 4, 1893, is conceded to be one of the ablest state papers that ever emanated from the executive office. No man ever left the office more beloved and respected by his people. He retires from public life temporarily, only to attain in the future higher honors than those he has already enjoyed, and generations to come will delight to honor his memory." He is, in the highest significance of that phrase, a man of the people and for the people, and in all his untarnished record as a legislator and in other public capacities, he has ever been foremost in the advocacy of those measures and enterprises which were calculated to engender and foster the greatest amount of good to his state, his country and his neighbor. Mr. Holt is a royal arch mason, and has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for more than thirty years.

CARR, Elias, forty-seventh governor of North Carolina (1893-), was born on Bracebridge farm, in the eastern part of that state, Feb. 25, 1839. This ancient and picturesque domain had long been the home of his ancestors, among whom were Col. Jonas J. Johnson of revolutionary fame, and Richard Hines, a distinguished member of congress from the Edgecombe district. Elias Carr received his early education at private schools, and afterward entered the University of Virginia. He then settled down upon the family estate at Bracebridge, where he has ever since devoted himself entirely to scientific farming, and to the beautifying and improvement of his lands. For fifteen years he has been county commissioner of Edgecombe. At a very early date he identified himself with the farmers' alliance movement in the South; was elected first president of the branch in his county, and subsequently served the state organization in the same capacity. He was one of the most active members of the committee that drafted the resolutions of the farmers' alliance at Ocala, Fla., where he figured as the advocate of moderation and conservatism. He has frequently represented his state in national agricultural conventions; was appointed a commissioner to the World's fair, and has been for some years past a trustee of the State agricultural and mechanical college, Raleigh, N. C. Notwithstanding his wide interest in public affairs, he has never sought office, and when the nomination for governor was tendered him by the state convention of 1892, he was thoroughly surprised, but saw no good reason why he should not accept it, and if elected to office endeavor to discharge his duties faithfully and conscientiously. In the comparatively short time that has elapsed since he was declared the people's choice by ballot, Gov. Carr has reflected signal credit upon his native state and himself, which, it may be said, is not an illogical result, when, as in this case, the office most truly sought the man.



Thos. M. Holt



Elias Carr

WILLARD, Simon, colonist and founder of a notable family, was born in Horsemonden, Kent, England, in April, 1605. His father was Richard Willard. Nothing is known of his early life, until he emigrated in 1634, and became one of the first settlers of Concord, Mass., of which town he was clerk from 1635 until 1653, and represented it in the colonial legislature from 1636 until 1654. His residence was at Lancaster, Mass., 1660-72, then at Groton until its destruction in the winter of 1675-76, by the Indians, when he served as major of militia. Afterward he removed to Salem, became a magistrate and died while holding court in Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 24, 1676. The Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton spoke of him as "a sage patriot in Israel." His "Life and Times," by one of his descendants, Joseph Willard, appeared in 1858.

WILLARD, Samuel, clergyman and president of Harvard (1640-1707), the son of Simon Willard. (See Index.)

WILLARD, Josiah, jurist, was born in Massachusetts May 1, 1681, the son of Samuel Willard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1698, studied law, and was secretary of state from June, 1717, until his death, being known as the "good secretary." He became judge of probate in 1731, and member of the council in 1734. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1756.

WILLARD, Joseph, clergyman and president of Harvard (1738-1804), great-grandson of Samuel Willard. (See Index.)

WILLARD, Sidney, educator and author, was born at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 19, 1780, the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Willard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1798, was librarian of the college 1800-5, studied theology, and preached at times, but never took a charge. He was professor of Hebrew at Harvard 1807-31; the duties of this chair being then light, he also taught English, and from 1827 to 1831 assumed charge of the Latin department. His "Hebrew Grammar" appeared in 1817. He started the "American Monthly Review," and conducted it in 1832-33, edited for a time the "Christian Register," and wrote much for the "Literary Miscellany," of which he was one of the founders, the "Monthly Anthology," the "Christian Examiner," and the "North American Review." He was a member of the legislature for several terms, once in the council, and mayor of Cambridge 1848-50. He published "Memories of Youth and Manhood" (two volumes, 1855), and died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 6, 1856.

WILLARD, Solomon, architect, was born in Petersham, Mass., June 26, 1783, the great-great-grandson of Samuel Willard. His father was a carpenter and owned a small farm. The son worked in the shop until 1804, when he went to Boston, where he soon became known as an expert wood carver. He began to carve in stone in 1815, and gave lessons in architecture and drawing. In November, 1825, his design was accepted for the proposed Bunker Hill monument, and for the next seventeen years he was engaged on this work, though beset by many delays and obstacles. On the anniversary of the battle in 1843, the completion of the monument was celebrated in the presence of the president of the United States, his cabinet and representative citizens from every part of the Union. Mr. Willard's other works include the U. S. branch bank, Boston, the courthouse at Dedham, Mass., and the Harvard monument in Cambridge, Mass. As designer, architect and builder, he was, without doubt, greatly in advance of his contemporaries. He died in Quincy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1862.

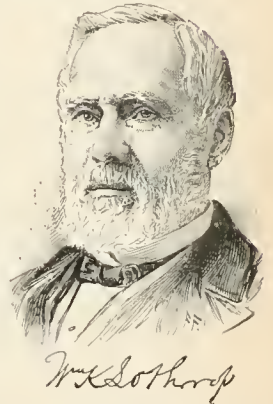
WILLARD, Joseph, antiquarian, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1798, the son of Dr. Joseph Willard. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated from Harvard in 1816, be-

came a lawyer, and practiced at Waltham and Lancaster, and after 1829 at Boston, where he was appointed a master of chancery in 1838, and clerk of the supreme court and court of common pleas in 1839, serving until 1856. Subsequently he filled the office of clerk of the superior court for ten years, by election. His favorite pursuits were those of the Massachusetts historical society, of which he was the corresponding secretary for thirty five years (1829-64). He was also a trustee of the old Boston library. Besides many pamphlets and magazine articles, he published: "Sketches of the Town of Lancaster" (1826), an address on its 200th anniversary, and the "Willard Memoir" (1858). He died in Boston May 12, 1865.

WILLARD, Sidney, soldier, was born at Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831, the son of Joseph Willard the younger. He entered Harvard, won a reputation as an athlete, and was graduated in 1852. He became a Boston lawyer, joined the National army at the outbreak of the civil war, was made major of the 35th Massachusetts in August, 1862, and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

LOTHROP, William Kirkpatrick, capitalist, was born in Utica, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1810, the son of John Hosmer and Jerusha (Kirkland) Lothrop. The father journeyed from New Haven, Conn., in 1795, and settled in Oneida county, N. Y. The mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a well-known missionary among the Six Nations, both previous to and during the war of the revolution. After the battle of Lexington, the provincial congress of Massachusetts formally requested his influence to secure the friendship of the Six Nations, and he succeeded in attaching the Oneidas to the patriot cause and quieting many gathering storms in other directions. Gen. Washington, in a letter to congress in 1775, complimented him very highly, and spoke frankly of his appreciation of the importance of Mr. Kirkland's station. "Missionary Kirkland," as he

was known, devoted the greater part of his life to earnest labor among the Indians, especially those within the boundaries of the state of New York. Mr. Lothrop's education was gained in the schools of Utica, the age of sixteen witnessing his graduation from the academy. He then became a clerk in the store of Theodore S. Gold, to whom was ascribed the honor of being the first white child born in Whitesboro', a village about three miles from Utica. On reaching his majority, Mr. Lothrop entered upon a clerkship in the Ontario branch bank of Utica, where his father had been cashier up to the time of his death in 1829. In the autumn of 1831 young Lothrop was appointed teller of the Onondaga county bank, at Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until June, 1837, in the meantime (1833), taking in marriage the daughter of Matthew L. Davis (deceased). In 1837 he was elected cashier of the Madison county bank at Cazenovia, remaining until 1842, when he went to New York and became a member of the firm of Coman, Hopkins & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants. In the spring of 1860 he became secretary of the Washington fire insurance company, subsequently president of the Ridgewood fire insurance company of New York city, and the American boiler insurance company, which he organized, devoting himself from that time forward to the insurance business. Mr. Lothrop was a member of the celebrated 7th regiment from 1845-52;



treasurer of the Church of the Ascension (P. E.) for seventeen years, and foreman of Fire company No. 1 during the whole time of residence in Cazenovia, 1837-42. In taking a retrospective view of his life, Mr. Lothrop, at the age of eighty-two, delights in saying: "I have always been at 'roll call,' and never have had a vacation."

HOWE, Elias, inventor, was born at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819. His father was a farmer and miller. At six years of age the son worked with his brothers and sisters at sticking the wire teeth into strips of leather for "cards," used in the manufacture of cotton. The father's mills gave his mind a bent toward machinery. At eleven he went to live out with a farmer of the neighborhood, but after a year's experience, returned to his father's house and mills, where he continued until he was sixteen. In 1835, with his parents' reluctant consent, he went to Lowell, Mass., and obtained a learner's place in a large manufactory of cotton machinery, where he remained until 1837, earning, it is said, not more than fifty cents per day. When the financial panic in 1837 sent him adrift for work, he went to Cambridge, Mass., and began to labor in a large machine shop upon a new hemp-carding machine. N. P. Banks, his cousin, afterward speaker of the U. S. house of representatives and major-general of U. S. volunteers,

worked in the same shop with him. After a few months' work at Cambridge he went to Boston, and began labor in the shop of Ari Davis. While engaged there—it was in the year of 1839—two men, one a mechanic, and the other a capitalist, were striving to produce a knitting machine, and one day the capitalist brought the machine to Davis's shop to see if he could make it work. The investigation led Davis to ask, "What are you bothering yourselves with a knitting machine for? Why don't you make a sewing machine?" "I wish I could," was the reply, "but it can't be done." "Oh, yes, it can," said Davis,

"I can make a sewing machine myself." "Well, you do it, Davis," said the capitalist, "and I'll insure you an independent fortune." Howe, who was near by, heard the conversation, and it became the seed in his mind of the great invention which made him famous. He began to reflect upon the art of sewing, watching the process as performed by hand, and wondering whether it was within the compass of the mechanical arts to do it by machinery. At twenty-one years of age he married, and soon there were three little mouths to feed and three children to be clothed on a salary of \$9 per week. It was the pressure of poverty and extreme fatigue which caused him, about the year 1843, to set about the work of inventing the sewing machine. His first device was a needle pointed at both ends, with the eye in the middle. This was to work up and down through the cloth, carrying the thread through it at each thrust. One day, in 1844, the thought flashed on him—is it necessary that a machine should imitate the performance of the hand? May there not be another stitch? This was the crisis of the invention. The idea of using two threads and forming a stitch by the aid of a shuttle and a curved needle, with the eye near the point, soon occurred to him, and he felt that he had thought out the machine upon the invention of which his mind was bent. He had now ceased to be a journeyman mechanic, but

was doing a little work on his own account in his father's machine-shop, which the latter had rented in Cambridge, Mass. He was, however, extremely poor, but George Fisher, coal and wood merchant at Cambridge, was his friend, and had been his schoolmate. With him Howe made a partnership for bringing the new invention into use, and early in December, 1844, moved into Fisher's house, set up his shop in the garret and went to work. In April, 1845, after a winter's work, he sewed a seam by his machine. By the middle of May of that year, he sewed with it all the seams of two suits of woolen clothes, one suit for Mr. Fisher and one for himself, the sewing of both of which outlasted the cloth. It is agreed by all disinterested persons who afterward examined this machine, that by it Howe carried the invention of the sewing machine further toward its complete and final utility than any other inventor before him had ever brought a first-rate invention at the first trial. But the difficulties of young Howe had now only begun. The tailors of Boston set themselves in fierce opposition to his invention. He persevered, however, and in three or four months had another machine ready for deposit in the U. S. patent office. But in the spring of 1846, there being no prospect of revenue from his invention, he engaged as a railroad engineer upon one of the roads centering at Boston. This labor was too hard for him and he soon gave it up. Sept. 10, 1846, the sewing machine patent was issued, but by this time Fisher was totally discouraged, having advanced about \$2,000 and failing to see the remotest possibility that the machine would ever become profitable pecuniarily. Then Howe resolved to offer it in England, and sent a machine to London by his brother, who took passage in the steerage of a sailing packet to cross the Atlantic. A machinist in London, William Thomas, examined and approved the machine, and paid \$250 for the one which had been brought to England, and the right to use as many others in his own business as he desired to. There was also a verbal understanding that Thomas was to patent the invention in England, and pay the inventor £3 on every machine sold. Mr. Howe was of the opinion, before his death, that the investment of that \$250 had then paid to Thomas a profit of \$1,000,000. Thomas also engaged the inventor to adapt the machine to the work upon corsets, offering him \$15 a week, and to defray the expense of workshop, tools, and material. Elias Howe accepted the offer, and set sail for London Feb. 5, 1847, with his brother, the two going in the steerage and cooking their own provisions. After eight months of labor, Howe did what he had been engaged to do, his wife and three children having, in the meanwhile, gone out to him from America with money advanced by Thomas. Then the two parties disagreed, and Thomas discharged Howe from his employment. A coachmaker, named Inglis, befriended him, and he set to work to construct his fourth machine. But he was again wretchedly poor, and was obliged to send wife and children back to the United States. In three or four months the machine was finished, being worth about £50. His destitution was such that he sold it to a workman of his acquaintance for £5, taking the note of the purchaser for that amount. This Inglis sold for him for £4. Then to get money enough to return to America, Howe pawned his first-made sewing machine and his letters patent. Inglis came back with him, his brother having left England long before. It was in April, 1849, that he landed at New York with a half-crown in his pocket. He got employment at a machine-shop without delay, taking up his abode in one of the cheapest emigrant boarding-houses. He was soon sent for to go to Cambridge, Mass., to see his wife die, his father forwarding him \$10 for



the expense of the trip. Shortly he was at work as a journeyman machinist at weekly wages. He soon discovered that his machine had become celebrated, one of them being carried about the country and exhibited as a curiosity, and some machinists in Boston were even making sewing machines in a rude and imperfect manner. Several had been sold to manufacturers and were in daily operation. The inventor took steps for war upon the parties who were concerned in this piracy, raising \$100 during the year 1849, and getting Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, who was going to London, to hunt up his first sewing machine, which he had left in pawn, and send it to him, with the documents granting to him his American patent. Then he wrote, politely, to the infringees, warning them to desist, and offering to send them a license to continue. All but one of them were disposed to acknowledge his rights and accept his proposal. The one induced the others to resist, and nothing remained but a resort to the courts. In this he secured the assistance of George W. Bliss of Massachusetts, who bought Fisher's share of the patent, and advanced the money to carry on the suits, taking, however, a mortgage on the farm of the inventor's father as his security. In 1850 Howe was in New York, superintending the construction of fourteen machines in Gold street, where he had an office furnished with a five-dollar desk and two fifty-cent chairs. It was at this time that Isaac Merritt Singer became acquainted with Howe's machines, through introduction from Orson C. Phelps, and soon submitted to the latter the sketch of an improved machine which contained three original devices, and which, to this day, form part of the sewing machine made by the Singer company; and he it was who first forced the invention upon the public in the United States. He was soon reminded by Howe, however, that he was infringing his patents of 1846. Litigation ensued, and in 1854, after a long trial, Judge Sprague of Massachusetts decided that "the plaintiff's patent is valid, and the defendant's machine is an infringement." He further observed, that "there is no evidence in this case that leaves a shadow of doubt, that for all the benefit conferred upon the public by the introduction of a sewing machine, the public are indebted to Mr. Howe." From this day Howe, who had come to be proprietor of his own patent through the death of Mr. Bliss, became the recipient of a princely revenue, amounting, ultimately, to more than \$200,000 per annum. It cost him, however, immense sums to defend his rights, and he was, says Mr. Parton, very far from being the richest of the sewing machine kings. In 1863 he organized a company, of which he was the president, and erected a large sewing machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn. He had previously (1856) joined the confederation of sewing machine manufacturers, composed of Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, only insisting that at least twenty-four licenses should be issued by it. This was to prevent the manufacture from sinking into a monopoly, and by the terms of his agreement with the others he was to receive \$5 upon every machine sold in the United States, and \$1 upon each one exported. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Mr. Howe enlisted as a private soldier in the 17th Connecticut U. S. volunteers, and served in it as long as his health permitted, on one occasion advancing money to pay the regiment when the paymaster was short of funds. Up to the close of the year 1866 the whole number of sewing machines made in the United States was about 750,000. The inventor received numerous medals, including the gold medal of the World's fair held in Paris, 1867, where he also was given the cross of the Legion of honor. Mr. Howe died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1867.

KUNZ, George Frederick, mineralogist, was born in New York city Sept. 29, 1856. His early education was in the public schools and at the Cooper institute, and as laboratory assistant to Prof. Henry Wurtz. He developed at an early age a fondness for studies in mineralogy, and made frequent expeditions in search of specimens. These he would carefully arrange and dispose of to colleges and other institutions of learning. His constantly increasing familiarity with precious stones, and his skill in handling and testing their worth, secured for him the position of gem expert in the house of Tiffany & Co. of New York city. Mr. Kunz is regarded as the leading gem expert and the best-known gem specialist in America, if not in the world. Matters of importance in relation to the value of gems and every kind of valuable stone are referred to him from all sections of the country. He is the author of "Gems and Precious Stones of North America," and numerous articles on mineralogy, meteorites, precious stones and archaeology, which have appeared in "Harper's Magazine," "North American Review," "Popular Science Monthly," "American Journal of Science," and in the annals and transactions of the New York academy of sciences, New York microscopical society, American association for the advancement of science, and "Société Française Minéralogique." He was editor of the precious stones department of the "Century Dictionary," and the new "Standard Dictionary," and the new edition of "Johnson's Encyclopedia;" special agent for the U. S. geographical survey from 1883 to 1893, for which he has prepared nine reports, and one report as special agent in charge of precious stones for the eleventh U. S. census. He also had charge of the U. S. government exhibit of minerals at the 1889 Paris exposition, where he received the decoration of "Officier de l'Académie" for his literary work. As collaborator for Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of whose collection of precious stones and minerals he had charge at the exposition, he received the award of a gold medal; for his monograph on the collection of pearls of North America, he received the award of a silver medal. He is the only honorary corresponding member of the "Chambre Syndicale" of diamonds and precious stones of Paris, as well as honorary member of the "Société Ouralienne des Sciences" of Ekaterinburg, Russia; also honorary member of the World's Columbian fair congress auxiliary. Among his more important articles are those on meteorites, new artificial rubies, phosphorescence of the diamond, etc., etc. He has personally visited all the mines of precious stones and the leading mineralogical collections in the United States, Mexico, Europe, as well as those in the Ural mountains. In addition he has contributed largely to the leading jewelry trade papers, and delivered lectures before, and which have been printed by, the Boston society of arts and sciences, and the Franklin institute. Mr. Kunz has been an active collector for many institutions both at home and abroad, such as the State geological museum in Minneapolis, the American museum of natural history in New York city, and the Imperial museum at Vienna. His library of nearly 8,000 volumes on mineralogy, precious stones, etc., was exhibited in the mines building, and he was the only honorary special agent of the department of mines at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893.



HOPKINS, Charles Jerome, composer, was born at Burlington, Vt., Apr. 4, 1836, son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, 26th P. E. bishop in succession in the American episcopate. For a time he served as choir-leader and organist in his native place, where his father was resident bishop. Young Hopkins studied at the University of Vermont, and went through a course in chemistry in the New York medical college. However, music had for him particular fascination. With the exception of some superficial instruction, Mr. Hopkins is largely self-taught in this direction. He has penned essays of various kinds, edited musical newspapers, and also lectured on music in the large cities of the Union. His compositions embrace operettas, juvenile cantatas, church music, and secular songs and pieces for the pianoforte. Some of his music has been heard in England and Germany. His publications include a "First Book of Church Music" (1860), a "Class-Book for Notation Study" (1865) and a "Second Book of Church Music" (1867). The name has sometimes been erroneously rendered as "Edward Jerome Hopkins."

BANES, Charles H., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24, 1831, and was educated at Central high school. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the

service as captain of infantry in August, 1861. At Fredericksburg in December, 1862, he was promoted assistant adjutant-general, and brevetted major, July, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service" at Gettysburg. In May, 1864, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, for the same reasons, in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaigns. At the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., in June, 1864, he was severely wounded. After partial recovery, in September, 1864, he resigned by reason of disability from wounds received in the service. He subsequently engaged in manufacturing for a period of years, and retired in 1883 with a competence. Since

then he has taken deep interest in manufacturing and industrial training. While serving three years in the select council of the city of Philadelphia, he originated ordinances, which were the means of introducing manual training schools as a part of the public school course, a system of intercepting sewers for purification of the water supply, plans for underground service, and other important measures which have been approved by the citizens. After retirement from the councils of the city, Col. Banes was offered responsible offices in the city government, but invariably declined the honor. He wrote a "History of the Philadelphia Brigade," and treatises on historical, economical and industrial subjects. Among other positions held by Col. Banes, he has served as president of the Franklin institute, director-general of the international electrical exhibition of 1884, trustee of Drexel institute, and president of the Market street national bank.

READ, Harmon Pumpelly, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 13, 1860, the son of Gen. John Meredith Read, consul-general of the United States for France and Algeria in 1869-73, during the Franco-German war, and afterward U. S. minister to Greece, and of Marie Delphine Pumpelly. He is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, among whom may be mentioned his grandfather, John Meredith Read, chief justice of Pennsylvania, at one time a

candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States, and his great-great-grandfather, George Read, one of the six signers of the declaration of independence, who were also framers of the constitution of the United States. George was the eldest son of Col. John Read, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1688, the descendant of an ancient family, who came to America in the early part of the last century, and settled in Maryland as a planter. Harmon Pumpelly Read was educated at St. John's military academy, and at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and spent a part of his time abroad in study. In 1885 he accepted the republican nomination for member of assembly in the third district, a strong democratic one. His opponent was Norton Chase, since state senator. Though not expecting to be elected, Maj. Read made one of the strongest fights ever made in that district, and the large vote he received attested his popularity, which was partly owing to his hold with the working classes. He has always taken a special interest in the questions affecting the laboring classes of the community. In the spring of 1886 he was nominated for the presidency of the Young men's association on the opposition ticket, the regular nominee being Glen Dunham, a wealthy and popular man. After one of the hottest contests in the history of the association, Maj. Read was elected by a large majority. He made a most efficient president, and was earnestly devoted to the interests of the association. For the continued efforts he made in having the Bleeker trust fund invested for the benefit of the association he deserves great praise. Maj. Read strongly advocated the opening of the Young men's association rooms during certain hours on Sunday for the benefit of those who were debarred through the week from enjoying its privileges. In 1886 he was nominated for alderman, but declined the honor. The same year he took a lively interest in the bi-centennial of his native city. He was a member of the civic day committee, which made a great success of the parade over which it had control, and also of the tableting committee, whose work left the only enduring memorial of that occasion. In 1893 he was the vice chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor of Albany to receive the Duke of Veragua. He became acting chairman on account of the unavoidable absence from town of the regular chairman, Charles Tracey, and upon Maj. Read alone devolved the whole responsibility of the public reception and grand tour through the North Woods. With what success he carried out these various duties is shown in the Duke of Veragua's own words: "Among my most pleasant remembrances of America, will be my reception in Albany and trip to the Adirondacks." Maj. Read has devoted much time to historical research, and is especially well versed in genealogy, and as an authority on heraldry he has few, if any, equals in this country. He has filled the post of inspector of rifle practice in the old 5th brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., has been an active Free mason, and is looked upon as one of the most learned of the craft in the history of the order. In 1889 he married the accomplished daughter of the late Frédéric de Carron, a descendant of an ancient Huguenot family.

WILLIAMS, Eliphalet, clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 21, 1727; son of Solomon Williams (1700-76), the celebrated New England clergyman, noted for his controversies with Jonathan Edwards and Andrew Crosswell, and a descendant of John Williams (1644-1739), also a clergyman, who was taken captive by the Indians. The son was graduated from Yale in 1743, and was pastor at East Hartford from 1748 until his death, June 29, 1803. He published some sermons, was a trustee of Yale 1769-1801, and received from the college the degree of D. D. in 1782.



Charles H. Banes

HOSMER, Jean, actress, was born near Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1842. She received an excellent education, and her father failing in business, an early fondness for the theatre led her to adopt the stage as a profession. She made her *début* as a member of a ballet, under the name of Jean Stanley, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857, and advanced so rapidly that in a few years she had won a position of acknowledged prominence. In December, 1863, assuming her real name, she made her first appearance as a star as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. Soon after fulfilling this engagement, owing to the death of her sister, she temporarily retired from the stage and was not seen again until she enacted Camilla at the Winter Garden theatre on May 29, 1866. Following this she traveled as a star for several years, appearing in a repertoire which included Bianca, Pauline, Evadne, Julia, Mrs. Haller, Lucrezia Borgia, Juliet and Parthenia. She was a beautiful woman and an earnest, conscientious actress, especially effective in emotional rôles. She has now retired from the stage.

WARD, Samuel, banker, was born in Rhode Island May 1, 1786. He came of an illustrious family that occupied a prominent position in the history of his native state. The founder of the family in America, Thomas Ward of Gloucester, England, served in the British army under Cromwell during the commonwealth. After Charles II. ascended the throne of England in 1660, he came to the United States and settled at Newport, R. I. His son Samuel was governor of Rhode Island for several years and also a member of the Continental congress. His son Samuel (2d), the father of the subject of this notice, was a man of scholarly tastes, and served as an officer in the revolutionary war. Four years after the third Samuel was born, he removed with his family to New York city. Limited means prevented him from giving his son a collegiate education, and at the age of fourteen young Samuel began business as a clerk in a banking house. He had received only a common English education, but his natural ability was soon discovered and his advancement was rapid. At the age of twenty-two, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Prime and from that time to his death was prominent in business affairs. In 1812 Mr. Ward was married to Miss Cutler who died in 1824. In 1828 he interested himself actively and successfully in securing proper accommodations for the valuable collections of the New York historical society. In connection with Rev. Drs. Wainwright, Matthews, Albert Gallatin and others he was instrumental in founding the University of New York. Mr. Ward subsequently turned his attention to the moral and religious conditions of the poor in New York city. He was president of the City temperance society, which was established about 1831; he joined the Episcopal church in that year, and without neglecting his former charities found wider field for his benefactions. He took a deep interest in Kenyon college, Ohio, of which Bishop McIlvaine was then president, and gave to it liberally; he also contributed largely to Bishop Kemper for his college and to Bishop Smith of Kentucky for the spiritual necessities of his diocese. In 1836, in connection with a number of other public-spirited gentlemen, Mr. Ward was one of the founders of the Stuyvesant institute. He took a prominent part in measures to avert the financial crisis that



swept over the country in 1836-37, and his house received from the Bank of England a loan of \$5,000,000 in gold, which did much to restore the currency of our country, and proved the sagacity of Mr. Ward's views, and the results that he had foretold. Soon after the state of New York passed the act allowing private individuals or corporations to transact banking business, Mr. Ward established the Bank of Commerce, which is regarded as a model institution of its kind. He was a man of decided views, sincerity of character, exact and punctual in all his dealings. Full of determination, he carried out the purpose of his youth to become "one of the first bankers in the United States." He died at New York city Nov. 27, 1839.

DUBOURG, Louis Guillaume Valentin, first bishop (R. C.) of New Orleans, was born at Cape François, in the Island of San Domingo, Feb. 14, 1766. He was given superior educational advantages in France, and afterward, deciding to enter the priesthood, went to the seminary of St. Sulpice, which was then under the direction of Mr. Nagot, who introduced the order of St. Sulpice into the United States, and was its first superior at Baltimore in 1791. After completing his course at the seminary, Mr. Dubourg was placed at the head of a new institution begun by the Sulpicians at Issy, near Paris. The institution had hardly been started when the persecutions of the French revolution caused it to be abandoned. Mr. Dubourg first sought refuge with his family in Bordeaux, and finding this asylum insecure, fled to Spain, whence he sailed for America, reaching Baltimore in December, 1794. He applied at once to the superior-general of the order of St. Sulpice for admission into the order, and in 1795 was ordained a Sulpician priest. In 1796 Bishop Carroll appointed him president of Georgetown college, which position he ably occupied for three years. The Sulpicians were about this time making efforts to establish a college in Havana, and Mr. Dubourg was sent there in its interests. The efforts were unsuccessful, but many of the more intelligent members of the community, appreciating the superior educational advantages offered for their children, sent them to Baltimore with Mr. Dubourg to continue their education under the care of the order. Temporary buildings were secured in Baltimore, which, before the erection of St. Mary's college, were entirely inadequate to accommodate the pupils that were sent from the West Indies. The Spanish government, becoming alarmed at the number of her subjects being educated under a foreign republican government, sent a national frigate to the United States in 1803, and ordered the return of all its subjects. Mr. Dubourg now turned all his efforts to the founding of an academy in Baltimore, and in 1804 had St. Mary's school raised to a collegiate department and united to the Sulpician ecclesiastical seminary of St. Mary. By 1804 it had become a flourishing institution, numbering among its students pupils from Peru, Brazil, the West Indies and various places in the United States. In 1806 the college was elevated to the rank of a university by the Maryland legislature, and subsequently became one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the United States. Being a native of San Domingo, Father Dubourg's sympathies were naturally with the fugitives who escaped the massacre of San Domingo. Many of them sought refuge in Baltimore, and he especially devoted himself to the most humble of the afflicted colored people. He afterward placed them in charge of Rev. Father Jauhert, who, from this congregation, established the religious association known as "Oblates, or Sisters of Providence." He also founded a society among the men of the Catholic church in Baltimore, that performed duties similar to those exercised at present by the Young Catholic's friend society,

and the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He also raised a large amount of the money for the purchase of the ground upon which the Baltimore cathedral is built. Father Dubourg took a prominent part in the establishment of the Sisters of charity in the United States. He was the first to suggest to Mrs. Seton that her native land was the most suitable field for her labors, and invited her to come to Baltimore, where he made arrangements for her accommodation, and directed and watched over the community. For his eminent services in its foundation he was appointed ecclesiastical superior of the Sisters of charity by Archbishop Carroll, and was also instrumental in purchasing the land for the convent when Mother Seton decided to remove to Emmetsburg. In 1812 he was appointed administrator apostolic of the diocese of Louisiana and the two Floridas. The religious state of the community was distressing and the difficulties he encountered in the administration of affairs were many and serious. Dr. Dubourg was thoroughly American in



sympathy, and his career at New Orleans began in the midst of a war that interested the whole community, as the people were obliged to defend their homes against foreign invasion. The British land and naval forces both menaced New Orleans. Dr. Dubourg issued a pastoral letter, and appointed public services in the Catholic churches of the city, directing prayers for protection from heaven, "while our brave warriors, led on by the hero of the Floridas, prepared to defend our firesides against foreign invasion." Gen. Jackson highly commended his course, and after his victory requested the very Rev. Dr. Dubourg to hold a public service of thanksgiving in the cathedral. The service took place on the 23d of December, 1815. The administrator apostolic greeted Gen. Jackson at the door of the cathedral with an eloquent address, welcoming him to the city he had saved, congratulating him on his brilliant victory, but attributing all to the providence of God. In 1815 Dr. Dubourg went to Europe to obtain more priests, and to induce certain religious societies to enter his jurisdiction, as he sincerely appreciated the necessity of establishing educational institutions and religious communities in the diocese. Soon after his arrival at Rome he was appointed Bishop of New Orleans and consecrated at Rome Sept. 24, 1815. He secured there several priests of the order of Lazarists for the Louisiana missions, and procured other recruits from France. The French war-ship Caravani was placed at his disposal by Louis XVIII., and he, in company with thirty-one companions, sailed for America on July 1, 1817, landing at Annapolis on Sept. 4th of that year. Bishop Dubourg decided to locate his see at St. Louis. One of his first works in the diocese was the establishment of an ecclesiastical seminary, which he founded in connection with a college at Barrens, Mo., and soon afterward established a college at St. Louis, Mo. That he afterward transferred to the Jesuit fathers, and which has continued under their management, and is now the well-known University of St. Louis. In 1823 he visited Washington and obtained an appropriation from the government for the Indian tribes in his diocese, and succeeded in having them placed under the care of the Jesuit fathers. He made every effort that the erection of school-houses and churches should go side by side in his diocese, and introduced the Sisters of Loretto

for the education of females, and was the first to persuade the ladies of the Sacred Heart to come from Paris to America. They founded a convent at St. Ferdinand, now known as Florissant, Mo. He also took a warm interest in the Ursuline nuns, who were established in New Orleans a century before he was made administrator of the diocese. One of the most enduring monuments Bishop Dubourg has left to his memory, is the active part he took in the establishment of the "Association for the Propagation of the Faith," of which he was regarded the founder, and from which he afterward received substantial assistance in founding the forty parishes on the shores of the Mississippi, and the many educational institutions that he started. In 1823 he deemed it advisable to change his episcopal residence to New Orleans, but first applied for a coadjutor in his diocese, and March 25, 1824, he consecrated the Rev. Joseph Rosati for that position. Before leaving St. Louis, besides providing for the Indian missions, he had built a new cathedral there, a comfortable house for the bishop and his priests, and erected many churches throughout the diocese. Bishop Dubourg sailed for Europe on business connected with his see in 1826, and never returned to America. By order of the holy see he was translated from the diocese of New Orleans to that of Montauban, France, and in February, 1833, was appointed Archbishop of Besançon. He died at Besançon, France, Feb. 12, 1833.

McCORD, William Hewlett, contractor, was born at Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1846. His father, Robert Deman McCord, married a daughter of William Hewlett, a soldier, who, during the war of 1812, served as captain in the U. S. army, his command taking part in the campaigns in northern New York. William Hewlett McCord was educated in the public schools of the city of New York, where his parents had settled when he was a mere lad. On leaving school he entered the employ of Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron founders, where he soon learned the general principles of the business, being quick and apt. Rapid promotions passed him through the various stages of the detail processes, and he was soon invited to take charge as superintendent of the establishment of R. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., then of the Watson manufacturing company, Paterson, N. J.; afterward he became foreman of the Architectural iron works, New York city. Mr. McCord has thus been connected with some of the largest architectural iron works in the country, and this experience enabled him to thoroughly carry out the plans of his partner, Andrew J. Post, C. E., and the firm of Post & McCord, New York city, have been entrusted with the construction of some of the most elaborate and difficult iron architectural structures, including buildings, roofs and bridges in New York city and vicinity. The roof of the New Jersey central railroad station at Communipaw, the roof of the Madison Square Garden, the tower of the same, the 8th regiment armory, the state capitol at Trenton, N. J., and some of the large iron frames of the new fire-proof buildings in lower Broadway and Wall Street were elaborated and constructed under the personal direction of Mr. McCord. He was married at Westport, Conn., to Isabel Robin Park, and resides in New York city.



INTEMANN, Ernst August George, merchant and free-mason, was born in Eversen, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 25, 1848. His father was an indus-

trious farmer, but died when the son was but nine and a half years old. His mother had gone to eternal rest over a year before. He was alone, his brothers and sisters having previously emigrated to America. He attended school until he was thirteen, then came to the United States in 1861, and continued his studies for a time longer. Desiring to go into business for himself as a confectioner, he by his quickness and intelligence at the end of a few years stood at the head of a prosperous establishment, and through it amassed a competence. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Confectioners' protective association in December, 1883, he went to Albany in 1884 and secured the passage of a law that amended the penal code so that the members of the association were allowed to keep their business, which embraced confectionery, newspapers, fruit, bakery products and flowers, open on Sunday. His own business not gratifying his ambition, he became in 1886 president of the United confectioners' association, importers and dealers in confectioners' supplies, of which he has been a stockholder since its organization. Through his energy it has developed in-



to a colossal business. The desire he had to be useful to the community caused him to take part in many undertakings. He joined the free-masons in 1874, and his activity soon placed him on a high plane. In 1881 he was elected master of United brother lodge No. 386, and four consecutive terms, 1885-89, was district deputy grand master of the 28th masonic district, composed of lodges of the German tongue in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and also Staten Island, or Richmond county; a sustaining member of the Lutheran orphan asylum of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and various other institutions. His greatest interest centres in the German Y. M. C. A., of which he was one of the founders and has ever since befriended. Mr. Intemann is a member of the Mercantile exchange, and an honorary member of the Pythagoras, Goethe, Klopstock, Solon and Beethoven masonic lodges. He married, Sept. 7, 1869, Catharine Margareta Lange, and is the father of eight children.

ALSOP, Richard, poet, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 23, 1761. He was the son of Richard Alsop and Mary Wright. He was educated at Yale, and after leaving that institution, where, however, he did not complete the course, he entered mercantile life. Having always had a natural tendency toward literature, he soon became a recognized member of the coterie known as the "Hartford Wits," and which included Theodore Dwight, Lemuel Hopkins, Benjamin Trumbull and others. He became one of the principal contributors to the "Echo," which was a collection of burlesque essays published between 1791 and 1795. In 1800 he published a monody in heroic verse on the death of Washington. He also published translations, both prose and poetical, from the Italian and French. In 1815 he wrote the narrative of the captivity of J. R. Jewett at Nootka sound, and he compiled "The Universal Receipt Book." Alsop is described as a scholar, particularly as a linguist, having a remarkable facility for the acquirement of foreign languages. As a poet he is said to have possessed both a luxuriant fancy and a remarkable facility of expression. His translation of "Molini's

History of Chili," which was published, with notes in four vols., octavo, in 1808, was republished in London without any acknowledgment of the fact that its translator was an American. Under the title, "The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgana" (1808), he translated a portion of the "Orlando Inamorato." Mr. Alsop died at Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 20, 1815. His widow married Samuel W. Dana, member of congress, and one of his sisters became the wife of Theodore Dwight. His mother, who had been a widow fifty years, died in October, 1829, aged ninety.

WHIPPLE, William, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born at Kittery, Me., in 1730, his father, of the same Christian name, being a farmer and maltster, born in Ipswich, Mass., who was at a later date engaged also in nautical pursuits; his mother was Mary Cutt, the granddaughter of Robert, a brother of John Cutt, who was the president of New Hampshire province, 1679-81. William received a good public school education, and then embarked on a merchantman, attaining the command of a vessel before he was twenty-one years of age, and made several voyages to Europe and the West Indies, though there is no direct proof that he was engaged, as alleged, in the slave trade. In 1759 he entered into business in Portsmouth, N. H., with his brother Joseph (afterward collector of the port of Portsmouth, under the state, and subsequently under the Federal government until his death in 1816), a connection which continued to within a few years of the revolution. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial congress of New Hampshire, which elected delegates to be sent to Philadelphia, and served on the committees of safety both of the province and of the town of Portsmouth. In 1776 he was a member of the council of New Hampshire, and also a delegate to congress, in which he signed the declaration of independence, July 4th; and he continued to be elected until September, 1779, showing particular ability as a member of the committees on marine and commerce, and as a superintendent of the commissary's and quartermaster's departments. He was strongly opposed to further emissions of paper money, after the excessive depreciation of the Continental currency. In 1777 he was made general of one of the two brigades of New Hampshire troops, which served with distinction at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and at the surrender of Burgoyne he was one of the two representatives of Gen. Gates who arranged the terms of capitulation. He was also one of the officers who conducted the British troops to their encampment near Boston. In 1778 he assisted Gen. Sullivan in his unsuccessful attempt on Rhode Island, and on his retirement from congress in 1780 he declined the appointment of commissioner of the board of admiralty, serving several sessions in his state legislature. In 1782 he was made receiver of New Hampshire by Robert Morris, the superintendent of finance, who entreated him to remain in the vexatious and discouraging office until 1784, when he resigned. In 1782 he was also president of a board which decided a dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, with regard to lands at Wyoming, and was appointed one of the judges of the superior court of judicature. In 1784 he was made justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state of New Hampshire. A vigorous, just-thinking man, his defects of early education were more than compensated by strong natural ability, and his services to his country have immortalized his name. Married to his cousin, Catharine Moffat, he had but one child, who died in infancy. Nov. 28, 1785, Gen. Whipple died from what proved to be ossification of the heart, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Wm Whipple.

BREESE, Samuel Livingston, naval officer, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1794. He was appointed midshipman in the navy in September, 1810, and participated in the battle of Lake Champlain. He was commissioned as lieutenant in April, 1816, commander in December, 1835, and captain in September, 1841. He was attached to the Philadelphia navy yard in 1836, and to the naval rendezvous at Baltimore in 1841. He commanded the frigate Cumberland in 1845, and during the Mexican war in 1846 and 1847 took part in the capture of Tuspan, Tabasco and Vera Cruz. In 1848 he performed special duty on the lakes, and from 1853 until 1855, commanded the Norfolk navy yard. From 1856 until 1859 he was commander of the Mediterranean squadron, and from 1859 until 1861 commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard. He was created rear-admiral in July, 1862, and was appointed lighthouse inspector in the same year. He was made port admiral at Philadelphia in 1869, and died at Mount Airy, Pa., Dec. 17, 1870.

IVERSON, Alfred, senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 3, 1798. He was educated at Princeton, from which college he was graduated in the class of 1820. On his return to Georgia, he studied law and commenced the practice in Columbus. He was elected to the lower house of the legis-

lature of Georgia three times and to the upper house once, when he was appointed by the legislature judge of the supreme court for the Columbus circuit. In 1844 he was elected one of the presidential electors at large for Georgia, voting for James K. Polk, and in 1846 was sent to represent his district in the thirtieth congress. He was afterward chosen by the legislature to represent Georgia in the senate of the United States, serving in the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses, withdrawing with his colleague,



Robert Toombs, on the secession of their state in 1861. In the senate he was for several sessions chairman of the committee on claims, and a member of the committees on military affairs and the Pacific railroad. He was an advocate of state rights and one of the leaders in the secession movement. He died at Macon, Ga., March 4, 1873.

BEARD, Andrew, inventor, an emancipated slave, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., in 1849. His career cannot be better stated than in his own language. "I was," he says, "born a slave, and belonged to a family by the name of Beard. I never went to any school in my life, and all the education that I have is gotten by contact with people in the world. I was set free at fifteen years of age, and at sixteen was married. I farmed five years in Jefferson county, and removed afterward into St. Clair county. I visited Montgomery in 1872 with a load of apples drawn by oxen. I had fifty bushels, which I sold at an average of four dollars per bushel. It took me three weeks to make the trip. After this venture I quit farming and went into millwrighting at Hardwicks, and built while there my first flour-mill. I remained there for about three years, and during that time I ran the mill that I built. I watched how people worked, and that was the way I succeeded in building flour mills. During my work there I began turning in my mind the making of plows, and in 1881 patented one of my own inventions. I sold it in 1884 for \$4,000, and then returned to my old home where I was born, and farmed there

four years. During that time I invented another plow, on Dec. 15, 1887, I sold it for \$5,200, and then went into the real estate business. With the money I made I accumulated the sum of \$30,000. In 1888 I turned my attention to another subject—the making of a fish plate, and had a caveat for it. My intention is to put these plates on some prominent railroad at my own expense for a mile or two, and if they prove successful I will sell the patent to the highest bidder. In 1889 I discovered the rotary engine. This engine differs from all others in these principles: it is simple, costs one-tenth less than other engines, and saves twenty per cent of steam, and has no eccentric, there is no danger of explosion, and every ounce of steam is used from the boiler. I have also another thing in view—a coupling machine. I propose to couple cars irrespective of their height. This is a great difficulty that railroads have encountered; the present cars, being of unequal height, cannot couple together." He donated several valuable building lots, located at Montgomery, Ala., to aid a colored school.

BROWN, Henry S., Indian trader, was born in Madison county, Ky., March 8, 1793; removed to Missouri in 1810, and in his twentieth year won distinction in the defence of Fort Clark, on the Illinois river, when it was besieged by a superior Indian force. From 1814–24 he was an adventurous trader in flat and keel boats to New Orleans. In the latter year he located in Texas as an Indian and Mexican trader, which vocation he prosecuted for eight years; in that time he had more encounters with wild Indians than any man in Texas, with great hazards and many narrow escapes. In 1829 at the head of a small force of Americans and Mexican mulattoes, he successfully fought a band of Indians, 150 miles from the outer settlements in what is now Brown county, of which Brownwood is the county seat, both named in his honor, twenty-two years after his death. On June 26, 1832, Capt. Brown commanded a company in the bloody battle of Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos river, where 112 Americans, after nine hours' assault, captured the fort, defended by 140 Mexicans. He won the plaudits of his comrades by his bearing in this, the first clash of arms between the Americans of Texas and the troops of Mexico. In 1832 he sat as a delegate in the first convention ever assembled in Texas, and in 1833 in the second and last assemblage of the kind prior to the revolution in 1835. In the district of Brazoria in 1833 he was elected a member of the tribunal called the Ayuntamiento, charged with extensive executive, ministerial and judicial duties, and in this position he died July 26, 1834.

BROWN, John Henry, historian, was born in Pike county, Miss., Oct. 29, 1820; son of Capt. Henry S. Brown, an early settler and valiant soldier in the Texas revolution. The son for the last fifty years has figured in the various positions of Texas ranger, soldier against Mexico, editor, legislator, member of two constitutional conventions in 1861 and 1875, mayor of the cities of Galveston and Dallas, and state commissioner on three important missions. In the secession convention of 1861 he voted for that measure and served in its defence throughout the war. He is the author of "Two Years in Mexico," "Early Life in the Southwest," "Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas," "The Life and Times of Henry Smith, the First American Governor of Texas," and is now completing a history of Texas from its discovery in 1685 to 1885. Ever since the defeat of the South in her struggle for separate nationality, he has advocated, by every honorable means through the agency of the press and by word of mouth, a restoration of fraternal relations between the North and the South.

WAY, David Leroy, banker, was born in Springboro', O., Sept. 8, 1838. His father, who was of Welsh descent, was born in York county, Pa., in 1788. He was a member of a well-known Quaker family, who were drafted into the revolutionary army, but who, from principle, refused to take up arms to shed human blood. Their descendants were not so scrupulous about fighting, for many of them served gallantly during the civil war. Robert Way, the father of D. L. Way, was prominently connected with the educational history of Highland, Clinton and Warren counties, O., he being among their earliest teachers. He married in 1822 Abigail Williams of North Carolina, whose family had moved to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century. The son received his education in the schools of the day. He learned the printer's trade at Wilmington, O., and at the age of nineteen went to Kansas, and worked on various newspapers in that state and Missouri, until the



gold excitement at Pike's Peak lured him to that supposed Eldorado. He wrote an interesting series of articles describing his wanderings for several western newspapers, and gave their readers the first true account of life in a mining camp, while he hunted gold as assiduously as any one. Not finding the fortune he sought, he returned to Kansas in the autumn of 1859, and worked on the Lecompton "Democrat," and on an edition of the Kansas statutes until the following spring, when he again set out for Pike's Peak. He worked in printing offices in Denver and other towns of Colorado in 1861, and returned to Ohio in 1862, when he enlisted as a private in company F, 79th Ohio infantry. In December, 1863, he was given a commission as second lieutenant in the 127th Ohio, which was subsequently known as the 5th U. S. C. T. He accompanied his regiment to the department of the James, where he was soon placed on staff duty, and was seriously wounded through both hips at the battle of Chapin's Farm or New Market Heights, on Sept. 29, 1864. He was mustered out of service Oct. 11, 1865, with the rank of first lieutenant and brevet captain, being at that time commissary of musters on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Chas. J. Paine, commanding 3d division, 10th army corps, at Newbern, N. C. He promptly resumed his connection with the press by publishing the Clinton "Republican" at Wilmington, O., until December, 1875, when he went to Sanford, Fla., and in January, 1876, purchased the South Florida "Journal," and published it until March, 1882, when he sold it in order to engage in the banking business. He has been director and secretary of the Sanford loan and trust company, and teller of the bank since its organization in 1888. He has been an active member of the Grand army of the republic for many years, having served as commander of his post in Sanford, and as inspector general for the Department of Florida. At the annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Tampa, Fla., January, 1893, he was elected senior vice-commander of the department of Florida. Mr. Way is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Knights of honor. He was married in 1875 to Mary E. Osborn, daughter of Charles N. Osborn of Wilmington, O. Her grandfather was the famous Quaker preacher, Charles Osborn, whose name was well known in the western states. Mr. Way has rather a long head, brownish gray eyes, long features, large perceptive faculties, and an extraordinary command of his nerves, he being one of the very few known who cannot be excited during

the heaviest artillery fire, and who was never seen to flinch at the whizz of a bullet. He is exceedingly undemonstrative in manner, but is an ardent friend, and loyal to every trust.

WALLACK, James William, actor and theatrical manager, was born in London Aug. 24, 1795. His father and mother were both actors of merit, and their four children—Henry John, James William, Mary and Elizabeth—all won prominence on the stage. Henry Wallack, the eldest child, had a long and honorable career as an actor in England and America. He died in New York Aug. 30, 1870. Mary Wallack (known to the stage as Mrs. Hill), as an actress of heavy parts, appeared with success in London and New York. Upon her marriage to a rich southern planter she retired from the stage, and settled in New Orleans, where she died in 1834. Elizabeth Wallack became the wife of Mr. Pincott, and one of her children was the wife of the late Alfred Wigan. Henry Wallack was the father of James William Wallack, Jr., who died in 1873, and who is well remembered for his masterly personations of "The Man in the Iron Mask," Werner, Fagan, and Henry Dunbar. Another of Henry Wallack's children was Fannie Wallack, long a favorite leading lady, who died on Oct. 12, 1866, at Edinburgh. James William Wallack was intended by his parents for the navy, and, with that object in view, an appointment as midshipman was secured for him. He elected, however, to become an actor, and, his parents yielding to his wishes, he received his training at the Academic theatre in Leicester Square, London. While still a child he attracted the attention of Sheridan, who gave him an engagement at Drury Lane, where he acted for two years. When Drury Lane was burned, Feb. 24, 1809, an engagement as low comedian was offered him at the Royal theatre, Dublin. He accepted the engagement, and remained in Dublin until the reopening of Drury Lane, when he returned to that playhouse, and remained there until his departure for America in 1818. While at Drury Lane he appeared with such actors as Keen, Elliston, Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Munden, and Cooke. In 1817 he married the daughter of John Johnstone, a comedian long popular in London. The first fruit of this union was John Lester Wallack, born in New York Jan. 1, 1820. Mrs. Wallack died in 1851.

James William Wallack appeared for the first time in America at the Park theatre, New York, Sept. 7, 1818. During his engagement he was seen as Macbeth, Rolla, Hamlet, Richard III., and Romeo. His ability and distinguished bearing (he remained until the last an exceedingly handsome man) immediately attracted attention, and made him a favorite. He traveled in America for two years, being favorably received wherever he appeared. He returned to London in 1822, but shortly after came back to the United States. He acted for two years in New York, and then visited England, and became stage manager at the Drury Lane. In 1828 he once more visited America, and in November of that year appeared at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia. When Miss Mitford's tragedy of "Rienzi" received its first American production at the Park theatre, New York, on Jan. 7, 1829, Mr. Wallack played Rienzi. During the next twenty years he frequently crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, filling alternate engagements



in London and New York. For two years, from September, 1837, to September, 1839, he was manager of the National theatre, New York, and later was at the head of the company playing at Niblo's Garden. In 1843 he filled an engagement at the Princess' theatre, London, and by his brilliant acting as Don Cesar de Bazan, created the dramatic sensation of the season. In 1851 he became a permanent resident of New York city. On Sept. 8, 1852, Wallack's theatre was opened to the public. This theatre was located at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, and here Mr. Wallack and his company remained until 1861. The Wallack company included at this time such players as Lester Wallack, Charles Walcott, W. R. Blake, John Brougham, Malvina Pray, and Laura Keane. On Sept. 25, 1861, Mr. Wallack moved from Broome street to the present Star theatre, on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street, which house bore the family name, and was identified with the fortunes of father and son for twenty-one years. Mr. Wallack's career as a manager was a successful one from first to last, and he made his theatre the best-known playhouse in the metropolis. Mr. Wallack died on Christmas day, 1864. He was an admirable and wonderfully versatile actor, appearing with splendid success in tragedy, comedy, and melodrama. But his most memorable triumphs were won in the field of comedy, where his grace, animation, varied execution, and distinct and artistic purpose, made him one of the first actors of his time.

WALLACK, John Lester, actor, was born in New York city Jan. 1, 1820. He was a son of James William Wallack, and his childhood and youth were passed in England, where, when twenty years of age, he received a commission as lieutenant in the British army. He served two years, but having a desire to follow the stage as a profession, he resigned, and at Dublin made his *début* as Don Pedro in "Much Ado About Nothing." After playing in Dublin two seasons, he went to Edinburgh, where he had a brief engagement, and made his London *début* at the Haymarket theatre Nov. 16, 1846. At this time he had not been acknowledged by his father, and was known by the name of John W. Lester. Under this name, he made his first appearance in New York

starring engagements, in which he was always remarkably successful. His versatility was extraordinary, and his repertoire one of the largest of any American actor. His principal characters were Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of Lyons;" Harry Danton, in "The Road to Ruin;" Alfred Evelyn, in "Money;" Don Felix, in "The Wonder;" Charles Surface, in "The School for Scandal;" St. Pierre, in "The Wife;" young Marlowe, in "She Stoops to Conquer;" Sir Charles Coldstream, in "Used Up." Other plays, in which Mr. Wallack was a favorite, were, "The Serious Family" and "Rosedale." In the season of 1882-83, the magnificent playhouse at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street was formally opened, in the presence of a brilliant audience, with a gala performance of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," in which Rose Coghlan, Osmond Tearle, and the veteran, John Gilbert, assumed the leading rôles. For twenty-four years Mr. Wallack conducted the theatres, which bore his name, with unexampled success, so far as the tone of the productions was concerned, but unfortunately without that result as to pecuniary emolument, which he so richly deserved. Inclined to extravagance, and very generous, both in his mode of living and among his friends, Mr. Wallack was left at last, partly by bad management, but partly through the greed of others, almost penniless. On May 21, 1888, when he retired from the management of Wallack's (now Palmer's) theatre, he received a magnificent dramatic testimonial, in the form of a benefit, which brought him \$20,000, a sum quite unexampled in the history of such events. The play selected for the occasion was "Hamlet," and the performance took place in the Metropolitan opera house. The cast, which was, and probably always will be unequalled in dramatic annals, is worthy of partial reproduction here: Hamlet, Edwin Booth; Ophelia, Helena Modjeska; Polonius, John Gilbert; Ghost, Lawrence Barrett; Player Queen, Rose Coghlan; and first and second grave-diggers, respectively, Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence. Mr. Wallack was an actor of great versatility, not infrequently showing dramatic abilities of the very highest order, even in some of the most important tragedies performed on the British and American stage, but the character of work in which he was quite without an equal was light comedy, which he treated with a dainty touch, and a skill in the delineation of human nature which resulted in the presentation of most exquisite dramatic pictures. He was also successful in melodrama, and even, at times, displayed a capacity for farce comedy. Lester Wallack died in Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1888.

BROWN, Joseph, pioneer, was born in North Carolina in 1773. He was a son of Col. James Brown, an officer of the revolution, who had, for his services in the war, been paid in bounty warrants, which he entered for lands on the Duck, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, now a part of Tennessee, but then within the territory of North Carolina. Early in 1788 he resolved to emigrate to a tract he had located about two miles west of Nashville, which place had been settled by a colony under James Robertson (q. v.) about eight years before. The usual route was a hunter's path through the woods of Kentucky, but it was a long and fatiguing way for women and children to travel, and he decided to take a longer route by water, down the Holston and Tennessee, and up the Cumberland, which had never but once been traversed, for the reason that it passed through the territory of the Chickamangas, the wildest and fiercest tribe of Indians then known on this continent. Time and again these Indians had been defeated by John Sevier (q. v.), but after each defeat they would retire to their mountain fastnesses in the vicinity of the present city of Chattanooga, where they could not be followed, for no one knew



at the Broadway theatre on Sept. 27, 1847, in the part of Sir Charles Coldstream in Dion Boucicault's comedy, "Used Up." He played for two years at the Broadway theatre, and afterward, for a time, at the Bowery, Burton's and Niblo's, but became best known at Brougham's Lyceum, at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, where he played the leading parts. By this time he had appeared in Hamlet, Romeo, and other Shakespearean characters, and had achieved a reputation. In 1852, the elder Wallack having undertaken the management of the Broome street establishment, afterward known as Wallack's theatre, his son went there to play leading parts, at the same time acting as stage manager. James W. Wallack died in 1864, and Lester Wallack became the proprietor of the second Wallack's (now Star) theatre, which he continued in the traditions of his father, sustaining the best stock company that could be obtained, and making it the home of the legitimate drama. Mr. Wallack became a prime favorite in New York, as was the case also throughout the country whenever he filled

the way, and then they would laugh at their pursuers. Sevier would no sooner be gone, than they would issue again from their mountain retreats, renew their attacks upon unprotected farm-houses or feebly defended stations, plunder and slay the occupants, and be miles away before pursuit could be undertaken. Their hand was against every man, and every man's hand against them; and they had hung, for nearly twenty years, a black cloud along the entire border. But at this time there was universal peace between the whites and the Indians, and Col. Brown felt confident that he should experience no trouble from the bandit Chickamaugas. Building a stout flat-boat on the upper waters of the Holston, Col. Brown embarked upon it with his family, consisting of his wife, five sons and four daughters, and several negro servants, together with five young men who were going out to settle in the new country. He experienced no difficulty until he was, on the fifth day, a few miles below Chattanooga, when suddenly his boat was surrounded by about 200 Indians, in some forty canoes, and in a few moments his headless body was at the bottom of the Tennessee, his older sons and the five young men were slaughtered, and his wife and four younger children were prisoners in the hands of the savages. Among these last was Joseph, then fifteen years of age, whose life had been spared by his captor that he might serve as a slave to his mother, an old hag of a white woman who had been brought up among the Chickamaugas. He had been at her hut but a few minutes, when one of the chiefs came there with a dozen of his warriors to kill him, saying that if he were suffered to live, he would grow up and escape, and then pilot the whites to the hiding-places of the tribe, and thus cause its extermination. He and his men were about to dispatch the defenceless lad, when the old woman threw herself between him and their uplifted knives, and saved him for precisely the destiny the chief had predicted. For nearly a year the boy was a captive among the Chickamaugas, enduring all sorts of hardships, but meanwhile discovering all their secret resorts among the mountains. Then John Sevier secured his liberation, and that of his mother and sisters and a younger brother, and they all went to live with relatives in the settled part of South Carolina, several hundred miles from the lair of the Chickamaugas. But all the time since his life had been saved by the old white woman, the words of the Indian chief were in the boy's ears: "He is old enough to notice everything, and some day he will escape, and pilot an army here." They came to him by day, and he dreamed of them by night, until it became his settled thought that God had saved his life for a purpose, and that purpose was to rid the earth of the accursed Chickamaugas. When he had grown to be nineteen, he persuaded his mother to remove with his brother and sisters to their land near Nashville, and this he did to be within striking distance of the savages who had slaughtered his father and brothers. But in this there was no personal enmity. He believed himself merely a selected instrument to bring merited retribution upon a horde of miscreants who set at defiance all law, human and divine. Arrived at Nashville he sought out Gen. Robertson, who had military command of the department, told him his story, and offered to guide him to the secret haunts of the Chickamaugas. Robertson heard him gladly, but his hands were tied. There was then a nominal peace with the Indians, and he was prohibited from attacking them unless they invaded his district. So it was for two years, young Brown meanwhile chafing with impatience, but then Gen. Robertson sent for him and asked him to find out a safe and direct route for 500 men through the forest to Chickamauga. It was more than a hundred miles through a trackless woods, and behind every tree

might lurk a Chickamauga, but with only two companions, the young man went and came in safety. Then he returned over the route, guiding 550 men to the rear of the Indian stronghold. Thus cut off from their places of retreat, the Chickamaugas received a blow from which they never recovered, and there was peace upon the border for nearly twenty years, until Tecumseh rallied the tribes for a general attack upon the western settlements. Joseph Brown then enrolled himself in a body of rangers which were kept on duty for the defence of the Cumberland settlements, and had several severe fights with small bodies of Indians, but no affair occurred of any consequence. Subsequently, in 1812, as colonel of the 27th Tennessee regiment, he fought under Gen. Jackson at the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega, and later at New Orleans. When eighty-six years of age he wrote out, at the request of Col. Zollikoffer, who was killed in the civil war at the battle of Mill Springs, an account of his captivity and the destruction of the Chickamaugas, at the close of which he says, "The vengeance of Heaven fell upon the Indians;" thus showing that even to his latest day he believed himself to have been the instrument of divine retribution. This account with other facts relating to the Chickamauga expedition, may be found in the "Advance Guard of Western Civilization," by James R. Gilmore. He died in Tennessee in 1862, aged nearly ninety.

BARR, Thomas Carson, capitalist, was born in Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pa., Feb. 2, 1858, son of Dr. Benjamin Barr, a leading physician in Philadelphia. He is of military stock, his ancestry having been represented both in the revolution and the war of 1812. His education was in the public schools, and after being graduated from the high school in Philadelphia in 1874, he became a clerk in the office of Chas. H. Massen, conveyancer. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county and to the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, but gave up the active practice of law in 1886, when he became interested in the management and development of street railways, accepting the presidency of the People's passenger railway company, and the Lombard and South street railway company of Philadelphia in 1887-88; also organized and put in operation the Omnibus company general of Philadelphia. In 1889 he became interested in the street railways of Newark, N. J., and is now (1893) the president of the New Jersey traction company, operating the same, thus adding materially to his duties and responsibilities, which, however, he is abundantly gifted by nature to perform.



BROWN, Thompson S., civil engineer, was born in Brownsville, N. Y., in 1807, a nephew of Gen. Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the U. S. army (1821-28). He was graduated from West Point in 1825, aided in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., and later was aide on the staff of his uncle. He resigned his commission in 1836, and was chief engineer of the Buffalo and Erie railroad in 1836-38, of the western division of the New York and Erie railroad in 1838-42, and of the whole road from 1842 until 1849. Subsequently his professional reputation became so wide-spread that he was invited to visit Russia, where he was employed as consulting engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad. He died in Naples, Italy, Jan. 30, 1855.

HILL, Joshua, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., Jan. 10, 1812. He passed his early youth in Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Madison. In 1857 he was returned to congress as an "American," resigning his seat Jan. 23, 1861, in obedience to the desire of the Georgia convention, although he was strongly opposed to secession. A conciliatory speech which he had previously made, rendered him popular with the Federal party. During the civil war he remained neutral, except that in 1863 he was a candidate for governor of his state, and was defeated by Joseph E. Brown. In 1866 he was at the constitutional convention summoned by President Johnson, and unsuccessfully contested a seat in the U. S. senate in the same year. He afterward went to Wash-



ington, and in 1868, after the organization of a state government in Georgia in accordance with the reconstruction acts of congress, he was elected and served as U. S. senator from that state until 1873. In 1872 he took an active part in the discussion on the civil rights bill with Chas. Sumner. Mr. Hill died in Madison, Ga., Sept. 7, 1891.

BAKER, Francis Aloysius, Roman Catholic priest, congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, was born at Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1830, the son of Dr. Samuel and Sarah (Dickens) Baker. His father was a distinguished physician and medical lecturer, holding the positions of professor of materia medica in the University of Maryland, and president of the Baltimore medico-chirurgical society. Young Baker's paternal grandfather emigrated to Baltimore from Germany when he was quite young, and afterward married a lady of Irish origin. He was a wealthy merchant. His maternal grandfather, Rev. John Dickens, was a Methodist minister, born in England, who resided principally in Philadelphia. Francis was the third son in a family of four sons and two daughters. He was christened Francis Asbury, after the Methodist bishop of that name, but after joining the Roman Catholic church, changed the Asbury to Aloysius. His father died when he was sixteen years of age, and Francis soon afterward entered Princeton college. In 1839 he was graduated from that institution. His family were principally Methodists, but the church of his forefathers possessed no attraction for him, and in 1842 he joined the P. E. church, and deciding to enter the ministry, went to St. James's college near Hagerstown for his theological studies. On Feb. 16, 1845, Mr. Baker was ordained a deacon, and the following August appointed assistant minister of St. Paul's church at Baltimore, Md. where he passed six of the eight years of his Protestant ministry. He led a retired life and avoided controversy and all peculiarities of doctrine in his sermons, confining himself principally to the common and practical truths of religion that were received without question by his hearers. In 1842 Mr. Baker first met Rev. F. A. Hewitt, who was destined to have such a powerful influence over his future. They became warm friends, and continued as such through life. Mr. Hewitt was converted and became a Catholic priest, while Mr. Baker was yet lingering on the threshold of the church. In 1850 the latter became rector of St. Luke's, a new parish in which he started to build a Gothic church, of which he hoped to say at a later date that it had been designed, constructed and decorated according to his own ideas of ecclesiastical propriety. This church was only partially completed when he resigned from the ministry, on

Apr. 5, 1852. He had long been a wavering disciple of the movement that led Newman and so many others to the church of Rome, but his resolution was now taken and he applied at once for admission into the Catholic church. Mr. Baker was baptized by Father Hewitt Apr. 9, 1852, in the chapel of the orphan asylum of the sisters of charity at Baltimore, Father Huker being present at the ceremony, and on Apr. 17th he was confirmed in St. Mary's cathedral by Archbishop Kenrick. His conversion created a sensation wherever he was known, and was a general topic of conversation in both Catholic and Protestant circles. He always retained the regard of the Protestant community who were fortunate enough to know him, which was second only to the esteem in which he was held by his Catholic friends. He did not, however, escape severe censure and reproach from many with whom he had been closely affiliated. Mr. Baker hesitated no longer as to his future course and soon applied to the Father provincial of the Redemptorists for admission into that order. He was received most cordially, and at once began his novitiate. His library he donated to the order, who afterward returned it to him, and it is now the property of the Paulist fathers in New York city. On Sept. 21, 1856, he was ordained a priest in the Baltimore cathedral by Archbishop Kenrick, and soon afterward began his missionary labors. Father Baker was subsequently appointed rector of the House of novices of the Redemptorists at Annapolis, and also had charge of the Catholic parish at that place. In 1858, with Fathers Heeker, Hewitt and Deshon, he left the Redemptorists and with them became one of the founders of the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle. Father Baker zealously continued his missionary labors, and at times did parish work in the church of the Paulist fathers in New York city. He was a man of pure and beautiful character, refined and aesthetic by nature. Naturally of a delicate constitution, his health gradually broke under the incessant strain and hard work that devolves on a missionary priest. He finally fell a victim to typhus fever, from which he died Apr. 4, 1865. His remains were deposited in the episcopal vault under the old St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city.

SMITH, William Stephens, soldier, was born in New York city in 1755. After graduating from Princeton in 1774, he commenced to study law, but abandoned it to enter the revolutionary army and served on the staff of Gen. John Sullivan. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded the 13th Massachusetts regiment from November, 1778, till March, 1779, and received several wounds. Afterward he was for a short time on Baron Steuben's staff and acted as Gen. Washington's aide-de-camp, from



1781 until the end of the war. His wife was the only daughter of John Adams, and accompanied him to England when he was appointed secretary of legation. In 1789 Gen. Washington made him marshal of the district of New York, and subsequently surveyor of the port of New York. He was a member of the assembly for three years and a member of congress, 1813-15. In 1795 he became president of the New York state society of the Cincinnati. He died in Lebanon, N. Y., June 10, 1816.



IRVINE, James, first president of Ohio university (1822-24), was born in Washington county, N. Y., about 1798. He was graduated from Union in 1821, and almost immediately received the appointment of professor of mathematics in the institution known as Ohio university, at Athens, O., which, in those primitive days, had hardly passed beyond the stage of an academy or preparatory school. The history of this university dates from the first years of the republic, when a small band of New England colonists, known as the Ohio company, having purchased lands from congress in the "western territory," north of the Ohio river, embracing a million and a half of acres, proceeded to settle thereon in the year 1788. Dr. Manasseh Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam were the leading spirits among these sturdy pioneers, for which reason they were prompt to recognize the necessity of paying "as early attention as possible to the education of youth." In the government contract it was provided that section sixteen in each township should be set apart for the support of schools, and that "not more than two complete townships should be given perpetually for the purposes of an University." In 1795 townships numbers eight and nine in the fourteenth range, now called Athens and Alexander, were selected as the lands to be thereafter devoted to the support of a university. On Dec. 18, 1799, the territorial legislature appointed Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman, and Jonathan Stone, "to lay off a town plat which should contain a square for the college." In January, 1802, through the agency of Dr. Cutler, a territorial act "establishing an University in the town of Athens," to be known as the American western university, was duly passed, and on Feb. 18, 1804, after the admission of Ohio into the Union, the state legislature passed a similar act with several modifications, giving the institution its present name, Ohio university, and defining its object to be "the instruction of youth in all the various branches of liberal arts and sciences." Thus was founded the oldest university of the Northwest, and during the first quarter of the present century the only institution of collegiate rank in that section, although the number of its graduates in that time did not exceed twenty-five. It was also the first in this country to be established by the direct agency of the general government. The college townships contain about 46,000 acres of land, of which a considerable portion has been sold in fee simple. The original building, called the Academy, was erected in 1808-9, and was

used as a school of instruction for twelve years, the Rev. Jacob Lindley acting as preceptor. In 1817 the middle building was added, and in 1822 the collegiate department was placed on a firm basis by the organization of a faculty, with Mr. Irvine as president and professor of mathematics. A few months after his accession to this position, however, Mr. Irvine was obliged to apply for leave of absence on account of ill health, and, as it happened, never returned to the college, but ultimately resigned from the presidency, resided for a while in New York city, and afterward became pastor of a Presbyterian church in West Hebron, N. Y., where he died before reaching middle age.

WILSON, Robert G., second president of Ohio university (1824-39), was born in Lincoln county, N. C., Dec. 30, 1768, son of John and Mary (Wray) Wilson. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1790, studied theology under the Rev. Mr. Cummins and the Rev. Mr. Davis, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of South Carolina, Apr. 16, 1793, and one year later was ordained and installed pastor of Upper Long Cane church, in Abbeville district. At the same time he also preached at Greenville. Some time afterward he was offered a professorship in South Carolina college, and also the principalship of an academy in Augusta, Ga. He declined both these positions, but in 1805 accepted a call to become pastor of a church in Chillicothe, O. In 1818 Princeton, in recognition of his ability and success as preacher, pastor, and scholar, conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and in 1824 he was called to the presidency of Ohio university. His conspicuous place among the clergy of Ohio pointed him out as a suitable candidate for this honor. He held the position for fourteen years, resigning in 1838, at the age of seventy, when he returned to Ross county to live, afterward preaching at intervals in Chillicothe and vicinity until his death. He was a ripe scholar, a man of simple manners, yet of great personal dignity, an excellent preacher, and had great influence over his fellow-men. Dr. Wilson died at South Salem, O., Apr. 17, 1851.

McGUFFEY, William Holmes, third president of Ohio university (1839-43), was born in Washington county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1800, and while still a child removed with his parents to Trumbull county, O. He prepared himself for college, and was graduated

Robert G. Wilson

from Washington college, Pa., in 1826. He was immediately appointed professor of ancient languages in Miami university, O., and in 1832 was transferred to the chair of mental philosophy. He was licensed as a minister of the Presbyterian church in 1829, and in 1836 was chosen president of Cincinnati college, and president of Ohio university in 1839. That same year the middle building was enlarged by the completion of the west wing, the east wing having been added in 1837. During President McGuffey's administration all the trees on the college campus were first laid out. In 1841, at the expiration of the thirty-five years mentioned in the legislative act of 1804, the trustees of the university undertook to have the lands revalued, but the lessees objected on the ground that the revaluation clause had been repealed in 1805. A suit was brought to test the matter, and was decided by the supreme court of Ohio in favor of the trustees, but an appeal was



made to the general assembly by the lessees, and, as they composed nearly the entire population of the two townships, the pressure brought to bear was enormous, and the legislature passed a declarative or interpolative act that it had been the intent of the act of 1805 to repeal the revaluation clauses. By this legislative act the university thenceforth and forever would receive but \$4,200 per year from the rent of the two townships. In 1843 President McGuffey returned to Cincinnati, and became professor in the Woodward high school, and in 1845 became professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia,

where he remained until his death. He was the author of McGuffey's eclectic readers and spelling books, which became exceedingly popular, and have passed through many editions. Dr. McGuffey died at Charlottesville, Va., May 4, 1873.

RYORS, Alfred, fourth president of Ohio university (1848-52), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1812. Being left an orphan at an early age he was received into the family of the Rev. Robert Steele, D.D., who kept a select school at Abington, Pa., with whom he began a course of classical study, and in 1831 entered the freshman class of Jefferson college, Pa., where he remained two years. He then became teacher of Latin and Greek in the school of C. J. Haderman, and in 1834 returned to Jefferson college, and was graduated the following year with honors. The next year he was principal of the academie department in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and in 1836 was elected professor of mathematics in Ohio university, where he introduced a full and thorough course of instruction in analytical mathematics, both pure and mixed. In 1838 he was licensed to preach by the second presbytery of Philadelphia, and in the same year married Louise, daughter of Judge Walker of Athens county, O. In 1843 he became professor of mathematics in the Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind., and remained there until 1848, when he was chosen president of Ohio university. The legislative act of 1843 tended to obstruct the growth of the institution into a university, and seriously threatened its existence as a college. The doors were unavoidably closed for some time thereafter, and during the four years preceding 1850 no class was graduated, but beginning with that date a class has been regularly graduated every year since. Subsequently the trustees made repeated and systematic efforts to procure

redress from the state, in which they finally met with partial success. In 1845 Mr. Ryors had been ordained by the presbytery of Salem, Ind., and was thus introduced to the full work of the ministry. In 1852 he became president of Indiana university, but resigned his position at the end of a year on account of the unfortunate financial condition of that institution. For a time he filled the pulpit of the First church at Madison, Ind., but declined to accept the pastorate, having been appointed professor of mathematics in Centre college, Danville, Ky., of which college he subsequently became president. The Indiana university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. Ryors was a frequent contributor to the mathematical and scientific journals of his day. He died at Danville, Ky., May 8, 1858.

HOWARD, Solomon, fifth president of Ohio university (1852-72), was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1811. He was graduated from Augusta college, Ky., and became professor at St. Charles college, Mo. He entered the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1835, was elected in 1843 principal of the preparatory school of the Methodist college at Delaware, O., now known as the Ohio Wesleyan university, and became principal of the high school at Springfield, O., in 1845. He subsequently became president of the Springfield female college, and in 1852 was invited to succeed Dr. Ryors in the presidency of Ohio university. He occupied this position for twenty years, and was pre-eminent as a staunch defender of Methodism and education. Year after year he pleaded before the legislature for the assistance which he thought the state should give the college, and although his eloquence was massive and convincing, he lacked the personal magnetism and suavity with which men win friends in support of their cause, and his appeals were unavailing. During the early years of his presidency he succeeded in placing the college on a high plane as an institution of learning, and in increasing the number of students. After the civil war, when colleges and schools became more numerous in Ohio, and students from Virginia and Kentucky no longer were sent to the Ohio university for their education, the college seemed to lose ground, and more than ever Dr. Howard threw his whole strength into his work as teacher and lecturer. His Sunday afternoon lectures were popular with students, faculty, and citizens, and although his style lacked polish, it had a certain rugged charm which made him an effective speaker. Toward the close of his administration women were admitted, and have constituted a part of the college classes ever since. In 1871 his health failed, and the trustees gave him a year's leave of absence. In 1872 he returned to preach the baccalaureate sermon, and to preside over the meeting of the trustees. Dr. Howard resigned from the presidency in 1872, and removed to San José, Cal., where he died June 9, 1873.

SCOTT, William H., sixth president of the Ohio university (1873-83). (See Index.)

SUPER, Charles William, seventh president of Ohio university (1884-), was born at Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 12, 1842. He is of German descent, his grandfather coming to America from Württemberg, Germany, in 1819. His father was a blacksmith, but when Charles was about seven years old he purchased a farm in Perry county, Pa. Owing to financial reverses he was very poor, and the family of seven boys was brought up in poverty. Charles early manifested a fondness for books and reading, and occasionally borrowed books from the neighbors, or bought some with the small sums he was able to earn when he could be spared from farm work at home. He prepared for college at two academies and at New Berlin, Pa., entered the sophomore class in Dickinson college in 1863, and was

graduated in 1866, working his way partly by teaching, his father having died in 1864. The following three years were devoted to teaching in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Ohio. In 1869 he went to Germany and spent nearly two years in the University of Tuebingen, where he made a special study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Returning to America in 1871 he resumed teaching in Delaware, and

in 1872 was elected professor of languages in the Cincinnati Wesleyan college, where he remained six years, teaching at different times Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew and Anglo-Saxon. In 1878, not being regularly employed in teaching, he studied law, taking the Roman law as a basis, and in 1879 was appointed professor of Greek in Ohio university. In 1882 he again visited Europe with a view to examine the school systems of various countries. In 1883, on the resignation of President Scott, Prof. Super was temporarily placed at the head of Ohio university, which at the time had about 100 students.

In 1884 he was duly elected president, and under his administration the faculty has been doubled in number, while the students have been more than doubled, and those in the collegiate department increased threefold. President Super was one of the lay delegates from the Ohio conference to the general conference of the M. E. church in New York city in 1888. He has contributed numerous articles to the periodical press, among them the "Ohio Educational Monthly," "Academy," "Bibliotheca Sacra," "School and College," "National Quarterly" and the "American Philological Journal." For four years he was one of the editors of the "Journal of Pedagogy," contributing to its pages about three-fourths of the original matter. He has published a translation of "Weil's Order of Words," and a "History of the German Language." While performing the duties of president he still (1893) retains his Greek professorship.

BEALL, John Yates, adventurer, was born in Jefferson county, Va., about 1833. His family was of English ancestry and wealthy, his own fortune being estimated at \$1,000,000. He also claimed to be the heir-apparent to the estate of Lord Egelby, a British nobleman. He was educated at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and being a southerner by birth, at the outbreak of the civil war, went into the Confederate army. He was commissioned captain in the 2d Virginia infantry, and served under the intrepid "Stonewall" Jackson. He subsequently received a commission from the Confederate government as acting master in the navy; went to Canada and in citizen's dress on Sept. 19, 1864, embarked at Sandwich on board the *Philo Parsons*, an unarmed steamer destined for Detroit. At various of the regular stopping places about twenty-five other passengers came on board who proved afterward to be Confederates. Eight hours after he had boarded the steamer, he with his associates armed themselves with revolvers and hand axes, rose on the crew, took possession of the boat, threw overboard part of the freight and robbed the purser. They then ran down the *Island Queen*, another steamer, robbed and scuttled her. He also tried to throw a train of cars from the track between Dunkirk and Buffalo at night by placing obstructions on the track, for the purpose of robbing the express. The party escaped to Canada, and Beall was not arrested until Dec. 16th, following. He was tried, found guilty of

being both a spy and a guerrilla, and sentenced to be hung. The execution was made Feb. 25, 1865, on Governor's Island, New York harbor. Beall's name did not appear on the Confederate army register. During his imprisonment he expended more than \$2,000 for clothing and luxuries for the Confederate prisoners confined at Fort Columbus during his incarceration.

GREENE, Charles Gordon, journalist, was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 1, 1804. He attended school at the Bradford academy until the age of thirteen, when his brother took him into his office to learn printing. In 1821 he assisted his brother in the publication of the "Statesman" in Boston. Six years later the first number of the "National Palladium," was issued in Philadelphia by Charles G. Greene and J. A. Jones, it being the first daily of Pennsylvania to support Jackson for the presidency. He was next associated with the leading democratic organ, the "U. S. Telegraph" of Washington. In 1831, being much attached to Boston, he returned there, and published the first number of the "Boston Post," a perfect embodiment, through its well-known career of fifty-five years, of its founder's standards. C. G. Greene was the originator of the bright and taking miscellaneous column, named by him "All Sorts." A well-toned joke went as far with him, in a newspaper contest, as the profoundest philosophy—calumny and narrowness he never accepted. He was twice appointed naval officer of Boston, and, at the time of the rupture between the North and the South, his influence was effectively exerted for the cause of the Union. He enjoyed the respect of the profession, irrespective of party, and wielded a political influence through his journal, and outside of it, in organizations and conventions, not surpassed by that of any democrat of his time. He died Sept., 27, 1886.

HOPKINS, George W., politician, was born in Goochland county, Va., Feb. 22, 1804. As a boy he attended the "Old field schools" of that day, taking up teaching to furnish means for further educational advantages necessary to prepare him for the profession of law. He was soon admitted to the bar, and began practice. Taking an interest in politics, he presented himself as a candidate for office, and was elected as a member of the house of delegates of Virginia for the successive years 1833-34. The next year he was sent to congress as a representative from his district, and served continuously in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses. He was speaker of the house of representatives during one session of the twenty-eighth congress. On the accession of James K. Polk to the presidency in 1845, Representative Hopkins was appointed *chargé d'affaires* of the United States to Portugal.

On his return from Europe in 1849, he was sent a second time to the house of delegates of Virginia and was elected speaker of the house, and subsequently judge of the circuit court. In 1857 Judge Hopkins was elected to the thirty-fifth congress, serving as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in which capacity he gained distinction and credit. On the expiration of his congressional term, he was sent to the state legislature, and while holding that office he died March 2, 1861.



Chas. W. Super



George W. Hopkins

MALLET, Frank J., clergyman, was born at Kings Lynn, England, Jan. 17, 1858. He acquired his rudimentary education at the British school of his native city, and choosing a mercantile career, devoted his leisure to reading and study, thus supplementing the deficiencies of his early training. He decided to devote himself to the ministry, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach by the Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Mallet came to the United States in 1884, and entered the Indiana Methodist conference. His religious convictions changing, in 1888 he applied for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained a deacon in St. Paul's, New Albany, Ind., on Oct. 21st of that year, and the following May was made a priest. His diaconate was spent as minister-in-charge of St. Paul's, and in April, 1889, he received a unanimous



call to become rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Garrett, Ind. He subsequently accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, at Urbana, O., and in October, 1891, he succeeded to the charge of the Church of the Resurrection, Fern Bank, near Cincinnati, O. Mr. Mallet is a man of culture, and of much individuality and independence of character. He is an eloquent, effective and natural preacher, and has done a great deal toward the building up and advancing the interests of the parishes over which he has had charge. He is the author of several hymns and carols, and gives particular attention to the musical side of the church service.

ALBRIGHT, Andrew, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Dryden, N. Y., June 23, 1831. His father was of German and his mother of Dutch descent and both were natives of Belvidere, N. J. Mr. Albright, Sr., was a farmer noted for his industry and enterprise, and was at the time of his death one of the wealthiest men in his section of the state. He was a man of great intelligence, and remarkable ingenuity and skill; without having learned any trade he could shoe a horse, make a pair of boots, mend a plow, and do many other things as well as a skilled mechanic. Andrew's boyhood was chiefly passed on his father's farm. His instruction under teachers, always hindered by the short term of the country schools, closed at the age of eighteen, when he left the district school. Until 1866 he continued to live on his father's farm, becoming himself a well-to-do farmer, a calling for which, however, he had no particular attachment. He was of a fertile and observant turn of mind and his great delight was to make improvements or remedy defects in the implements in use on the home farm. One day while using a harness trimmed with leather coverings which had become shabby and ragged,



a thought occurred to him that a substitute ought to be found that would be less liable to become soiled and injured. To this circumstance can be attributed the introduction of rubber-covered mountings. His ideas soon took practical shape, but success was not attained without many struggles on the part of the inventor. Without any knowledge of the manu-

facture of saddlery hardware, or the manufacture of rubber, either raw or vulcanized, in 1867 he went to New Brunswick, N. J., and commenced experimenting in the Novelty rubber company's factory. He met with much opposition, receiving no encouragement from experts, who pronounced his projects visionary, and were extortionate in their charges for services rendered him in his experiments. Encountering so much opposition from those on whom he was in a measure dependent, and being at times pressed for funds with which to continue his experiments, it required great force of character on his part to carry out his purpose. Even when he applied for a license to use vulcanized rubber to Mr. David A. Ropes, vice-president of the India rubber comb company, who had charge of the license department under the Good-year patents, he found that gentleman, who was considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to vulcanized rubber, unwilling to grant a license even after he had had one of the foremost experts examine into the feasibility of using hard rubber for harness mounting coverings. Mr. Albright worked on, however, never doubting, and finally got his license, although even then all difficulties were not removed; the prejudice of those who had used other coverings had still to be overcome. During this period he showed business tact and foresight, until after a time all obstacles were surmounted, and to-day rubber-covered mountings are extensively used, not only in this country but in Europe, South America, Mexico and Australia. This invention fully disproved the old adage, "There is nothing like leather." He is also the inventor of rubber bound and set brushes which his firm, the Rubber & Celluloid harness trimmings company, manufacture, and also of a great part of the machinery used in manufacturing his inventions. Being naturally sympathetic, he has always been ready to assist by advice, and otherwise, inventors who were struggling as he had done. He is interested financially in many other manufacturing industries in Newark, principally, however, in those devoted to manufacturing his own inventions or those of inventors whom he had helped. His business ability proving equal to his inventive genius, he has accumulated a large fortune. Probably no words of commendation which Mr. Albright ever received have been so welcome as those from Mr. H. B. Goodyear, a brother of Charles, in a letter written from the Paris exposition of 1878, where he says, "I think you deserve more credit than any licensee that has ever taken up any branch of the hard-rubber business." Though a great part of his time is devoted to his engrossing business, he still finds leisure to occupy himself in the advancement of the commercial and educational interests of Newark, his home; has been a member of the Board of trade, and was active in promoting the interests of the Newark library association. In 1874, without solicitation on his part, he was unanimously nominated to represent his district in the legislature, and in 1880 he was again unanimously nominated, against his own wishes, as democratic candidate for congress in his district, but of course was defeated on both occasions, as the district was strongly republican. In the convention which nominated Ludlow for governor, and again in the convention of 1883 which nominated Leon Abbett, he was strongly supported for governor. Mr. Albright is characterized by a sanguine temperament, indomitable will and great perseverance. His blunt and outspoken manner has sometimes led him into controversies, but he has seldom made an enemy and never lost a friend. He possesses the good wishes of all in his employ and received moral support from them whenever he engaged in legal contests for the protection of his patent rights. He married in 1878 Elmira, daughter of William Crasper of Dryden, N. Y., and two children, a girl and boy, have blessed

the union. From a struggling inventor of 1866 he has attained a high position as a wealthy and much honored manufacturer. His home surroundings stamp him as a man of public spirit and taste, and his fine collection of paintings and curios mark him as a liberal patron of the arts.

DIXON, James, senator, was born at Enfield, Conn., Aug. 5, 1814. He was a son of Judge William Dixon, and was fitted for college under his father's supervision. He was graduated from Williams college in 1834, with high honors, and then read law in his father's office. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and the next year was a member of the Connecticut legislature. He was also a member of the Connecticut house in 1844, and of the Connecticut senate in 1849-54. He removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1837, and formed a law partnership with W. W. Ellsworth, subsequently member of congress, governor of Connecticut, and judge of its supreme court. Mr. Dixon rose rapidly in his profession. In 1845, and again in 1847 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives. Upon his return to Hartford in 1849, he engaged actively in life assurance, being for some years president of the Hartford life and health insurance company. The Connecticut legislature of 1856 elected him to the U. S. senate, and at the expiration of his term he was rechosen, his second period of service ending in 1869. Here he served on the standing committee on manufactures, and upon others as well; was chairman of the standing committee on contingent expenses of the senate, and of the committee on the District of Columbia, and of that on post offices and post roads. In 1867-68 he espoused the cause of President Andrew Johnson, and at the close of his second senatorial term, retired from public life. Up to that time he had been substantially in accord with the pronounced political sentiment of the northern states, and during the civil war of 1861-65, possessed the especial confidence of



President Lincoln. He traveled in Europe after his public career was ended. Senator Dixon had a high reputation as a ready and eloquent debater. His literary taste and mental culture were of the first order, and his excursions in the field of poetry were neither few nor unworthy. Five of his sonnets are presented with those of Bryant, Perval and Lowell, in Leigh Hunt's "Book of the Sonnet." Trinity college gave him the degree of LL.D. In 1840 he married Elizabeth L., daughter of Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, professor in the Connecticut theological institute, who died in June, 1871. He died March 27, 1873, at Hartford, Conn.

GREGORY, Francis Hoyt, naval officer, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1789. After receiving a common-school education he went to sea on a merchant vessel in 1807, and in 1809 entered the navy as midshipman. In 1810, while commanding one of the barges of the Vesuvius at Belize, he encountered and captured a slaver, and released numerous slaves. In 1811 he was promoted to be acting master, and assigned to the command of gunboat No. 162, with which he captured a pirate vessel and schooner, and defeated a privateer, whose crew and armament largely exceeded his own. He was made lieutenant on June 28, 1812, served under Com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario, and took part in numerous engagements. In August, 1814, he fell into the hands of the British, and for eighteen months was

held prisoner in England. Upon his release he joined the American fleet operating against the Algerine pirates. From 1821-23 he commanded the schooner Grampus, and was energetic in the suppression of piracy in West Indian waters. He was commissioned commander in April, 1828; captain in January, 1838, and during the Mexican war commanded the Raritan. From 1849 until 1852 he commanded the African squadron. At the opening of the civil war he was detailed to superintend the building of war vessels under construction outside of the navy yards, and was thus employed until his death. He was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral on the retired list on July 16, 1862, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1866.

READ, Elmer Joseph, artist, was born in Howard, Steuben county, N. Y., June 19, 1862. His grandfather, Daniel V. Read, was one of the early settlers of Steuben county, and went alone from New Jersey when a boy. His grandfather on his mother's side came from Canada, where his property, known as Cornwall Mills, was confiscated during the revolutionary war for helping a neighbor to move across the line into the United States. Joseph and Elizabeth (Cornwall) Read had three children. The father enlisted in the civil war, and died soon after at Fortress Monroe. The widow and mother was married about two years afterward to George Shierer, a Methodist minister. The lad Elmer received his preliminary education, as most ministers' sons do, in many places and various schools. The principal ones were Addison free academy, Woodhull academy, Starkey seminary, and Haverling academy, at Bath, N. Y. Very early in life he began to show an ability for drawing and painting, and the talent was cultivated by various teachers until he was able to enter the college of fine arts of the Syracuse university, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Painting (B. P.). From 1887 to 1889 he filled the position of director of drawing at the Pennsylvania state normal school, at Millersville, Pa. Resigning there, he was elected to the position of instructor of drawing and etching at the College of fine arts of the Syracuse university, and was elected full professor in 1893. In 1891 he made a tour of Europe, spending several months in Paris. Mr. Read was united in marriage to Cora Belle Lyon, the younger daughter of Lyman Lyon, who for a number of years was county clerk of Wayne county, N. Y., and later a private banker of Palmyra, N. Y. His work has been exhibited at the National academy of design, and attracted the attention of all lovers of art.



BARRETT, George Hooker, actor, was born in Exeter, England, Jan. 9, 1794. His parents were both players, his father, Giles Barrett, being an eminent comedian, and he was trained to the stage from his infancy, appearing first as one of the children in "The Stranger." He made his *début* as an adult as Belcour in "The West Indian" at the Park theatre, New York, March 5, 1822, and at once became one of the favorite actors of the day. Later as actor and manager, he was connected with theatres in many other cities, and was always welcomed with delight. He was married in 1825 to Mrs. Henry, an actress of great talent and of extraordinary beauty. They lived happily together for years, but the wife's unfortunate fondness for liquor finally led to their separation, and in 1840 the husband secured a divorce. Later Mrs. Barrett, through the influence of friends, was re-

stored to the position she had lost, and for many years was a favorite actress in Boston, preserving her beauty and charms to the end. She died in Boston in 1853, and is buried there. Mr. Barrett's last years were marked by poverty, adversity, and what to the actor is most bitter of all, the neglect of the public. He survived his wife seven years, dying in New York city in 1860, five years after his retirement from the stage. Few comedians have had a daintier or more delicate touch than he, and he still lingers lovingly in the memory of many old theatre-goers.

GUYOT, Arnold, geographer, was born near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on Sept. 28, 1807. His early education was pursued in the local schools. In 1825 he completed his general course of study at the College of Neuchâtel, and then later he set out for Germany with the intention of studying at a German school. After spending some time at Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, where he was engaged in learning the German language and in classical studies, he returned to Neuchâtel in 1827 and devoted two years to a course in theology. In 1829 he went to Berlin and at first made his theological studies of the first importance, but his increasing interest in scientific work led him to turn aside from the former, and devote his energies to the latter field, which he found more congenial to his taste. Guyot now devoted five years to the study

of physics, chemistry, philosophy, and the circle of natural sciences, under the ablest masters, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the university of Berlin in 1835. He then removed to Paris, and becoming private tutor in the family of Comte de Portales, he was enabled to continue his private studies, guided by the savants of Paris, and also to make many scientific excursions during the summers of the next few years. It was at this period that he was led to the conclusions concerning the formation, nature and motions of glaciers, which he announced in 1838 in a paper read before the Geological society of France; but this paper was, unfortunately, not published. Guyot first discovered the laminated structure of the

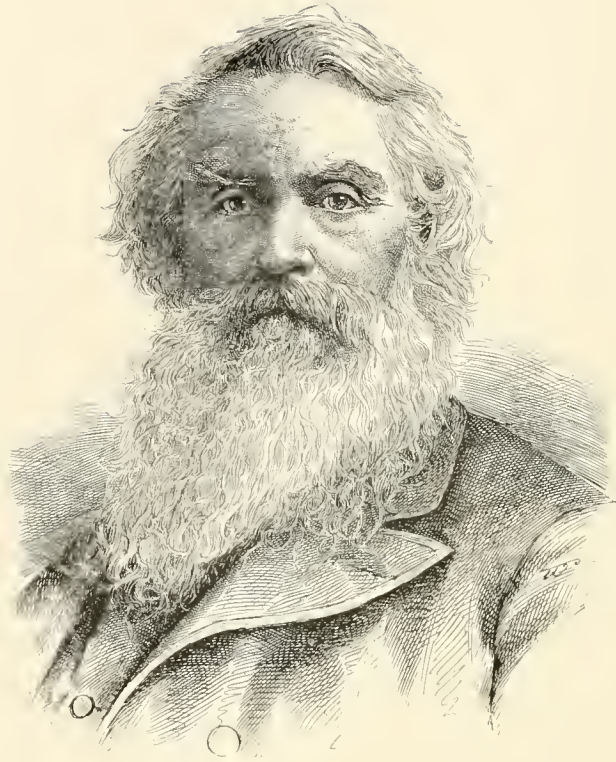
ice and explained the blue and white bands, and showed that the motion of the glacier is due to the displacement of its molecules which render it plastic. The modesty of Guyot prevented his proclaiming his discoveries so as to attract wide attention, and the later investigations of these by Agassiz and Forbes, although in some degree but confirmatory of what Guyot had already announced, are much better known than those of the pioneer discoverer. In 1839 Guyot was appointed professor of history and physical geography in the College of Neuchâtel, which was by that time upon a university basis. Here he was associated with Agassiz not only in teaching but also in the further investigation of glaciers. During seven summers Guyot carried on his glacial surveys, and collected about 6,000 specimens of rocks showing various forms of glacial action. Some of these are in the museum at Neuchâtel and some are at Princeton college. His Alpine surveys are models of this class of work. The unsettled condition of affairs due to the political revolution of 1848 induced Guyot to come to America, and his first introduction to the people of our country was brought about by his giving a series of lectures in the Lowell institute course at Boston. This is the best reception that a man of learning can receive in this country; and is a privilege that is highly prized, if we can judge of it by the many eminent men who come to us from abroad to give these lectures. Guyot's lectures were afterward published in the volume entitled "Earth and Man." After spend-

ing some years in Massachusetts, principally engaged in lecturing in normal schools and before teachers' institutes, he was elected professor of physical geography and geology in the College of New Jersey, and removed to Princeton in 1855. His busy life from this time onward until his death would require a volume for its complete record. He was constantly in demand as a lecturer, teacher, author, and adviser as a specialist. In addition to his duties at Princeton, he delivered courses of lectures in the Normal school at Trenton, in Princeton and Union theological seminaries, and at the Smithsonian institution at Washington. He carried on extensive barometric surveys in all of the mountain ranges of the eastern United States, and organized the system of meteorological observations introduced by the Smithsonian institution, and which was the forerunner of the signal service weather bureau. Guyot's meteorological tables, prepared for the Smithsonian institution, have been the standard reduction tables used in many countries. Guyot revolutionized the methods of studying physical geography in the United States. His geographies and wall maps are in use throughout our country, and their value recognized abroad by the bestowal on him of a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1878, and the medal of progress at the Vienna exposition of 1873. Union conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1873. Guyot wrote many scientific papers which are to be found in the "Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Naturelles de Neuchâtel," and Comte d'Archeiac's "Histoire de la Géologie;" also in "Silliman's Journal," and the reports of the Smithsonian institution and of the American association for the advancement of science. Many of his articles were read before the National academy of sciences, of which he was a member. He was also a member of a number of other American and foreign societies. Guyot's last publication was a work, entitled "Creation; or, The Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science." The relations of science and religion was a favorite field of investigation by him, and probably few persons have been as capable as he was of placing these relations in their proper light. In 1867 Prof. Guyot married a daughter of the late Gov. Haines of New Jersey, who still survives him. He died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1884.

REICHEL, Charles Gotthold, Moravian bishop, was born at Hermsdorf, Silesia, July 14, 1751, son of the Rev. C. R. Reichel, and descended from four generations of Lutheran ministers. He passed through the schools of the "Unitas Fratrum," entered its ministry, was sent to America in 1784, and enlarged the boys' boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa., founded in 1759, and long conducted by F. C. Lembke (q. v.). Of this he was at the head until 1801, when he was raised to the episcopate. He was presiding bishop of the southern district for ten years, with residence at Salem, N. C., and received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina. In 1811 he was transferred to Bethlehem, Pa., and took charge of the northern district. After 1818 he was in Germany. He died at Nisky, Prussia, Apr. 17, 1825.

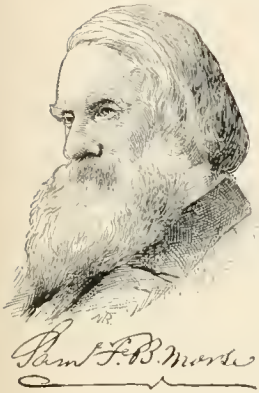
WILLIAMS, Eliphalet Scott, clergyman, was born at East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1757, son of Rev. Eliphalet Williams (1727-82). He was graduated from Yale in 1775, and served in the army and navy with distinction for several years, fighting at the battles of Trenton and Princeton as adjutant of a Connecticut regiment. In 1790 he became a farmer in Maine. Turning to the ministry in middle life, he was ordained a Baptist pastor in 1799; was in charge of a church at Beverly, Essex county, Mass., 1803-12, and then became minister-at-large in Boston, where he did much for missions and church extension. He died at Beverly Feb. 3, 1845.





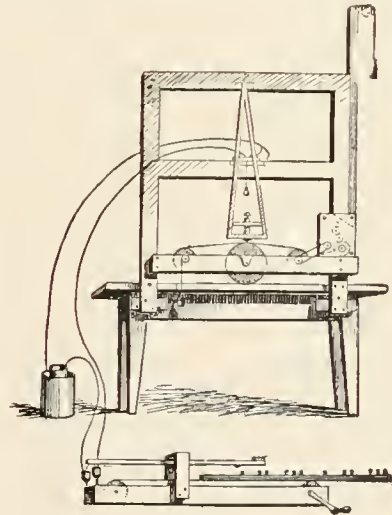
Saml F. B. Morse

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, founder of the American system of the electro-magnetic telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 27, 1791. He was the eldest son of Rev. Jedediah Morse (1761-1826), long one of the distinguished Presbyterian clergymen of New England. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1810. In that institution he received his first instruction in electricity from Prof. Day, and also attended the elder Silliman's lectures on chemistry and galvanism. While in college he employed his leisure hours in painting, and after graduation decided to become an artist. In 1811 he went with Washington Allston to London, and for four years studied under that master and also under West and Copley at the Royal academy. His progress was rapid, and in 1813, at the suggestion of Allston, he modeled a "Dying Hercules," that received the gold medal



of the Adelphi society of arts, while the canvas painted from it received honorable mention from the Royal academy. In 1815 lack of funds compelled Mr. Morse to abandon his studies and return to the United States. He could find no sale for his historical paintings, but soon became a popular portrait painter, first in Boston and later in Charleston, S. C. In October, 1818, he married Lucretia Walker, of Concord, N. H. During this period, with his brother Sidney, he invented an improved pump. From 1823 until 1829 he lived in New York city. During his residence there, he founded the New York drawing association, which became in 1826 the National academy of design, and of the latter he was elected the first president, serving until 1842. He was also for some time president of the Sketch club, a social organization of artists. In 1829 Mr. Morse again went abroad; for three years studied his art in the principal cities of Europe, and in the autumn of 1832 sailed from Havre for home. In 1826 he had attended a series of lectures on electricity, delivered by Prof. J. F. Dana in New York city, and from early youth had exhibited a fondness for the physical sciences, but it was during the voyage from Havre that he first conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph and thus hit upon the great work of his life. Among his fellow passengers was Charles T. Jackson, who for some years had been studying electricity and magnetism in the laboratories of Paris. Mr. Jackson told Mr. Morse of some recent experiments of the French, by which electricity had been transmitted through long distances, and added it would be well if news could be sent in that manner. To this Mr. Morse replied: "Why can't it be?" and from that hour gave his time and energy to the development of the telegraph. During the remainder of the voyage he drew plans for apparatus and labored to devise an alphabet. After his arrival in New York he continued his experiments, and in 1835, after three years of untiring labor, completed his first model of a recording instrument. Two years later, in 1837, he succeeded in putting two of his instruments into operation at the ends of a short line, and was thus able to receive and send messages. In 1835 he had been elected professor of the literature of the fine arts in the University of the city of New York, and in September, 1837, he exhibited his machine in the cabinet of the university, where it was seen by hundreds of visitors, including Alfred Vail (q. v.), who was destined to become the inventor's valued

assistant, and whose name, in fact, is almost as worthy of imperishable memory as that of Prof. Morse. In September, 1837, he filed an application for a patent, and in December of that year he sought unsuccessfully to secure an appropriation from congress, with which to build an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. In May, 1838, he went to Europe, hoping to secure aid there, but while the scientists of the several countries which he visited received him with honor, their governments refused him patents or funds for the development of his invention. He returned to the United States in May, 1839, and then followed a heroic four years' struggle for recognition, in the course of which Mr. Morse often suffered for the barest necessities of life. Finally, after repeated disappointments, and when he himself had given up all hope, the twenty-seventh congress on the last night of its session, March 3, 1843, by a vote of ninety to eighty-two, appropriated \$30,000 for the experimental line from Washington to Baltimore, and the fight was won. Work on the line was at once begun. It was completed on May 24, 1844, and its workings successfully exhibited in the presence of government officials and a gathering of distinguished men. The Magnetic telegraph company was soon after formed, and the telegraph grew with such marvelous rapidity that in July, 1862, it was estimated that there were 150,000 miles of telegraph lines in operation. In 1846 Mr. Morse's patent was extended, and before his death he witnessed the adoption of his system not only in the United States, but in France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Australia. In 1869 it was stated on high authority that the Morse system was in use upon more than 95 per cent. of the telegraph lines then in existence and this statement holds good at the present time. For a time the successful defence of his rights involved Mr. Morse in a series of costly law suits, but ultimately he received a large fortune from his American and European royalties. Mr. Morse was also the projector of the submarine telegraph. In October, 1842, he laid the first submarine telegraph line ever put down, across the har-



bor of New York, and later he gave generous and valuable assistance to Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field in their successive efforts to lay the first Atlantic cable. While in Paris in 1839, he made the acquaintance of Dagnier, and on his return home, with apparatus which he himself had constructed, took the first sun pictures ever made in the United States. In 1848 Yale college gave Mr. Morse the de-

gree of LL.D., and he was elected a member of nearly all the scientific and art associations of Europe and America. From the sultan of Turkey he received the decoration of Nishan Hfihar set in diamonds, from the king of Prussia, king of Wurtemberg and emperor of Austria gold medals for scientific merit, from the emperor Napoleon III. the cross of the Legion of honor; from the king of Denmark the cross of Knight of the Dannebrog, and from the queen of Spain the cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic. In August, 1858, a convention of the European powers, which met in Paris at the instance of Napoleon III., gave Mr. Morse the sum of 400,000 francs as a testimonial of his services to civilization. Whenever he visited Europe he was received with the highest official and social honors, and on Dec. 30, 1868, a banquet at which Chief Justice Chase presided was tendered him in New York city, as a welcome to him upon his return from abroad. On June 10, 1871, a bronze statue of himself, modeled by Byron M. Pickett, was unveiled in Central park, and on the evening of the same day he was given a splendid public reception at the Academy of Music. In 1847 Mr. Morse built himself a country home near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after his marriage to his second wife, Mary E. Griswold, in 1848, he resided there until his death, spending the winter months in New York city. His last public appearance, a most fitting one, was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing House square, New York city, on Jan. 17, 1872. His death was observed by congress and the several state legislatures, which held memorial sessions in his honor. Mr. Morse was a man of large stature, and regular, handsome features. His address was dignified and courteous, and in all the relations of life he was high-minded, generous and loyal. In addition to his other services he was a voluminous writer on political and scientific subjects. His life was written by Dr. S. I. Prime in 1875. Mr. Morse's brothers, Sidney Edwards (1794-1871) and Richard Cary (1795-1868), were the founders of the "New York Observer," now the oldest weekly in New York city. Prof. Morse died in New York city Apr. 2, 1872.

VAIL, Alfred, electrician and inventor, was born in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25, 1807. His father, Stephen Vail, was a manufacturer, and the owner of the extensive Speedwell iron works, near Morristown, N. J., where the engine of the Savannah, the first steamship that braved the dangers of the Atlantic (1819), was built. The elder Vail also, at the request of his son, contributed generously of his means to the development of the telegraph, as will be seen later on. At the age of seventeen, young Vail, having completed his studies at the Morristown academy, went into the Speedwell iron works, and although he had early evinced a fondness for the natural sciences, he content-

ed himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. At the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the city of New York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired, he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Samuel F. B. Morse, already

known in connection with the telegraph, had come to the university in 1835 as professor of the literature of the fine arts, and about this time (1837) Prof. Leonard D. Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited him to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, Sept. 2, 1837, the exhibition took place in some rooms overlooking Washington park. Vail was asked to attend, and saw the apparatus for the first time. The exhibition produced a singular effect upon his mind. With his inherited taste for mechanics, as well as the knowledge of construction gained by his apprenticeship in his father's works, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Morse had no money—Vail's father had. The young man's mind was fascinated with the field of achievement which he saw might open before him. He interested his father, and Morse was invited to Speedwell, where the elder Vail promised to help him. It was estimated that \$2,000 would be required to secure the patent and construct the required apparatus. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and in consideration receive a fourth interest in all the rights in the invention. A room in one of the shops at Speedwell was appropriated to the work, and as secrecy was necessary, it was kept under lock and key. A mechanic who could readily comprehend new ideas, and was possessed of judgment and discretion, was needed and found in the person of William Baxter, an employee in the works. For several months Vail and Baxter occupied the locked shop, sharing each other's confidences, and experiencing alternate emotions of elation and depression as the work progressed. Vail's brain began to work at high pressure, and evolved new ideas every day. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signals, but which necessitated the use of a dictionary by which the numbers could be translated into words. It was not satisfactory to Vail, and he constructed an entirely new instrument involving a lever or "point" on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes. A new field was suggested. He saw in the new characters the elements of an alphabetical code that would cover every word in the language without the aid of a "dictionary." He studied the problem out. He found that the letter *e* was the most frequently used, and he accordingly assigned it the shortest symbol, a single (*.*). He visited a printing office, and from the problem, as worked out in the compositor's case, devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." The elder Vail had become discouraged, and showed so marked a discomfort for more than six weeks that the son avoided him. At last the machine was in working order, and Baxter, on the 6th of January, 1838, hatless and coatless, rushed to the residence of Judge Vail and announced the good news that the machine was completed. The judge went to see the result. He was incredulous. His son was at one end of the three miles of wire stretched around the room, Morse at the other. After a short explanation he wrote on a piece of paper, "A patient waiter is no loser;" then said, "If you can send this, and Mr. Morse can read it at the other end, I shall be convinced." It was done, and his delight knew no bounds. The machine was taken to Washington, and caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments, and in a room in the sixth story of the New York "Observer" building devised the lever and roller. When the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous message, "What hath God wrought?" as sent by Prof. Morse on May 24, 1844. It is worthy of note that the original record-



ing receiver on which that message was taken, is now in the custody of the National museum at Washington. The similar instrument used by Morse at Washington was unfortunately destroyed. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated in his caveat, and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. Prior to 1837 the invention of the different features of the "electro-magnetic" telegraph was the work of Prof. Morse and Prof. Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian institution. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet, based on the elements of time and space, has remained unchanged for half a century. Not only is it used in electric telegraphy, but for signaling by flashes of light, both on sea and land; it is also sounded on whistles and bells for giving information at a distance, whether in darkness or fog, and its field of usefulness is steadily enlarging. Mr. Vail, when asked why he did not seek for a public recognition of his brain-work, replied, with characteristic modesty, that he "wished to preserve the peaceful unity of the invention," and because he "could not, according to his contract with Prof. Morse, have got a patent for his own invention." The names of Henry, Morse and Vail must remain linked together as the power that gave to the world the electric telegraph. Mr. Vail published but one work, the "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph" (1845). He was married July 23, 1839, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of James Cummings, an old New York merchant. Mrs. Vail's grandfather was John Nugent, an English official of the Island of Trinidad and other West India islands. She died at Morristown June 10, 1852, and in December, 1855, he married Amanda O., a descendant of Gen. Eno, of revolutionary fame. Mr. Vail died at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 19, 1859, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one.

FIELD, Cyrus West, promoter of submarine telegraphy, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819, third son of the Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., and grandson of Capt. Timothy Field, an officer of the revolutionary army. He was one of four brothers, who all attained distinction, the other three being David Dudley, the eminent jurist, Stephen J., U. S. supreme court justice, and Henry M., the clergyman and author. Of these four brothers, Cyrus was the only one who did not receive a collegiate education. His early schooling was acquired in his native town. At the age of fifteen he went to New York and obtained a position in the mercantile house of A. T. Stewart & Co., at a salary of \$50 a year, and before he was of age went into business for himself in the manufacture and sale of paper, and at the end of a dozen years was at the head of a prosperous business. In 1853 he partially retired and spent several months in travel in South America. On his return he met Frederick Newton Gisborne, a Canadian inventor and engineer, who had attempted to lay a

subterranean telegraph line across Newfoundland, a distance of 400 miles, intending to supplement its service by the use of carrier pigeons and fast boats to cross the water from Cape Ray, the western extremity of Newfoundland, to Cape North on the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, a distance of about sixty miles. The rest of the journey was to be by land telegraph to New York. Gisborne had

secured the necessary legislative authority from the Newfoundland government, had surveyed the entire route across the island, had organized the Newfoundland electric telegraph company, and in 1853 set vigorously to work upon the line. Some forty or fifty miles had been laid when his bills were dishonored



and his operations brought to a sudden termination. He came to New York in January, 1854. Mr. Field's attention was brought to the matter and the idea occurred to him that the telegraph might be made to span the Atlantic ocean. To think was to act, and the young New York merchant actually set out to carry a telegraph across the Atlantic ocean. He went to Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White. These four men met in Mr. Field's house, and devoted four successive evenings to a study of the work. It was decided that Mr. Field go to Newfoundland, a journey which resulted in the grant of fifty square miles of land, a guarantee of the interest on £50,000 of bonds, a further grant of fifty square miles of land on the completion of the telegraph across the ocean, and a payment of £5,000 toward the construction of a bridle path across the island along the line of the land telegraph. The charter of the old company was repealed, and a charter granted to the new for fifty years; the indebtedness of the old company amounting to \$50,000 being paid off. On May 6, 1854, the charter was formally accepted and the company duly organized, with Peter Cooper, president, and Messrs. Taylor, Field, Roberts and White, directors. For twelve years, Mr. Field devoted his time exclusively to the "cable." He went to Newfoundland very frequently while an army of 600 men were building the line across the 400 miles of the island forest, and went to England thirty times. Mr. Field worked indefatigably. The first cable was received from England and was to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Forty miles had been successfully dropped, when a gale arose and the cable was cut in order to save the ship. A year's delay followed. Meanwhile the line across the island was approaching completion. Soundings of the Atlantic were

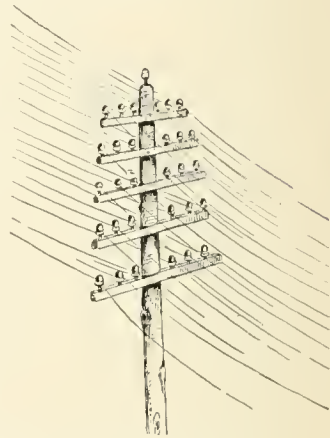
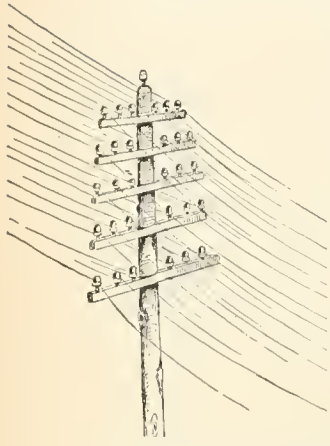


made and the wonders of the bottom of the sea were brought to the surface; the inequalities of the ocean-bed were measured and a mighty table-land discovered stretching from Newfoundland to Ireland, to which Prof. Maury gave the name of Telegraph Plateau. Mr. Field sought counsel from engineers and electricians, and presented the enterprise in such an enthusiastic way to the attention of the British public that a company was finally formed. Through his energy the whole capital was in a few weeks subscribed. It had been divided into 350 shares of £1,000 each. Three quarters of the whole were taken in England; Mr. Field held the other quarter. Work was immediately begun in the construction of the cable. Having succeeded so well in England, Mr. Field returned to America and going to Washington laid the matter before congress, but the

jealousies of sections and parties in congress caused the most exasperating delays. At length, however, the bill making an appropriation was passed in the senate although by only one majority and was signed by President Pierce on March 3, 1857, the day before he went out of office. Mr. Field returned immediately to England to superintend the construction of the cable, and prepare for its proper submergence in the Atlantic. It was at last ready, coiled on shipboard, tested, and the work of laying it begun, when on Aug. 11, 1857, the sixth day out, with 335 miles of the metal nerve that was to bind two worlds paid out, the cable parted. Mr. Field returned to England. In his first interview with Lord Clarendon, Mr. Field was asked pleasantly, after having given a very complete explanation of his project, "But, suppose you don't succeed? Suppose you make the attempt and fail—your cable is lost in the sea—thou what will you do?" Field answered with characteristic promptness, "Charge it to profit and loss, and go to work to lay another." The Britisher was so pleased with what he termed a "truly American reply" that he pledged his best efforts and nobly kept his promise. The opportunity of charging to profit and loss was given, and Field kept his word. He promptly began his preparations for a second expedition. The loss of 335 miles of cable was the loss of half a million dollars, buried in the depths of an angry ocean. Field came back to America, went to the secretary of the navy, and secured for the second trial the services of the vessels previously granted. He returned to England, and on June 10, 1858, the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, then the largest in the world, and H. M. S. Agamemnon, with their companions, the Valorous and the Gorgon, set out on their journey for mid-ocean, it having been determined to splice the sections there, and then the two larger steamers, each with its respective escort, was to start laying the cable, one toward the European and one toward the American shore. The cable of 1857 had parted, with a loss of 335 miles. The cable of 1858 also parted in mid-ocean, after sinking 111 miles. The boats returned to Ireland and Mr. Field hastened to London to meet the directors. They met as a council of war meets after a terrible defeat: with them it was the second. But Mr. Field did not believe in surrender even to the sea, and on the 17th of July the ships set sail

a second time for their mid-ocean rendezvous. The splice was made on Thursday, July 29th, in latitude 52° 9', and longitude 32° 27', in water 1,500 fathoms deep, with Mr. Field on board the Niagara, and headed toward Newfoundland. On the respective shipboards all hoped for success but no one dared expect it. Mr. Field was the only man who kept up his courage through it all. On the memorable Aug. 5, 1858, Mr. Field telegraphed from Newfoundland the safe arrival of the ship and the success of the enterprise. The whole country was excited. The respective shore ends were laid and on Aug. 16th the connections were completed, and the message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan flashed across, beneath the waters of the sea. The work was done, and Mr. Field, desirous of an interval of rest, retired to his home and family. It was impossible. The great event with which his name was connected was too fresh in the public mind. He could not escape public observation. Popular enthusiasm exhausted itself in eulogies of the man who had linked the old world to the new. Archbishop Hughes in laying the corner-stone of the great cathedral in New York, deposited among the other important papers and documents a memorial of this latest achievement, and the name of him who had conferred so great a benefit on mankind. On Sept. 1st following, Mr.

Field was tendered an ovation. A religious service was held in Trinity church, New York, in which 200 clergy in robes participated; national salutes were fired, an immense procession was formed; an address was given by the mayor of the city, in which he presented Mr. Field to the audience, and then gave him a gold snuff box. The festivities continued to a very late hour, a grand banquet was given, and while it was in progress the last throb was given across the cable which had cost so much. The very day that a whole city rose up to do honor to the Atlantic telegraph and its author, it gave its last flash and then went to sleep forever in its ocean grave. It takes a long time to recover from a great disaster, but Mr. Field would not yield. He saw a future in the system and determined, having accomplished so much, to have success at any cost. Five years of patient work were waded through; the civil war was raging, and his work was the more severe. Nevertheless he labored unceasingly. A new cable of larger size was constructed. The old one weighed a ton to the mile, the new was seventy-five per cent. heavier. The breaking strain of the old was three tons, of the new seven and three quarter tons. The mammoth steamship, the Great Eastern, was secured and on July 23, 1865, the work of again laying the "cable" was begun. Mr. Field was, as he had ever been before, "on deck" and watching every movement. The whole enterprise was organized as completely as a naval expedition. Every man had his place, yet when within 600 miles of Newfoundland the cable parted. Mr. Field was keeping watch in the tank when the disaster occurred, and when the snapping of the cord was heard, the impression may be better imagined than described. Grapnels were rigged and for nine days attempts were made by dragging in two and a half miles depth of water to grapple the lost cable, splice it, and

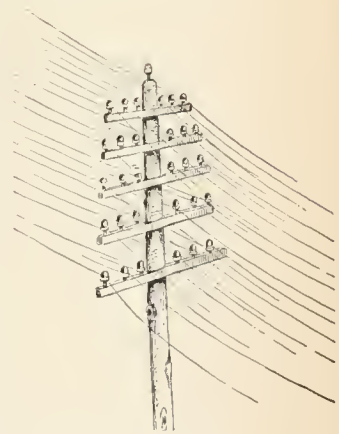


continue on the journey. Three times the prize was grasped, the missing piece standing the strain unbroken, but the apparatus on board was not strong enough to lift it up. Mr. Field permitted the Great Eastern to turn her head toward the European shore like a warrior baffled but not beaten. He never faltered. September found him again in America, but by Dec. 24th he had returned to London. Events had so far proved to him that success would eventually come. He went to Daniel Gooch, M. P., who had gone out on the expedition of 1865, as chairman of the company that owned the Great Eastern, and by his observations had become convinced of the feasibility of the scheme. Mr. Gooch now promised £20,000 towards the organization of a new company. Mr. Field himself subscribed £10,000. He then visited Thomas Brassey, the "prince of English capitalists," who after listening to him, said: "Mr. Field, do not be discouraged. Go ahead, and whatever the cost I will bear one-tenth of the whole." A new company, styled the "Anglo-American Telegraph company," was formed, a new cable was built, and July 13, 1866, witnessed the Great Eastern again loaded. As Columbus sailed from Spain on a Friday and discovered the new world on a Friday, so Mr. Field on the mighty steamer set out with his precious cargo on a Friday, and on a Friday reached the American coast. Mr. Field's announcement was brief. "Hearts Content, July 27, 1866. We arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. All well. Thank God, the cable is laid, and is in perfect working order. Cyrus W. Field." The work was at last completed. The hero of a dozen years of exasperating labor was rewarded by the plaudits of an appreciative multitude. The final success of the Atlantic telegraph submarine cable, after so many disappointments, produced a profound impression throughout the civilized world. Meetings were called, messages despatched, and Mr. Field "toasted" and eulogized in every important business centre. The congress of the United States voted him a gold medal and the thanks of the nation, while the prime minister of England declared that only the fact of his being the citizen of another nation prevented his receiving the greatest honors in the power of the British government to give. The Paris "Exposition Universelle" of 1867 gave him the grand medal, the highest prize it had to bestow. He also received the thanks of the city of New York, with the freedom of the city and a gold snuff box; the thanks of the Chamber of commerce of New York, with a gold medal; the thanks of the state of Wisconsin, with a gold medal; the thanks of the American chamber of commerce in Liverpool, with a gold medal; a decoration from Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy; an entire service of silver from George Peabody, and many other marks of appreciation for his services from other parties throughout the world. Many years of anxious work had passed, yet his energy witnessed no signs of failing. In 1869 he was the representative of the New York chamber of commerce at the opening of the Suez canal, and was afterward interested in cable-laying between Europe, India, China, Australia, the West Indies and South America. Not only these great projects, but works confined in more limited geographical areas, were entered upon. He became interested in 1876 in the development of the system of elevated railways in New York city, and devoted much time and capital to their successful establishment. In 1880-81, after fifteen years of unceasing toil, crowned at last by success, he, accompanied by his wife, made a trip around the world, filled with the satisfaction of having accomplished a great work for the nations and gained the plaudits of mankind. He had, in reality, ushered in a new era in the world's civilization. On his return his tireless energy caused him to obtain con-

cessions from the Sandwich Islands for a cable from San Francisco to the Islands. Mr. Field owned a valuable property in Tarrytown, N. Y., and a few years before his death erected a monument there to Maj. André of revolutionary fame, but the monument was first partially, then wholly destroyed by dynamite by persons unknown. His last days were clouded by severe domestic afflictions. Prior to his death he gave his collections of medals and paintings relating to the laying of the Atlantic cable, to the Metropolitan museum of art, in New York city. He died July 11, 1892, in New York city.

ROGERS, Henry J., electrical inventor, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1811. He first attracted notice by the preparation of a code of naval signals with flags, which was adopted by the United States in 1846, and which in a modified form is still in use. He also perfected the first code of signals by means of pyrotechnics. In 1844 he rendered great practical aid to Samuel F. B. Morse in the building of the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, and after its completion became its first superintendent. In 1845 he took part in the incorporation of the first telegraph company organized in the United States, and in 1848 was one of the incorporators of the American telegraph company, becoming superintendent and assuming charge of the New York and Boston line of the latter corporation. He made many notable improvements in Prof. Morse's system, and subsequently was at different times superintendent of the Western union, Bankers' and brokers', and Southern and Atlantic telegraph companies. From 1861 until 1865 he served in the volunteer navy as acting master. His last years were spent in retirement in his native city. He died in Baltimore Aug. 20, 1879.

GRAY, Elisha, inventor and electrician, was born at Barnesville, Belmont county, O., Aug. 2, 1835. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all books he could obtain pertaining to the subject. While but a lad he constructed the Morse register, a wonderful piece of mechanism, all the parts being made of wood. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life, and he found opportunity to pursue his studies at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin college, where he particularly devoted his attention to the study of physical science, and while a student made various pieces of apparatus used in the class-room experiments. It was not, however, until 1865 that his career as an electrician commenced, and on Oct. 1, 1867, he received his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year, and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being chiefly employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically transmitted vibrations through the medium



of animal tissue. He then discovered that one end of a small induction coil connected with the zinc lining of a bath tub, which was at the time dry, when held in the left hand at the other end and with the right touching the lining of the bath tub, as he ran his hand along the coil for a short distance, produced a sound from the under hand at the point of contact; and, by rubbing hard and rapidly he found that the sound was increased, and could be distinctly heard throughout the house. This discovery greatly impressed him, and when he fully realized the importance of his invention he foresaw so many various applications, that it became a serious question which line of investigation he must pursue. He continued his experiments with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone, Feb. 14, 1876. His method of producing articulate speech by varying the resistance of



a battery current, is more effective than that of Prof. Bell, afterward invented. In the course of eleven years from the time he obtained his first patent, he had taken out nearly fifty additional ones, mostly in connection with his telephone. In 1875 he succeeded in transmitting four messages at the same time on one wire, between New York city and Boston, and a year later accomplished the feat of sending eight in the same manner between New York city and Philadelphia. He has invented a telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 to 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and has filled the office of electrician to the Western electric manufacturing company since that time. He has been awarded the degree of Dr.Sc., and in 1874 went abroad for the purpose of perfecting himself in the study of acoustics. His latest invention is known as the telautograph, or long-distance writing machine. It consists of a transmitter and a receiver, associated for use at one station. The mechanism of the machine is extremely simple and direct. An ordinary lead pencil is used in transmitting. Near its point two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and, following the motions of the pencil, regulate the current impulses that control the receiving pen at the distant station. The writing is done on ordinary paper, five inches wide, conveniently arranged on a roll attached to the machine. A lever is so moved by the hand as to shift the paper forward mechanically at the transmitter, and electrically at the receiver. The receiving pen is a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum arms. It is supplied with ink, which flows from a reservoir, through a small tube placed in one of the arms. The electrical impulses, coming over the wire, move the pen of the recorder simultaneously with the movements of the pencil in the hand of the sender. As the pen passes over the paper an ink tracing is left, which is always a fac-simile of the sender's motions, whether in the formation of letters, figures, signs or sketches. Another feature of the instrument is that it can be operated in the receiver's absence. He may lock it up and leave it at pleasure. On his return, whether in one, two or ten days, he will find the messages sent to him by his friends all recorded on the roll paper in his desk. Among Mr. Gray's published writings are: "Telegraphy and Tele-

phony," "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

SIBLEY, Hiram, promoter of the telegraph, was born in North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807. Hiram was educated in the common schools, worked as a journeyman shoemaker before he was sixteen, and in 1823 removed to Lima, N. Y., where he learned the machinist's trade, and also became an expert wool-carder. Subsequently he conducted woolen factories at Sparta and Mount Morris, and a machine shop at Mendon. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of Monroe county and settled in Rochester. From the outset he took a warm interest in the development of the telegraph, aided in securing an appropriation from congress, and then became a large stockholder in the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi valley, and the New York, Albany and Buffalo telegraph companies. A few years later Mr. Sibley was instrumental in the consolidation of the various telegraph companies into one organization, which received the name of the Western union telegraph company, and of which he was president for seventeen years. In 1861, alone and largely at his own expense, he constructed a telegraph line across the continent to the Pacific coast, which was afterward assumed by his company. The growth of the telegraph made Mr. Sibley the master of a fortune amounting to many millions of dollars, and this he largely augmented by railroad building and profitable investments in lumber, salt and manufacturing enterprises. In company with P. McD. Collins he projected a cable route to Europe by way of Behring Strait and Siberia, and obtained valuable concessions from the Russian government in 1864, but abandoned it after the completion of the Atlantic cable in 1866. He was managing director several years of, and chiefly instrumental in reconstructing,



the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. At the time of his death he was one of the largest owners of improved lands in the United States, among his holdings being a farm of 22,000 acres in Illinois, and a seed farm of 3,500 acres at Cayuga, N. Y. Mr. Sibley donated \$100,000 for a public library building in Rochester, and \$150,000 to the Sibley college of mechanical engineering at Cornell university. He died in Rochester, N. Y., July 12, 1888.

STAGER, Anson, promoter of the telegraph, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1825. In 1841 he became an employee of Henry O'Reilly,

a gentleman who was active in fostering the growth of the telegraph, aided him in building a line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, and after the completion of the line was, until 1846, operator in the office at Lancaster, Pa. In the year last named he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he devoted himself success-

fully to the improvement of the batteries then in use, and in 1852 became general superintendent of the principal telegraph system of the West. When the company by which he was employed was absorbed by the Western union, he was continued in his position, and when the civil war opened in 1861 was offered and accepted the superintendency of the telegraph lines in southern Ohio and western Virginia. He invented a cipher for government use, and by his energy and ability rendered important aid to the Federal authorities. His worth was quickly recognized, and in October, 1861, he was ordered to Wash-

ington, and made general superintendent of all the government telegraph lines. This position he held until September, 1868, being given at the close of the war the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1869 Gen. Stager took up his residence in Chicago, where he formed the Western electric manufacturing company, and became in the course of time also president of the Chicago telephone company, and the Western Edison electric light company, and a large stockholder in the Babcock manufacturing company and various other corporations. He died in Chicago March 26, 1885.

BRUSH, Charles Francis, electrician, was born in Euclid township near Cleveland, O., March 17, 1849, and spent his early years on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, O., he passed to the Shaw academy at Collamer and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics, and engineering was already so marked, and his experiments and inventions attracted

so much attention, that during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus of the school laboratory. During these school years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp; also an electric motor having its field magnets as well as its armature excited by the electric current. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan, and in 1869 was graduated, a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M.E. He then returned to Cleveland, where for three years he

worked as an analytical chemist, and for four years engaged in the iron business. In 1875 he became interested in electric lighting; in 1876, after four months' experiments, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamp. These were both patented in the United States in 1876; since then he has obtained more than fifty patents, his later inventions including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series,

shunt winding, for dynamo electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been peculiarly profitable, are held by the Brush electric company of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush electric light corporation of London. In 1880 Western Reserve university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of honor. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and member of many scientific societies.

CARHART, Henry Smith, electrician and educator, was born at Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., March 27, 1844. Thomas Carhart, the first of the family in America, arrived in New York, Aug. 25, 1683, as private secretary of Col. Thomas Dongan, English governor of the colonies in America. He was the son of Anthony Carhart of Cornwall, England. The earliest mention of the name in the Herald's office and British museum is in 1420 as Carhurta and Carharta. Henry S. Carhart spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and attended the district school every winter. At the age of sixteen the youth was already a teacher, looking forward, with slender means but indomitable determination, to a college course. This pluck resulted in his being graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., as valedictorian of his class in 1869. He was then employed for two years as teacher of Latin at Claverack, N. Y. In 1872 Mr. Carhart accepted an appointment in the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., first as instructor, but the next year as professor of physics, which chair he continued to fill until appointed to the professorship of physics in the University of Michigan in 1886. Owing to lack of resources, the institution at Evanston could not make adequate provision for scientific work, and the professor of physics was obliged to add instruction in chemistry to his department. The fourteen years of his connection with the Northwestern university witnessed a phenomenal development of the physical sciences, partially indicated by the fact that at the beginning of that period the physical apparatus of the institution consisted of an exhausted air pump, with a small stock of similar accompaniments, while its close witnessed the erection of a superbly constructed and well-furnished laboratory at a cost of \$45,000. Changes relatively quite as great have taken place in the Michigan university in the few years that have elapsed since his taking the chair of physics. The meagre outfit, sheltered on the floor of the main building, with a single instructor in charge, has been superseded by a modern laboratory, fully manned and equipped. In 1881, while still at Evanston, Prof. Carhart was granted leave of absence for a year, which he spent abroad. He attended the Paris exposition of electricity as one of the international jurors of award for the United States, after which his time was chiefly given to study and experimental work in von Helmholtz's laboratory at the University of Berlin. While thus engaged, he studied the relation between the electromotive force and the density of the zinc sulphate solution in a Daniell cell. The methods adopted and the results obtained were recognized as constituting a contribution to science and were widely copied in scientific works. This work was of further interest



Anson Stager



H. S. Carhart

as being the beginning of what he has since developed into the production of a standard cell for the measurement of electromotive force, more perfect than any that has hitherto been devised. It is now in use in the best physical laboratories of the United States. The reputation incident to the successful completion of such a piece of work, added to that based on many years of exact experimental research, naturally re-

sulted in Prof. Carhart's often being called upon in cases involving large interests and requiring the judgment of an expert in electrical science. Partly owing to the same causes, though still more to his ability as a teacher and organizer, the department of electrical engineering, recently established in the university, has attracted students in such numbers, that the physical laboratory is taxed to its full capacity to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. As a teacher and worker in science, he is distinguished by concentration, clearness and exactness. His students say that "his experiments never fail," which is of course equivalent to saying that a clear brain, a skillful hand, and a "scientific conscience" have initiated and controlled them. Yet, while occupied with the absorbing duties of his own department, he has given careful attention to educational problems and been among the foremost to bring into prominence the disciplinary value of scientific training. As a member of the committee on physics teaching of the American association for the advancement of science, he joined with Prof. Mendenhall and others in a report on this subject, published in the proceedings of the Cleveland meeting in 1888. In response to urgent appeals, Prof. Carhart has devoted a share of his time to work for which few are adapted—that of giving scientific instruction in popular form. He has delivered popular illustrated lectures at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and New York, besides many smaller cities, and at this writing (1893) is engaged upon a course of university lectures at Grand Rapids. He has for years been an active member of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1889, at the Toronto meeting of the association, he delivered, as vice-president of section B, the customary address, choosing as his subject a "Review of Theories of Electrical Action." He has been a frequent contributor to a number of scientific and technical journals, among them the "American Journal of Science," "London Philosophical Magazine," "Popular Science Monthly," "Science," the "Journal of the American Electrical Society," and London electrical journals. Not to enumerate at length, the following titles of articles in the first-named journal will serve to indicate a few of the subjects to which he has given special study: "Relation between the Electromotive Force of a Daniell Cell and the Strength of the Zinc Sulphate Solution," "Relation between Direct and Counter Electromotive Forces Represented by an Hyperbola," "On Surface Transmission of Electrical Discharges," "An Improved Standard Clark Cell with Low Temperature-Coefficient," "A One-volt Standard Cell." He has recently published a work on "Primary Batteries," which presents in compact and accessible form the hitherto widely scattered literature of this subject and adds much original matter. He published in 1892, in connection with Mr. H. N. Chute, "The Elements of Physics." He attended the British association for the advancement of science at Edinburgh, August, 1892, and was invited to sit as a member of the committee on electrical units and standards for international use. The report of the committee says: "During the Edinburgh meeting the committee was honored with the presence of Dr. von Helmholtz, M. Guillaume of Paris, Prof. Carhart of the United States, Dr. Lindeck and Dr. Kahle of the Berlin Reichsanstalt." He has also recently been appointed by the secretary of state one of the five official delegates to the Chicago world's electrical congress to represent the United States, and was president of the board of judges of awards for the department of electricity at the World's fair. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1893. His marriage, in 1876, to Ellen M. Soule, at that time dean of the Woman's college of the Northwestern university, brought to him the companionship of a woman of fine literary attainments and social gifts. (The illustration represents a hall at Michigan university.)



EGGLESTON, Benjamin, statesman, was born in Corinth, Saratoga county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1816. His father removed to Hocking county, O., where he started in business and became extensively identified with the business interests of Cincinnati and the state of Ohio. He was for many years a member of the board of public works of Hamilton county and Cincinnati, and was its chairman, and held several other important municipal positions in addition to being president of the city council. He was a member of the state legislature, a member of the Chicago convention of 1860, and a presidential elector at the following election. He rendered valuable services during the war, in looking to the welfare of the soldiers from Ohio, a work which he personally superintended. In 1864 he was elected from Ohio to the thirty-ninth congress and served on the committees on commerce, on expenditures in the post-office department, and on revenue frauds. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, and was re-elected to the fortieth congress. He subsequently wrote and published several successful novels.



WILSON, Augusta (Evans), novelist, was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1835. When she was three years of age her parents removed to southwestern Texas, where they led for some years the arduous and stirring life of Texas pioneers. In 1841 they settled in Mobile, Ala., where their daughter has since resided. She never attended school, but received her education under the direction of her mother, a gifted and cultured woman, and early developed a passionate love for books. Her first novel, "Inez," was written when she was fifteen years old. Her father sent the manuscript to Harper & Brothers of New York. They accepted it and published it, and the book proved a great and immediate success, attracting especial attention from the fact that its author was the first southern woman to enter the field of American letters. In 1859 Derby & Jackson, New York, published "Beulah," which proved even more popular than her first effort. Since then her novels have been published at regular intervals and have met with unvarying success, hundreds of thousands of copies of them having been sold in America and England. At the opening of the civil war, Mrs. Wilson rented a house in Mobile and established a private hospital, where, for four years, she tenderly and devotedly nursed the Confederate sick and wounded, her unselfish labors greatly increasing the deep love with which she was already regarded throughout the South. Her novels include, besides those already mentioned, "St. Elmo," "Infelice," "Vashti," for the manuscript of which she was paid \$15,000, and "At the Mercy of Tiberius," published in 1887, and for which she received a sum equally large. She writes slowly and polishes with fastidious care. Her plots are unique, and her descriptive powers unusually fine, while she has always written with a clearly defined motive in view. She was married in 1868 to L. M. Wilson, a wealthy railroad manager of Mobile, who shared her tastes, and proved a most sympathetic and appreciative companion. He died in 1892. She has a beautiful home in the suburbs of Mobile, and devotes much of her time to her library and correspondence, and to her flowers, of which she is passionately fond.



GRANT, Asahel, missionary, was born at Marshall, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1807. He early began the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty married and settled at Braintree, Pa., but after four years his wife died, and he removed to Utica, N. Y. Here he acquired a large and lucrative practice as a physician. In 1834 the American board of commissioners for foreign missions held one of its annual meetings at that city, and his attention was so thoroughly drawn to foreign missionary work, that he soon made an offer of his services to that board, preferring to labor among the Nestorians in Persia. He was directed to join Rev. Dr. Justin Perkins, then on his way to Persia, and sailed with his second wife from Boston, Mass., May 11, 1835. On Oct. 27th of the same year they reached Oroomiah, their future home. Here were the scattered remnants of a once illustrious church, the Nestorian, which had disputed with Rome herself the spiritual domain of half the world, formerly comprehending twenty-five metropolitan provinces, but now shrunk to a petty sect, hardly able to maintain itself against Mohammedan oppression. Grant entered on his work with zeal, assured that the Nestorians were the remnants

of the lost tribes of Israel. His character as a physician secured for him the favor of the Persian governor, and the Nestorian bishops and priests gave him hearty welcome. A school was established, and labor began to be put forth in all directions. In 1839 Dr. Grant visited the almost inaccessible region in which the Nestorian patriarch, Mar Shimor, resided. The difficulties in the way of this journey appeared insurmountable, but by his perseverance Dr. Grant had finally received an invitation from the patriarch himself, with the promise of a guard through the Koord villages. His fame as a physician had preceded him here also, and it was his professional character which often saved his life. In 1840 his wife died, and he returned to America with impaired health. In consequence of the reports which he gave the American board, its officers at once decided to establish a mission among the Nestorian mountains, and having been assigned to it, Dr. Grant returned to his work in April, 1841. In 1842, with the patriarch, Mar Shimor, he made an extensive tour of the different villages and districts. At Ashita a school was opened in 1843, which was taken charge of by the Rev. Thomas Laurie and wife. But the work to which Dr. Grant addressed his time and strength came to a sad end; for, during that year (1843), the Mohammedans in Mosul (Asiatic Turkey) made an offensive alliance with the fierce mountain Koords, and as the Nestorians declined to take Dr. Grant's advice and make terms with their enemies, they were attacked by the latter, who massacred no less than 10,000 men, women and children. The missionaries fled for their lives, Dr. Grant going to Mosul, and "devoting all his energies to relieving the wretched fugitives who crowded the city." He looked forward to a return home in the ensuing spring, but his health failed and he died at Mosul Apr. 25, 1844. He published "The Nestorians, or, The Lost Tribes, with Sketches of Travel in Assyria, Armenia, Media and Mesopotamia" (1841), and his life and work were commemorated in "Grant and the Nestorians," by Rev. Thomas Laurie (Boston, 1853).

McCLURG, Alexander Caldwell, soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1835. After leaving school he entered Miami university, Oxford, O., from which he was graduated in 1853. Removing to Chicago, he entered the publishing house of S. C. Griggs & Co., and remained with that firm until the second year of the civil war, when he gave up his position to enlist as a private in the volunteer service Aug. 15, 1862, and afterward received a captain's commission in the 88th Illinois volunteers. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant-general's department, and later became chief-of-staff of the 14th army corps, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general. He served with great credit throughout the war in the army of the Cumberland, and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. On the resumption of peace he returned to Chicago, and eventually formed the firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co., booksellers and publishers, which house afterward became widely and favorably known under the title of A. C. McClurg & Co., and is now (1893) regarded as one of the most prosperous concerns of the kind in the West. Gen. McClurg has been an occasional contributor to the magazines.



SHALER, Alexander, soldier, was born in Haddam, Conn., May 19, 1827. He was educated in private schools. When eighteen years old he joined the New York state militia as a private in the 8th regiment, and was subsequently transferred to the noted 7th regiment. He was a close student of tactics, and won repeated promotions—having served in turn as corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain and major, which latter rank he reached Dec 13, 1860. When the 65th regiment, New York volunteers, was recruited for service in the civil war in 1861, Maj. Shaler was appointed its lieutenant-colonel in June, 1861, and became its colonel in July, 1862, serving with distinction in the army of the Potomac up to the fall of 1863. He was then given command of the military prison at Johnson's island, O., serving during the winter of 1863-64, when he rejoined the army of the Potomac, having been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers May 26, 1863. He fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac

character, high moral principles and true devotion to the cause of liberty. His great great grandfather on his father's side, James Townsend, was deputy surveyor-general of the province. His great grandfather, Samuel Townsend, was actively engaged in the English and West India trade, which he successfully prosecuted until the revolution, when he was interested and employed, although subjected to many annoyances, in advancing the interests of the colonies. This he did until his death in 1790. Frederick was educated in the schools of the day, and at the age of fifteen entered Union college, Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1844, at the age of nineteen years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. The California gold fever drew him to the Pacific coast, where his love of adventure, his keen perception and high appreciation of the beauties of nature, and his careful study of society in its various phases, rendered his experience exciting, interesting, and profitable, as well. Returning home, he was made captain of company B, Washington continentals, of Albany; organized the 76th regiment of militia, of which he was colonel, and, later on, the Albany zouave cadets. His fitness to occupy some higher position in the military ranks becoming appreciated, he was appointed by Gov. King, in 1857, adjutant-general of the state of New York. He left the practice of law and devoted his time as adjutant-general to making reforms and infusing life and vigor into military organizations. In 1859 he was reappointed adjutant-general by Gov. Morgan, and it may be truly asserted that it was owing to the efficiency of Gen. Townsend that so many New York troops were ready to take the field when the thunders of Fort Sumter's guns aroused the loyal men of the North to action and called them to arms. In 1861 Gen. Townsend tendered his services to the country at the beginning of the civil war; and organized the 3d regiment of New York state volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel in May, and which he commanded at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, where he was conspicuous for many acts of gallantry. He was appointed by President Lincoln a major of the



up to that of the Wilderness, where he was captured, and carried a prisoner of war to Macon, Ga. In Charleston, S. C., he was held during the summer of 1864 a prisoner under the fire of Federal batteries. He was subsequently exchanged, and commanded a division in the 7th corps, serving in the Southwest until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service Aug. 24, 1865, having received the brevet of major-general of volunteers July 27, 1865. On retiring from the army Gen. Shaler continued his interest in military affairs, and was appointed major-general of the 1st division of the National guard of New York, serving from 1867-86. He was one of the organizers, and the president, of the National rifle association of the United States. He served as president of the fire department of New York city from 1867-70, and commissioner until 1873. Three years after the great Chicago fire of 1871 Gen. Shaler was appointed consulting engineer to the Chicago board of fire and police, serving from 1874-75, and reorganized and instructed the fire department of that city. Gen. Shaler is the author of "Manual of Arms for Light Infantry Using the Rifle Musket" (New York, 1861).

BROWN, Nathan W., soldier, was born at Brownsville, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1819; the son of Gen. Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the U. S. army (1821-28). He entered the service as paymaster, with the rank of major, on Sept. 5, 1849. He was stationed in Florida in 1849, and in California from 1850 until 1855. From 1856 until 1861 he served in New York city, Florida and the West. From 1861 until 1869 he was on duty at St. Louis as paymaster of the district of Missouri. He was promoted to be deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on Apr. 4, 1864; on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for his services during the civil war. He was made assistant paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel, on July 28, 1866, and on Jan. 8, 1880, was appointed paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. On Feb. 6, 1882, he was placed on the retired list of the army on account of age.

TOWNSEND, Frederick, soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1825, son of Isaiah Townsend, a wealthy merchant of that city. He comes from a line of ancestors noted for independence of



18th infantry of the regular army, Aug. 19, 1861; and was assigned to duty in the West. He commanded his battalion in the reconnoissance to Lick Creek, Miss., Apr. 26, 1862, also in the siege of Corinth, Apr. 30th, driving the rear guard of the enemy from Springfield to Texas, Ky., and took part in the battle of Perryville. After the first day of the battle at Stone river, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, all the senior officers of the regular brigade having been shot except the brigade commander, he was

placed in command of the left wing of the brigade. In all his vigorous battles and engagements, Maj. Townsend proved himself a brave soldier. He received, successively, the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, all in the regular army. In May, 1863, he was detailed for duty at Albany, as acting assistant provost marshal-general. In 1867, on his return from Europe after a leave of absence, he was ordered to California, and as acting inspector-general of the department made an inspection of all the government posts in Arizona. He resigned his commission in 1868. He is a member of the society of the army of the Cumberland, of the Grand army of the republic, and of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States. Gen. Townsend has been a director of the New York national bank and trustee of the Albany & Bethlehem turnpike company since 1864; a trustee of Vassar college since June 27, 1876; a trustee of the Albany orphan asylum since 1879; a trustee of the Dudley observatory since Apr. 22, 1880, and a trustee of the Albany academy since May, 11, 1886. He was elected brigadier-general of the 9th brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in 1878, and resigned that position Jan. 1, 1880, to accept the appointment of adjutant-general of the state of New York. He was nominated by the republican state convention in 1880 for the office of elector, and cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur. On Nov. 9, 1863, he married Sarah Rathbone, of Albany. Gen. Townsend is tall, well proportioned, of stately, soldierly bearing, active in his movements, courteous in his manners, and endowed with a high order of conversational powers.

SMITH, William, paymaster, was born in Orwell, Vt., March 26, 1831; the son of Lieut. Israel Smith, who was paymaster in the war of 1812, attached to the 30th infantry. The son was educated at the University of Vermont, and on being graduated from that institution left the state. He taught school in the South and subsequently studied law. On Aug. 29, 1861, he received an appointment as additional paymaster in the volunteer forces and reported for duty in Washington, where he was stationed until February, 1862, when he was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to make field payments. He served in the department until the fall of 1864, when he was sent to St. Paul, Minn., and remained on duty there until mustered out of the service, July 20, 1866. On Jan. 17, 1867, Col. Smith received the appointment of paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major, and was promoted to be deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 6, 1888, and brigadier-paymaster-general, March 10, 1890. He was, at the time of his selection as paymaster-general of the army, fourth in rank in his corps, the senior being his brother, who held the rank of assistant paymaster-general.

FAIRFAX, Donald MacNeill, naval officer, was born in Virginia Aug. 10, 1822; a descendant of the well-known Fairfaxes of colonial Virginia, who belonged to an Anglo-Scottish family of ancient and distinguished lineage, dating back to the fifteenth century, when Sir Guy Fairfax, a remote ancestor, became lord chief justice of England, during the wars of the Roses. Guy's great-grandson, Thomas, was raised to the peerage by Charles I., as Baron Fairfax, of Cameron; Thomas, the grandson of Edward, who was the brother of the first baron, was commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in the rebellion against Charles I., and the third bearer of the title; the fifth Lord Fairfax, of the same Christian name, married Catherine, daughter of Lord Culpepper, and thus acquired a title to the vast estates of that family in northern Virginia; his son, Thomas (1691-1782), the sixth Lord Fairfax,

settled permanently on the Virginia domain, comprising twenty-one counties, or over 5,000,000 acres, and was a pronounced loyalist during the revolutionary war, on which account the estate was confiscated; Bryan (1730-1802), eighth in succession to the title, though he never asserted his claim to the same, was an Episcopal clergyman, and the life-long friend of Washington, and was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Donald MacNeill entered the navy as midshipman from North Carolina Aug. 12, 1837; cruised around the world on flag-ship Columbia 1838-40, and while *en route* from India to China, took part in the destruction of several piratical villages on the west coast of Sumatra for outrages committed upon American trading vessels in those seas; was attached to Fairfield and Brandywine on Mediterranean, 1841-42, and, after his return home, studied at naval school one year. He was promoted passed midshipman June 29, 1843; served on coast survey in 1844, and sailed second time around the world in 1845, under Com. Biddle, who, touching at Japan, made overtures to the emperor for a commercial treaty between the United States and that country, which were courteously declined. In the Mexican war of 1846-47, young Fairfax served under Du Pont and Shubrick and participated in the capture of Mazatlan and Lower California, and subsequently was attached to the naval rendezvous at New York until 1850. He became master Aug. 4, 1850, and lieutenant Feb. 26, 1851; served on Congress, Brazil squadron, 1850-53; was ordered to flag-ship Potomac, Home squadron, in 1855, and acted as her executive officer for eighteen months. While off Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1858, he landed, under Capt. Engle, and caused the surrender of the filibuster, Walker, and his men. The opening of the civil war in 1861 found Lieut. Fairfax on the San Jacinto, he being the officer selected by Capt. Wilkes to direct the hoarding of the British mail packet Trent, on Nov. 8th, with intent of securing the per-



sons of Mason and Siddell, the Confederate emissaries, which difficult task he performed with delicacy and address. In May, 1862, he was ordered to the Cayuga, and reported to Adm. Farragut, off New Orleans, received his commission as commander July 16, 1862, and took part in numerous skirmishes along the river. In 1863 he commanded the monitors Nantucket and Montauk, and was present in

several attacks on the defences of Charleston. He was commandant of the naval academy at Newport, R. I., 1864-65; became captain July 25, 1866; commanded *Susquehanna*, flag-ship of Rear Adm. Palmer, 1866-67, and in January, 1870, served on Farragut's staff when the remains of the philanthropist, George Peabody, were landed from the British iron-clad *Monarch* at Portland, Me. He was commissioned as commodore Aug. 24, 1873; acted twice as president of courts during the centennial year (1876) at Philadelphia; was member of examining and retiring board 1878-79; governor of naval asylum 1879-81; was promoted rear-admiral July 11, 1880, and Sept. 30, 1881, was placed on the retired list at his own request, after a total sea-service of twenty years and four months, and fifteen years of shore duty. Adm. Fairfax has since resided, principally, on his estate, near Hagerstown, Md.

FORSYTH, James W., soldier, was born in Ohio, Aug. 26, 1834. He was graduated from West Point in 1856, and assigned to the infantry with the rank of second lieutenant. He served on frontier duty at Fort Bellingham and at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Washington territory, from 1856-61. He was promoted first lieutenant and assigned to the 18th infantry on March 15, 1861, accepting the appointment on its receipt September, 1861, and sailed for New York to take part in the civil war; was ordered to his native state, and for two months acted as assistant instructor to a brigade of volunteers organized at Mausfield, O., and on Oct. 24th became captain and acted as colonel of the 64th Ohio volunteers. In January and October, 1862, he was in command of a brigade made up of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky volunteers in Gen. T. J. Wood's division, without authority from the war department, and Gen. Buell, commanding the department of the Ohio, relieved him from command, and he was ordered to report to the adjutant-general of the army at Washington, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. McClellan during the peninsular and Maryland campaigns. In the spring of 1863 he was relieved from duty with the army of the Potomac, and joined the 18th U. S. infantry service with the army of the Cumberland, and was brevetted major on Sept. 20, 1863, for gallantry at Chickamauga. On Apr. 19, 1864, he was ordered to report to



James W. Forsyth



Gen. Sheridan commanding the cavalry corps, army of the Potomac, who appointed him lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of the corps, and assigned him to duty as chief of his staff. For his participation in the Richmond and Shenandoah campaigns, and for distinguished services at Opquan,

Fisher's Hill and Middletown, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864; for gallantry at Five Forks he became colonel in the regular army, Apr. 1, 1865, and for services during the war, brigadier-general on Apr. 9, 1865. He received the full commission of brigadier-general of volunteers on May 19, 1865, and in 1866-67 was assistant inspector-general of the department of the Gulf. He served as aide to Gen. Sheridan from 1869-73, as military secretary of the division of the Missouri in 1873-78, and then took part in the Bannock campaign of 1878. He was made colonel of the 7th cavalry on June 11, 1886, and is now (1893) with that command in the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan. Gen. Forsyth has published "Report of an Expedition up the Yellowstone River in 1875" (Washington, 1875).

ROBINSON, John Cleveland, soldier, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1817. He entered West Point academy in 1835, and resigned in 1838 to commence the study of law, but in 1839 was appointed by the president second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he served as brigade quartermaster and took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and in the capture of the City of Mexico. He was promoted to be captain in August, 1850, took part in campaigns against the Indians of Florida and Texas, and accompanied the military expedition to Utah in 1857. At the opening of the civil war he was commander at Fort McHenry and skillfully prevented its falling into the hands of the Confederates. Later he engaged in recruiting service in Ohio and Michigan, and in September, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteers. In February, 1862, he was promoted to be major in the regular army, and on Apr. 28, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served at Newport News, and then assumed command of the 1st brigade of Kearney's division of the army of the Potomac. He participated in all of the battles of McClellan's peninsular campaign, and led a division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for Gettysburg, and colonel for his services in the Wilderness. During a charge on the Confederate breastworks at Spottsylvania Court House he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his left leg and disabled him for further active service. Until the close of the war he commanded districts in New York, and in 1866 was military commander in North Carolina, and commissioner for that state of the freedmen's bureau. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in June, 1864; brigadier and major-general in the regular army in March, 1865, and in July, 1866, was commissioned colonel. He served as commander of the department of the South in 1877; of the department of the Lakes in 1868 and 1869, and on May 9th of the year last named was, at his own request, placed on the retired list with the full rank of major-general. In 1872 Gen. Robinson was, as a republican, elected lieutenant-governor of New York, and held that office until 1876. In 1877 and 1878 he was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and in 1887 and 1888 president of the Society of the army of the Potomac. Since 1876 he has been engaged in various business enterprises in Binghamton, N. Y.



John C. Robinson

NICHOLAS, John, representative in congress, and jurist, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 19, 1761, the son of Robert Carter, an eminent Virginia statesman. His brother, George, was attorney-general of Kentucky, another brother, Wilson Cary, served as governor of Virginia, and yet another, Philip Norborne, was eminent as a jurist. John shared the talents of his family, and with them influenced, in a striking degree, the political history of the time. He was admitted to the bar, and attained distinction in his profession. In 1793 he was elected to congress, in which he wielded a strong democratic influence until 1801. Removing to Geneva, N. Y., in 1803, he devoted his time to large agricultural interests until he was sent to the state senate in 1806, where he served for three years. In 1806 he was also appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Ontario county, being the first to hold that office, and retained his seat on the bench until his death, which took place in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1819.

CHAPMAN, John Alfred Metealf, clergyman, was born in Greenland, N. H., Aug. 21, 1829, a lineal descendant of Edward Chapman, who came from England in 1642, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He inherited a good constitution, which was developed and hardened by the stern duties and plain living of a farmer's boy. He studied in the public schools, and, ambitious to acquire an education, went to Maine in the autumn of his sixteenth year and taught school, returning home the following spring with his winter's wages, and the more valuable acquisition, self-reliance. From this time to the close of his college course he supported himself by working on the farm and teaching school. In the spring of 1848 he went to Ohio for the purpose of teaching and studying law. Ohio was at the time feeling the scourge of the Asiatic cholera, and young Chapman on reaching Cincinnati became a victim. He was conveyed to the Galt house by a Dr. Shepherd, a bachelor physi-

cian of wealth and distinction, who took him to his own room, tended him through a severe attack, and on his recovery assisted him in securing a school near Xenia. He afterward studied at Waterville college, Maine, and at the Biblical institute, Concord, N. H., being licensed to preach in 1853. He was married in October, 1853, and joined the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1854, entering upon his duties as a minister. He served in various churches in New England, according to the assignments made by the conference, until 1871, when he was transferred to Brooklyn and New York. In 1879 he traveled extensively in Europe with his family, returning with invigorated health to the pastorate of St. Paul's, New York. From St. Paul's, New York, he was sent to Connecticut and then transferred to the Philadelphia conference and appointed to the Arch street church, where he remained five years, and then was stationed at the Park avenue Methodist Episcopal church in the same city. In 1891 he was elected chaplain to the University of Pennsylvania. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university. Dr. Chapman's success as a preacher was not the result of a happy accident, nor the triumph of genius, but the legitimate fruit of a laudable ambition, and a capacity for hard work. His sermons are brief and logical, concise almost to severity, yet full of eloquence and power.

YATES, Arthur G., merchant and railroad president, was born in East Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1843; the second son of Judge Arthur Yates and grandson of Dr. William Yates, who was born at Sapperton, near Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1767. The latter was a cousin of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, and John Howard, the philanthropist; his marked characteristic was great benevolence. In 1799 he introduced vaccination into America, arriving in Philadelphia that year from England. The following year he went back to England and then returned to America, and from Philadelphia ascended the Susquehanna valley with Judge Cooper, Gen. Morris and Judge Franchot. He met a daughter of one of the leading settlers of the Butternuts valley, married her and immediately sailed for England; after two years' absence he returned to America. Having disposed of Sapperton to his brother Harry he purchased a large estate in Butternuts (now the town of Morris), Otsego county, N. Y. Dr. Yates died in his ninetieth year, greatly respected and widely known for his charitable deeds. His oldest son, Arthur Yates, was born in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1807. He obtained his education in the common schools and in 1832 left Otsego county and settled in Factoryville (now East Waverly, N. Y.), where he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, which he continued extensively for thirty years, doing much to build up and beautify the present village of Waverly. He was appointed by the governor judge of Tioga county in 1838. All his life he was prominently identified with church, school and banking interests. In January, 1836, he was married to Jerusha, daughter of Zeba Washbon of Otsego county, and died in 1880, widely known and greatly respected. He had seven children, the fourth of whom was Arthur G. Yates. He obtained his education principally in his native town and finished it in various academic institutions. In March, 1865, at twenty-two years of age, he removed to Rochester to accept a position with the Anthracite coal association. Two years later he engaged in the coal business on his own account, continuing it at the present time. Mr. Yates has increased his original anthracite coal business until it extends all over the northern and western states and Canadas, and aggregates over 350,000 tons annually, while the shipping interests at Charlotte, developed by the immense shipping docks erected by him, make Rochester headquarters for the distribution of vast quantities of coal. In 1876 the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, of which he is a member, was formed for the purpose of mining and shipping bituminous coal; their success has been phenomenal, their tonnage now exceeding 3,000,000 tons annually. Mr. Yates is a director in the bank of Monroe, trustee of the Mechanics' savings bank, and has for many years been a warden of St. Paul's church; he is also interested in numerous companies as officer and director, both in Rochester and elsewhere. In April, 1890, he was elected president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway company, which position he now (1893) occupies; his remarkable executive ability, keen business sagacity and faculty for mastering details, are apparent in the splendid showing which this property has made under his management. He was married Dec. 26, 1866, to Virginia L. Holden, daughter of Roswell Holden of Watkins, N. Y.



LYON, Mary, educator, also founder and first principal (1837-49) of Mount Holyoke seminary, was born at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 28, 1797, daughter of Aaron Lyon and Jenima Shepard. Her father died when she was very young, the family was placed in straitened circumstances, and with an eager desire to obtain an education, she could secure no better advantages than those afforded by the village schools. She improved so well her limited opportunities that at the age of eighteen she obtained a position as school teacher at Shelburne Falls, on a salary of seventy-five cents a week. She saved enough money to pay for schooling at Sanderson academy at Ashfield, where she studied twenty hours a day, and excelled all her classmates; then entered the school of Rev. Joseph Emerson at Byfield near Newburyport. Mr. Emerson believed in giving women the same educational advantages as men, and his opinions, which at that period were considered very advanced, without doubt influenced



his ambitious pupil. In 1824 she went to Amherst, Mass., to study chemistry under Prof. Eaton, and in that same year became the assistant of Miss Zilpah Grant, who also had been a pupil of Mr. Emerson, and who had become the principal of Adams female academy at Derry, N. H. This seminary, it is claimed, was the first institution for women in this country to have a systematic course of study with examinations for admission to the different grades, and the first to grant what are now called diplomas. Miss Lyon remained here, spending the winter months, when the academy was closed, in teaching at Ashfield and Buckland, until 1828, when Miss Grant removed to Ipswich, Mass., and opened a school in which the principles derived from Mr. Emerson originally, and put into practice at Derry, were developed, although Miss Grant failed to realize her cherished desire of founding an endowed institution with buildings and equipment like those possessed by men's colleges. Miss Lyon remained at Ipswich as one of Miss Grant's assistants until late in the year 1834, when she gave up teaching in order to raise a fund for establishing a school of high order which young women in moderate circumstances might enter. By personal solicitation, and in the face of a prejudice against higher education for women, she raised

Lyon's hope that Miss Grant might be associate principal, but this proved impossible. One feature of the system established, though not original with Miss Lyon, was that all the domestic labor was performed by the scholars and teachers; as at Ipswich, a strong religious influence was brought to bear upon the pupils, and the missionary spirit in particular was cultivated. During the twelve years in which Miss Lyon was principal at Mt. Holyoke seminary, several thousand young women came under her instruction and personal influence. She published, among other works, "Tendencies of the Principles Embraced and the System Adopted in the Mount Holyoke Seminary" (1840). Miss Lyon died at South Hadley March 5, 1849. Her biography was written by President Hitchcock of Amherst college.

BRIGHAM, Mary Ann, educator, was born at Marlborough, Mass., Dec. 6, 1824. She was educated at Mt. Holyoke female seminary, and taught in that institution one year (1857-58). She then had charge of a private school at Newton, Mass., for two years, removing from that place to Leroy, N. Y., where for two years she was principal of Ingham university. In 1863 she became an assistant teacher in Prof. West's seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her services were of a character which gave her a high rank as a teacher, and she ever held the esteem and regard and grateful recollection of those who were so fortunate as to come in contact with her. She had made it the ambition of her life to found a young ladies' school of her own, being an ardent advocate of the higher education of women, and of placing a girl's collegiate course on the same basis with that of a boy. In 1889 she was called, in fulfillment of this dream, from the Brooklyn Heights seminary, which her efforts had made a notable school to the presidency of Mt. Holyoke seminary soon after it was raised to a college, but was killed in a railroad accident near New Haven a few days before she was to assume her position.



She was a woman of great executive ability, combined with intellectual gifts of a high order. She was vice president and a prominent adviser in the Young women's Christian association of Brooklyn, numbered her friends by the hundred, and as a tribute to her scholarship and her executive ability, had been tendered the presidency of Wellesley college, besides professorships at Smith, Wellesley and other large institutions again and again. A memorial cottage for the accommodation of students was erected at Mt. Holyoke by the alumnae of the college. Miss Brigham died June 29, 1889.

MEAD, Elizabeth Storrs (Billings), first president (1890-) of Mount Holyoke college, was born in Conway, Mass., about 1835, of old and distinguished New England stock. Her father was Col. Charles E. Billings, of Conway, and her mother was the sister of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, Mass. Elizabeth gained the chief part of her education from Dr. and Mrs. John P. Cowles, at the seminary in Ipswich, Mass. After teaching in the high school at Northampton for a year, she moved to Andover and together with another sister, the wife of Prof. B. B. Edwards of Andover seminary, conducted for six years a family school for young ladies, when in 1858 she became the wife of the Rev. Hiram Mead, D.D., pastor of the Congregational church in South Hadley, Mass. Dr. Mead was called to a professorship at Oberlin col-



a small fund, Deerfield, Sunderland, and South Hadley each made attempts to secure the projected institution, the last named succeeding. On Oct. 3, 1836, the corner-stone of the first building of Mt. Holyoke seminary (now college) was laid, and in the autumn of 1837 the institution was opened. It was Miss

lege about 1869, and until his death in 1881, and for two years after, Mrs. Mead taught successfully in that institution. During the ensuing six years she was one of the instructors at Abbott academy, Andover, Mass. Subsequently she spent fifteen months abroad, devoting her time to travel and study.



Elizabeth S. Mead

While in Rome, Italy, she was asked by cable if she would become the president of Mount Holyoke college. She promptly replied that she would. The answer was received with the highest satisfaction by the trustees, and on her return from her foreign tour, she entered upon her duties in the fall of 1890, with a corps of thirty-two instructors, nearly 300 students, and a library containing more than 14,000 volumes. Before Mrs. Mead had assumed the duties of the post she now (1893) fills with so much credit, one of the college trustees alluded to her as follows: "The friends of Holyoke are to be congratulated on the

prospect of so soon seeing at its head a president who unites so much of modern learning and culture with so much of the spirit of Mary Lyon, and whose ambition it will be to realize the ideal of a Christian college, which shall give the broadest and best education in literature, science, and art, and all consecrated to the highest and best ends." It is needless to say that Mrs. Mead has since amply justified her title to this handsome testimonial. During the forty years of Mount Holyoke's history, from the death of the lamented founder and first principal, Miss Lyon, in 1849, to the appointment of Miss Brigham as the first president of Mount Holyoke college in 1889, the incumbents of the principalship have been as follows: second principal (1849-50), Mary C. Whitman, formerly associate for seven years; third principal (1850-65), Mary W. Chapin; acting principal (1865-67), Mrs. Sophia Hazen Stoddard; fourth principal (1867-72), Helen M. French; fifth principal (1872-83), Julia E. Ward, and sixth principal (1883-88), Elizabeth Blanchard, who resigned when the institution received its charter as a college in 1888, but remained as acting president until the following year. After the untimely death of Miss Brigham in June, 1889, Louise F. Cowles was appointed acting president in August of the same year, and continued in that capacity until Mrs. Mead's assumption of office in the fall of 1890. Up to this time each principal and associate principal



after the first, was a graduate of the seminary, and had been a member of the faculty for years preceding her election. In 1837, when the seminary modestly opened its portals to the first meagre band of future graduates, the faculty consisted of the principal, associate principal, two teachers, and three as

sistant pupils, without distribution of departments, while the building just erected, though only ninety by fifty feet in dimensions, was then considered amply adequate for their slender needs. But the lapse of fifty years in the history of this college has wrought changes so great that they have probably exceeded the fondest ambitions of the wise and pious founder. The original building was enlarged in 1841 by the addition of a wing at the south end. Twelve years later the north wing was built, and in 1865 the gymnasium completed the quadrangle, within which rose the water tower in the course of the same year. Steam heating was introduced in 1868, and the library built in 1870, a handsome structure costing \$18,000, and containing 14,000 volumes, with accommodations for twice that number. Williston hall, built in 1876, at a total cost of \$50,000, the result of a gift of \$10,000 by A. Lyman Williston of Northampton, and enlarged at the northeast corner in 1889 for the additional sum of \$30,000, is devoted to the scientific departments. Besides large and well-appointed rooms for lectures and recitations, it has, on the first floor, good laboratories for physiology, zoölogy, and botany, with a biological reference library, and small laboratories for chemistry and physics; in the basement, ichnological collections, a dissecting room, and an aquarium; on the second floor, collections in zoölogy, mineralogy, and geology, besides class-rooms, and on the upper floor an admirable art gallery. In 1880 material improvements were provided, in the shape of an artesian well and elevator, and in 1881 came the gifts of the observatory and Goodnow park. Between 1880 and 1890 the grounds increased to nearly ten times the extent of the original lot of ten acres; the purchase of about six acres, including the library site, being the only addition before that decade. On March 8, 1888, the institution was chartered as "Mount Holyoke seminary and college," and on Jan. 31, 1893, was authorized by the state to adopt its present title of "Mount Holyoke college."

FULLER, Arthur Buckminster, clergyman and army chaplain, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., Aug. 10, 1822. His sister, the brilliant and celebrated Margaret Fuller, prepared him for college, and he was graduated from Harvard in 1843. After a course of theological study at Cambridge divinity school, he went to Illinois, where for some years he was a teacher and missionary. From 1848-53, he had charge of a Unitarian church in Manchester, N. H., after which he was pastor of the new North church in Boston from 1853-59, when he removed to Watertown, Mass., and preached in a church there until Aug. 1, 1861, when he joined the 16th Massachusetts regiment as chaplain, being honorably discharged on account of sickness, Dec. 10, 1862. After his discharge, however, he was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, and the following day was killed while crossing the Rappahannock in attempting to drive the Confederate sharpshooters out of the city, Dec. 11, 1862. Mr. Fuller was known in the literary world; he edited several of his sister's works, and published "Sabbath School Manual of Doctrine and Institutions" (Boston, 1850); "Historical Discourse Delivered in the New North Church, Boston, Oct. 1, 1854," and "Liberty versus Romanism" (1859). His brother, Richard F. Fuller, published his life (Boston, 1863).



Arthur B. Fuller

STURGIS, Samuel Davis, soldier, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., June 11, 1822. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1846, assigned to the 2d dragoons, took part in the Mexican war and was made prisoner while on a reconnaissance before the battle of Buena Vista, but was soon exchanged. Afterward he served in the West, and was promoted captain, March 3, 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was stationed at Fort Smith, Ark., and as all his officers immediately resigned to join the Confederacy, Capt. Davis promptly evacuated the fort on his own responsibility, thereby saving his command and the government property. On May 3, 1861, he was appointed major of the 4th cavalry, and served in Missouri under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, whom Sturgis succeeded in command, after his death at the battle of Wilson's creek. In August of the same year he became brigadier-general of volunteers, was assigned to the army of the Tennessee and later to the command of the department of Kansas. In 1862 he

was summoned to Washington and given command of the defences around the city. Subsequently he led the 3d division of the 9th army corps in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. From July, 1863, until April, 1864, he was chief of cavalry in the department of the Ohio, and captured the forces under Gen. Robert B. Vance, Jan. 13, 1864. He engaged in the expedition against Gen. Nathan Forrest, and in the fight near Gun-town, Miss., June 10, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863, and colonel of the 7th cavalry, May 6, 1869. Previously he had

been brevetted colonel after Fredericksburg, and brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865. Gen. Sturgis was placed on the retired list June 11, 1886. His son, James Garland Sturgis, born in Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 24, 1854, was graduated from West Point in 1875, and perished in the massacre on Little Big Horn river, June 25, 1876. Another son, Samuel D. Sturgis, born in Missouri, and appointed to the U. S. military academy from Dakota, was graduated in 1884 as second lieutenant of the 1st artillery. Gen. Sturgis died Sept. 28, 1889.

HETH, Henry, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1825, of old French war descent. His grandfather, William Heth (1735-1808), was an officer in Gen. Montgomery's regiment during the French war, and carried wounds received at Quebec. In the war of the revolution he joined the Continental army, and was in 1777 commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment, remaining in command until the end of the war. After the war he was duly remembered by Gen. Washington, by an appointment to a lucrative position. Henry Heth was graduated from West Point military academy in 1847, assigned to the 6th infantry, and rapidly advanced by successive grades until he had reached a captaincy in 1855. On the breaking out of the civil war he resigned from the Federal army, and cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, accepted a commission as major of a corps of infantry, March 16, 1861, and as colonel of the 45th Virginia infantry, June 17, 1861. He was made brigadier-general of the P. A. C. S., Jan. 6, 1862, and was assigned to A. P. Hill's division, army of Northern Virginia. On May 24, 1863, he was commissioned major-general in the Confederate service. At Gettysburg in

July, 1863, he led a division composed of Pettigrew's, Archer's, Davis's, Cook's and Brockenborough's brigades, 3d corps, army of Northern Virginia, and performed brave service. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in business in South Carolina.

BATCHELLER, George Sherman, soldier and statesman, was born at Batchellerville, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 25, 1836, of sturdy revolutionary stock, being related to Roger Sherman, signer of the declaration of independence, and to Daniel Webster. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard university in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He raised a company of volunteers and entered the army as lieutenant-colonel in 1862. After being captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled, he served in the 10th army corps and the department of the South, acting as deputy provost-marshal-general of the southern department in 1863, during the siege of Charleston, serving under Gens. Hunter, Gilmore and Terry. He reorganized the militia of the state of New York, and served as inspector-general from 1865 to 1869. He was appointed by President Grant to represent the United States at the international tribunal of Egypt, and in 1883 was elected president of that body. He served in the assembly in 1859, 1872, 1873, 1886 and 1888, being chairman of the ways and means, and a member of other important committees. He was prominent in the councils of his party, and was a conspicuous figure in republican state conventions. In 1889 he was appointed consul-general to Egypt by President Harrison.

ROSE, Thomas Elwood, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., March 12, 1830; received his education in the common schools, and was among the very first, in April, 1861, to enlist when the civil war broke out. In October, 1861, he was elected captain of the 77th Pennsylvania volunteers, and distinguished himself at Shiloh, Corinth and Murfreesborough; was promoted colonel in January, 1863, and fought at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, where, on Sept. 20th, he was taken prisoner. While on the journey to Richmond he escaped, but, by reason of an injured foot, was, after a day's wandering in the pine forest, recaptured by a detachment of Confederate cavalry, and sent to Libby prison, Richmond, where he arrived Oct. 1, 1863. This notorious prison was built for a tobacco warehouse, and consisted of five lofts and a cellar. The building stood upon a hill, which descended abruptly to the canal, from which its southern wall was only divided by a street. It was wholly detached, making it a comparatively easy matter to guard those confined within by a small force, and keep every door and window in full view from without. There were nine large rooms, 45x105, with eight feet from each floor to ceiling, except on the upper floor, which was higher, owing to the pitch of the roof. In these rooms the prisoners were crowded by hundreds. The basement was not occupied, as there the men would be out of sight. From the hour of his coming, Rose made a means of escape his constant and eager study. He surveyed



the entire locality from the various windows, as opportunity offered. On one occasion he succeeded in getting into the cellar, familiarly known as "Rat Hell," because of the hundreds of rats that infested the place, when, in the darkness, he suddenly encountered a fellow-prisoner, Maj. A. G. Hamilton, of the 12th Kentucky cavalry. A friendship was established, and the two determined to aid each other. With a broken shovel and two case-knives they began their burrowing for freedom, but within a few days the section upon which they had worked was shut up, and they were sent to the floor above. Although their efforts had proved futile, Rose was on the alert. One very dark night, during a howling storm, he was making his investigations, and unexpectedly met Hamilton again. The impenetrable darkness made it impossible for either to deter-

had descended, and seeking their respective places, were soon "sound asleep." Rose was the last one to ascend. He covered the retreat, but had not time to walk over the prostrate forms of his fellow-prisoners before a detail of Confederate guards appeared to make investigation. Rose sat down at a table, seized an old pipe lying there, put it in his mouth, and coolly awaited the approach of the Confederates. The officer swung his lantern in his face, stared at him, and passed on. The sworn body of men bound to follow him Rose now increased to 420. It was decided to tunnel; but they must tunnel from "Rat Hell." There was but one way to reach the gruesome locality, and that was by cutting a hole in the back of the kitchen fireplace, while work was possible only between ten at night and four in the morning. It must be done in darkness, and without



mine whether he had met friend or foe. A flash of lightning revealed their identity. Their next move was to visit the middle cellar. Accidentally finding a piece of pine wood, Rose whittled it to a wedge, pried up one of the floor boards, and made another investigation. He went into the middle cellar, but while he made discoveries, none were available. By a lucky accident he secured a piece of nearly new rope 100 feet long, used in binding bales. He determined to organize an escaping party. The men he selected were sworn to secrecy, and he was to be the only recognized leader. Seventy were chosen, and nightly drilled in their duties. A night was fixed upon for escape, and the men were gathered. Every heart beat fast, when suddenly the danger signal was sounded. Rose had forewarned his companions, consequently there was no panic. The entire force assembled in line, ascended the rope by which they

noise. After many nights' work in the stolen hours of darkness, an opening was made by prying out one brick after another. The passageway, when completed, was in the form of the letter S, and sufficiently large to permit the passage of a man's body. Just here an accident came very near ending in an appalling catastrophe. In his first attempt to pass through the crooked passage, Rose got wedged in in such a way that he could move neither forward nor backward, and nearly strangled. Hamilton, unable to draw him out with his utmost strength, rushed upstairs in the darkness, and found Lieut. F. F. Bennett, of the 18th regulars, to whom he told the trouble in a few hasty words. They dashed across the room, tramping upon arms, legs, faces and stomachs, leaving riot and blasphemy in their track. Their united efforts drew Rose out of his fearful trap, half dead and quite speechless. Hamilton

slightly enlarged the hole, through which they at last reached "Rat Hell" and began tunneling. Rose did the digging, while Hamilton fanned air into the hole with his hat. They kept their secret well, and worked alone for many nights. But they felt the necessity of working faster—swore in thirteen more men and crowded the undertaking. Their objective point was the sewer that emptied into the canal. Unfortunately, they had dug too low, and were drowned out. Another tunnel was immediately begun, but a caving in rendered it worthless. Another tunnel was projected to the sewer, which, when reached, was found to be cased with oak plank three inches thick, and hard as bone. Then the entire party lost heart and disbanded, except Rose and Hamilton. Thirty-nine nights of labor had brought no benefit. Their tools, such as they were, were worn out; but they determined to renew the attempt. They began a new tunnel from the other side of the cellar, to go under the street of fifty feet in width, expecting to come out, if possible, beyond the opposite fence. After many perilous nights of watching and working, they nearly met with disaster by one of the party tunneling to the surface while yet under the street. Rose was sent for, and the break remedied. Thus the brave party, inspired by the tireless Rose, worked on until Feb. 8, 1864. Rose then was nearly a physical wreck, yet he kept on without an instant's pausing. At midnight he struck a fence-post, then began to burrow upward. His senses reeled, and in the agony of suffocation he dropped his chisel and beat his two fists against the roof of his grave with the might of despair; the earth gave way, and the loosened earth showered upon his dripping face, purple with agony. At that instant the sentinel's cry rang out like a prophecy: "Half past one, and all's well!" Rose crawled out, examined the lot, searched out the gate to the yard, and took a walk out into the street, critically investigating all the surroundings. Returning, he entered his tunnel feet foremost, pulled an old plank over the hole, and went back to "Rat Hell." It was nearly three o'clock in the morning when he took the news to his companions. The next night (Feb. 9th) at seven o'clock, Rose assembled his party in the kitchen, giving final directions as to the order to be observed, and entered the tunnel, followed by Hamilton. The panic at Richmond next day was great, when it was learned that 109 Yankee officers had escaped from old Libby. On emerging from the tunnel, Rose left the city of Richmond, and, after many vicissitudes, almost in sight of a body of Federal cavalry, he was, on the verge of starvation, trapped by three of the enemy wearing the Federal uniform, knocked down, and carried back to Libby. Of the whole number who escaped on that memorable night, fifty-nine reached the Federal lines, among them Hamilton; two were drowned, and forty-eight were recaptured. For many days Rose lay in a loathsome cell, but on Apr. 30th an exchange was effected for a Confederate colonel, and on July 6, 1864, he rejoined his regiment, serving with them until the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service on July 22, 1865, and major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for gallantry at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga on March 2, 1867. He became captain in the 11th infantry July 28, 1866, and in 1870 was transferred to the 16th infantry.

JONES, Samuel, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1830. He entered West Point military academy, where he was graduated with honor in 1841, and ordered to service in the 1st artillery. After five years of garrison duty, he was appointed professor of mathematics and instructor of tactics, holding these positions in 1846-51. He received promotion

to a first lieutenancy in 1847; was made captain in 1853, and assigned to frontier duty in Texas. Returning to Washington in 1858, he became assistant to the judge-advocate of the army until 1861, when he left the Federal service to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. He entered the Confederate army as major of a corps of artillery, in May, 1861, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the military forces of Virginia the same month, and was made chief of artillery and ordnance, army of Northern Virginia, in May, 1861. He became colonel in June, 1861, was advanced to brigadier-general July 21, 1861, and on May 10, 1862,



was appointed to command a division with the rank of major-general. He served in West Virginia until 1864, when he was ordered to re-enforce Gen. Lee on the Rapidan. After the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865, Gen. Jones retired to private life, and engaged in farming in Mattoax, Va. This work, however, proved neither congenial nor successful, and finally, in 1880, he went to Washington, and obtained a clerkship in the war department, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Bedford Springs, Va., July 31, 1887.

COGSWELL, William, soldier and legislator, was born in Bradford, Mass., Aug. 23, 1838. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., entered Dartmouth college in 1855, and soon afterward left to go to sea before the mast. Returning some months later, he was graduated from the Dane law school of Harvard in 1860. He entered the Federal army in April, 1861, served until July, 1865, and was successively captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 2d Massachusetts infantry. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1864, and during the closing operations of the war was assigned by special order to the command of the 3d brigade in the 2d division, 20th army corps. He served in the Shenandoah valley under Banks, in Virginia under Pope, and finally under Sherman and Thomas in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas, being mustered out July 25, 1865. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Salem, Mass., and for five years was mayor of that city. He was five times elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1885 became a member of the state senate, where he served with great credit for one year. In 1886 he was chosen to represent the seventh (or Essex) Massachusetts district in the fiftieth congress, and was re-elected to the fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. In the fiftieth congress he served on the committee on rivers and harbors, in the fifty-first on the committee on appropriations, and in the fifty-second on those on appropriations, District of Columbia and the Columbian exposition. Gen. Cogswell has been a member of Post 34, Salem, G. A. R., since its organization, and served one year as department commander of Massachusetts.



MACLAY, Robert, merchant, was born in New York city June 11, 1834, the son of Dr. Robert Haldane and Eliza (Labatut) Maclay, nephew of William B. Maclay, and grandson of Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1805, and was pastor of a church in



Robert Maclay

Mulberry street, New York city, for thirty-two years, and subsequently general agent for the American and Foreign Bible society. Rev. Dr. Maclay's wife was Mary Brown, daughter of William Brown of Glasgow, Scotland. Another branch of the family settled in Pennsylvania in 1734, and the descendants fought through the revolutionary war until the overthrow of British dominancy in America. Wm. Maclay of this branch, whose journal has recently been published, was the first senator from Pennsylvania under Washington's administration, and he, rather than Thomas Jefferson, it has been maintained, was the true father and founder of the democratic party. Robert's father was

a distinguished physician in New York city for many years. His uncle, Wm. B. Maclay, represented a congressional district in the city of New York in 1842 and for four terms thereafter, covering a period of nearly twenty years. Robert received his early education at the New York university, and was graduated from Judson college, Mt. Palatine, Ill. After leaving college he was first employed in the real estate business, subsequently in the banking business, in 1868 became a director in the Knickerbocker Ice company, and in 1875 its president. Mr. Maclay has also been a director of the People's bank, and of the Bowers Savings bank; a trustee of the Northern dispensary, and of the Madison avenue Baptist church; a member of the New York Historical society, the New York Athletic, Metropolitan, and Grotlier clubs, of the Down Town association, and of the Brown society of Glasgow. He has been governor of the Manhattan club, a school commissioner, chairman of the committee on buildings, one of the incorporators of the Botanical Garden, on the advisory committee of the New York university, commissioner for opening Cathedral avenue, and on Apr. 14, 1892, was appointed rapid transit commissioner by the supreme court. Mr. Maclay attributes his success in life to a good constitution, good parental training, and steady application to business. Between the ages of fourteen and twenty he lived and worked on a farm in Illinois, building up his health mentally and physically. He is cautious and conservative in his business methods, thorough in execution, enterprising, but taking no risks, original in ideas, and has great power of concentration. Mr. Maclay takes much satisfaction in his successful administration of the affairs of the Knickerbocker Ice company, in his labors on the educational board, and in his work as one of the rapid transit commissioners. On May 18, 1865, he married Georgiana Barmore, daughter of Alfred Barmore, former president of the Knickerbocker Ice company, and has two children, Alfred Barmore and Robert.

WILLIAMS, John Fletcher, librarian and historian, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23, 1834. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Williams, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, who, in 1647, was an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army. His parents, both natives of Pennsylvania, were pioneers of Ohio. He was educated at Woodward college, Cincinnati, and at the Ohio Wesleyan

university, from which he was graduated in the scientific class of 1852. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1853, and soon after became a journalist, in which profession he remained for twelve years. In 1867 he was elected secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul, to the upbuilding of which institution he has since that time devoted himself entirely; collecting its library, now one of the largest and most valuable in the West; gathering materials for Minnesota history, and writing books and papers on the same for the published transactions of the society, as well as other biographical and genealogical works. In view of his interest in the subject of American history, he has been elected as corresponding or honorary member of thirteen historical or genealogical societies in the United States and England. In his profession of librarian he has acquired high rank from his success and good judgment as a collector, and for his extensive knowledge of books especially in the department known as "Americana." He served as U. S. centennial commissioner from Minnesota (1871-76) for the international exposition at Philadelphia.



J. Fletcher Williams

CLEVELAND, Jesse, merchant and patriarch of Spartanburg, S. C., was born in Wilkes county, N. C., February, 1785. He came of a distinguished English strain, whose great land tract bore the family name. His great-grandfather, Alexander, left England and settled in historic Bull Run, Va. His father, Capt. Robert, was a brother of Ben Cleveland, the two removing to North Carolina just before the revolution, and he himself commanding a company in that hero's regiment in the famous battle of King's Mountain. His grandfather, John, married Martha Coffee. Jesse Cleveland received the rudiments of an English education in North Carolina, and removed to Spartanburg, S. C., in 1810, and opened the second store in that place, its leading merchant for forty-one years to his death. He became the patriarch of the county, and he and his brother Jeremiah, the patriarch of Greenville, were the founders of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential families of northern South Carolina, and with the descendants of Ben Cleveland furnished the best citizenship to those states, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Jesse Cleveland was the leading citizen of his county, whose influence pervaded the community, and whose example was a living presence of good. No one was more respected living, or regretted dead. His chief traits were truth and honesty, and he had the confidence of all who knew him. While fond of his friends, he had an intense love of home, and rarely visited even his married children, but gathered them around him. His judgment was so wise that the young ever sought his ad-



Jesse Cleveland

vice. Making his own fortune he knew the value of money, and was liberal and charitable, and taught his children industry and economy. Amiable, he yet could be stern, and his anger was feared. Noted for quiet dignity, he yet had a keen sense of the ridiculous, enjoyed a good joke, and drew friends around him. He had a contempt for false pride and dudishness, and was fond of farming, and kind to his slaves. He was a lenient creditor, and his rule was that if ever he had to buy land at sheriff's sale to save a debt, he let the debtor have it at his bid any time after the sale. He was temperate and frugal and the soul of hospitality. He married Mary Blessingame of Greenville, Aug. 9, 1814, and among his descendants are, besides the Clevelands, the Choices, Evanses, Haygoods, Harrises and Bivings, and many other good people. He was the strongest exponent of a family which, in the whole Union, have added to the mental resources and moral worth of the community, and left their impress on the country. His wife was of revolutionary family and noted for beauty. He died at Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 3, 1851.

CURTIS, Julius B., lawyer, was born at Newton, Conn., Dec. 10, 1825. He was educated in the

public schools, supplemented by an academic education. For three years he taught school. At the age of twenty he began the study of law, and obtained his means for this study almost entirely by teaching. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice in June of the same year at Greenwich, Conn., continuing there until November, 1864, when he removed to Stamford, where he continued to reside, and practice his profession. He was elected to the senate of Connecticut in 1858, and again in 1860. He served both terms on the committee appointed on the settlement of the boundary line between New York

and Connecticut, and reported a plan which resulted in the establishment of the boundary between the two states. He was chairman of the committee on humane institutions in 1858, and of the committee of incorporations in 1860. He was corporation counsel for the borough of Greenwich from 1854 to 1860, and for the borough of Stamford from 1865 to 1867; was elected probate judge for the district of Stamford in 1867, and held the office for three successive elections. He was appointed judge of the borough of Stamford in 1887, and again in 1889, and as such has acted as judge of the court of common pleas for Fairfield county. He has been engaged as counsel in many important cases, and during the period of forty years in the active duties of his profession. He is an active member of the American Bar Association, and has been vice-president of its local council, and a member of the general council of that body.

JARVIS, George A., philanthropist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 8, 1806, the son of Stephen and the grandson of Hezekiah Jarvis. His mother was Mary Ann Atwater, a devout Christian woman, who reared her children in the habit of constant attendance at the services of the Episcopal church. His father filled for many years a number of ecclesiastical offices and positions of trust in his native state. George A. Jarvis received his early education at the

Episcopal academy of his own town, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson. Preferring a mercantile life to a professional one, he went at the age of eighteen to New York, with an outfit comprising a suit of homespun clothes and \$10 in his pocket. Here his uncle, Noah Jarvis, obtained a clerkship for him in a Wall street office, where the young man worked during the first year for nothing, and only received \$200 salary for the second. The third year his employers failed. During these three years he made his home with his uncle, who, being collector of assessments, often was benefited by the assistance of his nephew in making collections, etc. With the aid of his uncle he opened a family grocery store. He was not very successful at first, but eventually began to accumulate money, and was able to pay back, with interest, the amount of the capital he had borrowed. His store was at that time in Grand street, near Broadway, New York. In 1838 he changed from the retail to the wholesale grocery business, took



Sir A. Jarvis

a partner, and established himself at No. 81 Grand street. In 1854 Mr. Jarvis retired from business after an active life of twenty-six years, and continued to reside in Brooklyn, whither he had removed in 1841. Here he soon began to identify himself with a number of important interests and institutions, being one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn atheneum, and of the South Brooklyn savings institution, of which for more than thirty years he has been vice-president. He became president of the Lenox fire insurance company, and, after holding the trust for twenty-one years, retired in 1881. He is a director or trustee of the Home life insurance company, Atlantic Dock company, the Church Charity Foundation, the Collegiate and Polytechnic institute, the Union trust company, the General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, member of the New York chamber of commerce, of the Brooklyn mercantile library, and Long Island historical society. Mr. Jarvis has particularly interested himself in the education of young men for the ministry. He has given large sums toward the improvements and enlargements of the church in his native place, and toward the erection of Bronson hall, one of the buildings of the Episcopal academy where he received his early education. He gave in 1869, to the late Bishop George M. Randall of Colorado, the sum of \$5,000 for a boys' school, called Jarvis hall, increasing his gifts from time to time till they amounted to over \$14,000. To this he added, in 1870, \$10,000, to be designated "the Jarvis hall endowment fund," the interest, when it amounted to \$20,000, to be used for the theological education of needy young men entering the ministry. In April, 1885, this fund was reported to be over \$78,000. To the Berkeley divinity school at Middletown, Conn., Mr. Jarvis gave in 1878, \$13,000 for scholarships. In 1880 he gave to the general theological seminary over \$10,000 for a yearly course of lectures, to be called the Paddock lectures. To the Church Charity Foundation he gave \$15,000, and to the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States he gave \$45,000 for the building called Jarvis Hall, recently erected on Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. He also gave \$30,000 for the erection of a much-needed building for Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., which was named the Jarvis hall of science. Mr. Jarvis has always been interested in



John B. Curtis

the preservation of personal and historical memorials. He gave \$1,000 toward a granite monument in memory of those soldiers of the 20th regiment of Connecticut volunteers, who had perished on the field of battle or died in hospital of their wounds. This monument was placed on the village green of his native town of Cheshire, Conn. He also prepared in 1879 a genealogy of the Jarvis family, a volume of about 400 pages, containing more than 1,600 names. Mr. Jarvis has been three times married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, of New York, a lady endowed with many charms of person and character, who died suddenly within a year after their marriage. His second wife was Mary, the only daughter of Cornelius McLean of New York. His third wife is Maria, the daughter of the late Lewis Jenkins of Buffalo, N. Y.

KALISCH, Samuel, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Apr. 18, 1851, son of the eminent Jewish rabbi, Rev. Dr. Isidor Kalisch. The family had its origin during the middle ages, at a place called Kalisch, Russia, founded by a sect of Jews known as Karaites, who settled in the southern part of Russia, and established numerous cities, but who were finally dispersed, and their lands confiscated. On the paternal side, Mr. Kalisch is also descended from the family of Tobias (meaning "good"), who trace their ancestry back to the fourteenth century. Mr. Kalisch received his early education, which included the classics, under his father's tuition, and could master Greek and Latin when he was but twelve years of age. He afterward removed East, and was graduated from Columbia law school in 1869, and admitted to the bar in February, 1871. He began practice soon after in Newark, N. J.



Starting out with few friends and less capital, and in the face of strong religious and race prejudices, he has, by unremitting energy, by tireless industry, by unflinching devotion to the interests of his clients, by his skill and adroitness as an attorney, and by his tact and eloquence as an advocate, achieved for himself an enviable position at the bar, and a large and lucrative practice. He has achieved his greatest success in criminal law, to which he devoted the best years of his life, and he won some of the most important cases in the Essex county courts. In the celebrated trial of "Fiddler" Smith for murder, Mr. Kalisch won special distinction as a criminal lawyer. Being requested by the court to act as counsel for the accused, he reluctantly consented. Judge Depue in awarding the allowance, said: "The defense was insanity. It is a sort of defense which, if presented at all, is required to be presented by counsel of experience; a defense in the preparation of which a great deal of labor and a great deal of professional knowledge is required. * * * Another circumstance is, that the experience of this counsel, especially in matters of defense of this character, is very large, and the court can bear witness to the ability with which the defense was presented, and to the thoroughness with which it was prepared, and more than that, the thoroughness with which it was made." The court awarded him \$500 from the public funds and remarked that it was not sufficient compensation for the services performed, and much smaller than he would have been entitled to receive had he tried the case for a private individual. Mr. Kalisch gradually abandoned his criminal practice, owing to his

large increase in civil practice, which consisted principally of damage cases against railroads. He has been very successful in his civil practice, and is recognized as the ablest criminal lawyer at the Newark bar. He is gifted with great versatility of speech, and passes readily from light to grave. He has a legal mind and a fund of common sense; is thorough in the preparation of his cases, and understands the secret of cross examining a witness, giving him no opportunity to emphasize his testimony by reiteration. He is eloquent, impressive, logical, and convincing in his jury trials. He is a man of fine literary tastes, and a brilliant and piquant orator, and is a frequent contributor to the press. A series of articles written by him for the "Sunday Call" assisted materially in effecting a needed judicial reform by abolishing the civil jurisdiction of the justice of peace, and substituting therefor the district courts of the city of Newark, presided over by lawyers. Mr. Kalisch's memorial volume of his father, Rev. Dr. Isidor Kalisch, published in 1886, attracted great attention in the religious world, and proved a valuable contribution to the religious literature of the country, as showing the advanced ideas of modern Judaism as taught by his father. Mr. Kalisch is not only a writer of marked ability, but a collector of rare old works, among which are Boccaccio's "L'Amorosa" (1512), and Curll's edition of "Aubrey's Miscellanies," published in London, 1721, and other works. He has also a large collection of Hebrew works, including an ancient copy of the Talmud. He is a firm believer in the truths taught by his venerable father, which he has exemplified in his daily walk and practice. He has not only taken an active interest in the various Hebrew benevolent institutions, but has contributed liberally to numerous charitable institutions, without regard to sect or denomination. He is a member of the Society of medical jurisprudence.

ACKEN, William Henry, business man, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 11, 1833, the son of John Acken, a man prominent in the legislature of New Jersey, and for many years previous to, and at the time of his death, a director in the New Jersey railroad and transportation company, now constituting part of the United New Jersey railroad and canal company. His grandfather, Jonathan Acken, was a man of brave deeds in the revolutionary war, and a prominent figure, on whose head a price was laid by the British. William Henry Acken was graduated from Rutgers college in 1851, and began his business career in the wholesale house of Thomas Hunt & Co., cloth merchants, but in 1855 became connected with the house of Griffin & Acken, where he continued until the breaking out of the civil war, in which he rendered loyal service. By close attention to business, loyalty to principle, and an unswerving rectitude in dealing, Mr. Acken rose from one to another important position until he is now (1893) both the president and treasurer of the New York rubber company. In 1867 he was elected treasurer, and so remained until 1883, when, in consideration of his eminent business abilities, he was elected also the president of the company. Mr. Acken has never entered politics, his business demanding his full attention. He was married June 18, 1856, to Mary Shaddle Letson, daughter of Johnson Letson, at that time president of the New Brunswick rubber company, and also of the Norfolk & New Brunswick hosiery company.



MORRIS, Thomas Armstrong, soldier and engineer, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Dec. 26, 1811. He received an appointment to the U. S. military academy at West Point, and was graduated in the class of 1834. He served for two years, resigning from the army in 1836

to take up the business of a civil engineer, having been appointed resident engineer of canals and railroads in the state of Indiana. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of two railroads, then building. In 1852 he was made engineer-in-chief of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and in 1854 its president, which latter position he held for three years. In 1859 he was elected president of the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 Mr. Morris was appointed by the governor of Indiana to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to the command

of Indiana troops in West Virginia, serving throughout that campaign. He was afterward offered commissions as brigadier-general and major-general of U. S. volunteers, but declined, to take up railroad interests then needing his experienced direction. He was again chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, from 1862 until 1867, then accepted the presidency of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, and in 1870 the receivership of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad.

STANLY, Fabius, naval officer, was born in Newbern, N. C., Dec. 15, 1815. His father, John Stanly, was for a considerable period speaker of the North Carolina legislature, and was twice elected to congress. His brother, Edward Stanly (1815-72), served five terms in congress, was elected attorney-general of North Carolina in 1847, and in 1857, having settled in California, was the republican candidate for governor of the latter state. In 1862, by appointment of President Lincoln, he served as military governor of North Carolina. His last years were passed in San Francisco. Fabius Stanly entered the navy in December, 1831, and between that year and 1833 was attached to the Mediterranean, Home, West India, Pacific, and Brazilian squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1841, performed special service in 1843 and 1844, and in 1846 was ordered to the frigate Congress of the Pacific squadron. During the Mexican war he took part in the capture and defence of San Francisco, and the capture of Guaymas, and led the advance in the attacks on Fort Cachori and Fort Bacoeh Vampa, being warmly commended in the reports of his superior officers. He was also present at the capture of Mazatlan, commanded the centre division in the battle of Trois, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand contest with the enemy. He received the thanks of two secretaries of the navy for his services in the Mexican war. In 1850 he commanded a Pacific mail steamer, in 1855 the Mare island navy yard, and in 1858 and 1859 the Supply in the Paraguay expedition. In 1860 he commanded the Wyandotte at Key West, and co-operated with Gen. Meigs in over zealous measures to prevent the threatened capture of Fort Taylor by the Confederates. For this he was relieved from his command, and transferred to the Independence at San Francisco. He was promoted to be commander in May, 1861, and from 1862-64 commanded the Narragansett of the Pacific squadron, and for his diplomatic services on the Mexican coast received

the thanks of the state department. Early in 1865 Com. Stanly joined the fleet of Adm. Dahlgren off Charleston, and, after commanding Fort Johnson, and an expedition up the Santee, co-operated with Gen. Potter in the Bull's bay expedition, the success of which caused the fall of Charleston. In this expedition he commanded sixty-eight guns and thirteen field-pieces. He was promoted to be captain in July, 1866; commodore in June, 1870, and rear-admiral in February, 1874. On June 4, 1874, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1882.

LARDNER, James L., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. He entered the navy as midshipman in May, 1820, and until 1824 cruised on the Pacific with Com. Stewart. In 1825 he served on the Brandywine, which carried Lafayette to France after his second visit to the United States, and in 1829-30, as navigating officer of the Vincennes, went around the world. He was commissioned lieutenant in May, 1828, and from 1845-48 commanded the receiving-ship at Philadelphia. He became commander in May, 1851, and from 1850-53 cruised on the coast of Africa. In 1855 he served as fleet-captain of the West India squadron. In May, 1861, he was promoted to be captain, and ordered to the command of the Susquehanna of the North Atlantic squadron. He aided in the capture of Port Royal, and the blockading of the South Carolina and Georgia coast, and for his services received the thanks of President Lincoln and of Adm. Du Pont. In May, 1862, he took command of the East Gulf squadron, but in the following December an attack of yellow fever compelled his retirement. From May, 1863, until October, 1864, he commanded the West India squadron with the flag of rear-admiral. He was promoted to be commodore in July, 1862, and rear-admiral in July, 1866. He was on special duty from 1864-69, and in 1870 was governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 13, 1881.

COOPER, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Fort Diamond, New York harbor, June 27, 1821. He entered the navy under appointment from New York, Aug. 14, 1837, and was attached to the fleet operating on the coast of Florida, being constantly employed co-operating with the army in boat expeditions against the Seminole Indians. In 1838 he was transferred to the frigate Constitution on the Pacific squadron, where he remained until 1842. In 1843 he was at the naval school in Philadelphia. In June of that year, he was promoted to passed midshipman and was on board the flag-ship Macedonian, cruising on the west coast of Africa. In 1846 he was promoted to acting master and ordered on board the schooner Flirt of the Home squadron, which reported for duty to Gen. Zachary Taylor in March of that year, and on board which he served during the Mexican war. He was in command of a detachment of men at Point Isabel, Tex., under Maj. Monroe of the U. S. army, previous to and after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. After the capture of Monterey, he was transferred to Com. Connor's squadron off Vera Cruz, being attached to the sloop Decatur, and later to the frigate Raritan, and serving until the reduction of the capital, taking part in both attacks on Tabasco and those on Alvarado and Tuspan. In 1847-48 he was on board the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., and during the next two years at the



naval station in the same place. From 1850-55 he was on board the frigate *Susquehanna*, attached to the East Indian squadron, but in the meantime, May 8, 1851, was commissioned lieutenant. In 1856-57 he was again at Norfolk, and in 1859-60 on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke* of the Home squadron. In 1861 he was stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Being commissioned commander July 16, 1862, he at first commanded the steamer *Massachusetts*, a supply vessel attached to the Atlantic squadron, and afterward the *Mercedita* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. At the special request of Com. Vanderbilt, he was in 1862 detached from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the command of the steamer *Connecticut*, detailed to convoy mail-steamer to and from Aspinwall. In 1863 he commanded for nearly two months the monitor *Sagamore* which was stationed in Charleston roads on picket duty. After being for a time stationed in Stono Inlet, S. C., as senior officer, he commanded successively the steamers *Sonoma*, *Glaucus* and *Winooski*. From 1867-69 he was at the navy yard, Norfolk. Dec. 2, 1867, he was commissioned captain and appointed to command Rear-Adm. John Rodgers's flag-ship *Colorado* on the China station. On June 5, 1874, he was promoted to commodore and put in command of the monitor *Roanoke*. Afterward he commanded the *Pensacola* navy yard and from 1878-80, was president of the board of inspection. In March, 1880, he took command of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and Nov. 15, 1881, was promoted to be rear-admiral. He was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, his flag-ship being the *Tennessee*, until his retirement, which occurred July 27, 1884. Adm. Cooper died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1891.

GLASGOW, S. L., soldier and politician, was born near Winchester, Adams county, O., in September, 1838. He received an academic education, and when sixteen years old went to Iowa, settling first at Oskaloosa, and after two years removing to Corydon, Wayne county. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar at that place in 1860. He had hardly had time to find waiting for a client monotonous before he enlisted as a private in company I, 4th infantry, and was soon after elected first lieutenant. After one year's service he resigned, and retired to Wayne county, where he organized company D, 23d infantry, of which he was made captain, being soon afterward promoted to major. Before the regiment left the state he was lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, and later brevet brigadier-general, to date from December, 1863, for meritorious service. He remained in active service until the close of the war, when he returned to Corydon, and resumed the practice of law. Gen. Glasgow was for many years prominently identified with the republican party, being in 1868 a Grant elector-at-large from Iowa. The following year, soon after Gen. Grant's inauguration, he was appointed consul at Havre, France, from which post he was transferred, in January, 1874, to Glasgow, Scotland. In 1877 he

retired from the consular service, and returned to Iowa, taking up his residence in Burlington, where he resumed the practice of law with such eminent success that he is now (1893) one of the leading members of the state bar. In 1879 he was elected, as a republican, to the state legislature, and since his change of political faith has several times been offered the same honor by the democratic party.



ALEXANDER, Barton Stone, soldier, was born in Kentucky in 1819. He was graduated from West Point in 1842; served as assistant engineer, and superintended the repairing of various fortifications in 1842-47; went to Mexico in 1848, but was assigned to duty at West Point, and returned, and served as treasurer and in erecting buildings 1848-52. He was engaged in constructing the military asylum near Washington, D. C., 1852-55; altering the Smithsonian institution, 1854; building Chelsea marine hospital, Chelsea, Mass., 1855-59, and erecting Minot's Ledge lighthouse, near the entrance to Boston harbor. In the civil war he served as aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was employed as engineer in the construction of defences around Washington; was in the Manassas campaign in 1861; engaged at Blackburn's Ford and at Bull Run, where he was brevetted major; took part in the Virginia peninsula campaign, and at Yorktown, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; was consulting engineer with Gen. Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and brevetted colonel and brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for meritorious services. For the two years following the close of the war he had charge of the public works in Maine, when, on Jan. 7, 1867, he became senior engineer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and member of the Pacific board of engineers for fortifications. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15, 1878.



STEVENS, George A., naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., about 1822, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. His parents, however, removed to Tennessee, and it was from that state, in 1840, that young Stevens received his appointment to the U. S. naval academy, under date of May 13th. He was attached to the *Potomac* of the Home squadron in 1840 and 1843. During the next two years he was on board the steam sloop *Princeton*, on special service, and at the naval school in 1846, in which year, July 11th, he was promoted to passed midshipman. In the next three years he was on the *raze* *Independence*, the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron. In 1849, for two years, he was employed in the coast survey, and 1850 and 1852 on the Pacific squadron assigned to the frigate *Raritan*. From 1852 to 1855 he was on the store-ship *Southampton* of the same squadron. In the latter year, Sept. 14th, he was commissioned lieutenant. In 1858 he was ordered to the *Bainbridge* of the Brazil squadron, and remained at that station until 1861, when he was assigned to ordnance duty in Boston. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander, and for three years commanded the *Huron* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and other vessels at important stations. From 1865 until 1870 he was on equipment duty on the *Pensacola*, and received his commission as commander in May, 1871. In 1872-73 he was on equipment duty on the *Norfolk*, and was appointed to the command of the ironclad *Lehigh*, of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1876. He became captain in July, 1882, and continued in the service until Nov. 24, 1883, when, on his own application, he was retired, after more than forty years' service, of which time eighteen years and three months were spent in sea duty. After his retirement, Capt. Stevens resided in Washington and Boston. He was a member of the Loyal legion, and up to the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. He died in Boston Feb. 16, 1891.

KING, Thomas Starr, clergyman, was born in New York city Dec. 17, 1824, the son of a Universalist clergyman. In 1835 the family moved to Charlestown, Mass., where Thomas secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store after the death of his father. Always an earnest student, though unable to



attend college, in 1840 he found more congenial employment as assistant teacher in the Bunker Hill grammar school, and two years later became principal of the West grammar school of Medford, Mass. Here he commenced studying for the ministry under Hosea Ballou, and in September, 1845, delivered his first sermon in Woburn. After holding charges in various Universalist societies, he accepted a call to the Hollis street Unitarian church in Boston, where he continued for eleven years. During this period Mr. King entered the lecture field, and almost immediately acquired great popularity. Among his

most successful lectures were: "Goethe," "Substance and Snow," "Sight and Insight," and "The Laws of Disorder." A passionate lover of nature, he was accustomed to spending his summers, and frequently his winters, in the White mountains, in those days a comparatively wild and unknown region. In 1853 he began to contribute accounts of his explorations to the "Boston Transcript," and finally embodied the results of his varied experience in "The White Hills, their Legends, Landscape, and Poetry" (Boston, 1859; new ed., 1887). In 1860 he left Boston, and became pastor of a church in San Francisco, Cal. His reputation as a brilliant lecturer had preceded him to the Pacific coast, and he was soon in-



vited to address eager audiences in California and Oregon. Becoming familiar with the natural beauties of the Yosemite valley, he was one of the first to call public attention to the rare charms of that sequestered spot. When the question was brought forward in 1860 as to whether California should be made a

Pacific republic, or her connection with the Union established, Mr. King's influence was of the most effective importance, and to him is mainly due the credit of having preserved California to the Union by the exercise of his magnificent eloquence, in which he declared that "whatever of theory, of party, of personal ambition, or of prejudice, in this great hour, may have to pass away, it seems to be the will of the American people that the grand inheritance of the fathers of the republic shall not pass away." After the civil war began he was untiring in his labors on the sanitary commission. In February, 1864, shortly after the completion of his new church in San Francisco, he was stricken with a severe attack of diphtheria, from which he never recovered. Twenty-five years after his death a magnificent monument was erected to his memory in Golden Gate Park. (See illustration.) Mr. King received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1850. A number of his sermons were published posthumously, including: "Patriotism and Other Papers" (Boston, 1865), and "Christianity and Humanity," with a memoir by Edwin P. Whipple (1877). He died at San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1864.

HOWARD, Jacob Merritt, senator, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805. His father was a farmer and the sixth in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1635. In early life, Mr. Howard worked at farming, then fitted for college at the academies of Bennington and Brattleborough, and was graduated from Williams college in 1830. He studied law, removed to Detroit

in 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1835 he married Catharine A. Shaw of Ware, Mass. As a lawyer, Mr. Howard was soon recognized as learned, sagacious and logical. He strongly supported the claims of Michigan to the disputed territory on the Ohio border and enlisted in the Michigan troops that mustered on the border line. In 1838 he was a leading member of the Michigan state legislature, and took an active part in the revision of the laws, in the railroad legislation of the state, and in the exhaustive examination of the "wild cat" banks that had been established under the free banking law. In 1840 he was elected to represent his district in the twenty-seventh congress. He took an active part in support of the whig presidential candidates in the campaigns of 1844, '48, and '52. In 1854 he favored the coalition of the whigs and free-soilers in the formation of a new party, which was accomplished at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854, the platform adopted being drawn by Mr. Howard, and the party taking the name of republican at his suggestion. He was elected attorney-general of the state, and held that position for three terms. In 1862 he was elected to represent his state in the U. S. senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator K. S. Bingham. In 1864 he was re-elected for the senatorial term ending in 1871. In the senate he became a conspicuous member and served on many important committees. In the winter of 1870-'71 he refused the presidency of the southern claims commission. In 1866 Williams college conferred on Senator Howard the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the Loyalists' convention that met at Philadelphia in 1866. He published a "Translation from the French of the Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine" (New York, 1847). Senator Howard died at his home in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 2, 1871.



McCALL, George Archibald, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1802, the son of Archibald McCall, of that city. He was graduated from West Point in 1822, and served on the staff of Gen. Edmund P. Gaines from 1831-36, when he was promoted to, and received his commission as, major the following year. For his distinguished and gallant services in the Florida and Mexican wars, at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel, and was also presented with a sword by his fellow citizens in Philadelphia, when he returned from the Mexican war. He served as inspector-general of the army from 1850 to Aug. 22, 1853, with the rank of colonel, when he resigned, settling in Chester county, Pa. When the war broke out Gov. Andrew G. Curtin accepted his services, appointed him a major-general of militia, and also directed him to organize the Pennsylvania reserves.

He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861. Gen. McCall commanded a division of the reserves until June, 1862. He planned and successfully carried out the movement against Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861, and also commanded all the National troops at the battle of Mechanicsville June 26, 1862, defeating a much larger force on that occasion. He was present at Gaines's Mills, Charles city Cross Roads, and New Market Cross Roads, June 30th, when he was taken prisoner, and remained in Libby prison for some weeks. On his release he was granted sick-leave, resigning his commission March 31, 1863. The citizens of Chester county, Pa., presented him with a sword in August,



sas and Missouri. He was in the engagement with the Cheyenne Indians at Wood's river, near Fort Kearny, Neb., in 1855, at Solomon's Fork, 1857, and in the expedition against the Mormons in 1858. In March, 1861, he received promotion to the rank of captain. He was on recruiting service in the East when the 2d Rhode Island volunteers were mustered into the U. S. service July, 1861, and he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and was, in the same month, made colonel. He fought in the first battle of Bull Run, and served during the peninsular and Maryland campaigns, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers November, 1862. He commanded a brigade in the army of the Potomac in 1863-64, and a division of the 6th corps in 1864 under Grant, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown, Va., and brevets in the regular army to the grade of major-general for the battles of the Wilderness, Cedar Creek and Petersburg, respectively. Gen. Wheaton was promoted in the regular army to major, 2d cavalry, Nov. 5, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 39th infantry, July 28, 1866, transferred to 21st infantry March 15, 1869; colonel, 2d infantry, Dec. 15, 1874; brigadier-general in 1892, assigned to the command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio. In July, 1866, Gen. Wheaton was presented with a sword by the state of Rhode Island for gallant services in the battles of the civil war.



RAMSEUR, Stephen Dodson, soldier, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., May 31, 1837. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1860, assigned to the 4th artillery, and placed on garrison duty at Fortress Monroe. After the civil war was declared he resigned his commission in the U. S. army Apr. 6, 1861, and entered the Confederate service as major of the 10th North Carolina artillery. In the fall of 1861 he was stationed on the James river, and early in 1862 he was ordered to report to Gen. John B. Magruder. During McClellan's advance up the peninsula, he commanded the artillery of the right wing. On Apr. 12, 1862, he was promoted colonel, and led the 49th North Carolina infantry in the latter part of the peninsular campaign. He became brigadier general Nov. 1, 1862; succeeded to the command of Gen. George B. Anderson's brigade of four North Carolina regiments, under Gen. D. H. Hill, and was attached to "Stone-wall" Jackson's corps, serving with distinction at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Subsequently he took part in the Wilderness campaign, and on June 1, 1864, was given temporarily the rank of major-general, and assigned to a division composed of the brigades of Gens Pegram, Johnston and Godwin, that had been commanded by Gen. Jubal A. Early. Gen. Ramseur participated in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley under the last-named general, and while rallying his troops, fell mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.



1862, in the latter part of which year he was democratic candidate for congress from his native state. "Letters from the Frontier" was from his pen, but did not appear until 1868. He died in West Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1868.

WHEATON, Frank, soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., May 8, 1833. He received his early education at the public school of Providence and became a surveyor. He went to California in 1850, and was employed as a civil engineer on the Mexican boundaries. In 1855 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. cavalry, serving in Kan-



MITCHELL, James, educator and journalist, was born May 8, 1833, in Washington county, Ark., the second son of James and Mary A. Mitchell. The father, a native of Kentucky, was, for the most part, reared in Indiana, and moved to Arkansas in 1827. He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. William Henry Harrison, with the Kentucky volunteers. The boyhood and youth of James Mitchell were spent on a farm in the mountains of northwestern Arkansas, where in early life he learned that industry and economy are elements of character essential to success. Financial misfortune overtook his parents in his boyhood. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Cane Hill college, the oldest chartered institution of learning in the state. At the age of sixteen he taught his first school, and continued teaching and attending school by turns, until he was twenty-five years old. In 1855 he entered the service of the United States as deputy surveyor, and was employed in the survey of Kansas and Nebraska until 1859, when he returned to Arkansas and again taught school. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army in May, 1861, continuing in the military service until June, 1865, when he surrendered as captain with Gen. Cabell, at Corsicana, Texas.

He remained in Texas a year, teaching school. In 1866 he returned home, and engaged in farming and teaching. At the reorganization of Cane Hill college, in 1868, he was made a professor, and held the post for six years. In 1874 he was elected to the chair of English literature in the Arkansas agricultural and industrial university, at Fayetteville, Ark., which chair he filled for two years. In 1876 he was tendered the position of editor-in-chief of the Arkansas "Gazette," the leading morning daily of the state, and resigned his professorship in the university to accept that position.

This necessitated his removal to Little Rock, the state capital. In 1878 he resigned, and in connection with Gen. W. D. Blocher, purchased the Arkansas "Democrat," an evening paper. A year later his partner died, and he associated with himself J. R. Bettis of St. Louis, who was his business manager and partner for eleven years. In 1890 the Arkansas "Democrat" company was formed, with Prof. Mitchell as president and editor-in-chief. It is the best equipped and leading publishing house in the state. Prof. Mitchell stands at the head of journalism in Arkansas, and through his sagacity and editorial ability his paper has wielded a wide influence in controlling the tone of public sentiment. He has made it a material factor in building up the resources of the state, and has inaugurated and led to success many enterprises, both of state and local character. His pen, purse, and influence have always been ready to aid in every public enterprise and charitable undertaking of merit. Never seeking public office or political preferment for himself, he has done much to advance the aspirations of others, and exercised a potent influence in state polity. He is an ardent but conservative democrat, and adheres to the doctrine "the greatest good to the greatest number" as the basis of true republican institutions. Prof. Mitchell was one of the chief advocates for a creditable exhibit of the resources of his state at the Columbian exposition, and largely aided in securing private sub-



scriptions and a state appropriation for that purpose. He was appointed by the governor one of the World's fair commissioners, and elected president of the state board. He has always taken great interest in educational affairs, and his long experience in teaching has equipped him for great influence in educational councils. He is a member of the public-school board of the city of Little Rock, and has for years held a commission from the governor of the state as one of the trustees of the state university, where he has rendered valuable aid in building up and establishing the institution which has become a state pride. A number of times his name has been prominent for gubernatorial honors, but he has always declined a candidacy. In May, 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Little Rock. On Jan. 30, 1860, Mr. Mitchell married Lizzie Latta of Evansville, Ark., daughter of John and Jane Latta. The eldest son, William S. Mitchell, is secretary and treasurer of the Arkansas "Democrat" company. Mrs. Mitchell has always identified herself with works of charity wherever she lived, and was the promoter and active head of several charitable institutions at Little Rock. She aided largely in founding the Orphans' home in that city, and has been its president for years. Prof. Mitchell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the American association for the advancement of science. He is well known and highly esteemed throughout the state. Possessing an ability recognized among the leading minds of the Southwest, with a character for honesty and integrity, and a fidelity to every trust reposed, he has gained a business and social standing of prominence.

DABNEY, Samuel Wyllys, U. S. consul, was born at Fayal, in the Azores, Jan 6, 1826, where his grandfather and father had held the U. S. consulship and endeared themselves to the natives, who called the latter (Charles William Dabney) "father of the poor." After completing his education, the son entered his father's office, and in the interests of the business made several voyages, in one of which he was wrecked on the Danish coast. He has served the government for thirty-four years, at first as deputy consul, then succeeding to the consulship on his father's death, March 12, 1871, and on several occasions representing Germany also. In the way of his duty he has rendered valuable services to the natives, to his countrymen and to persons of other nations. In 1856 he and his brother, with some risk, much exposure and no help from the officers and crew, saved over \$100,000 from the wreck of a New York vessel, on the Island of Pico. During a gale in 1879 he and his son, tying ropes about them and dashing into the surf, saved four Frenchmen, survivors of a bark which went to pieces on the beach of Horta; for this they received gold medals from the French government, from President Hayes, and from the Massachusetts humane society. These, too, were not the only rescues of life and property from the sea by Mr. Dabney's efforts. During famine in the islands he has succored the inhabitants by procuring corn from abroad and selling it at low rates. For this and other acts he was offered the title of "comendador," and thanked by the king of Portugal. For sending natural history specimens to the Paris museum he received a Sèvres vase from the minister of public instruction and a silver medal from the municipality of Paris, the latter an honor rarely accorded. The Fayalese looked to him for help and advice in all emergencies. His life, signalized by good deeds and the conscientious discharge of official duties, furnishes an uncommon example of hereditary virtues in an office that has been held by one family for so long a time. He was succeeded in office in 1892 by Lewis Dexter.



CORNELL, Ezra, philanthropist, capitalist, and founder of Cornell university, was born at Westchester Landing, in Westchester county, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807, of Puritan ancestry, and of what was mainly "Quaker" stock. His father, Elijah Cornell, was a ship carpenter, but soon after removed to De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., and became a farmer in what was then known as the "Quaker Basin," and, later, after a number of changes of residence, settled in Ithaca, N. Y., where he organized a pottery, which still exists and prospers. In boyhood he was given a common-school education, and in his youth worked on the farm, in the pottery, and at the carpenter's trade, a vocation which he greatly enjoyed, and the elements of which he picked up without formal instruction or serving an apprenticeship. When but seventeen years of age, he, with a younger brother, framed a two-story dwelling for his father's family, and it proved one of the best-built houses in the village. He was next engaged for two or three years in lumbering, and in a machine-shop at Homer, N. Y., and finally returned to Ithaca, where he settled permanently in 1828. After a few years he became the manager of mills and factories at Ithaca and its vicinity, owned by Col. Beebe, a then well-known capitalist. His wide range of experience in this connection, and his familiarity with affairs thus acquired, fitted him well for his next advance. He was thrown out of employment in 1841, by the retirement of Col. Beebe, and just



in time to take an interest in the Morse telegraph, then only recently introduced. He had, meantime, become interested in a new plow, and spent two years or more in the endeavor, unsuccessfully, to develop the invention. Though a failure, financially, the enterprise brought him into acquaintance with the managers of the telegraph systems inaugurated by the line between Washington and Baltimore, and his first engagement was to build a machine for laying the conducting wire thirty inches underground; a machine which proved thoroughly satisfactory, and, giving young Cornell the confidence of his employers, secured for him a permanent connection with the great enterprise upon which they were engaged. In less than a year, after many changes in general plans, resulting in giving the apparatus and line its present form, the first telegraph wire was

ready for operation, May 1, 1844, and the patents were offered to the U. S. government for \$100,000, an offer which was promptly declined, the postmaster-general reporting that he was not satisfied that it could be made a paying system for transmission of messages. Mr. Cornell erected experimental and exhibition lines in Boston in the summer of 1844, and in New York in the autumn of the same year. As a result the "Magnetic telegraph company" was organized, and its first line, from New York to Philadelphia, was finished and ready for business in the summer of 1845. Other companies were soon formed, in a number of which Mr. Cornell was engaged, either as constructor or stockholder, and usually both, and he gave his entire time thereafter to the extension of lines throughout the West. These were usually short and isolated lines, however, and the rivalries and competitions which at once arose among them prevented their making money. In 1855 these companies combined to form the Western union company, and this, gradually absorbing the smaller lines, both East and West, has now practically taken the business of the United States, and transacts it at a lower rate, and at a larger profit, than any proportional systems of Europe. Mr. Cornell was, for many years, the largest individual stockholder in this great company, and the improvement in value of its property and stock made for him a large fortune, the basis of his later and greater philanthropic work. In 1858 Mr. Cornell bought an extensive farm at Ithaca, settled upon it, and became a large farmer and breeder of blooded stock. His herd of short-horns was considered the finest in the country at the time of his death. In the year 1862, memorable as that of the passage of the Morrill "land grant act" by the U. S. congress, Cornell was president of the State agricultural society, and a trustee of the State agricultural college, then located at Ovid, Seneca county, and languishing for want of funds. At the suggestion of Mr. Cornell, then a member, the state legislature transferred this institution to Ithaca, and gave it the land-grant scrip assigned to New York by the general government. Mr. Cornell gave it his own farm, and an additional endowment of \$500,000. Cornell university was then duly incorporated by the state as the recipient of these various gifts and transfers of property. The generosity of the great philanthropist, however, was to go still further. He bought the land-scrip, and bound himself to locate the nearly one million acres of public lands, and to sell them for the benefit of the university, transferring to it all his own profits from these sales. It thus happens that the university to-day possesses an endowment of enormous magnitude, and is carrying on the work assigned it with such success as to render its founder famous, the state more prosperous,

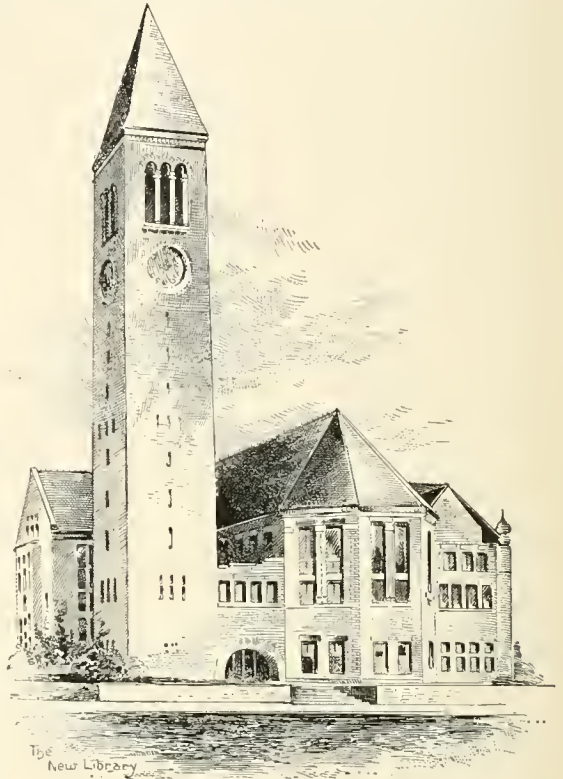
and the ease of education rightfully predominant in the minds of people and representatives. The faculty of the university was organized in 1867 by the appointment of State Senator Andrew D. White as president, and the board of trustees included among its members Hiram Sibley, the founder, subsequently, of Sibley college, the school of mechanic arts and of mechanical engineering in the university, Horace Greeley, Gen. Woodford, and other distinguished men, whose names will long be remembered. This great university now (1893) instructs about 1,700 students, has a faculty of over a hundred members, and expends about \$400,000 a year in its noble work. The Sibley college alone contains about 600 students, and the gifts of Henry W. Sage and President White, Hiram Sibley and others, aggregate about \$2,000,000. In the inauguration of its great work, the university received the active assistance of Goldwin Smith and many great men of England, of James Russell Lowell and other famous men of America, and its history has been one of extraordinary and constant growth, thanks to the generosity of Ezra Cornell and his coadjutors, and the wholesome traditions established by them. Ezra Cornell died at Ithaca Dec. 9, 1874, at the age of sixty-five, in his own home, beside the great institution which bears his name and gives his finest fame. A youth of hard work, steady application, and high ambition; a manhood of noblest aspirations and marvelous successes, and an advanced age of grandest philanthropic work in the grandest of all causes, make the life of Cornell a lesson to the poor boy, the prosperous man, and to the statesman and philanthropist alike.

WHITE, Andrew Dickson, first president of Cornell university (1867-85), was born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. Both his parents were of New England extraction. In 1839 his family removed to the city of Syracuse, where his father acquired fortune and distinction. After a year at Hobart college, at Geneva, N. Y., he entered Yale college in 1850, and was graduated with honor in 1853. The next three years were spent in Europe, where he completed his studies at the universities of Berlin and Paris. His introduction to diplomacy was received at St. Petersburg, where for several months, during

the critical period of the Crimean war, he was an *attaché* of the United States legation. He traveled on foot over many of the historical fields of the continent, principally in northern and western France. Returning to America in 1857, he was called to the professorship of history and English literature in the University of Michigan. It was largely due to his labors that that noble institution of learning was placed in its present path of prosperity and usefulness; and so strenuous were his exertions at this period that his health became impaired, and he was obliged to resign his professorship in 1862, and travel in Europe for six months. While abroad he

was active as a writer in opposition to the attempt to bring about an intervention of European powers in favor of the southern Confederacy, and published "A Word from the Northwest" (London, 1862), in reply to the "American Diary" of Wm. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London "Times." In 1863, having returned to America, he was elected to the senate of the state of New York. There he distinguished himself by his efforts for reforms in municipal administration and in public education. He brought into the legislature the bill which established

the new health board of the city of New York, and at his instance several new normal schools were established throughout the state. For years Mr. White had carried in his mind the idea of a great American university which should unite, upon a more catholic plan than any yet attempted, all prov-



inces of education—philosophical, professional, literary, scientific, and technical. The passage in 1862, by the congress of the United States, of a law granting to each state a portion of the public lands for the endowment of instruction in agriculture and in the mechanic arts, seemed to him to offer an opportunity for the realization of his dream. The share allotted to New York amounted to 1,000,000 acres, and there was much difference of opinion as to the disposition of this immense gift. The friends of the already existing colleges wished to have it parceled among them; but Mr. White opposed this scheme of division, and advocated the policy of keeping the endowment as an entirety for founding a new institution which should be worthy of the country and the state. His generous fellow-senator, Ezra Cornell, was led by him to add to the fund thus granted the state of New York by the nation a fortune adequate for the establishment at Ithaca, in the heart of the state, of such a university as Mr. White had conceived. In the meantime Mr. White was elected to a professorship at Yale, but at the earnest request of Mr. Cornell he accepted the presidency of the new university, when its doors were opened in 1867, and gave to it the next eighteen years of his life as its president and professor of history, bestowing upon it largely of his fortune as well as of his service, and building it up into what is often deemed the representative university of the country. He visited Europe for the third time in 1867-68, for the purpose of examining into the organization of the leading schools of agriculture and technology, and of purchasing



books and apparatus for the university. These educational duties left him, however, some leisure for both political and literary activity. In 1871 President Grant appointed him a member of the Santo Domingo commission when the annexation of that island was seriously considered, and Mr. White took a leading share in the preparation of the official report of the commission. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National republican convention, which renominated President Grant, and a member of the electoral college of the state of New York. At the Centennial exposition of Philadelphia, in 1876, he was chairman of the jury of public instruction, and in 1878 was appointed honorary commissioner of the United States to the World's exposition at Paris, where he held a place upon the jury of appeals, and for his services received the officer's cross of the Legion of honor. In the spring of 1879 he succeeded Bayard Taylor as minister of the United States to the German empire. Returning to Cornell university in the autumn of 1881, he was not again absent from it until his health forced him to lay down its presidency in 1885. After a year's rest in Europe, Dr. White returned in 1886 to his home at Ithaca, but in 1892 was again sent abroad as American minister to Russia. From his own resources he contributed about \$100,000 to the university equipment fund, and on Jan. 19, 1887, he endowed the new school, now fittingly known as "The President White school of history and political science," with his entire historical library, including some 30,000 volumes, besides 10,000 valuable pamphlets and manuscripts, all of which cost him more than \$100,000. Dr. White's most important publications are: the various edi-

tionary," in 1868, the inaugural address at the opening of the university; and in 1869 an address before the State agricultural society on "Scientific Education," and before the Cooper institute on "The Battle-fields of Science." Of his more recent works the most important are: an address "On the Relation of National and State Governments to Advanced Education," delivered before the National educational association at Detroit, in 1874; an address in 1873 before the Sanitary association at New York on "Hygienic Instruction in Colleges and Universities;" an address "On Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States," delivered before the New York legislature in 1874; a paper on "The New Germany," in 1882, and a bibliographical and critical appendix to the American reprint of Morris's "History of the French Revolution." For his university and other work, he has received the doctorate of laws from Yale, Cornell, and the University of Michigan, the doctorate of letters from Columbia, and the doctorate of philosophy from Jena. He was the first president of the American historical association, and has been president of the American social science association as well as corresponding member of various foreign societies.

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, second president of Cornell university (1885-92), was born at Derby, Vt., Jan. 24, 1835. After an elementary education in the common schools, he studied two terms in the Derby academy, and then migrated in 1856 with his parents to Iowa. From the age of fifteen or sixteen he was strongly desirous of pursuing a collegiate course, but limited circumstances made this impossible. It was not until he was about twenty-one that he decided definitely to fit for college. In the autumn of 1856 he began to study Latin and Greek at Denmark academy under the instruction of the Rev. H. K. Edson. In September of 1857 he was admitted to the University of Michigan. During his four years of collegiate life he was almost exclusively dependent upon his own efforts to secure the means of his education. During the third and fourth years he became deeply interested in historical studies, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. During this time he was assistant librarian of the university, and in charge of one of the lower classes in history. In 1864 he received an appointment as instructor in history and Latin; was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to take the presidency of Cornell university, he was appointed full professor of history. This he accepted on condition of being allowed a year for special study in Germany, France, and Italy. Returning in the summer of 1868, after visiting the universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Berlin, Munich, Bonn, and Paris, he assumed the duties of his professorship, and introduced the German seminary system for the instruction of advanced classes in history. His lectures were largely attended. His first course was followed by the publication in New York of a volume on "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (1874), which was received with such favor as to be translated into German, and published in Stuttgart the following year. Professor Adams devoted himself more especially to teaching the students the sources of historical information, and in 1882 published as the results of these studies his "Manual of Historical Literature," a work widely adopted, reaching its third edition in 1889. Dur-



tions (1860-83) of his "Outlines of Lectures on History;" "A Plan of Organization for Cornell University" (Ithaca, N. Y., 1865); "The Warfare of Science," a history of the interferences of theology with freedom of thought and of investigation (New York, 1876; reprinted in London in the same year, with a preface by Prof. Tyndall), of which a new and greatly enlarged edition is being published; "Paper Money Inflation in France, How it Came, What it Brought, How it Ended" (New York, 1876), and "On Studies in General History" (N. Y., 1885). He has also contributed largely to leading magazines and has published many occasional addresses and lectures upon educational, historical, and political subjects. As early as 1856 he contributed to the "New Englander" an article on the study of history, and to the "Atlantic Monthly" one on "Jefferson and Slavery." While professor in Michigan university he published a "Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History," and contributed to the "Atlantic" articles on "The Administration of Richelieu" and "The Growth and Decline of the Serf System in Russia." During his term as senator he delivered several important addresses, including one at the services in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln. In 1867 he delivered the P. B. K. oration at Yale, on "The Greatest Foe of Democ-



ing his stay at the University of Michigan Prof. Adams made a special study of educational systems, and was frequently invited to the presidency of other institutions. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected to succeed him, and held the important post for seven years. Though his work at Cornell consisted mainly in the development of the university in the lines laid down by his predecessor, much of his attention had to be immediately devoted to the reorganization and consolidation of several of the departments. The university in 1885-86 had a teaching staff of fifty-four names, and 573 students. So prosperous has been the institution, and so hearty has been the recognition of its growth and prosperity that in 1891-92 the number in the corps of instruction reached 135, while the number of students was 1,506. In 1885 the Sibley college of mechanical engineering and the mechanic arts was begun; in 1891 it contained more than four hundred students. The School of law, opened in the autumn of 1888, had upon its rolls in 1891 150 students. During President Adams's administration Morse hall, at an expense of \$80,000; Lincoln hall, at an expense of nearly \$100,000; Barnes hall, at an expense of \$55,000, and the University library building, at an expense of \$300,000, were all completed; also a building for the School of law, at an expense of nearly \$100,000. On Jan. 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams has been president of numerous scientific and literary organizations, and a frequent contributor to the prominent journals of the country on historical and educational topics. Among recent publications are: "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," and "Higher Education in Germany" (1886). He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1878, and in 1886 the same degree was also conferred by Harvard.

SCHURMAN, Jacob Gould, third president of Cornell university (1892-), was born at Free-town, Prince Edward island, May 22, 1854. He comes of English stock on the maternal side, and on the paternal side is descended from the Dutch Schurmans, who settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., in the early part of the eighteenth century; one of the family, Jacob Schurman, having been a pronounced loyalist at the time of the revolution. Jacob Gould received his collegiate education in the provinces, and then studied three years at London and Edinburgh. He there obtained prizes and scholarships in Greek, English literature, political economy and philosophy, and at his graduation from the University of London in 1877 was awarded the University scholarship in philosophy. Besides the degrees of B.A. and M.A., which he took in London, he received the degree of D.Sc. from Edinburgh university, being the only successful candidate in the year 1878. He was at once elected by the Hibbert trustees to fill their traveling fellowship (probably the best in the world), which was open to graduates of any university in Great Britain

or Ireland. As he had already passed some months in Paris, he proceeded at once to Germany, where, as Hibbert Fellow, he spent two years at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen, spending his holidays in Italy and Switzerland. His principal study was German philosophy, and he became personally acquainted with its foremost living exponents. He also attended lectures on literature

and science. From 1880-86 he was professor in Acadia college, Nova Scotia, teaching literature, political economy and other subjects. In 1886 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Cornell. In 1890 he was made dean of the newly established school of philosophy in that institution. This school, called the Sage school of philosophy, was founded by a gift of \$260,000 from Henry W. Sage, and a supplementary appropriation of nearly the same sum by the university. The most complete facilities for the study of the various branches of philosophy and ethics are afforded. The corps of instructors consists of a professor of philosophy, a professor of pedagogy, a professor of psychology, a professor of the history and philosophy of religion and of Christian ethics, two assistant professors and one instructor. In 1892, the trustees of Cornell unanimously selected Dr. Schurman for the presidency of the university, although he was but thirty eight years of age. In October, 1893, Cornell celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, having at that date an enrollment of over 1,600 students, a faculty of 146 members, a library of 112,000 volumes, and more than five hundred free scholarships. Dr. Schurman is editor of the "Philosophical Review," and has contributed to philosophical and miscellaneous magazines. His published works are: "The Ethics of Evolution," "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," and "Belief in God." He is a popular lecturer, and has been commencement orator on a number of occasions. In 1890 he gave a series of lectures at the Andover theological seminary. Dr. Schurman's wife, a woman of beauty and culture, is the eldest daughter of George Munro, the millionaire publisher of New York.

SAGE, Henry Williams, philanthropist, was born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 31, 1814, a lineal descendant of David Sage, Welshman, who settled in Middletown in 1652. David Sage was the father of four children, of whom Timothy was the second. Timothy's fourth son was Amos, father of William, who served in the American army in the war of the revolution, with the rank of captain, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. His son William was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose father, Charles, was born in 1795. Charles married Sally Williams, of Middletown, Conn., and in 1827 removed with his family, H. W. Sage included, from Bristol, Conn., to Ithaca, N. Y. In 1838 the father, Charles, was shipwrecked on the Florida coast, and then murdered by Indians. Before leaving Bristol Henry W. had studied at the village academy with reference to entering Yale college, but the removal changed the family plans with respect to him. In 1830 he began the study of medicine with a local physician at Ithaca, but relinquished it after a year from lack of health. In 1832 he began mercantile life as clerk for two maternal uncles in that place, and then succeeding to their business in 1837 was, for the next twenty years, one of the most active and enterprising of Ithaca's business men. In 1847 he represented Tompkins county in the New York legislature. In 1854 he extended his business enterprises, and built up a large lumber manufactory on the shore of Lake Simcoe, Canada, and a few years later started another at Wenona (now West Bay City), Mich., which was at that time the largest



n the world. He ultimately became one of the most extensive landholders of that state. In 1857 Mr. Sage removed from Ithaca to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was an active member of Plymouth church, and one of its trustees for twenty-one years. He was a lifelong friend of Ezra Cornell, took a marked inter-

of the first builders of steam engines in this country. He was educated at Brown university, graduating in the class of 1859, and received in his youth a thorough practical education in his father's workshops, which has since served him in good stead. When he left college he was already familiar with the work of the draughtsman, designer, moulder, pattern-maker, the forge and machine shop, besides having done considerable work in the design and construction of the Sickles and Greene engines that were built by the firm. He was employed in the shops of Thurston, Gardner & Co., until the commencement of the civil war, when he applied for appointment in the engineer corps of the U. S. navy. He successfully passed the examination in the summer of 1861, and was ordered to duty on board the Unadilla, to which he was attached for about one year as senior assistant, having charge of the engines during action, and was subsequently sent North in charge of the machinery of the Princess Royal, a blockade runner. He served on several vessels during the war, and for gallantry and commendable qualities as an engineer was twice promoted, and toward the close of the war received his commission as first assistant engineer, a rank corresponding to what is now known as "Passed Assistant." During his active service in the navy he took part in experimental investigations, made under the supervision of Engineer-in-Chief Isherwood, upon every type of engine and boiler at his disposal, the records of which constitute at the present time an important part of the literature of experimental engineering. At the close of the war he was appointed acting assistant professor in the department of natural and experimental philosophy in the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. He was detailed to duty in instructing classes under Dr. A. W. Smith, who died a few weeks afterward, thereby placing Mr. Thurston temporarily in the position of senior officer. He was also called upon to assume the duties of lecturer on chemistry and physics, which he continued to discharge during the five years he was connected with the Naval academy. He resigned his commission in the navy in 1872, having previously accepted an appointment to the chair of mechanical engineering in the Stevens institute of technology, at Hoboken, which professorship he held for fourteen years. In 1873 he organized what was probably the first mechanical laboratory for research in engineering that was ever founded, and the same year was appointed a member of the U. S. commission to the World's fair in Vienna. In 1870 he had gone abroad in order to study the British iron manufacturing district, and from 1873-78 was a member of the United States board appointed to test iron, steel and other metals; directed the greater part of the work completed by that board, and as its secretary edited its reports. He was also a member of the United States board appointed to ascertain the causes of steam boiler explosions, and though, on account of ill health, he only served one season, he took an active part in the work of the board during its productive period, having already been engaged in the preliminary work of F. B. Stevens on the collection of large steamboat boilers, afterward tested by the board at Sandy Hook, N. Y., during his connection with it. His papers on "Experimental Steam Boiler Explosions," and his later works, "A Manual of Steam Boilers: Their Design, Construction and Operation," and his treat-



est in the efforts of that philanthropist to establish Cornell university, and was one of the early trustees of that institution. At its first commencement he proposed to Mr. Cornell and to its president, Andrew D. White, to erect at Ithaca a college for women. Two years afterward, Mr. Sage's proposition was accepted by the university trustees, with the condition that "Cornell University shall provide and forever maintain facilities for the education of women as broadly as for men." The college for women, known as Sage college, and the chapel near it, have since been built by him and presented to the university. When Mr. Cornell died (1874), Mr. Sage was elected president of the board of trustees of the university. Besides the Sage school of philosophy already mentioned, he also built and endowed (1891) the new library building, at a cost of \$560,000. The gifts of Mr. Sage, however, have not been confined to Cornell. He founded the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale, in connection with its theological school, and in 1884 he built and presented to West Bay City, Mich., a public library, at a cost of \$60,000. He has also endowed and built several churches and schools. Mr. Sage was married, Sept. 1, 1840, to Susan E., daughter of William Linn, of Ithaca, N. Y.

BURR, George Lincoln, educator and librarian, was born at Oramel, in western New York, Jan. 30, 1857; the son of a physician, who fitted him for college at Cortland academy, Homer, N. Y. He learned the printer's trade as a means of self-help, and in 1877, at the completion of his apprenticeship, entered Cornell university. In 1878 he was called by President White to the charge of his rich historical library, and, on his graduation from the university in 1881, he became secretary to Mr. White, and an instructor in history. The years 1884-86 and 1887-88 were spent in study and research abroad, still in association with Mr. White. Since 1888 he has joined to his professorship of ancient and mediæval history the continued care of the President White historical library, now the property of Cornell. Professor Burr is best known as a keen and successful book-hunter, and as a student of sundry recondite fields of the history of civilization. Apart from the elaborate catalogue of the White library, appearing under his care, he has published only a few studies, but he is known to be at work on a life of Charlemagne, and much is expected from him in the history of superstition.

THURSTON, Robert Henry, mechanical engineer and educator, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1839, the son of Robert L. Thurston, one



ise on "Steam Boiler Explosions in Theory and in Practice," embody a part of the data and information secured during his connection with the board. In July, 1885, Prof. Thurston was solicited to assume charge of the mechanic arts department of Cornell university, to make of Sibley college a real college of engineering, and reorganize it upon an enlarged basis. Sibley college is that section of the university in which is gathered the group of departments constituting the "College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts," which same, under the provisions of the law of congress and the charter of the university, is required to be founded and maintained for the purpose of encouraging the useful arts, and to promote the interests of the industrial classes of the state. It includes in its province the giving of courses of instruction in the profession of engineering and its branches, as far as they are included under the general term of mechanical engineering, and such as are demanded by those who wish to acquire a greater proficiency in the "mechanic arts." Its outfit is commensurate with the magnitude of the college, and includes extensive collections of apparatus of research, models in great numbers, and the entire Renleaux collection. Prof. Thurston is the director of the college and is assisted by twelve other professors and instructors. He was the first president of the American society of mechanical engineers, and has for a number of years been a member of the American, French, Scotch, German



and Austrian societies of civil engineers, of the British institution of naval architects, and the American institution of mining engineers, of which he is also past vice-president. He served three times as vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, and was once president of the British association for the advancement of science; is a member of a number of technical associations at home and abroad, an officer of the Loyal Legion, and "Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France." He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Brown university on the thirteenth anniversary of his graduation. Dr. Thurston has invented a magnesium burning lamp, an autographic-recording testing machine, a new form of steam engine governor, and various other devices. While continuing his duties at Cornell university, he is devoting his leisure to putting into permanent form facts and data collected during his extended professional career. Prof. Thurston is also a frequent contributor to the "Popular Science Monthly," "Science," the "Forum," and like periodicals.

CARPENTER, R. C., civil engineer, was born in Michigan in 1852. After preparing for college, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of civil engineer. He occupied the position of assistant engineer during the construction of the Detroit and Bay City railroad. In 1876 he was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering in the Michigan agricultural college, and also had the principal charge of the mechanical department from its organization until 1888. He resigned in 1890, to accept

the position of associate professor of experimental engineering at Cornell university, where he is in charge of the laboratory of the department of experimental mechanics and research, which has been intended by the trustees, from the first, to be made a prominent feature of the establishment, and is probably the most extensive and efficient yet organized. It is equipped and arranged for 300 students, and especially designed as an auxiliary to the courses of instruction in graduate work and for investigation, and is to some extent used in commercial work. The equipment includes a series of graded sizes, and various types of testing machines for determining the properties of the materials of engineering, ranging from a wire and thread-testing machine to those intended for tests of heavy pieces of metals, ranging in gradation from 10,000 to 300,000 pounds. It also includes a number of lubricant testing machines of various sizes and designs, ranging from the laboratory apparatus to the railroad testing machine used in the laboratories of the great railways of this country. There are dynamometers of many forms, a number of calorimeters for determining the quality of boiler steam, steam boilers, injectors, air and gas engines of the usual standard kinds and several experimental engines, among which is a triple expansion engine, built especially to secure the most comprehensive results. Prof. Carpenter displays great ability in his management of this extensive laboratory. He was awarded the degree of M. Mechanical engineer by Cornell in 1888, and that of M.S. in 1877 by Michigan agricultural college. He was charter member of the Michigan engineering society, 1880, its secretary from 1883-87, and its president 1889-90. He is a member of the American society of mechanical engineers, of the National association of stationary engineers, of the American society for the advancement of science, and in 1891 was chairman of the National committee for the education of engineers. He has read a number of papers before these societies, which are valuable contributions to scientific literature; among them may be mentioned "Use of Kerosene Oil to Clean Boilers," "Tests of Various Types of Engines," etc. He has contributed liberally to the engineering periodicals and agricultural news, and has published two books: "Instructions for Mechanical Laboratory Practice," and "Text-Book of Experimental Engineering." He has also in press (1893) a work on the testing of cements and other building materials.

ROBERTS, Isaac Phillips, agriculturist and educator, was born at East Varick, Seneca county, N. Y., July 24, 1833. He received an academic education, and taught in 1854-56. From 1856 to 1870 he was engaged in farming and building in Indiana and Iowa. From 1870 to 1874 he was professor of agriculture and secretary of the board of trustees of the Iowa agricultural college, from which he received the degree of master of agriculture in 1876. Since 1874 he has been professor of agriculture in Cornell university, director of its college of agriculture and of its agricultural experiment station. He has long been identified with the New York state dairymen's association, and was its president in 1889; is president of the Canton (Miss.) land and live stock company, member of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science, and fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He is the author of over a hundred papers in the various annual dairy reports of the United States and Canada, and in the leading agricultural journals, and of special articles in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Cyclopedia of Education," and other similar works.

WHEELER, Benjamin Ide, educator, was born at Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854, son of Benjamin Wheeler, a Baptist clergyman, and pastor suc-

cessively of churches in Plaistow, N. H., Randolph, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Saco, Me., and Franklin, N. H. The father was descended from a sturdy New Hampshire ancestry, and was distinguished for firmness of character, intensity of religious convictions, and a conservative soundness of judgment. The son received his earlier education in the public schools of Haverhill and Saco, but was sent to complete his preparatory training at Colby academy,



Prof. J. Schiller

New London, N. H., where he was graduated in 1871. He entered Brown university in the following fall, and was graduated with distinction in 1875, delivering the classical oration of that year. From 1875 to 1879 he was a teacher in the classical department of the Providence high school; from 1879-81 instructor in Brown university. At the end of this period he went abroad for study at German universities, and the years 1881-85 were spent in the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, Jena and Berlin, under the instruction particularly of Professors Brugmann, Curtius, Osthoff, Delbrück,

Klinge, Johannes Schmidt and Kirchhoff. The spring of 1885 was devoted to travel and study in Greece. At the close of his studies in Germany he received the degree of Ph.D. (*summa cum laude*) at Heidelberg. On his return to America he was appointed instructor in Harvard, but in the following year (1886) was elected professor of comparative philology in Cornell university. He is the author of "The Greek Noun-Accent" (Strasburg, 1885); "Analogy and the Scope of its Application in Language" (1887), and, jointly with two other scholars, of "The History of Language" (1890). He is one of the associate editors of "Johnson's Cyclopædia," and has also made contributions to the "American Journal of Philology," the "Classical Review," and other journals.

CRANDALL, Charles Lee, educator, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., July 20, 1850. He lived upon a farm with his parents until he was eighteen years of age; receiving the advantages of a district-school education, and about two years of academic instruction. His family removed to Ithaca, N. Y., in 1868, where he entered Cornell university at its opening on Oct. 8th of the same year. He was graduated from the civil engineering department in 1872, and served in an architect's office, and as an assistant engineer, until January, 1874, when he again entered Cornell as a graduate student. In April, 1874, he was appointed instructor in civil engineering in the university, assistant professor of civil engineering in July, 1875, and associate professor in June, 1891. He acted as aide to the United States coast survey in the summer of 1878, and was city engineer of Ithaca, N. Y., from 1879 to 1891. He is the author of: "Tables for the Computation of Railway and Other Earthwork," "Notes on Descriptive Geometry," "Notes on Shades, Shadows and Perspective," "The Transition Curve," and is a contributor to "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," and the "Transactions" of the American society of civil engineers, of which society he is a member.

WILDER, Burt Green, comparative anatomist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug 11, 1841. The American branch of the family came from England in 1638. His natural history studies began at the age of fourteen with recorded observations on living spiders. His work was brought to the attention of the elder

Agassiz, and he was invited to visit the great naturalist. He afterward made extensive collections of insects, some of which are still preserved in Cornell university. At the age of eighteen he entered the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, as a student of comparative anatomy under Jeffries Wyman; joined the Boston society of natural history; was elected president of the Agassiz zoological club, and gave an annual address before the Harvard natural history society. In May, 1860, at the age of nineteen, he gave a few public lectures on Du Chaillu's African collections. In 1862 he received the degree of B.S. in *anatomia summa cum laude*, and entered the Judiciary square hospital, Washington, D. C., as medical cadet. He became a licentiate of the Massachusetts medical society in 1863; was appointed assistant surgeon of the 55th Massachusetts volunteer infantry, was promoted surgeon, and served with the regiment until its discharge in September, 1865. While stationed on Folly Island near Charleston, S. C., in 1863, he found a large spider, afterward named by McCook the *Nephila Wilderi*, from which, while alive, he reeled off 135 meters (150 yards) of yellow silk. Accounts of the spider were presented

to scientific bodies, and in the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1866 he received the degree of M.D. at Harvard, and became assistant to Prof. Agassiz, and also, during the winter of 1867-68, gave a course of "University Lectures." In September, 1867, he became professor of zoölogy in Cornell university; was professor of physiology in the medical school of Maine 1874-84, and delivered a course of lectures in the University of Michigan in the winter of 1876-77. Prof. Wilder has made many addresses before scientific societies and institutes in most of the principal cities of the United States. He is a member of several



B. G. Wilder

scientific bodies; was delegate to the American medical association in 1880, and in 1885 vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science (biological section); and president of the American neurological association. His writings embrace nearly 120 technical papers, about fifty reviews, and a like number of illustrated articles published in various magazines. Among his articles which received special attention were: "Muscles of the Chimpanzee" (1861); "Intermembral Homologies" (1871); "The Triangle Spider" (1875); "Gar-Pikes, Old and Young" (1877); "Educational Museums of Vertebrates" (1885); "The Gross Anatomy of the Brain" (1889); and (with Prof. Gage) "Anatomical Technology as Applied to the Domestic Cat" (1882-1886-1892). After 1880 he gave much time to the simplification and unification of anatomical nomenclature. Prof. Wilder's chief anatomical theses are, the greater morphological value of the symmetrical relation of the two ends of the body, heart, and brain, as compared with the skeleton and other organs; and the primitive subordination of the cerebrum proper to the olfactory portion of the brain; the advantages of fetal brains over those of monkeys for the elucidation of the fishes, and the importance of studying the brains of moral and educated persons. Prof. Wilder is an evolutionist and a member of the New church (Swedenborgian) denomination.

COMSTOCK, John Henry, educator, was born in Janesville, Wis. Feb. 24, 1849. He studied at Mexico academy, Mexico, N. Y., Falley seminary.

Fulton, N. Y., and at Cornell university; was graduated from Cornell in 1874, after which time he had charge of the department of entomology of that institution, excepting during the years 1879-81, when he was U. S. entomologist at Washington. He is also non-resident professor of entomology in the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, spending three months of the year at that institution. Prof. Comstock is the author of civil reports as U. S. entomologist, "An Introduction to Entomology," and many articles on entomological subjects in various scientific and agricultural journals.

TUTHERLY, Herbert Everett, soldier and educator, was born at Claremont, N. H., Apr. 5, 1848. His ancestors were English, and among the early settlers of New England. His preliminary education was acquired in the schools of his native village and at Kimball union academy at Meriden, N. H. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1868, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He was then commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. cavalry and promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, 1st cavalry, in 1879, and to the grade of captain in the same regiment, Dec. 17, 1890. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1885. Thirteen years of his service as an officer have been with his regiment on the western frontier of the United States. From 1881 to 1885 he served at the University of Vermont as professor of military science and tactics, under detail by the war department, and after October,



1889, filled the corresponding chair at Cornell university. By the congressional enactment of 1862, from which a portion of the fund founding Cornell university was derived, instruction in military tactics was made mandatory. Drill is compulsory during the freshman and sophomore years, and the grades of commissioned officers in the military organization are usually filled from the upper classes by selection. The national government furnishes arms, accoutrements, etc.; the students provide themselves with uniforms, which are worn only during drills, and the university has provided an armory. The military organization for 1890-91 aggregated 541 cadets, and included a regiment and separate company of infantry, a military band and an artillery platoon. The course of instruction comprises the U. S. drill regulation and lectures in military science. Graduates who have shown special aptitude for military service are given military certificates in addition to their diplomas, and reported to the U. S. war department and state government, and at the graduation of the class of 1891 two were commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. army to fill vacancies existing after the assignment of the class graduating from West Point.

CALDWELL, George Chapman, chemist, was born at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1834. He received his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He entered the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, in 1851, after graduation from which he spent three years in special study in Germany, two at Göttingen in Wohler's laboratory, and one in Bunsen's laboratory at Heidelberg. After his return to this country he became first assistant professor of chemistry at Columbia college, and then

professor of chemistry, physics and botany in Antioch college. In 1864 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Pennsylvania college, of which he also became the vice-president. Since 1867 he has been connected with Cornell university as professor of agricultural and analytical chemistry, and it may be said of him that he takes high rank in the estimation of faculty and students alike. He was one of the founders of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science, and is at present president of the Association of official agricultural chemists, meeting annually at Washington. He is the author of several chemical works.

NICHOLS, Edward Leamington, physicist, was born in England Sept. 14, 1854. He is the son of Edward W. Nichols, and was prepared for college at the Peekskill military academy; in 1871 matriculated at Cornell university, from which he was graduated in 1875, and subsequently went to Germany to pursue his studies in physics. After a year at Leipzig under the Wiedemanns, he went to Berlin, where he passed two years in the laboratory of Prof. von Helmholtz, and a part of another year under Prof. Listing of Göttingen. He was there awarded the degree of Ph.D. and was at once appointed fellow in physics at Johns Hopkins university. Upon his return to America he worked in Prof. Rowland's laboratory, and in 1880 joined the Edison forces at Menlo Park. He was principally employed there upon problems connected with the testing of incandescent lamps. He filled this position until he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in Central university, Richmond, Ky., and was afterward a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas, where he developed plans for the establishment of a course of electrical engineering. In 1887 he was called to fill the chair of physics at Cornell which had recently been vacated by Prof. W. A. Anthony. Much of Mr. Nichols's work has been on general physical subjects. He has contributed a large number of memoirs to the leading scientific journals of this country and Europe, and to the "Transactions" of various academies and learned societies. He is the founder and editor-in-chief of the "Physical Review."

WHITE, Horatio Stevens, educator, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1852, of New England parentage. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, graduating in 1868. He entered Harvard in 1869, and was graduated in 1873. While in college he was vice president of the Everett athletem, and was elected president of the Thayer club, of the O. K. society, and of the Christian union. He was also a member of the Harvard natural history society, of the Hasty pudding club, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He studied and traveled in Europe in 1872-73, 1873-75, 1881, 1883 and 1886-87. He studied law in the offices of Judges G. F. Comstock, F. M. Finch and D. Boardman, and was admitted to the bar in New York state as attorney in 1878 and as counselor in 1879. He filled the post of assistant professor of Greek and Latin at Cornell university in 1876-78 and of German in 1878-83, and has been professor of the German language and literature at the same institution since 1883. He became dean of the faculty in 1888, was president of the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cornell, is a member of the American philological association, of the Modern language association of America, and the "Goethe Gesell-



schaft" of Weimar. He is an honorary member of the "Neuphilologischer Verband" of Germany, and the Goethe society of New York. He is the editor of the "Englisch-Amerikanische Bibliographie" in the "Goethe Jahrbuch," and associate editor of the "Bibliographie" in the "Zeitschrift für Deutsches Alterthum," and has contributed various poems and reviews to the magazines and journals. Mr. White edited "Lessing's Ausgewählte Prosa und Briefe" (Putnam's, N. Y., 1888); and "Otis's Elementary German" (sixth edition, Holt & Co., N. Y., 1889). He is also the author of "Selections from Heine's Poems" (Heath & Co., Boston, 1890); also of "Selections for German Prose and Composition" (Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1889).

FUERTES, Estévan A., civil engineer and educator, was born at Porto Rico in 1838, when his father was in the government employ. He is of mixed race—Spanish, German, Polish, French and Irish. Brought up with a view to entering the army or the diplomatic service, his preference for civil engineering and republican institutions led him to this country before reaching manhood. Graduating from the Troy polytechnic institute in 1857, he was persuaded to return to Porto Rico and enter the royal corps of engineers. After a few months he was made director of public works for the western district of the island; here he constructed canals, lighthouses, bridges, etc. But he had become an American at heart, so he gave up this post and found employment on the Croton aqueduct, where he soon became examining engineer and prepared a report on the relation of the Croton water supply to the manufactures of New York city. Driven from this post by the Tweed ring, he began private practice, and was consulting engineer to the legislative commission which investigated Tweed's contracts. In 1871 he was engineer-in-chief of the government expeditions to Tehuantepec and Nicaragua to determine the practicability of a ship-canal across the isthmus. In 1873 he accepted the deanship of the school of engineering in Cornell university, in which his services have been eminently progressive and efficient. He was the first to devise the application of laboratory work to the teaching of civil engineering, and through his efforts the laboratories for this purpose at Cornell are admirably equipped, and have no superiors, while the practice of using special laboratories for engineering courses has within the last fifteen years become a common educational feature. Prof. Fuertes has written many reports and scientific articles, received numerous diplomas, medals, and decorations, and is a member of a large number of learned societies throughout the world. He is still (1893) director of the college of civil engineering in Cornell university.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, educator, was born at Stratford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1854, a son of Prof. Edward Hitchcock, and grandson of President Edward Hitchcock, both of Amherst college. He was graduated from Amherst in 1878, and took his degree of A.M. there three years later; studied medicine and took the degree of M.D. at Dartmouth college in 1881, and afterward spent some time in post-graduate medical work at Bellevue college and dispensary, New York city. He returned to Amherst, Mass., where he practiced medicine and was appointed instructor in physical culture under his father. During this time he practiced medicine in the town. He was also appointed instructor in elocution in Amherst college, and later instructor in elocution at the Massachusetts agricultural college of the same place. Dr. Hitchcock was appointed acting professor of physical culture at Cornell university in 1884, and later full professor at the same institution. To

the duties of this position were afterward added that of lecturer in hygiene. Dr. Hitchcock is a vice-president of the American academy of medicine, and secretary of the American association for the advancement of physical culture.

GAGE, Simon Henry, scientist and educator, was born in the town of Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y., May 20, 1851. After living on a farm until eighteen, he attended the State normal school at Albany, prepared for college with the money earned as an itinerant photographer, and in 1873 entered Cornell university. Here he became assistant to Prof. Wilder, who advised him to become a teacher and investigator, instead of a physician as he had intended. Graduating in 1877, he was made instructor in microscopy and practical physiology the following year, assistant in 1881, and in 1889 associate professor of physiology, a post he still holds. In 1889 he studied for a time at Göttingen and in the museums of Berlin, Paris and London. Besides some forty contributions to scientific periodicals and the proceedings of learned bodies of which he is a member, he has published the "Microscope and Histology" (1881; 3d edition, 1889); collaborated with Prof. Wilder in "Anatomical Technology" (1882), and furnished the vocabulary and definitions in animal histology for Dr. Foster's "Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary," and several articles for the "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences."

TYLER, Moses Coit, author and educator, was born at Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835. He was graduated from Yale college in 1857; took a theological course there, and at Andover; entered the Congregational ministry, and was for two years pastor of a church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He held no parochial charge for many years, though he took orders in the Episcopal church in 1881. He was called to the chair of English language and literature in the University of Michigan in 1867, and remained there till transferred to Cornell in 1881 as professor of American history. His published works are: "Brawnyville Papers" (1868); "History of American Literature" (1878); a "Manual of English Literature" (1879), and "Patrick Henry" (1888). He has also contributed to periodicals, and was at one time connected with the "Christian Union." The University of Wooster, O., made him an LL.D. in 1874, and Columbia an LL.D. in 1888.

HOOKE, Ellen Kelley, educator, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 23, 1833. She was graduated from Troy conference academy at Pontney, Vt., in July, 1852; in 1853 became assistant principal of a girls' school at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., and in 1854 married Samuel L. Hooker, M.D., a well-known teacher in New England. In 1855 they removed to Dane county, Wis., where they opened a large private school, which was abandoned in 1860, and furnished nineteen loyal student volunteers to the Federal army. Until 1867 Mrs. Hooker engaged in varied educational work in connection with State Superintendent Pickard, Prof. Charles H. Allen, and Rev. Samuel Fallows, now Bishop Fallows of Chicago, Ill. Removing then to Le Roy, N. Y., she accepted the position of teacher of French and English in Le Roy academic institute, which she retained until 1879, when she



resigned and for two years taught English in Ingham university at Le Roy. In 1881 she was appointed principal of that institution, and in 1883 received from the trustees the degree of *artium excelsior*. In 1884 she opened Park Place school, at Batavia, N. Y., and at present (1893) occupies the position of principal of Sage college, Cornell university. This office is of recent origin: its *raison d'être* is the con-



viction that women in dormitories can best conserve the true spirit and conditions of home and social life, under the immediate supervision of one who has had extended observation and experience in such directions. The duties of this position are chiefly advisory, and Mrs. Hooker possesses in an eminent degree the necessary qualities required to acceptably fill the place, such as profound human sympathies, and clear insight into character, supplemented by a broad education in all that pertains to woman's best interests according to the present standard. (The above illustration represents Barnes hall.)

PRENTISS, Albert Nelson, educator, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., May 22, 1836. His father was a farmer, and his grandfather a captain in the war of 1812, dying in the service. He studied at the Cazenovia seminary and afterward entered the Michigan agricultural college, receiving the bachelor's degree in science in 1861, and the master's degree three years later. He enlisted in the army as a private immediately after graduating, and served under Gen. Frémont in Missouri, being discharged from service in 1862 in consequence of the reorganization of Frémont's army, and the disbanding of the special signal service corps, to which he was attached. He then became associate principal of Kalamazoo (Mich.) high school, and afterward was instructor and professor of botany and horticulture in the Michigan agricultural college, 1863-68. He was elected in 1868 to the chair of botany and horticulture in Cornell university, which position he now (1893) holds. Associated with Prof. C. F. Hartt, and a number of Cornell students, he made a scientific exploring and collecting expedition to Brazil in 1871. He is the author of a brief treatise on the distribution of plants, which was awarded a prize by the Boston society of natural history. He has written a monograph on the hemlock, and other botanical papers, and is an occasional contributor to botanical and horticultural periodicals.

CHURCH, Irving P., educator, was born at Ansonia, Conn., July 22, 1851, son of Dr. Samuel P. Church, grandson of Samuel Church, LL.D., chief justice of Connecticut from 1847 to 1854, and nephew of Albert E. Church, LL.D., late professor of mathematics at West Point military academy. In 1857 his parents removed to Newburg, N. Y., in which city and that of Poughkeepsie he attended various public and private schools. He entered Cornell university in 1869, and was graduated in the course of civil engineering in 1873, after which he practiced engineering for one year. He then taught in Ury House school at Fox Chase, near Philadel-

phia, for two years. In 1876 he was appointed assistant professor in charge of applied mechanics, in 1891 associate professor, and in 1892 professor of applied mechanics in the college of civil engineering at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Church is the author of "Mechanics of Engineering" and "Notes and Examples in Mechanics" (1892).

LORING, George Bailey, agriculturist and diplomat, was born in North Andover, Mass., Nov. 8, 1817, the son of the Rev. Bailey Loring. He attended Franklin academy in his native town, was graduated from Harvard in 1838, and received the degree of M.D. from the medical department in 1842. He was surgeon to the Marine hospital, Chelsea, Mass., in 1843-50, and a commissioner to revise the U. S. marine hospital system in 1849. From 1853-57 he was postmaster at Salem, Mass., after which he gave up all thought of resuming the practice of medicine, and divided his time between politics and scientific agriculture. He served in the legislature 1866-67, was delegate to the National republican conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1876, chairman of the Massachusetts republican committee 1869-76, U. S. centennial commissioner 1872-76, and president of the state senate 1873-77; was elected a representative from Massachusetts to the forty-fifth congress, and re-elected to the forty-sixth congress. He was chosen president of the New England agricultural society in 1864, and continued to serve until his death. He was also commissioner of agriculture at Washington 1881-85. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him U. S. minister to Portugal, where he remained but one year. Among his published addresses and writings are: "Classical Culture" (Amherst, 1866); "Eulogy on Louis Agassiz" (1873); "The Cobden Club and the American Farmer" (Worcester, 1880), and "The Farm-yard Club of Jotham," a sketch of New England life and farming (Boston, 1876). Mr. Loring died at Salem, Mass., Sept. 14, 1891.

MOOREHEAD, James Kennedy, congressman, was born in Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1806. He received a limited education, worked on a farm and served an apprenticeship with a tanner. He became a contractor, built the Susquehanna branch of the Pennsylvania canal, was superintendent of the Juniata division, and organized a packet line. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburg, became president of the Monongahela navigation company, and established the Union cotton factory. In 1838 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state militia, in 1840 was elected postmaster of Pittsburg, and subsequently became interested in several telegraph companies. In 1859 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the thirty-sixth congress, serving as a member of the committee on commerce; was re-elected to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, serving at different times as chairman of the committees on national armories and manufactures, and as a member of those on naval affairs and ways and means. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National republican convention at Chicago. He was largely identified with the principal financial and charitable interests of Pittsburg, and for a long time was president of the Chamber of commerce. Early in 1884 he went as a delegate to the Pan-Protbyterian council in Belfast, Ireland, and shortly after his return died in Pittsburg, Pa., March 6, 1884.



WHITING, William Henry, real estate agent, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1846. He is descended, in the eighth generation, from William Whiting, who was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the general court in 1637. The latter was a merchant, and the court ordered him to supply 100 pounds of beef for the Pequot war. He was treasurer of the colony from 1641 to 1647; was a magistrate as early as 1639, and a leading man in the colony. His estate in 1649 was valued at £9,000 sterling. William's grandson, Rev. Samuel Whiting, married the daughter of Rev. William Adams, of Dedham, Mass., who was a grand-daughter of Gov. William Bradford of Massachusetts. Several of his descendants were distinguished in the French and Indian war and in the war of the revolution. Mr. Whiting's grandfather, Robert Morris Whiting (named from the famous banker of the revolution), was a soldier in the war of 1812. William H. was educated at the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn, and began his business career with Eberhard Faber & Co., stationers, and afterward was for some years in the employ of J. K. Breck & Co., manufacturers of clay, fire-brick, etc. Soon after the "Nation" was started he became a clerk in the office of that paper, where he made the acquaintance of M. A. Ruland, and in 1868 he formed a co-partnership with him in the real estate business, under the title of Ruland & Whiting, which has since become one of the best-known firms in this line in the lower part of the city, their patrons being among the wealthiest property owners in New York. Soon after the great calamity on Park Place in 1891, viz., the collapse of a building, resulting in a great loss of life, the firm conceived the idea of erecting a large, substantial, and strictly fire-proof building, to be used for factory purposes. They organized a stock company, known as the Metropolitan Realty Co. (of which Mr. Whiting became secretary and treasurer), and purchased property near the bridge, on which they began the erection, in 1892, of a building 50 by



200 feet, 14 stories high, covering an area of 10,000 feet, this being the first of the kind erected in the lower wards of the city in which absolute safety and economy were combined. In 1872 Mr. Whiting removed to Bound Brook, N. J., and became actively interested in the various public improvements of the village, and when, in 1891, it was proposed to change the local government from a village to a borough, he became an earnest advocate of the measure, and was selected by the citizens, without regard to party, as the first candidate for mayor. He was elected by a fair majority, his opponent being a prominent lawyer. Mr. Whiting is a republican in politics, and has always worked faithfully for the advancement of his party. He is prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church of Bound Brook, and has been for some years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a man of unimpeachable character, strict integrity, and highly respected in the community where he resides, as well as in business circles of the metropolis. Mr. Whiting married, in 1868, Miss Slaght, daughter of Henry L. Slaght, of a well-known New York shipping-house, and a representative of one of the old Dutch families of New York.

TILGHMAN, Tench, soldier, was born at Fansley, near Easton, Md., Dec. 25, 1744, eldest son of James Tilghman (1716-1793). In 1775 he left his business in Philadelphia to take part in the war for

liberty, and from August, 1776, was secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington, who said of him in 1781: "He has been in every action in which the main army was concerned, and has been a faithful assistant to me for nearly five years, a great part of which time he refused to receive pay." He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, carried the news of Cornwallis's surrender from Yorktown to Philadelphia in four days (October, 1781), and received from congress thanks, a sword and a horse. In 1784 he established a branch of the house of Robert Morris at Baltimore, and died there Apr. 18, 1786.

BARR, Amelia Edith, author, was born at Ulverton, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1831; daughter of the Rev. William Huddleston. Her mother's family were among the first adherents of the noted evangelist George Fox, and it was doubtless from this branch that she inherited her taste for the mystical in religion. Her environment as a child was not one of this progressive age, but rather a realm of the past. She was taught to write on a narrow table, which ran the length of the schoolroom, and was covered with fine sea-sand. A wooden roller, passed over it, ruled the lines and set the copies, and the scholars traced the letters with brass pencils. At the age of six she was permitted to use a goose-quill, and became an adept in making this kind of pen, and not until she was past twenty-three did she use any other. She attended several good schools and colleges, and at the age of nineteen was graduated from the Glasgow high school. Speaking of her educational experience, Mrs. Barr says: "My soul had been at school before it came into this life, and from my earliest infancy here it was placed in favorable circumstances for advancement." She was married in 1850 to Robert Barr, a son of the Rev. John Barr, of the Scottish Free kirk. She married for love, and the seven-teen years of her married life were rich in happiness, and from the memories of this period are drawn her love stories. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Barr came to America, settling first in Austin and later in Galveston, Texas. Her husband and three sons died of yellow fever at the last-named place in 1867, and Mrs. Barr, finding herself pecuniarily embarrassed, was obliged to resort to her pen to obtain a support for herself and three daughters. In 1869 she removed, with these daughters, to New York city. As she had always found time for study, she was not unprepared to begin the work which she had chosen. She received almost immediate encouragement from Mr. Beecher on the "Christian Union," and from Robert Bonner, of the New York "Ledger," and after teaching for two years, began to write regularly for various publications, principally sketches and miscellaneous articles that appeared in magazines and newspapers. She is the author of a number of novels, the first of which, "Romance and Reality," appeared in 1872, and since 1884 she has devoted her time almost entirely to the writing of novels, which first appear in serial form in the "Ledger." "A Daughter of Fife" and "A Bow of Orange Ribbon" (1886), are among the best of her later stories. Speaking of her work, Mrs. Barr says: "I aim at that absolute purity of intent and style which permits me never to write one word which, dying, I would wish to blot."



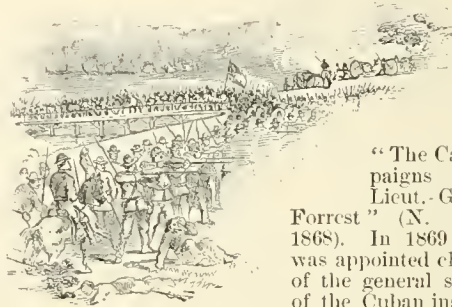
HOFF, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. He was appointed a midshipman from South Carolina in October, 1823, served on the frigate *Constitution* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1827, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in March, 1829. He was commissioned as lieutenant in March, 1831, served on the *Potomac* of the Pacific squadron in 1833 and 1834, performed special service in 1837, and was attached to the *Philadelphia* in 1840. He commanded the store-ship *Relief* in 1845, was stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard in 1847, and was commander of the *St. Louis* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1850. He was promoted to be commander in November, 1853, and captain in 1861; in the latter year and in 1862 he commanded the *Lancaster* of the Pacific squadron. He was made commodore on July 16, 1862, and performed special and ordnance duty until 1867. He was created rear-admiral Apr. 13, 1867, and in 1868 and 1869 commanded the North Atlantic squadron. While thus employed he gave prompt and energetic protection to the interests of American citizens imperiled by the insurrection in Cuba. He was placed on the retired list in 1871, and thereafter resided in Washington, D. C., where he died on Dec. 25, 1878.

BARNSDALE, William, soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1821, and before he attained his majority, was admitted to the bar. For some years the future soldier edited the *Columbus Democrat*. Gen. Barksdale served as a non-commissioned officer in the 2d Mississippi volunteers during the Mexican war. In 1853 he was elected to congress, where he supported the democratic slavery party. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his seat in congress to take command of the 13th regiment of Mississippi volunteers, finally rising to the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. The general was killed on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, while in command of the 3d brigade of Gen. Early's division.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier, congressman and capitalist, was born in East Hampton, Middlesex county, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807. He attended the academy at Hamilton, N. Y., studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Oneida county, and then removed to Illinois. In that state he practiced law for fifteen years, and also engaged in farming pursuits for twenty-five years. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, which framed the laws under which Illinois was governed from that year until 1870. He served in the legislature 1848-49-50. Afterward he was actively interested in railroad enterprises for some years. In 1862 he entered the Federal army as private in the 83d Illinois infantry, and rose to the rank of colonel. For gallantry at Fort Donelson he was promoted brigadier-general, and in 1863 had command at Murfreesboro', Tenn. He was in congress 1864-69. Gen. Harding had long been an active promoter of railroad construction in Illinois, and toward the close of his life had acquired a fortune approximating \$2,000,000. He endowed a professorship in Monmouth college. Gen. Harding died in Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., July 19, 1874.

JORDAN, Thomas, soldier and journalist, was born in Luray Valley, Va., Sept. 30, 1819. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1836, having for a roommate Gen. W. T. Sherman, and was graduated with high honors in 1840. He entered the ser-

vice as second lieutenant in the 1st infantry. He took part in the Seminole war, and later was stationed on the frontier. His services during the war with Mexico secured his promotion to first lieutenant on June 18, 1846, and to captain and quartermaster on March 3, 1847. From 1848 till 1860 he was stationed on the Pacific coast, where he had charge of the largest depot of stores in the service. When the civil war opened he elected to follow the fortunes of his native state, tendered his resignation on May 21, 1861, and entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel. He was at once appointed by Robert E. Lee adjutant-general of the forces at Manassas, and commanded them until the arrival of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. He was made chief-of-staff to Gen. Beauregard in February, 1862, accompanied him to West Tennessee, and for his services at the battle of Shiloh on Apr. 6, 1862, was promoted to be brigadier-general. He was for a short time on the staff of Gen. Braxton Bragg, but soon resumed his former place on the staff of Gen. Beauregard, serving with that general, until the close of the war, at Charleston, S. C., in Virginia and the West, and in North Carolina, where Beauregard and Johnston finally surrendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman on Apr. 18, 1865. In 1866 Gen. Jordan became the editor of the *Memphis (Tenn.) "Appeal,"* and while thus employed wrote and published, with J. B. Pryor,



"The Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. Forrest" (N. Y., 1868). In 1869 he was appointed chief of the general staff of the Cuban insurgent army, which he

organized and drilled. At the head of 300 men he effected a landing at Mayari, Cuba, and forced his way into the interior. He was soon after made commander of the insurgents, and in January, 1870, with 642 men met and defeated a largely superior force of Spanish regulars at Guaimaro, but seeing that the odds were too great to be overcome he resigned his commission, returned to the United States, settled in New York city, and became the editor of the "*Financial and Mining Record*," a weekly paper. A review of the Confederate war policy, which he contributed to "*Harper's Magazine*" in 1865, attracted wide attention.

UNDERWOOD, Adin Ballou, soldier, was born at Milford, Worcester county, Mass., May 19, 1828. His ancestors were early settlers of Hingham and Watertown; his father, Orison Underwood, was brigadier-general of militia; his mother was a Cheney. He was graduated from Brown university in 1849, took the law course at Harvard, practiced at Worcester 1853-55, and then in Boston. In April, 1861, he became captain of the 2d Massachusetts; in 1862 major of the 33d Massachusetts, and in April, 1863, its colonel. He was engaged at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and at Lookout Mountain received injuries which left him a cripple for life. He was commissioned brigadier-general Nov. 6, 1863, and brevetted major-general Sept. 1, 1865; was surveyor of customs at Boston, 1866-85, and died of pneumonia in Boston Jan. 14, 1888.

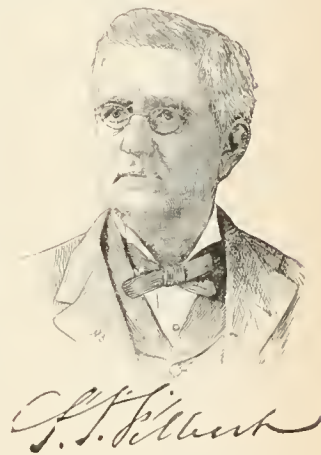
MACKAY, John W., capitalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 28, 1831. He came to America when a mere boy, and for some years was employed in the office of William H. Webb, the famous ship-builder of New York. Shortly after the outbreak of the California gold fever, Mackay was in Louisville, where

he made some money, and when the emigration to the Pacific coast began, he was one of the first to become interested, and made up a party of about twenty-five to go out there. Among his friends at this time were James C. Flood and William O'Brien. The two latter settled in San Francisco in some business, while Mackay went to the mines, and for several years was practically employed there, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the technical work of mining. Within ten years he had already made and lost a small fortune, and then, about 1860, he left California for Nevada, where his fortune began to improve again until the discovery in 1872 of the bonanza mines changed the whole face of his

life. These mines are on a ledge of rock in the Sierra Nevadas under what is now Virginia City. Their deposits of silver and gold have proved so vast that the discovery is considered the most remarkable incident in the history of mining. Mr. Mackay had already taken into partnership with him his friends Flood and O'Brien in 1864, and in 1868 James G. Fair joined the firm. The first important success which they made was during their control of the celebrated Hale and Norcross mine, which was as early as 1866-67. Obtaining through this increased capital they worked on the Comstock lode, and at last opened up the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Of the bonanza mines, Mr. Mackay owned two-fifths, being double that of any of his partners. In 1873 the great silver vein was opened, and from one mine alone Mr. Mackay and Mr. Fair, who were the practical mining members of the firm, took out \$150,000,000 in silver and gold. During the active yield of these mines, Mr. Mackay personally superintended them, working in their lower levels as an ordinary miner. In the meantime Mr. Mackay married the widow of Dr. Bryant, whom he met in California, and who had one child, who in 1885 became Princess of Colonna Galatro, whose husband, Don Fernando di Colonna, Prince of Galatro, made the acquaintance of the young lady while Mrs. Mackay was residing in Paris, which has been her usual habit. Mr. Mackay has two sons, one twenty, the other seventeen years of age, who have been educated in France. In 1878, with Mr. Flood and Mr. Fair, Mr. Mackay founded the Bank of Nevada with its headquarters in San Francisco. In 1884, in partnership with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Mackay laid two cables across the Atlantic, from the United States to England and France. These cables came under a system known as the Commercial Cable company, although the private property of Mr. Mackay and Mr. Bennett. In 1885 Mr. Mackay was offered the nomination as U. S. senator from Nevada with a certainty of his election, but this proposition was declined. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church to which he has been very generous out of his vast wealth. He has been also liberal in donations to charities of other character, having in particular founded an orphan asylum in Nevada City. Mr. Mackay is a man universally respected for his business capacity, his remarkable energy, and

his strict integrity. In person he is an active, wiry figure, erect and alert, reticent in his manner, but courteous and dignified, and very much liked and respected by those who know him best.

FILBERT, Ludwig Spang, physician and inventor, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 12, 1825. His uncle, Peter Filbert, was the first mayor of Reading. His mother's maiden name was Spang. Both the Filbert and Spang families have been prominent in Pennsylvania for many generations. When quite young he removed with his parents to Snyder county. For eight years he earned his living by working as a ferry-boy at Sunbury—a stern school, but a good one, for it taught him in his youth the invaluable lesson of self-reliance. Taking every advantage afforded him of acquiring an education, when he grew up he determined to become a physician, and entered upon the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Robert Jones at Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Pa. So assiduous was he in his studies, and such bright promise did he give of excelling as a physician, that he attracted the favorable attention of Simon Cameron, who rendered financial assistance to enable him to complete his medical studies. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania college of medicine, graduating from the latter institution in 1846. Practicing his profession with success for nearly nine years at Bainbridge, he removed to Columbia, where he secured a large practice in a short time. At the end of five years he had the most extensive practice in Lancaster county. In 1857 Gov. Wm. F. Packer appointed him quarantine physician at the port of Philadelphia. Filling the position very creditably for three years, in 1860 he located in his profession in that city, and soon attained great prominence. In 1868 Dr. Filbert turned his attention to the practicability of vulcanizing coal-tar and asphaltum for the purpose of paving. After a careful study of the subject, and practical experimenting with substances which he felt confident would make better pavements than previously in use, he obtained the desired results. In 1871 he gave up the practice of medicine, and organized the Vulcanized paving company of Philadelphia, of which he has since been president. The par value of the stock of this company is \$10 per share, and it sells for \$50. The pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, at Washington, D. C., was placed there by Dr. Filbert, who, in all, paved twenty-five miles of street in the national capital, as well as many miles in Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Columbus, and other cities in the Union. His granolithic pavement surrounds the Philadelphia post office, public buildings, Drexel building, Philadelphia Trust, and many other buildings. Another of his processes is adapted to laying floors of large and much-used structures. Still another of his compounds forms one of the best roofings extant, and is widely used. So impervious to water is Dr. Filbert's artificial stone paving, that it is recognized as the best known lining for the largest reservoir basins. His inventions have been of great value in improving the condition of public highways in large cities.

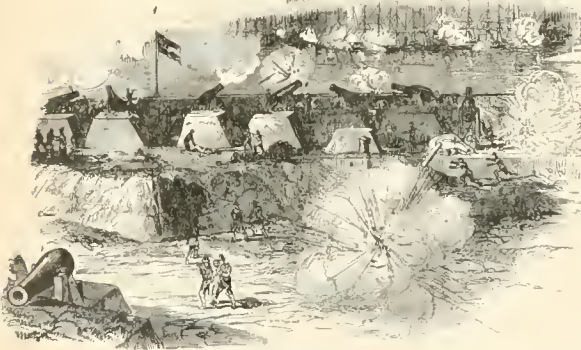


WHITING, William Henry Chase, soldier, was born in Mississippi in 1825, son of Col. Levi Whiting, a soldier from Massachusetts in the U. S. army from 1812 until 1852. The son was given a military education, and was graduated from West Point in 1845 at the head of the class of that year.



Among his classmates were Chas. P. Stone, Fitz-John Porter and Gordon Grainger. Lieut. Whiting was attached to the engineer corps of the U. S. army, and engaged in building forts and government works, looking to the defence of the southern coast. He was promoted captain Dec. 13, 1858. When the civil war of 1861 broke out, he was stationed in the South, and, his sympathies enlisted in their cause, he resigned from the Federal army Feb. 20, 1861, and entered the Confederate army from Mississippi as major of engineers March 16, 1861. On July 21st

following, he was made brigadier-general, and Feb. 28, 1863, major-general. His first service in the Confederate cause was at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when he led the 3d brigade, composed of the 2d and 11th Mississippi, the 4th Alabama and the 6th North Carolina infantry regiments, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's division, army of the Shenandoah, to the support of Beauregard, who commanded the first corps under Johnston, in time to turn defeat into victory, and gain the first general battle of the war for the Confederacy. This was after the death of Gen. Bee, who commanded the brigade earlier in the day, and was killed while leading it in a charge, the command then devolving on Maj. Whiting. At West Point, Va., May 7, 1862, Gen. Whiting's division of the army of the Peninsula, comprising the brigades of Hood and Law, and light artillery batteries of Reilly and Balthes, and which constituted the rear guard of the Confederate army, met and held in check Franklin's division of the army of the Potomac, which was the vanguard of McClellan's army. This engagement resulted in considerable loss to the Federal force, and delayed for a time McClellan's change of base to the York river and subsequent attack on Richmond, known



as the seven days' fight. In the battle of Gaines's Mills Gen. Whiting commanded the 1st division, occupying the right of Gen. Jackson's corps, and was immediately confronted by his former classmate at West Point, Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He took part in all the battles, closing with Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. In December, 1862, Gen. Whiting was trans-

ferred to the command of the military district of Cape Fear, department of North Carolina. While in this command he built Fort Fisher and the other defences of Wilmington and the Cape Fear river. He was promoted a major-general Feb. 28, 1863, and on the formation of the separate district of Cape Fear Sept. 26, 1863, he was assigned to the absolute command of the same. In June, 1864, Gen. Whiting was in command of a division of Gen. Beauregard's army in the defence of Petersburg, and in December, 1864, when Gen. Butler transferred his operations to Fort Fisher, he found the fort commanded by Gen. Whiting, who defended it against his assault, and finally surrendered, Feb. 17, 1865, to Gen. Terry, after being seriously wounded. He was made a prisoner of war and carried to Governor's Island, New York harbor, where he died March 10, 1865.

BUFORD, John, soldier, was born in Kentucky in 1825; a half-brother of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte Buford. Like his brother he was educated for the army, and was graduated from the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1848. He served on the plains, being second lieutenant by brevet in the 1st dragoons. His first engagement was in the Sioux expedition in 1855 at Blue Water. He took part in the Kansas disturbances of 1856-57, and in the Utah expedition of 1857-58. When the civil war of 1861 called for officers trained at West Point, he was made major and assigned to the inspector-general's corps Nov. 12, 1861. His first field service was when Gen. John Pope assumed command of the army of Virginia in 1862, he being attached to the staff of the commanding general on June 26th. On July 27th he became a brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of a cavalry brigade made up of the 1st Michigan, 5th New York, 1st Vermont, and 1st West Virginia cavalry, engaging at Madison Court House Aug. 9th, in the pursuit of Jackson's force Aug. 12th, Kelly's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap Aug. 28th, and the second battle of Manassas Aug. 29th and 30th. In this last engagement he was wounded. He was acting chief of cavalry of the army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battles of South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862, and Antietam Sept. 17th. At Antietam he succeeded Gen. Stoneman on McClellan's staff. Gen. Buford was assigned to the command of the reserve cavalry brigade of the army of the Potomac, upon the perfection of the cavalry organization, Gen. Stoneman being made chief. He was a leader in nearly all the cavalry engagements of the war, subsequent to this time: Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; Stoneman's raid on Richmond May, 1863; Beverly Ford June, 1863; Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville the same month. He then arrived on the Gettysburg field to begin the attack on the Confederates July 1st, before the arrival of Reynolds, and on July 2d rendered good service at Wolf's Hill and Round Top, later pursuing the Confederates to Warrenton and engaging them at Culpeper. He subsequently pursued the foe across the Rapidan, and cut his way back to rejoin the army north of the Rappahannock. He was then assigned to the command of the cavalry of the army of the Cumberland, and left the army of the Potomac, when he was taken sick and died in Washington Dec. 16, 1863, the date of the receipt of his commission as major-general



UPSON, Anson Judd, clergyman and chancellor of the University of the state of New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1823. He studied at Hamilton, where he was graduated in 1843; took a partial course in law, was made a tutor in his alma mater in 1845, and four years later, 1849, became adjunct professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy. Beginning with 1853, he occupied for seventeen years the chair of logic, rhetoric, and elocution; then became pastor in 1870 of the Second Presbyterian church in Albany. In 1880 he was elected professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn theological seminary, and is now (1893) professor emeritus in that institution. Dr. Upson became regent of the state university in 1874. He has contributed to periodical literature on many topics. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton in 1870, and that of LL. D. by Union in 1880. In 1892 he was elected chancellor of the University of the state of New York, to succeed George William Curtis, deceased. By legislative act of 1784, and again in 1787, a board of twenty-three regents was created, representing the University of the state of New York, whose specific duties were to visit and inspect all colleges and academies, examine into systems of instruction, and report annually thereon to the legislature; also to charter colleges and academies, and to confer degrees. At present the university supervises about fifty institutions of higher education, besides the State library and State museum of natural history. The regents (exclusive of *ex-officio* members) are appointed for life by the legislature, and receive no salaries for their services.

DOANE, William Crowell, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Albany, and ninety-second in succession in the American episcopate, also vice-chancellor of the University of the state of New York, was born in Boston March 2, 1832, being the son of Bishop Geo. Washington Doane of New Jersey. After the usual preliminary scholastic and theological training, he was ordained deacon on March 6, 1853, and on March 6, 1856, was made priest by his father in St. Mary's, at Burlington, N. J., where for a time he acted as assistant to his father, and eventually became rector of the parish. St. Barnabas's free church in Burlington owes its establishment and continued existence to the younger

Doane, and for three years his ministrations were at St. Barnabas's, from which church he was called to Hartford, Conn., as the rector of St. John's church, continuing at the latter place from 1863-67. During these fourteen years of active work in the ministry, he was attracting the attention of his superiors by his admirable work and other qualities evidently inherited from his father. From St. John's, Hartford, he went to Albany, N. Y., as rector of St. Peter's. On Dec. 3, 1868, he was elected the first bishop of the newly formed diocese of Albany, and his consecration was held on Feb. 2, 1869.

All Saints' cathedral at Albany which promises to be a superb structure when finished, was begun by Bishop Doane and is progressing under his direction. Among his ideas for the promotion of parish and general diocesan work, which he has transferred from ideas into realities, is the sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus, for works of mercy and education in the church. He also founded the St. Agnes school for girls, and the Child's hospital in Albany, with

associated houses in Saratoga and East Line for the care and training of children. In 1892 Bishop Doane was elected vice-chancellor of the University of the state of New York. He has published "Mosaics for the Christian Year," besides editing his father's "Life and Writings" with a memoir.

TOWNSEND, Martin Ingham, lawyer and regent, was born at Hancock, Mass., Feb. 6, 1816. He is descended from Henry Adams of Braintree and Miles Standish of Plymouth, Mass., on his mother's side; and from John Train of Massachusetts and Samuel Ingham of Connecticut on the paternal side. His parents, Nathaniel and Cynthia (Marsh) Townsend, removed in 1816 to Williamstown, Mass. Martin was graduated second in his class from Williams college in 1833. He was admitted to practice as a lawyer by the supreme court of the state of New York, May 13, 1836, and has resided and practiced his profession at Troy, N. Y., since his admission, and is still in active practice there. He was district attorney of Rensselaer county from 1842 to 1845, and during that time procured the conviction of the perpetrators of two different murders. He was an ardent democrat until 1848. He was disgusted at the action of the National democratic convention in their resolutions upon the subject of slavery at Baltimore that year, and at Troy took an active part in the first meeting held in the United States to protest against the doings of that convention. Mr. Townsend, although not a professional agitator, has been one of the most earnest and aggressive opponents of slavery extension and of the encroachments of its advocates. He is still ardent in the advocacy of his political opinions. In 1866 Williams college conferred on him the degree of LL. D. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state of New York for the state-at-large by state election. In 1873 he was elected by the legislature a regent of the University of the state of New York and is still a very active member of that board. He was a member of congress for two terms, ending March 4, 1879, taking part in all the discussions of that period. He was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York from March 4, 1879, to Oct. 27, 1887, when he was removed by President Cleveland for his pronounced republicanism. In 1890 he was a member of the constitutional commission created by act of the legislature by appointment of Gov. Hill with the advice and consent of the senate. In that convention he was a strong opponent of the attempt to circumscribe the right of appeal to the court of appeals. On July 15, 1863, an anti-draft mob raided his mansion on Second street, Troy, destroying everything within its reach. But when he was nominated for congress in 1874 he ran about 800 ahead of his ticket in that city. Mr. Townsend was counsel for the United States in the celebrated "Whitaker" case at West Point, and has conducted a very large and successful law business since 1836.



BOSTWICK, William L., politician and regent, was born in Enfield, N. Y., March 15, 1837. His father, Orson, son of Andrew Bostwick, came from New Milford, Conn., of old New England stock. His mother, Sarah A. Clary, daughter of Dr. Joseph Clary, was born in Auburn, N. Y. William L. attended the Ithaca academy, and was gradu-

ated from Hamilton college in the class of 1858. He soon became conspicuously identified with the republican party, and in 1862 was elected supervisor of Enfield. Removing to Ithaca in 1863, he engaged successfully for several years in a manufacturing business. In 1867 he launched into politics again as supervisor of Ithaca and chairman of the board; was elected delegate to the National republican convention in 1868, and a presidential elector in 1872; was elected a member of the assembly from Tompkins county in 1874, and chairman of the committee of public education. In 1875 he delivered the oration at the convention of the Sigma Phi society, at Geneva, N. Y. He was elected regent of the University of the state of New York in 1876, was candidate for state treasurer on the republican ticket in 1877; was chosen alternate delegate to the National republican convention in 1880, and served the state as canal appraiser from 1879 to 1882. On Nov. 1, 1889, he was appointed cashier of the U. S. custom house at New York, which position he still holds (1893) and fills with marked ability. Mr. Bostwick was married to Fannie A. Skidmore, of Flint, Mich., in 1861. They have four children now living.

SMITH, Carroll Earl, journalist and regent, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1832, and is of New England ancestry. His father, Vivus W.

Smith, was prominent in journalism for half a century. The son was educated in the Syracuse "Journal" office, of which his father was editor, and while yet under age served as associate editor on the staff of the Syracuse "Chronicle." He later was a member of the staff of the Rochester "Democrat." Since 1860 he has been continuously connected with the Syracuse "Daily Journal," as editor and part proprietor, and for some years has been president of the Journal company and manager of the paper. Mr. Smith's first vote was cast for John C. Fremont for president in 1856, and from that time to this he has been an active republican. From 1854 to 1857

he was city clerk of Syracuse, and was county clerk of Onondaga county from 1865 to 1868; twice a member of the state assembly 1866-67; very often a delegate to republican state conventions, and in 1884 a delegate to the National republican convention. Mr. Smith was in 1888 elected by the legislature a member of the board of regents of the University of the state of New York. He was postmaster at Syracuse under President Harrison, from 1889 to 1893. Since 1870 he has occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the Associated press; was president of the state association for six years, and for thirty-two years was a member of the executive committee. One of the many trophies of his useful and conspicuous career which adorn his home in Syracuse is a royal service of silver from Tiffany's, presented to him by his co-members of the Associated press upon his retirement from the presidency. Mr. Smith's family consists of his wife, two sons and two daughters.

WATSON, William H., physician and regent, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 8, 1829, the only son of the late William R. Watson. On the paternal side he is connected with some of the most distinguished families in the state, and is the lineal descendant of Gideon Wanton, twice colonial governor of Rhode Island (1745-46 and 1747-48). Five of Dr. Watson's ancestors had filled the same office previous to the American revolution. His

original paternal ancestor, John Watson, came from England about 1680 and settled in South Kingston, R. I. Dr. Watson pursued his preparatory studies for college at the high school and the university grammar school in Providence, entered Brown university in 1848 and was graduated in 1852. On admission to college in 1848, he received the first entrance prize in Latin, and the second entrance prize for proficiency in Greek studies. During his collegiate course he was noted for high standing in the classics. He obtained prizes for compositions in Latin in 1849, 1850 and 1851, and in Greek in 1849 and 1850, and at the junior exhibition in 1851 he was awarded the distinction of delivering the *Oratio Latina*. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania hospital, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1854. Shortly afterward he settled permanently in Utica, N. Y. Dr. Watson began practice when an espousal of the homœopathic system met with opposition and involved ostracism from old-school association and fellowship. The homœopathic system had acquired a distinctive sectarian name, and was for a long time an inexcusable offence in the eyes of the dominant school. He perceived the necessity for a removal of the legal disabilities to which homœopaths were subjected, and the acquirement, on their part, of a legal status equal in every respect with that of the old school. He entered with alacrity and zeal upon the work of securing these desirable results. He is an uncompromising opponent of sectarianism in medicine. Dr. Watson was one of the founders of the Oneida county homœopathic medical society in 1857, and elected its president in 1860. He became a member of the Homœopathic medical society of the state of New York in 1855, and its president in 1868. Immediately after graduation as an M. D., he became a member of the American institute of homœopathy, and having completed twenty-five years of continuous membership, became, in 1879, a senior member. He was one of the founders of the New York state homœopathic asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. Y., and appointed, by Gov. John A. Dix, on its first board of trustees. He resigned his office after a service of three years by reason of other professional duties. He was appointed in March, 1875, to the office of U. S. pension examining surgeon, and served in that capacity six years. He resigned the office in 1881 on account of a visit to Europe. The degree of M. D., *honoris causa*, was conferred on him by the board of regents of the University of the state of New York, on the nomination of the State homœopathic medical society in 1878. Dr. Watson was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general, by Gov. Cornell in 1880. He was elected to the office of regent of the University of the state of New York, by the legislature of the state, Feb. 2, 1881, and holds that position at the present time (1893). He was nominated in 1888, by Gov. Hill, to the office of commissioner of the state reservation at Niagara, and his nomination was confirmed by the senate. He, however, felt impelled to decline the honor on account of the pressing nature of private and professional engagements. He is a member of the Medico-chirurgical society of New York city, a member of the staff of Faxon hospital at Utica, a trustee of the New York state library and state museum of natural history at Albany, a member of the Fort Schuyler club of Utica, a member of the University club of New York city, a member of the American society for psychological research of Boston, a member of the Oneida county historical society, a corresponding member of the Rhode Island historical society, a member of the American historical society, and senior warden of Grace Episcopal church



Carroll E. Smith.

at Utica. He has not infrequently represented the Protestant Episcopal church in its diocesan conventions, and was a delegate to the general convention of the church held in New York in October, 1889. In 1887 he visited California, and in 1888 Florida. Dr. Watson became a member of the first board of examiners appointed by the regents under the law of 1872, and remained in office until his election in 1881 to membership in the board of regents. While a member of the board of examiners he held the appointment of examiner in diagnosis and pathology. Dr. Watson passed 1881-83 in visiting the hospitals of Europe, making a critical examination of the different systems of medical education. As a member of the board of regents he has endeavored to promote the general welfare of the medical profession, and particularly to elevate the standard of medical education. His influence in behalf of the latter has been widely felt. Dr. Watson has been a frequent contributor to medical literature. In addition to papers previously referred to, he has published: "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (1864); "Nosological Classification of Diseases" (1864); "Allopathic Bigotry" (1869); "Homœopathy" (1870); "Old-School Intolerance" (1872); "The Advance Medical Act" (1872); "No Sectarian Tests as a Qualification for Office, and No Sectarian Monopoly of National Institutions" (1872).

McKELWAY, St. Clair, journalist and regent, was born at Columbia, Boone county, Mo., March 15, 1845, the son of a physician, who came from Glasgow, Scotland. His parents removed in the spring of 1853 to New Jersey, where he obtained his early education, first at the Blackwood academy, and subsequently from private instructors in Trenton. At the age of eighteen he became city editor of the Trenton "Monitor," an anti-monopoly paper, and correspondent of one or two New York papers. In 1864 he began the study of law in the office of A. G. Rielley, of Trenton, and continued it in the office of Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, in New York city, and in 1866 was admitted to the



bar. While he was pursuing his legal studies, he was also a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the Brooklyn "Eagle." In 1867 he was made assistant editor and Washington correspondent of the New York "World," but two years later he renewed his connection with the "Eagle," and for the next eight years was chiefly employed in writing the leaders for that journal. In August, 1878, he accepted the chief editorship of the Albany "Argus," and in 1885 he was called to the same position on the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle." His conspicuous connection with these leading papers of New York state had by this time caused him to become well known all over the country as a versatile, vigorous and original writer who exerted a wide influence. In political contests his prolific pen was an important factor. Especially was this the case in the campaigns which elected Cleveland as governor of New York, and twice president of the United States. Mr. McKelway has been noted in Brooklyn for his determined opposition to the corrupt political bosses of that city, and has declined several flattering appointments, preferring his editorial position to political office. He accepted the position of regent of the state university however, to which he was elected by the legislature of the state of New York, Jan. 10, 1883. In politics Mr. McKelway is a democrat, but in purely local matters he has always preserved a vigorous independ-

ence. He has made a reputation as a public speaker on moral and educational questions, his addresses being remarkable for their force and scholarly construction. Among them may be mentioned: "The Press and the Pulpit," "The Modern Movement of Religious Thought," "Representative Americans," "Business Principles in Government," "The Teaching of Political History in Schools," "Need of Reform in Expert Testimony," "The Lawyer and the Times," "The Doctor and the Times," and "Plea for Old-Fashioned Preaching." In 1883 he received from Madison (now Colgate) university the degree of A. M., and in 1890 from Syracuse university the degree of LL. D. He is a member of several clubs and of many educational, philosophic and literary societies as well as of numerous benevolent organizations. Mr. McKelway was married Dec. 19, 1867, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Nathaniel Hutchinson, M. D., of Booneville, Mo. She died Feb. 28, 1884. Two sons were the issue of this first marriage. Jan. 25, 1888, Mr. McKelway married Virginia Brooks Thompson, a lady of unusual abilities and culture, daughter of Samuel W. Thompson, disbursing officer of the custom house, New York.

COBB, Willard Adams, journalist and regent, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 20, 1842, the son of the late Dr. J. V. Cobb, a leading physician, for forty years settled in Rome, N. Y., and a member of the county, state and national medical societies. Willard received his early education at the Rome academy, and at Dwight's rural high school at Clinton, N. Y. In 1860 he entered Hamilton college, where he was graduated in 1864 with honors. Having determined upon following the profession of journalism, in the year of his graduation he entered the service of the Chicago (Ill.) "Post" as a reporter. In 1865 he had a semi-editorial position on the Racine (Wis.) "Advocate," and before the close of the year was appointed local editor of the "Utica Morning Herald." Here he remained until the end of 1867, when he became proprietor of the Dunkirk (N. Y.) "Journal." He continued to publish his paper until 1871, when he sold it out, and having purchased a quarter interest in the "Lockport Journal," moved to that city and became its associate editor. He continued his connection with this paper until 1880, when he became, by purchase, half-owner of the property, and a member of a firm under the name of Ward & Cobb. In connection with this change he was made editor-in-chief of the paper, which became one of the leading daily newspapers in the interior of the state of New York. Republican in its politics, it became recognized as the organ of that party in the thirtieth congressional district. Publishing both daily and semi weekly editions, it had a large circulation and great influence, which have never left it. Messrs. Ward and Cobb also established an extensive job printing business, their office being remarkable in possessing the two largest job presses in the world. In 1879 Mr. Cobb went to Europe and traveled extensively. He was interested in politics from the time of his settling at Lockport, and in 1876-77 was a member of the republican state committee for his district, besides being often a district delegate to conventions. In 1886 Mr. Cobb was elected by the legislature of the state of New York a member of the board of regents of the university, and has ever since been active in promoting the welfare of that institution. A conscientious and public-spirited citizen, he also has a high reputation in western New York as a man of capability, influence and unblemished integrity. He has frequently delivered addresses before state associations and literary and educational societies, and as an orator possesses intellectual force, as well as a graceful and fluent style.

FITCH, Charles Elliott, journalist and regent, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1835. His father was Thomas Brockway Fitch, for fifty years a prominent merchant and banker in that city. He is descended from English ancestors, the first in the American line being the Rev. James Fitch, who settled in Norwich, Conn., about 1638. Charles E. was graduated from Williams college in 1855, having as a classmate and roommate, ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857; practiced law in Syracuse from 1857 until 1864, then for a year, 1864-65, in Newbern, N. C. In 1866 he returned to Syracuse, and became editor-in-chief of the "Daily Standard," until 1873; then he took the chief editorial chair of the Rochester "Daily Democrat and Chronicle," where he remained until 1890, in which year he was appointed U. S. collector of internal revenue. Mr. Fitch has been a voluminous writer on many subjects; the author of numerous pamphlets, and very popular for his orations, addresses, and post-prandial speeches. He was clerk of the provost court, Newbern, N. C., 1864-65; delegate to the National republican convention in 1876; supervisor of tenth federal census, 1880, from the tenth New York district; chairman republican state convention in 1888, and collector internal revenue in 1890. He was elected regent of University of the state of New York in 1877, and is a member of the American historical society.

SMITH, Thomas Guilford, civil engineer and regent, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1839, son of Pemberton and Margaret E. (Zell) Smith. His ancestors were English and German Quakers, the Smiths coming from England to settle at Burlington, N. J., and later at Philadelphia; while the Zells came from Germany at a later period and settled at Lower Merion near Philadelphia. The Ogdens from whom he comes, on both his father's and mother's side, were descendants of David Ogden, who arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *Welcome* in 1682 with William Penn, on the occasion of his first visit to the province of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith's education was obtained in public and private schools in Philadelphia, graduating with salutatory address from the Central with degree of A. B., in 1858;

afterward entering Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., graduating with degree of civil engineer in 1861; entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in the same year, and received degree of A. M. from the Central high school, Philadelphia, in 1863. Mr. Smith resigned from the service of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in 1865 as resident engineer of the company in the Mahanoy district of the anthracite coal fields, and became manager of the Philadelphia sugar refinery, resigning that position in 1869. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, and of the Union league, Philadelphia, and is also member of the Franklin institute, of the American society of civil engineers, and of the American institute of mining engineers; was consulting engineer to various railroads and mineral enterprises in the South and West during 1870 and 1871. He visited England and the continent in 1872 in connection with railroad enterprises, and was a delegate to the international prison congress of London. In 1873 he was appointed secretary of the Union iron company, Buffalo, N. Y.,

in 1878 western sales agent of the Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron company, and in 1883 formed the firm of Albright & Smith, sales agents of the Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron company for New York state and Canada. In 1890 he was elected regent of the University of the state of New York, in 1891 chairman of the museum committee of the board of regents, and in 1892 member of the Sons of the revolution in the state of New York, to represent Assistant Deputy Q.-M.-Gen. Christopher Meng of Pennsylvania, Continental army. Mr. Smith is now (1893) sales agent of the Carnegie steel company, vice-president New York car wheel works, vice-president of the St. Thomas car wheel company, St. Thomas, Ont., chairman of museum committee of the state board of regents; president of the Charity organization society of Buffalo, and connected with various local literary and scientific societies. Mr. Smith was married July 14, 1864, to Mary Stewart Ives of Lansingburg, N. Y., who is a descendant of Stephen Pelton, a revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts Bay. His eldest son, Pemberton Smith, was graduated from Rensselaer polytechnic institute as civil engineer, in 1888, and is engineer in charge of construction of block signals, New York Central and Hudson river railroad. His second son, Chauncey Pelton Smith, received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and is now connected with the Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore.

DEWEY, Melvil, educationist, librarian, and secretary of the University of the state of New York, was born in Adams Center, Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1831. Recognizing in

libraries a powerful but largely undeveloped educational force, he has made it the main object of his life to simplify, systemize and improve library methods; and while still in college he chose as his profession administrative educational work with special reference to libraries and allied agencies. He was graduated from Amherst in 1854, and was acting librarian there from 1853-76, when he removed to Boston in order to come into closer contact with those whose interest and co-operation were needed to carry out his plans. Through his efforts during the first six months were founded: first, the American library association of which he was secretary for fifteen years, when he was made president; second, the "Library Journal," the monthly official organ of library interests of which he edited volumes one to five; third, the Metric bureau for introducing the international or decimal weights and measures, and fourth, the Spelling reform association for the simplification of English orthography. From the first he has been secretary of both these societies, which aim to remove the two most serious obstacles to general education, because of the time wasted in elementary schools on our confused weights and measures and irregular spelling. As a necessary means of securing by co-operation improved library appliances and supplies, he established the Library bureau as a manufacturing and business center for such interests as were outside the province of the association or journal. He was manager of the bureau until May, 1883, when he became chief librarian of Columbia college. In May, 1884, he was made professor of library economy and director of the Columbia college school of library economy, founded on his proposal, and opened January, 1887. In January, 1889, he became secretary and treasurer of the University of the state



T. Guilford Smith



Melvil Dewey

of New York and director of the New York state library, retaining also the directorship of the library school, which was transferred to the state library. Perhaps his most important and far-reaching single contribution to educational progress is the careful revision and amplification of the laws of New York pertaining to higher education, including libraries, passed in 1892 as the university law. In advancing his ideas he has written largely, though usually anonymously, and has made frequent addresses. He has directed the preparation of various catalogues and edited the "Library Journal" from 1876-81, "Library Notes" since 1887, besides editing the "Metric Bulletin," "Metric Advocate" and "Spelling Reform Bulletin." He is the author of "Rules for Author and Classed Catalogs," of which the fourth edition is included in his "Library School Rules" (Boston, 1892). The "Decimal Classification and Relativ Index," a system devised by him in 1873 for increasing the efficiency and reducing the expense of library administration, first published in 1876, has passed through numerous editions and is extensively used by librarians and scholars at home and abroad.

RICHARDSON, Beale Howard, journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1843. About the year 1636 his ancestors emigrated from England and settled in the county of Harford, Md. Mr. Richardson's great-grandfather was Vincent Richardson, who was one of the first men in Maryland to shoulder arms in the revolutionary struggle, and was killed in action under Gen. Stansberry. His great-grandmother was a daughter of the celebrated John Eager Howard of revolutionary renown, and belonging to a family famous in the highest social and political history of Maryland. Beale H. Richardson, his father, went from the county of Harford to Baltimore in 1825, and was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits. When a mere youth he canvassed Harford county for Andrew Jackson for president. At sixteen years of age he began to write for the newspaper press and kept up an active connection with the journalism of Maryland for the space of sixty years. For more than a quarter of a century he was editor and one of the proprietors of the Baltimore "Daily Argus." He was a thorough and aggressive democrat. In the dark and bloody days of "Know-Nothingism" in Baltimore running through a space of six eventful years, Mr. Richardson fought that organization with voice and pen, ably and incessantly. He was the most obnoxious man in Baltimore to the roughs and ruffians who ruled the city for so long with the dagger and the bullet, but so great was his personal courage that not even the most desperate of them ever attempted to molest him, although it was well known that he habitually went unarmed. When the war broke out, Mr. Richardson arrayed his paper boldly on the side of the South. Finally in September, 1863, his paper was suppressed by the military authorities, and he, although past three-score years, was sent outside the lines. He remained in the South until the war was over, when he returned to Baltimore, in which city he died in 1877. Beale H. Richardson, the son, was a youth of quick perceptions, energetic nature, and high ambition. He was graduated from Newton university. At a little over eighteen years of age he was foreman of the composing room of the "Daily Argus" newspaper. The civil war breaking out while young Richardson yet lacked two years of his majority, he promptly entered the Confederate service. He joined the Maryland cavalry, attached to the army of Northern Virginia, and participated in many battles. He was with the command of Gen. Early when the invasion of Maryland in 1864 was made, and with a few others penetrated in sight of the spires of his native city,

narrowly escaping capture on several occasions. Through his personal efforts a number of young Marylanders were induced to join the Confederate forces and went back into Virginia with them. At the commencement of the Gettysburg campaign he was detailed as special courier and attached to the staff of Gen. Ewell, and after the first day's fight, when Gen. Hooker was driven back, rode through the streets of Gettysburg with his commander. Shortly after the return of the Confederate troops from Maryland in October, 1864, he was detached from the army of Northern Virginia on account of physical disability, and sent to Mobile, where he received the appointment of purchasing agent for the Confederate government, and remained there until the surrender of the city. On the evacuation of Mobile he was sent in charge of a steamer loaded with valuable supplies to Columbus, Miss., and was subsequently ordered to Meridian, Miss., where Gen. Dick Taylor, in command of that department, surrendered the Confederate forces to Gen. Canby. After the close of the war he returned to Mobile. Although totally without resources, his natural energy came to the rescue. In June, 1865, in connection with Maj. Henry Ballantyne, he revived the Mobile "Tribune" and became associate editor, remaining until the paper changed hands. He started a weekly paper, the "Spirit of the Times," which he continued a year, and in February, 1871, became city editor of the "Morning News," Savannah, Ga., until 1883, when he purchased the Savannah "Daily Times," enlarged it and continued its publication until 1887, when he disposed of it and removed to Alabama. In 1889 his attention was directed to Columbus, and he tendered his resignation as editor of the Anniston "Hot Blast," which he was then filling, and returned to Georgia. He obtained control of the "Enquirer Sun," which under his management became remarkably successful. He has been, during the past twenty-five years, correspondent of several northern papers; has written a pamphlet on suburban resorts of Savannah, 10,000 copies of which were printed and distributed by the railroads; a sketch of Savannah for the city and a historical sketch for Harper's "Weekly," a historical sketch of Tybee Island, etc. He is a mason, and for several years was senior warden of Ancient Landmark lodge of Savannah; a member of the Golden Rule lodge of odd fellows, past grand commander of the American legion of honor in Georgia, past grand regent Royal arcana, and representative to the supreme council, and dictator of the Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., and has always manifested an interest in that excellent order. He was secretary of the democratic party of Chatham county, Ga., for ten years; delegate to several gubernatorial and senatorial conventions; was commissioned quartermaster of the 1st Georgia regiment by Gen. Colquitt in 1878, and arranged for the Georgia troops at the Yorktown centennial; resigned in 1885. In January, 1891, he was appointed a member of his staff by Gov. Northen of Georgia, with rank and title of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. Mr. Richardson has been twice married: his first wife was Elizabeth M. Holcombe of Mobile, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living; his second wife was Georgia M. Goodman, also of Mobile, of the same family connection. He has been from early youth an earnest, zealous democrat, and may rightly be classed as of the rock-ribbed democracy.



SHEEHAN, William Francis, lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1859. His parents were of Irish birth, of poor origin, his father having been an ordinary day-laborer. After the family was settled in Buffalo, the boy, William, did all he could to add to the household earnings by selling newspapers on the streets of that city. For a time, also, he was a ferry-boy at Buffalo Creek, and afterward worked at the trade of moulder in the stove manufactory of Sherman S. Jewett. In the meantime he was ambitious, with a taste to study, and was diligent in learning. He especially devoted himself to the reading of biographies of self-made American statesmen, and from this arose the impression that he, too, might in the future advance himself to high position. What schooling he had was obtained from the common schools and through the kindness of an elder brother; this experience was supplemented by a few years at St. Joseph's college in Buffalo. When



seventeen years of age he began to study law in the office of Charles F. Tabor, afterward attorney-general of the state of New York, where he also acted as office-boy. In January, 1881, he passed his examination before Chief Justice Ruger of the court of appeals, carrying off the honors of his class, and being at once admitted to practice at the bar. In the following year he entered into partnership with Mr. Tabor, and has ever since continued in the practice of the law, the firm name being Tabor, Sheehan, Cunneen & Coatsworth. In 1884 Mr. Sheehan was elected a member of assembly from the first assembly district of Erie county, and was re-elected for six years successively thereafter. In 1886 he was the nominee of his party as speaker of the assembly, and became the democratic leader in that house, and also in the assemblies of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, although not gaining his election as speaker until 1891, when the assembly became democratic. On the occasion of his election as speaker, "Harper's Weekly" said: "In these days of kaleidoscopic politics, a young man barely thirty-one years of age, who has been chosen by the same constituency to serve them for seven terms in the state legislature, who has been selected by his party for five successive sessions as leader on the floor of the house against a restless, resourceful and aggressive majority, must possess qualities other than those of a successful politician. Mr. Sheehan is a born parliamentarian, a well-equipped debater, an earnest and vigorous speaker, and an uncompromising partisan. He enjoys the distinction of having been nominated consecutively more frequently for speaker than any other man in the history of the state, and, with the exception of Edmund L. Pitts, who was elected in 1867, of being the youngest of seventy-one speakers who have filled this honored position." In 1889 he was unanimously elected a member of the democratic state committee from the thirty-second congressional district, and he continued to hold that position until his nomination for lieutenant-governor. During Mr. Sheehan's leadership, his party was unusually successful. Even in the republican city of Buffalo, it elected its candidates, while in 1890 the entire democratic county ticket was triumphant, due largely to his power of holding his own party together, and of taking advantage of the weak points of his opponents. In 1892 Mr. Sheehan was nominated by acclamation, and was elected lieutenant-governor by a plurality of 34,419. He is the youngest lieutenant-governor in the history of the state.

In the same year Mr. Sheehan was again elected to the New York state committee, and a member of the national democratic committee from New York state. At the democratic national convention at Chicago in July, 1892, he was again selected as New York's representative in the national committee. It is claimed for Mr. Sheehan that during his service in the legislature, he was always found on public questions on the side of honesty and right, to which even the leading republican papers of the state bore witness. His knowledge of the law and usages governing deliberative bodies fitted him peculiarly for president of the senate.

CHASE, Denison, inventor, was born at Concord, Vt., Apr. 13, 1830, the son of John D. and Sally (Spaulding) Chase. John D. Chase was a millwright, and built most of the machines for the mills in Concord. Denison was educated at the public schools, but at twelve years of age he went to work, following his father's business. At this early age he showed great mechanical ability and promise of inventive powers, and made a box of machine tools for himself, forging them and finishing by hand, and making them correctly in every particular. On Jan. 4, 1855, he married Clementine P. Gregory, of Concord, Vt. In 1862 Mr. Chase accepted the position of superintendent of the Fairbanks scale manufacturing company, of New York, their works being in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He held this position two years, making several improvements, the most important being on their trip scale, which is in use to-day.

In 1864 he became interested in special mill work for the Putnam machine company, Fitchburg, Mass. During all this time, in conjunction with his father and his brother, Jefferson Chase, he had been working at a turbine water-wheel, in order to be able to dispense with the old, large and cumbrous water-wheel, to reduce space, and to obtain increased power, thereby also effecting a great saving of water. His father and his brother began to manufacture these wheels in a small way in Concord in 1852, and subsequently removed to Orange, Mass., where in 1866 Mr. Chase joined them in perfecting and improving these wheels, which for years have been recognized as one of the best turbine water-wheels made. In 1881 Mr. Chase patented a circular saw, for which he has had a large demand. In 1882 he invented a dial index, quite an ingenious device, to be used on sawing machines, dispensing with the old-fashioned way of measuring thicknesses by a hand-rule. In 1889 Mr. Chase patented the Chase shingle machine, which saws shingles by a new method, the advantage gained being not only an improvement on the old method of sawing the wood, but in an increased productive capacity, which is 25,000 per day, being five times greater than any other machine. In 1891 Mr. Chase obtained additional patents on this machine, adapting it to the purpose of sawing out chair-backs. Mr. Chase is president of the Chase turbine manufacturing company, which employs about seventy-five hands. He is a man of the strictest integrity, is highly respected in the community, and has had many offices of trust offered to him, but has invariably refused them, preferring to devote himself exclusively to his business. In 1892, however, he was persuaded to accept the office of water commissioner, and fills the position creditably.



WHITNEY, Eli, inventor, was born in Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765. He was born in humble circumstances, and at the time of the revolution was earning his living by making nails by hand. He was an apt mechanic and succeeded in saving money enough to pay his expenses at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1792. On leaving college, he obtained an engagement to go to Georgia and enter a private family as a tutor, but on arriving there had the misfortune to find that the situation had been filled. The widow of Gen. Nathanael Greene at this time lived at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river, a short distance from Savannah, and happening to make the acquaintance of young Whitney, and becoming interested in his welfare, she invited him to make his home at her plantation.



Here he soon obtained opportunities for exhibiting his mechanical talents, which greatly interested Mrs. Greene. It is related that, on one occasion, a number of Georgia planters having been visiting at the plantation, the question of cleaning cotton came up, and the possibility of accomplishing this by machinery was suggested. Mrs. Greene took occasion to mention the skill and ingenuity of young Whitney, and recommended that the matter should be laid before him as a problem for him to solve. The young man was accordingly called in and the difficulties under which the cotton planters labored laid before him.

At this time Whitney was utterly ignorant of the whole subject; but he at once began to study the cotton plant with a view to the elucidation of the trouble involved in separating the seed from the fiber. He shut himself up with some uncleaned cotton, made his own tools, and continued during the entire winter working at his task. At this time a pound of green seed cotton was all that a negro woman could clean in a day; the result being, that so far as the industry was concerned, partly owing of course to the war, but greatly to this difficulty, the planters were generally in debt, their lands were mortgaged, their products afforded little profit and many of the younger and more enterprising people of the southern states were moving away. As a matter of fact it was almost impossible to raise cotton at a profit, owing to the great labor required in cleaning it. When Whitney exhibited his machine, which he called a cotton-gin, in 1793, it was to the surprise and delight of the planters, who saw at once that the problem had been solved; that with this little engine one man could clean as much cotton in a day as he formerly cleaned by hand in a whole winter; while all the cotton grown on a large plantation could be separated from the seed in a few days, which before required the constant labor of a hundred hands for several months. The characteristics of the cotton-gin are as follows: there is first a cylinder about four feet long and five inches in diameter, upon which is set a series of circular saws half an inch apart and which project two inches above the surface of the revolving cylinder. The cotton in the seed, separated from the cylinder by a steel grating, is brought into contact with the numerous teeth of the saws, by which it is caught, and which allow the fiber to pass but not the seed. Under the saws is another cylinder, revolving in an opposite direction and working a set of stiff brushes, which cleanse the saw teeth from the cotton fiber after it has been removed from the seed. A revolving fan blows the lighter substance of the cotton away from the saws and the brushes. With certain improvements, and

of course, better workmanship, Whitney's cotton-gin is used to-day as it was when he invented it. This process is adapted only to cleaning the short-stapled varieties of American cotton, the seeds of which adhere so firmly to the wool as to require a considerable amount of force to separate them. The Sea Island cotton, now practically out of existence, is cleaned by being passed through two small rollers revolving in opposite directions, which easily throw off the hard, smooth seeds. The improvements on Whitney's cotton-gin have been in the direction of enabling it to pick the cotton more perfectly from the seed and preventing the seed from cutting the staple. In actual use, the relation to labor of the cotton-gin was that of 1,000 pounds of cotton to the five or six that could be cleaned by hand. When Whitney had completed his model, Mrs. Greene and one other were the only persons permitted to see it; but in the meantime it had been generally talked about and the fact was known throughout the state that the invention was a success. So it happened that one night the building where it was concealed was broken into and the machine was carried off. Before Whitney could construct another model and obtain his patent, the gin had been manufactured in quite a number of instances and was in operation on several plantations. Mr. Whitney formed a partnership with Phineas Miller, who had some capital, and with whom he went to Connecticut to manufacture the machines. The infringement of his patent, however, and the bold stand taken by the parties who were seeking to rob him of it in the South, brought him into endless litigation, and all the money that he could obtain was sunk in fighting lawsuits. The legislature of South Carolina granted to Whitney \$50,000 and paid it; and in North Carolina he was allowed a royalty on the use of the machine, and this was paid. Tennessee made certain promises in relation to the machine, but never fulfilled them; and as a matter of fact, Mr. Whitney never received any just compensation for his invention. The use of the cotton-gin brought the exportation of cotton up from 189,500 pounds in 1791, to 41,000,000 pounds in 1803. And yet Mr. Whitney was obliged to devote himself during the latter part of his life to quite another business in order to obtain a sufficient livelihood. In 1798, having given up all hopes of a proper remuneration for his efforts in behalf of the cotton-gin industry, he began, in New Haven, Conn., the manufacture of fire arms, and in this he was eventually successful. He conceived and put into practice the idea of dividing the processes in the manufacture among different machines, so that all the parts of the arms were made interchangeable. Having received on order from the United States government for ten thousand stand of muskets, he built an armory a short distance from New Haven, where is now the village of Whitneyville, and where he fulfilled his contracts. Everything in connection with this armory was either devised or practically applied by Mr. Whitney; and in all this work he displayed fertility of invention and great mechanical skill. In fact on his foundation most of the national armories were afterward modeled. Mr. Whitney married, in 1817, a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. His life was published by Denison Olmsted (New Haven, 1846). A fund of \$500 was established at Yale college by Mr. Whitney, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of books on mechanical and physical science. Robert Fulton said that "Arkwright, Watt and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries," and Macanlay said: "What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin has more than equaled in its relation to the power and progress of the United States." He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1825.

HANSBROUGH, Henry Clay, senator, was born in Randolph county, Ill., Jan. 30, 1848. His parents removed from Kentucky in 1846, and his grandfather, Enoch Hansbrough, emigrated to the "blue grass country" from Virginia about 1802, and was one of the compatriots of Daniel Boone. The name of Hansbrough is of Teutonic origin, "Hans" being equivalent to the Flemish "Johannes;" the "brough" is manifestly an English attachment. The name until half a century ago was written "Hansborough." The dropping of the first *o* was doubtless done in the interest of economy. Some members of the family now living have eliminated the "ugh" for the same reason. The first Hansbrough in America came from Holland over two centuries ago. His father, according to evidence now in the hands of a relative, married an Englishwoman, and those familiar with Teutonic and English nomenclature agree that the last syllable of the name came with this matrimonial alliance. Up to that time the name, like so many of similar origin, was probably Hanson, and "borough" was given the place of the last two letters. On his maternal side, Mr. Hansbrough's grandfather was a Hagan, and was born in Ireland. His grandmother was a Scotchwoman. They crossed the ocean with the first wave of immigration following the revolution, and located in Kentucky. Henry Clay

Hansbrough received, in a limited measure, the benefits of a common-school education, being obliged to assist during the summer months on his father's farm in that portion of "Egypt" where corn is king, and where at that time "book learning" was not wholly indispensable to the youth who could follow a plow as well as a man. At the age of fifteen, just as he was about to seek a higher course of studies, the war broke out, and everybody, including college professors, joined the army. Young Hansbrough sought to enter the service of his country, but was refused, being admonished that his mother needed him at home, whither

he went to become a member of the "home guards." Having removed with his parents to California at the close of the war, in 1866 he entered the printing-office of the San José "Mercury," and in 1869 became a partner in the publication of a small daily at San José. This venture proved unremunerative, and he disposed of his interest and accepted a position in the mechanical department of the San Francisco "Chronicle." In 1872 he became the telegraph editor of that journal, and occupied other positions, including that of assistant managing editor, until 1879, when he came East, and was married to Josephine, daughter of James Orr, of Newburg, N. Y. After engaging in journalism for a brief time in Wisconsin, he went to Dakota and established the "Daily News" at Grand Forks in 1882, and a year later founded the "Inter-Ocean" at Devil's Lake, N. D., which journal he now owns. Being an ardent republican, and recognizing the political necessity for the admission of new states to the Union, as well as the justice of it, his editorial abilities were applied in that direction; and when, in 1889, the territory of Dakota was divided by act of congress into two parts, each being admitted together with the territories of Montana and Washington, as members of the sisterhood of states, his fellow-republicans honored him by sending him as the first representative to the lower house of congress from the new state of North Dakota. His majority

was over 14,000 out of a total vote of 38,038. He had previously been elected as a delegate to the National republican convention, and took part in naming Gen. Harrison for the presidency. He was also chosen national committeeman from his state. During his service in the fifty-first congress he was defeated (July, 1890) for renomination. It was at this juncture in his career that he most needed the pertinacity and sturdiness inherited from his Scotch-Irish and old Dutch ancestry, and the sequel proves that they stood him well in hand. Entering at once upon an active canvass in behalf of the republican state ticket, he laid the basis of a strong claim to a seat in the U. S. senate, and on Jan. 23, 1891, he was elected to that position on the seventeenth ballot, receiving sixty-seven votes out of a total of ninety-two votes in the joint session. Thus he stepped from the lower to the upper house of congress without a moment's interregnum, his term in the house ending March 3d, and beginning in the senate March 4, 1891. Senator Hansbrough's term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

LYMAN, Frederic A., musician, was born in Columbia, Conn., Apr. 22, 1864, son of Henry E. and Louisa E. (Harris) Lyman. The first records of the family date back to Thomas Lyman, of county Wilts, England, 1275. The American branch was founded by Richard Lyman, who, with his family, embarked for America in 1631, in company with the Indian apostle Eliot. On board the ship on which he sailed were also Martha Winthrop, wife of Gov. Winthrop, of New England, his eldest son and family. Frederic is descended in the tenth generation from this English ancestry. He attended the district school until thirteen years of age, and subsequently a graded school in Woonsocket, R. I. His love of music was manifested at an early age. At ten he began to study, unaided by teacher, and at fifteen he applied himself to the piano-forte and vocal art with Jacob Walz, of Hartford, Conn. Removing to Rhode Island when eighteen years of age, he commenced teaching school in Cumberland. This was continued four years, during which time he further prosecuted his musical studies, both in Providence and Boston. In June, 1886, he received a diploma, conferring the degree of "Associate" from the American college of musicians, one of the first nine successful candidates to pass the rigid examination, and has since then been examiner in the same college of musicians. He was elected director of music in the public schools of Woonsocket in the autumn of 1886, and continued nearly two years. In February, 1888, he went to Syracuse, N. Y., to fill a similar position. Since living in Syracuse Prof. Lyman has built up one of the strongest systems of music instruction in the United States. In 1886 he attended the summer Normal music school at Lexington, Mass., held under direction of Mr. H. E. Holt, and at a later date became a teacher in the same school. Since 1890 he has been connected with the American institute of normal methods, as instructor in public-school music. During the summer of 1889 he was connected with the Martha's Vineyard summer school in the same capacity. Besides being directly interested in public schools, he has found time for a great amount of outside work, always having charge of some choir, either as organist or director, or both, and has had wide experi-



H. C. Hansbrough



Frederic A. Lyman

ence as conductor of several vocal and instrumental societies. He has also written a great amount of music, including songs, school music, church music, orchestral music, and two books—one a manual for teachers and another for normal schools and colleges, and has delivered many illustrated lectures on music. He is actively interested in various musical organizations, and was at different times vice-president of the Rhode Island and New York state music teachers' associations.

CARROW, Howard, lawyer and jurist, was born at Camden, Del., May 30, 1861, the son of Edward and Maggie (Hawkins) Carrow. His grandfather, Jonathan Carrow, was a justice of the peace and an influential man in Delaware. His mother, the daughter of John and Eliza Hawkins, possessed many estimable qualities of mind and heart, had considerable literary ability, was a fluent speaker in public, and at the time of her death, Jan. 29, 1890, was president of the Woman's Christian temperance union of Camden, N. J. When Howard was eight years old, his parents removed from Delaware to Bridgeton, N. J., where he attended school until the family removed to Camden, N. J., where his father



Howard Carrow.

was a merchant until his death in 1890. Young Carrow continued his preparatory education in the public schools of Camden, and after receiving private instruction under Prof. William Mockett, entered the National school of oratory in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in February, 1882. In the meantime, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Having early shown marked ability in public speaking, he cultivated this talent in various debating societies of Camden and Philadelphia, and before he was of age won some distinction for his eloquence by making speeches during the Hancock presidential campaign of 1880. His success at the bar was immediate and satisfactory; one year after his admission as an attorney he attained prominence in his profession in bringing to a successful conclusion for his client a celebrated ejectment suit, *Harris vs. Harris*, for the possession of a house and tract of land in Camden, tried before Joel Parker in the supreme court. He achieved distinction as a criminal lawyer in 1885, in the defence of Alexander Kelley, tried for the murder of John Doyer, securing his acquittal. His speech on that occasion, of several hours' length, was a sustained effort noted for its force and eloquence. On that occasion Justice Parker complimented Carrow in open court. He immediately went to the front, and was called upon to take a prominent part in many important trials, his fine legal acumen and forensic eloquence enabling him to almost invariably win his cause. As opposing counsel to Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey, Carrow tried the important railroad case of Philip P. Baker vs. Cape May and Tuckahoe railroad before Chancellor Pitney, when he succeeded in having the defendant road declared insolvent and a receiver appointed. The case was appealed to the court of error and appeals, where the judgment below was affirmed. He then turned his attention to corporate litigation. He was appointed judge of the district court of Camden in April, 1891, before he was thirty years old, for a term of five years. Judge Carrow has conducted numerous arguments on appeal before the supreme court of the state and the court of chancery, some of them being of national im-

portance. Among some of the more important cases were: *Soberheimer vs. Allen*; the *State vs. Gaunt*, and *P. P. Baker, receiver, vs. the Guarantee Trust and Deposit Company*, tried before Vice-Chancellor Pitney, involving over \$1,000,000 worth of bonds issued by the Philadelphia and Sea Shore railroad company. Judge Carrow declined a nomination for state senator and for congress, preferring to devote his whole time to his profession. He is president of the West Jersey democratic league and solicitor for the Board of trade of Camden, and in 1892, at the democratic state convention, placed in nomination George T. Werts, the present governor of New Jersey. Judge Carrow resides at Merchantville, N. J., where he owns a handsome residence.

HALL, Augustus R., business man, was born in Paterson, N. J., Oct. 27, 1824. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Hall, who came from Westminster, England, to America in 1682 on the *Welcome*, one of the vessels of William Penn's fleet. Robert Hall was the first coroner of Bucks county, and one of the representatives of that county in the first provincial assembly, where he signed the first form of colonial government for Pennsylvania. Augustus R., the sixth descendant in the series of generations, was taken to Philadelphia when about five years old. In consequence of the loss of his father and his mother's precarious health, he was thrown upon his own resources in early boyhood. After a brief attendance at school in Philadelphia, he went to work for a New Jersey farmer, attending school during the winter months. Returning to Philadelphia he entered the naval service of the United States, and during the following five years visited many important countries in both hemispheres. He made a careful study of practical navigation and seamanship, and during the latter part of his naval service kept a complete journal of the vessel's course, distance made each day, and a record of events. At the expiration of five years he returned to Philadelphia, left the U. S. service, and in 1845 became a salesman in a large importing house dealing in tin and terne plates, metals, etc. In 1862 Mr. Hall became a member of the firm; in 1867 he founded the house of Hall & Carpenter, and in 1883, Mr. Carpenter having died, Mr. Hall became the sole proprietor of the business. About the time that the firm of Hall & Carpenter was established, the question of the feasibility of starting a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool was agitated among the tin-plate importers and others interested in the foreign commerce of Philadelphia, an agitation that resulted, in 1870, in the establishment of the American line of steamers. To this result the Pennsylvania railroad company contributed materially. Mr. Hall, realizing that to secure the trade that belonged to her, Philadelphia must have quicker modes of transportation than that of slow sailing vessels, took an active interest in the formation of the new steamship line; his own firm subscribed liberally, and by his influence and example he induced other merchants to do likewise. Mr. Hall has at no time in his active career taken a prominent part in political affairs, devoting his time and energies to the furtherance of his immediate business and the advancement in Philadelphia of the important branch of trade with which his name has been so long identified. The increased importance of the tin-plate trade of Phila-



Augustus R. Hall.

delphia is, in a large measure, due to the exertions and enterprise of Augustus R. Hall. Twenty-five years ago there were only two tin-plate houses in that city: now (1893) there are seven, and all doing a flourishing business, each one transacting a heavier trade than was done by the pioneer firms. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Hall has taken an active interest for many years, and has been honored by having many of the most important offices of the order conferred upon him. He is also a member of the Board of trade, Commercial exchange, Maritime exchange, Master builders' association, the Union league, the Historical society of Pennsylvania, Franklin institute, the Manufacturers' club, the Art club, and an honorary member of the 1st regiment veteran corps. On Sept. 14, 1847, Mr. Hall married Caroline Alford, deceased Nov. 8, 1890.

BLANCHARD, Newton Crain, congressman, was born in Rapides parish, La., Jan. 29, 1849. He received an academic education, and in 1870 was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and began practice in 1871 at Shreveport, achieving conspicuous success. He was chosen chairman of the democratic committee of Caddo parish in 1876, delegate to the state constitutional convention, and chairman of the committee on federal relations in 1879, and the same year was appointed major on the staff of Govs. Wiltz and McEnery, and trustee for Louisiana of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In 1880, at thirty-one years of age, he was elected national representative to the forty-seventh congress and re-elected in 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890 and 1892 to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. Mr. Blanchard's public career has been an unusually valuable and successful one, marked by ability and patriotism, and winning and holding popular confidence by his crystal integrity and wise conservatism. He distinguished himself by aiding to frame the present constitution of Louisiana, sharing brilliantly in the debates in the convention. He exercised a powerful agency in the restoration of the honest home rule by the overthrow of the vicious carpet-bag dynasty. Entering congress, one of its youngest members, he took a leading stand immediately, so delighting his people that he has been repeatedly returned without opposition. His zeal and ability in intelligently pressing the

care, preservation and improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country led to his appointment to the important place of chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, in which he has won distinction and done effective public service. He has been an influential factor in calling attention to the needs of the great Mississippi river, and his masterful speeches and efforts have contributed largely to the generous appropriations of congress to improve the mighty stream and prevent its disastrous floods. In continuing this momentous work he has before him a large field of public utility. It was largely through his efforts that the policy of "continuous work," or "contract system" for river and harbor improvement was adopted by congress, thus turning aside from the old wasteful intermittent system of appropriations.

HAYS, Charles Melville, railroad manager, was born at Rock Island, Ill., May 16, 1856. His father, Samuel Hays, was prominent in Missouri politics for a period extending over a number of years, having

served in the legislature, as state treasurer, and as postmaster of St. Louis for two terms. Mr. Hays's mother was Sarah Elizabeth Morris, a member of the Morris family of revolutionary fame, and a lineal descendant of Capt. Joseph Morris, an American officer in the revolutionary army. Mr. Hays received his early education at St. Joseph, Mo.; entered the railway service in the passenger department of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1873. After a service of twelve years in various capacities in connection with the operating and transportation departments of the Missouri, Pacific and Wabash, and St. Louis and Pacific railways, he was, on Oct. 1, 1886, appointed assistant general manager of the last-named road, and on July 1, 1887, general manager of the Wabash western railroad. On July 1, 1889, he was appointed general manager of the reorganized and consolidated lines of the Wabash system east and west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Hays married Clara J. Gregg of St. Louis in October, 1881, and has four children, daughters, all of whom are living.

SMITH, William Sooy, civil engineer and soldier, was born in Tarlton, O., July 22, 1830. He was graduated from Ohio university in 1849, and from the U. S. military academy in 1853. Resigning from the army in 1854 he became assistant to Lieut.-Col. James D. Graham of the U. S. topographical engineers, then in charge of the government improvements in the great lakes. In 1855 he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and for a while was principal of a high school. In 1857 he was employed by the city of Buffalo as an expert to examine the various plans submitted for the international bridge across the Niagara river. Later he became engineer and secretary of the Trenton (N. J.) locomotive works, holding the connection until 1861. He visited Cuba in the interests of this company, and also constructed an iron bridge across the Savannah river, where he introduced improvements in sinking cylinders pneumatically. At the commencement of the civil war in 1861 he promptly offered his services and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Ohio volunteers, and assigned to duty as assistant adjutant general at Camp Denison. He was commissioned colonel of the 13th Ohio regiment on June 26, 1861, took part in the campaigns of western Virginia, then entered the army of the Ohio, and was present at Shiloh and Perryville. He became brigadier-general of volunteers Apr. 15, 1862, and commanded successively the 2d and 4th divisions of the army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined the forces under Grant and participated in the Vicksburg campaign as commander of the 1st division of the 16th corps. Later he was made chief of cavalry of the department of the Tennessee, and in that capacity was attached to the staff of Gen. Grant and Gen. W. T. Sherman until failing health compelled his resignation in September, 1864. Resuming his profession after the war, he built the Wangoshanee lighthouse at the entrance of the Straits of Mackinac, where, in 1867, he sank the first pneumatic caisson. He built the first great entire steel bridge in the world, across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., and was concerned



in the construction of many others, including those at Leavenworth, Kan., and at Omaha and Plattsmouth, Neb. Gen. Smith is a member of the American society of civil engineers, and was president of the Civil engineers' club of the Northwest in 1880. He has written numerous professional reports.

HALLSTEAD, William F., railroad manager, was born in Benton township, in that part of Luzerne county now known as Lackawanna county, Pa., March 22, 1836. His father was a farmer during the youth of the son, but in later years became connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad. William followed agricultural pursuits until he was fifteen years old, getting his education at the village school. In 1851 he gave up farm labor, and began working on the railroad, then in process of construction between Scranton and Great Bend. During the twelvemonth or more that he was thus employed he drove a team, labored with pick and shovel, and performed such other work as could be expected from a stalwart lad of sixteen, doing whatever he found to do. He afterward obtained employment as brakeman on a gravel train; was promoted to conductor on the same; made conductor of a passenger train; promoted to be "yard dispatcher;" in 1856 appointed assistant superintendent of the road, and in 1868 advanced to the position of superintendent of the Northern division, extending from Binghamton to the junction known as the "Main line." He was soon afterward put in charge of the Syracuse and Binghamton line, making in all 225 miles of railway operated entirely under his personal supervision. Referring to his efficiency and labors as a railroad officer, it was said of him at the time: "His constant watchfulness has made his line so secure that the local press along the entire route have always been fulsome in praise of his strict devotion to duty and his obliging attention to public wants. Mr. Hallstead is in every sense a thoroughly self-made man, and a hard worker. As an officer he stands supreme in fidelity to his trust; as a citizen he is quiet, modest and unassuming nearly to a fault; but his insight into character, which he has obtained from an extensive acquaintance with the world, has made him master of his situation. He is considered by the public, where he is intimately known, as one of the most efficient and competent railroad men of northern Pennsylvania." Mr. Hallstead was afterward appointed superintendent of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad, and a few years later had charge of the construction of the line from Binghamton to Buffalo, completed in 1883. He became superintendent of all the lines of the road in 1885, by his appointment as general manager of the entire system. The Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad, which has a capital of \$25,000,000, is a double-track system, its main line running between New York and Buffalo. The track passes through the great anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania as well as through the rich farming sections of central and western New York. There are also many branch divisions. The company gives work to upwards of 18,000 employees, and the wages paid average \$1,125,000 monthly. Mr. Hallstead's offices are centrally located in Scranton, and in that city he is a man of commanding influence. By the large number of employees under him he is respected highly.



Through his own industry and merit he has risen, step by step, to a position of power and influence. Mr. Hallstead is a married man, and his home is one of comfort and refinement. He has one son, George, who received a good education, and is now filling a position in the great company of which his father is the virtual head. Mrs. Hallstead is a daughter of the late Mr. Harding, of New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa.

DRIGGS, John F., congressman, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., March 3, 1813. He was apprenticed to a mechanic in New York city, and was a master mechanic until 1856. He received the appointment of superintendent of the New York penitentiary in 1844, and held the office one year. In 1856 he settled in East Saginaw, Mich., he came president of that village in 1858, and was a member of the Michigan legislature during the two years following. In 1862 he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress from Michigan, and was a member of the committee on the public lands. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress and served on the committees on invalid pensions, mines and mining, and public lands. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, and was re-elected to the fortieth congress.



HOOPER, Samuel, merchant and congressman, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 3, 1808; son of a merchant engaged in the European and West Indian trade. The lad was given a good common-school education, and entered his father's store as a clerk. He developed an aptitude for trade and was sent abroad in the interest of the business, visiting Russia, Spain and the West Indies. When twenty-five years old he became junior partner in the celebrated Boston firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., where he remained ten years. The house of William Appleton & Co., engaged in the China trade, made it to his interest to transfer his experience and accumulated capital to their establishment, and he became at this time interested in the business of manufacturing iron, and in the study of its relation to questions of political economy. He held shares in the mines and furnaces at Port Henry, N. Y., and in the Bay state rolling mills, South Boston. From 1851-54 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives and a state senator in 1837. In 1860 he was elected a representative in the thirty-seventh congress, serving on the committee on ways and means. In 1862 he was re-elected to the thirty-eighth congress, and thereafter successively to a seat in the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses, serving creditably on the committees on ways and means, on banking and currency and on the war debts of the loyal states. He was largely instrumental in making popular the national loan of April, 1861, and to the "good judgment, persevering exertions and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Hooper" Chief Justice Chase attributed the success of the bill providing for the national banking system. In 1866 Representative Hooper was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention, Philadelphia.



COMSTOCK, George Wells, merchant, was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., 18. He went to New York when a lad of seventeen, and entered the employ of an elder brother in the wholesale drug trade, and subsequently became a partner. Branch houses were established in Philadelphia, St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1874 the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Comstock retired from active service, retaining, however, his connection with two or three corporations, and devoting a good share of his time to the care of his real property. For some thirty years of his life he was a deacon of the Brick church, and the oldest official in length of service of that influential Fifth avenue congregation. He was active in church work almost up to the day of his death; a teacher in the Sunday-school, and instructor to the young people's Bible class. During the civil war Mr. Comstock and his wife were prominently identified in promoting the benevolent work of the sanitary commission. One of the most conspicuous acts of his life was the rescuing of some fifty colored people from mob violence in the memorable draft riots of 1863. He resided at the time on Thirty-fourth street near Broadway. When the vindictiveness and passion of the rioters found expression in murderous attacks upon innocent colored people, Mr. Comstock caused his servants to convey intelligence to the members of their race that they could find a safe asylum in his house. Some fifty fugitives sought refuge in his residence. Their place of retreat was discovered, and attack upon the residence was organized. The house was besieged, front and rear, by the turbulent and bloodthirsty mob. Doors and windows were barricaded, and the inmates prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Just as the signal for assault was sounded, a detachment of regular army troops put in an appearance, and the rioters were dispersed. For a week the house was guarded by soldiery, and until it was safe for them to return to their homes Mr. Comstock furnished the fugitives with subsistence and shelter. He died in New York city Oct. 7, 1889.



Geo. Carlton Comstock

COMSTOCK, George Carlton, lawyer, was born in New York city May 13, 1856, son of George Wells and Lydia Jones Comstock. Much of his early life was spent abroad, where at Wiesbaden, Germany, he prepared for college under a German professor. In 1882 he returned to the United States to enter Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1879. He then entered Columbia college law school, from which he was graduated in 1881, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Comstock's practice has a wide range in connection with corporations. He is also manager of several large estates, and carries on an extensive court practice, having more responsibilities than most men of his age who are connected with the New York bar. Mr. Comstock is unmarried. He is a member of the Lawyers' club, New York bar association, and the State bar association, American geographical society and New York athletic club. He is also president of the B. S. Comstock manufacturing company, and the Penobscot Bay granite company.

MILNOR, Maybank Cleiland, lawyer, was born at Charleston, S. C., June 26, 1848. His father,

John G. Milnor, a native of Savannah, Ga., was one of the prominent merchants of South Carolina; his mother was Agnes Dixon, of Kendal, Kent county, England. At the age of fifteen young Milnor entered Mt. Zion college, Winnsboro, S. C., but the following year, 1864, relinquished his studies and enlisted in the 3d regiment of South Carolina state troops. He was with his regiment when they met Sherman at Savannah, and retreated before the Federal armies to Cheraw, S. C., where he was taken prisoner March 4, 1865. Young Milnor was paroled, and at once returned to Mt. Zion college, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then attended a three years' course of lectures at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he studied law. Removing to New York, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1871, and at once commenced to practice. In 1876 he formed the law partnership of Milnor & Glass, which expired by limitation in 1881. In 1884 he formed the partnership of Milnor & Willis, which was dissolved in 1889, after which time he continued alone in the practice of his profession. Mr. Milnor is an authority upon all points of commercial law, and is frequently consulted by other attorneys. As an advocate and as advisory counsel he stands very high.



FRASER, Thomas Boone, jurist, was born in what is now Sumter county, S. C., Oct. 27, 1825, the eldest son of Ladsdon L. and Hannah A. (Boone) Fraser. He received his preparatory education at Mechanicsville, Sumter county, and in 1842 entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, from which he was graduated with honor in 1845. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Sumter, was elected to the legislature in 1858, and served four terms. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and was given a place on the regimental staff of Col. Kershaw. In July, 1862, he was placed on Col. Blanding's staff, and accompanied the command to Virginia, remaining with Col. Blanding's regiment until it was broken up under the conscription act in the spring of 1862. He then returned home and served on the staff of Col. J. H. Witherspoon, at Georgetown, S. C., having been advanced to the rank of captain. In 1868 he was appointed chairman of the county democratic committee, which office he held for ten years, until elected judge of the third judicial district of South Carolina. He still holds the office (1893), after a service of fifteen years. Judge Fraser was a member of the state democratic executive committee which conducted the memorable campaign of 1876. In 1877 he was elected state senator, and again in 1878, and served as such until his election as judge. In 1872 he was a member of the National democratic convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president. Judge Fraser is of a gentle and retiring disposition, but faithful and just in the discharge of his duties. He has been for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and is held in high esteem throughout the state, as well for his Christian character as for his acknowledged legal ability. Judge



T. B. Fraser

Fraser has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Margaret McIver, daughter of Abel McIver, of Darlington, S. C. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom three, Rev. A. M. Fraser, of Kentucky, T. B. Fraser, Jr., of Sumter, and Mrs. A. S. McIver, of Darlington, are still living. His second wife was Elizabeth Witherspoon, *nee* James, of Darlington, widow of John A. Witherspoon. Of this marriage two children were born, one of whom, Mary James Fraser, is living. At the advanced age of sixty-eight Judge Fraser is still strong and active, and leading a busy life.

HALL, Anzonetta Crabbe, physician and reformer, was born in Brownstone, Ind., in April, 1840. Through her father she is related to the poet Crabbe, and is a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Bowen and James families of Virginia, who came from England and Wales. One of her grandfathers was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and the other a hero in the Indian wars in Kentucky. At one time the mother, while yet in her girlhood, and the grandmother, spent several nights with their rifles pointed through the "watching holes" in their cabin, while the father was away with the soldiery, in order to guard against an Indian attack and its consequent slaughter. Her parents both died during her infancy, and she was taken into the family of an uncle who had married her mother's sister. Being of a high-strung, energetic character, and believing that because she was a girl she should not be deprived of an independent and active life, her ambition being fostered by her uncle, she trod paths that were regarded by many as exclusively the prerogative of boys. She was educated in Asbury college, Indiana, and married at an early age. As there were no medical colleges at that time open for women students, and as she had determined on becoming a physician, she studied under the instruction of her first husband, Robert L. Weems, with such success that she entered upon a prosperous practice, lasting over twenty years. She was the first woman in Dakota to register as a pharmacist, and her first patient in the territorial days of Dakota was a man who had been shot as a horse-thief. According to her own account of the case "the ball passed through him pretty much the same way the assassin's ball plowed through President Garfield. My patient lives to-day, probably because I did not know enough to kill him." Mrs. Hall had also the honor of presiding at the accouchement of the first white child born in the region. Ever since her coming to womanhood she has been deeply interested in temperance, and since her residence in Dakota has been an earnest worker in many reforms; is state lecturer and organizer of the South Dakota Woman's Christian temperance union, and a constant worker and lecturer in state politics; was a co-worker in the lecture field with Susan B. Anthony during the famous suffrage campaign of South Dakota in 1891; was selected by the State suffrage association to appear before the republican state convention at Mitchell, S. D., to ask a hearing for her sex before that body; lectured to the Indians at Santee Agency, Neb., and there organized the first Woman's Christian temperance association among the Indians, and was the first woman to serve as judge of elections in Dakota. As a typical Dakotan, it is narrated of her that, a con-



Anzonetta Crabbe Hall

tractor having failed to deliver the winter's supply of coal for the school in the district where she resided, she took her own team and drew the necessary supplies a distance of fourteen miles, leaving the dishonest contractor to enjoy his discomfiture without prospect of redress. In 1886 her second husband, C. T. Hall, died from wounds received during the civil war. It had devolved upon him to carry the order that saved the city of Washington when the Confederate army was threatening an advance upon the capital. The order was delivered, but Hall received seven bullet wounds and two sabre cuts. Afterward he was awarded a medal of honor for his bravery. Mrs. Hall is a woman of indomitable pluck and energy, but weighs less than ninety-eight pounds; is a lover of music, being a skillful player on the piano, organ and guitar. In the practice of her profession as physician she drives a fleet Arabian horse, and her prompt response to calls, and the speed with which she covers long distances, add greatly to her popularity. Her drug store is noted over the state as the one in which tobacco and intoxicants are never found.

DURSTON, Alfred S., clergyman, was born in Somersetshire, England, May 1, 1848. He was the youngest of a family of seven. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was eleven months old, and his father when he was but three years old. At the age of two years he left his home in England for America, in the care of his two sisters, and was brought by them to his uncle's (William Stokes) home, in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he lived for a short time, and was afterward bound out to a farmer until his majority. He attended the district schools in winters and worked on the farm in summers. He afterward fitted for college, spending a part of his time prior to his college life as a teacher. In 1873 he entered Syracuse university, from which he was graduated in 1877. Mr. Durston chose the ministry as his profession, and filled pastorates in Berlin, Mass., and at Borodino and Syracuse, N. Y. In 1883 he became the general secretary of the Syracuse Y. M. C. A., which position he still holds (1893). Endowed by nature with a fine physique, a big heart, broad and liberal views, wide awake and generous to a fault, with a single purpose in his work, he is also a man of great discrimination and tact. In politics Mr. Durston is an ardent republican, in religion a Methodist, in temperance a total abstainer and an able defender of the cause, having filled the position of grand worthy chaplain of the state of New York for two terms, and has twice represented the order as delegate to its right worthy grand councils. In June, 1891, he was elected a delegate to the World's convention of the Y. M. C. A. by the International committee, and represented the interests of the American association at Amsterdam, Holland, in August of that year. Mr. Durston is most fortunate in his domestic life, having been happily married Nov. 22, 1887, to Florence M. Wilson, daughter of James W. Wilson, a prominent wholesale and retail dry-goods merchant of Ogdensburg, N. Y. He is an active and earnest Christian worker, a representative man in his calling, and is widely and favorably known.



Alfred S. Durston

JOUETT, James Edward, naval officer, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 27, 1828. He is de-

scended from Huguenot ancestry. His paternal grandfather and granduncle were both staunch patriots, and fought in the revolution. His father, Matthew Harris Jouett (1788-1827), was an eminent portrait painter. His brother, George Payne Jouett (1813-62), was a lieutenant-colonel in the Federal army, and killed in the battle of Perryville, and another brother, Alexander Stuart Jouett (1816-49)

was a soldier in the Mexican war. The education of young Jouett was obtained in the schools of Lexington, where, at the age of thirteen, he received the appointment of midshipman in the U. S. navy; was duly entered Sept. 10, 1841, and attached to the frigate Independence in 1841-43. During 1844-45 he cruised on the coast of Africa, in the sloop Decatur, in an endeavor by the United States to suppress the prevalent slave trade; and in 1846-47 was attached to the Gulf squadron. During the period of the Mexican war he held Point Isabel, in the extreme southeastern part of Texas, and near the memorable battle-fields of Palo Alto and Matamoras.

He was promoted passed midshipman Aug. 10, 1847, sent on a special cruise, on the frigate St. Lawrence, to the shores of northern Europe in 1848-50; assigned to the store-ship Lexington of the Pacific squadron for 1851-52, and to the sloop of war St. Mary's in 1853-57. He was promoted to master in 1855, commissioned as lieutenant Sept. 15, 1855, and assigned to the steamer Michigan, cruising the great lakes in 1858; served on the Brazil squadron in 1858-59; the Home squadron, in Cuban waters, in 1860; the steamer Michigan on the lakes again in 1861, and the West Gulf blockading squadron in 1861-62. On Nov. 7, 1861, he commanded a detachment of sailors and marines from the Santee, the main object of the expedition being to pass, under cover of darkness, Bolivar and Point forts, enter Galveston bay, and surprise and burn the war steamer General Rusk, lying under Pelican Island fort. Lieut. Jouett's launches were both grounded on Bolivar Spit, and at dawn were discovered by the armed schooner Royal Yacht. Jouett had a desperate band-to-hand encounter with the commander of the rebel vessel, and received two severe wounds in the right arm, the right side and lung, from a pike in the hands of the captain, Tom Chubb, of the schooner; the crew came to the rebel commander's assistance. Although severely wounded, and suffering from loss of blood, he succeeded in setting fire to, and destroying the schooner, and taking twelve prisoners. He was obliged to remain three hours longer in his launch, guarding his prisoners, and caring for his own wounded, six in number, before he could succeed in returning to the Santee. For this success he was given the command of the Montgomery, publicly thanked by the flag-officer, and received the thanks of the navy department. July 16, 1862, was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, and ordered to join the steamer Montgomery, and afterward the R. R. Cuyler of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and, during a portion of 1863, he captured eight blockade-runners. His next command was the side-wheel wooden steamer Metacomet, which participated in the fight in Mobile bay Aug. 5, 1864; his vessel was lashed to the side of Rear-Adm. Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, and passed the forts with her. As the fleet was being annoyed by a raking fire, Adm. Farragut ordered Jouett to cast off, at about 8 A. M., to pur-

sue the Confederate steamers Selma, Gaines, and Morgan. They turned, and, on their retreat, used their stern guns on the Metacomet; the Morgan and Gaines succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, but the Selma, at the end of an hour, was captured with a crew of ninety officers and men. Jouett's coolness and promptness drew the highest expressions of praise from Adm. Farragut, and a special board, of which Adm. Farragut was president, recommended that Lieut.-Com. Jouett be promoted thirty numbers for heroic conduct in battle. In July, 1866, he was commissioned commander, and for two years was on duty at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard; commanded the steamer Michigan on the lakes in 1868-70; at the Gosport navy yard in 1871-72; was a member of the board of inspectors in 1873; commissioned captain in 1874; commanded the Powhatan in 1873-76, and performed a large number of various duties, as occasion required. On July 7th he was ordered to the naval station at Port Royal, S. C.; in January, 1883, was commissioned commodore, and appointed acting rear-admiral in command of the North Atlantic station, and by his prompt, firm, and judicious course in the spring of 1885, during the rebellion on the Isthmus of Panama, restored order, re-established transit, and was instrumental in bringing about the surrender of the insurgent forces in the United States of Columbia. He was promoted rear-admiral Feb. 19, 1886, and retired from active service Feb. 27, 1890. In March, 1893, congress, recognizing the services of Rear-Adm. Jouett to the country, retired him on full sea pay.

STEWART, Alexander P., soldier and educator, was born in Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1821. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1842 as second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and the following year became acting assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He resigned on May 31, 1845, to accept the chair of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy at Cumberland (Tenn.) university, where he remained four years. In 1854-55 he held the same professorship in Nashville university. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the state, and was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris major of the corps of artillery in the provisional army of Tennessee, May 17, 1861, and became brigadier-general in the Confederate army Nov. 8, 1861; major-general, June 2, 1863, and lieutenant-general, June 23, 1864. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesboro', the campaign about Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, and Chattanooga, and through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as commander of the army corps composed of the divisions of Gens. French, Loring, and Walthall, army of Tennessee. Subsequently he served with Gen. John B. Hood in following Sherman's army, and destroyed railroads, and captured the garrisons at Big Shanty and Acworth. He was present in command of his corps in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and of Cole's Farm in North Carolina. After the war he returned to his scholarly pursuits, and in 1874 became chancellor of the University of Mississippi. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the commission to convert the battle-field of Chickamauga into a national military park.



Gas. E. Jouett



Alex. P. Stewart

SPOONER, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Mansfield, O., Oct. 27, 1828. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he joined the 3d Indiana regiment and was chosen second lieutenant. After serving throughout the campaign of Gen. Zachary Taylor, he returned home, studied law, and practiced in



Lawrenceburg, Ind., and held the office of prosecuting attorney of Dearborn county for several years. When the civil war commenced he became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Indiana regiment, with which he fought at Philippi and Laurel Hill. Subsequently he was transferred to the 51st Indiana, and was present with that regiment at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. He then resigned and returned home, to be shortly appointed colonel of the 83d Indiana, with which he participated in the operations around Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, receiving a severe wound at

Kenesaw Mountain that necessitated the amputation of his left arm. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and in April following was mustered out of the army. He filled the office of U. S. marshal of the district of Indiana for some years until 1879, when failing health compelled him to resign.

HADLOCK, William Edwin, soldier, merchant and legislator, was born at Cranberry Isles, Hancock county, Me., Oct. 26, 1834, the eldest son of Capt. Edwin and Mary Ann Hadlock. His early education was obtained principally at home until he attained his seventh year, when he was sent to Boston to reside with his maternal grandmother, and there entered the Winthrop grammar school. His precocity was such that, had scholars been admitted below the age of seven, he could have entered, having passed the examination long before. A year later he was placed in the private grammar school of Henry A. Jones in Portland, Mass. Subsequently he entered the North Yarmouth (Me.) academy, and finally completed his studies at the then famous North Yarmouth classical institute. At the age of seventeen he entered the counting-room of William H. Parrington, a merchant of Portland, Me., where he remained until the spring of 1853, when in connection with his father he resumed the ship-stores business established by his grandfather at Cranberry Isles, of whom more particular mention has been made in the sketch of his brother, Harvey D. Hadlock (see Vol. I., p. 237). He continued business with his father until 1858, when his brother Gilbert succeeded the latter, and the firm was reorganized under the title of W. E. & G. Hadlock. This partnership lasted until 1891, when Col.



William Edwin Hadlock

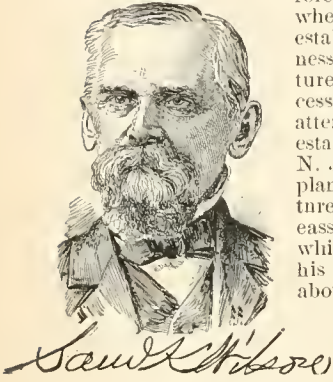
Hadlock retired. The family of Mr. Hadlock had been Federalists and whigs, and when he arrived at his majority he naturally gave his adherence to the republican party, and in 1856 cast his first gubernatorial vote for Hannibal Hamlin, and his first presidential vote for John C. Frémont. Mr. Hadlock was elected to the legislature of Maine, and served in 1862. In September, 1862, he was commissioned

lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Maine infantry volunteers, and mustered into service Oct. 6, 1862. The first service of the regiment was at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, until Nov. 26th, when it was ordered by Gen. Banks to East New York. The regiment arrived in Brooklyn, en route for East New York at about sunset, and no provision having been made for quarters over night, while waiting to see what shelter could be obtained, the order was given to stack arms in the street. While the soldiers were waiting, a gentleman approached Col. Hadlock, who was then in command, and asked if the regiment intended to pass the night in the street. The colonel replied, "That seems to be the prospect." "Well, sir," replied the gentleman, "no soldiers from the state of Maine will be obliged to sleep in the streets of Brooklyn while there is room in Plymouth church. I invite you to spend the night in Plymouth." It is needless to say that the gentleman who extended the invitation was Henry Ward Beecher. Col. Hadlock in behalf of his soldiers accepted the kind invitation, and his soldiers had comfortable shelter, and the sick were cared for in the vestry by Mr. Beecher and some of his parishioners during the night. The regiment went into camp at East New York, and remained until Jan 13, 1863, when it broke camp, and on the 17th embarked on the Empire City, and steamed for Fortress Monroe, and on arrival there was ordered to report to Gen. Banks at New Orleans, where the regiment arrived and disembarked Jan. 31st, and camped on Jackson's old battle-ground. On March 29th Col. Hadlock, with a detachment of the 28th Maine and a part of the 131st New York, assumed command at Plaquemine, La., where he remained until he joined his regiment at Port Hudson on May 30, 1863, where he participated in the siege until July 4th, when he was ordered to march with his command to the relief of Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, La. Col. Hadlock's health, however, by this time was greatly impaired by his experience in the South, and he was obliged to retire from the service in which he enjoyed a merited reputation as a soldier. He was mustered out Aug. 31, 1863. After his connection with the army terminated he resumed his private business. He was twice elected senator from Hancock county, and served in the senate of Maine as chairman of the committee on military affairs in the sessions of 1872 and 1873. In 1876 he was returned to the house of representatives, and served during 1877. Col. Hadlock has for many years maintained an influential position in the affairs of his native state. In December, 1856, he was married to Frances Helen Tinker, of Ellsworth, Me.

SHAW, Robert Gould, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1837. He was at Harvard from 1856 till March, 1859, and enlisted in the 7th New York regiment on Apr. 19, 1861. On May 28th he was second lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts regiment, and was promoted to first lieutenant July 8th. He was made captain Aug. 10, 1862, and Apr. 17, 1863, became colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, the first colored regiment from a free state. He was killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., while leading his regiment in the assault on that place July 18, 1863. His bust, by Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, and a portrait of him, by William Page, are in Memorial hall, Harvard. It is also proposed to further honor his memory by placing an equestrian figure in relief on the front wall of the Boston state house.



WILSON, Samuel Kirkbride, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., March 6, 1829. His father was in early life also a manufacturer in Burlington county, N. J., but sold out his interests and purchased a farm of 250 acres in Gloucester county, same state. When Samuel was eleven years of age his father died, and he was left with his mother to attend the large farm. His first business venture was before his arrival at his majority, when, with a young friend, he established a commission business in Philadelphia. The venture did not meet with the success desired, and he turned his attention to manufacturing. He established himself in Trenton, N. J., purchased the necessary plant, and began the manufacture of woolen goods, cloths, cassimeres and kindred goods, which increased in extent until his production amounted to about two millions a year. He is now probably the largest individual manufacturer in the United States of such goods. Mr. Wilson is, besides, sole owner of



the Globe mechanical rubber goods manufactory, the New Jersey match company, the New Jersey steel company, and principal owner of the Trenton lamp manufacturing company, the Trenton watch company, and sole capitalist of the Trenton passenger horse and electric railways, consolidated, besides having steam railway interests. He was originator of the new line of Philadelphia and New York railroad. He is also an extensive owner of real estate, which amounts to millions. He is still (1893) prosecuting all his various manufacturing and building enterprises with the greatest energy and activity, although nearly seventy years of age.

WETHERILL, Robert, manufacturer of Corliss engines, boilers, and special machinery, was born at Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, Pa., Sept. 4, 1847. His father, Robert Wetherill (for whom he was named), was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1817. He married Phoebe A. Delany Oct. 31, 1843, and located in Lower Merion Township, owning and operating three woolen mills at Manayunk, Pa., the first woolen mills put in operation in that state. During the panic of 1857 he failed, and did not recover from his financial loss, dying in Philadelphia in 1861. The paternal grandfather, Richard Wetherill, was born Apr. 12, 1788, at Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, of parentage originally from Yorkshire, England. He came to America in April, 1810, and began the manufacture of worsted cloths at Green's mills, Concord, Delaware county, Pa. In 1822 he leased the Wallingford mills, and in 1834 purchased the Lower Merion (Pa.) property for the manufacture of the same class of



Robert Wetherill

goods. In 1840 he gave up the manufacturing business to his sons, and in 1842 purchased a farm in Chester township, Delaware county, Pa., where he lived until his death, Oct. 22, 1869, in the eighty-second year of his age. He married Ann Henviss, the daughter of one of the original settlers in that section of Pennsylvania. She was of Swedish descent, and her

family had received an original grant of land from William Penn. The maternal grandfather of Robert Wetherill, the subject of this sketch, William Delany, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785. He was a lawyer, and practiced at the Philadelphia bar. He was, on his mother's side, a first cousin to Benjamin West, the great painter, whose remains are buried in Westminster Abbey, England. Sharp Delany, uncle of William Delany, was a personal friend of George Washington, and in 1775 and 1776 an active member of committees appointed on the part of the citizens in favor of independence. He subscribed £5,000 to supply the revolutionary army in 1780. After the revolution he was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and a member of the society of the Cincinnati. Another uncle, Dr. William Delany, was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, performing active service in the field. Robert Wetherill, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and Upland normal school, Delaware county, Pa. After receiving a normal-school education, he was apprenticed, for four years, to the machine trade, with Miller & Allen, at Chester, Pa. After serving two years in the machine shop, his character and mechanical ability won for him the confidence of his employers, and Jan. 4, 1864, he was promoted to the draughting department, where he finished his apprenticeship. He remained with this firm, superintending, designing, and constructing, until Jan. 1, 1872, when, with his brother, Richard Wetherill, he began the manufacture of Corliss engines, boilers, and machinery. From this beginning has grown one of the largest engineering works on the continent. In 1886 Robert Wetherill was elected president and manager of the Standard steel casting company, Thurlow, Pa., the largest plant in the country for the manufacture of open hearth steel castings. This concern has made all the most important castings for the principal government battle ships, cruisers, and ordnance work for the U. S. government, besides doing other important work for the general trade. He married Mary B. Gray, daughter of Col. Wm. C. Gray, Feb. 27, 1879. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Wetherill is a man of abundant resources, great energy and untiring industry.

WETHERILL, Richard, brother and partner of Robert Wetherill, *supra*, was born Sept. 28, 1850, at Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, Pa., and educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at Chester academy. He was first employed as a clerk in a drug store, and afterward with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad company. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered into partnership with his brother for the manufacture of Corliss engines, boilers and machinery at Chester, under the firm name of Robert Wetherill & Co., becoming the financial head of the concern. He married Ella Larkin, daughter of John Larkin, the first mayor of Chester. He is a member of the Episcopal church; director of the Chester National bank, the Union railway company, Chester, Pa., and the Chester and Media railway company; also treasurer of the Standard steel casting company of Thurlow, Pa. He owns one of the finest residences in Delaware county; is interested in every public enterprise for the growth and improvement of the city in which he resides, and recognized in business



Richard Wetherill

circles as an able financier. He is a man of fine presence, urbane and affable. Success in life has given him great satisfaction, and he has attained it by hard work, and a determination to overcome all difficulties.

IZLAR, James Ferdinand, judge of the first judicial circuit of South Carolina, was born in Orangeburg county, S. C., Nov. 25, 1832, the eldest son of William H. and Julia (Pou) Izlar, who were of Swiss and Scotch descent. Having received a preparatory education in the schools of Orangeburg county, he entered Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in his seventeenth year, from which he was graduated with honor in 1854. After teaching a year he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. At the breaking out of the civil war he was elected first lieutenant in the Edisto rifles, 1st regiment, South Carolina volunteer infantry, but afterward went into the 25th South Carolina volunteers, forming a part of the Hagood brigade. At the formation of this regiment Lieut. Izlar was made captain of the Edisto rifles, and served at Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter. The command having been transferred to Virginia, he fought in the battles of Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and served in the trenches around Petersburg. In December, 1864, the brigade was sent to North Carolina, and a portion thereof was captured at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, after one of the most terrific cannonades that occurred

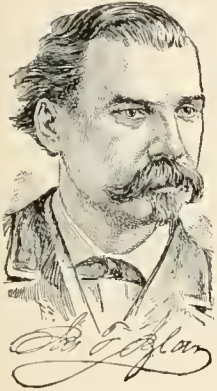
during the war. Capt. Izlar was among the captured, and was taken to Fort Columbus, N. Y., where he was kept in confinement until the close of the war. It is a remarkable incident of his war record that he had four brothers in his company, all of whom took part in every engagement of the Edisto rifles, and all were still living in 1893. At the close of the war Judge Izlar returned to his home to find that the devastation of war had left him penniless. Undaunted, he entered again upon the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He soon formed a partnership with Samuel Dibble, under the firm name of Izlar & Dibble, and had a large practice for eleven years, until the election of his partner to con-

gress. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate, and re-elected in 1884. He was a member of the democratic state executive committee for sixteen years, and chairman of the state committee for ten years. In 1880 he was made a trustee of the South Carolina university, at Columbia, which trust he held until 1890. He was a member of the National democratic convention at Baltimore, that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and again at Chicago in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was nominated; he then supporting Cleveland, while other members of his delegation supported Bayard. In 1889 he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of South Carolina. To the discharge of the responsible duties of that office he carried with him a thorough knowledge of the law, a broad judicial mind and a lofty rectitude of purpose. Always courteous and fair, he won the esteem of the bar throughout the state. But while ever attentive to the duties of his profession and office, Judge Izlar never neglected the interests of his home and community. He served as mayor of his city two years; was a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' orders, and a vestryman in the Episcopal church. He has served as brigadier and major-general of the state troops, and in 1886, when the bank of Orangeburg was organized, he was made its president. In every capacity of

a citizen in which he has served he has enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-men. In 1859 Judge Izlar was married to Frances M. A. Lovell, daughter of Edward S. and Caroline O. Lovell. Edward Lovell was a brother of Christopher and Roberts Lovell, officers in the U. S. army. To this union ten children were born.

HULBURD, Calvin T., representative in congress, was born at Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 5, 1809. He was prepared for college and entered at the Middlebury college, Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in 1829. He then read law at Yale college, but did not commence practice, deciding to adopt the occupation of farming. His inclinations led him into politics, and he served as a member of the assembly of his state from 1842 to 1844. He was returned again in 1862, and the same year was elected to represent his district in the thirty-eighth congress, where he served on the committee on agriculture and as chairman of the committee on public expenditures. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress, serving as chairman of the committee on public expenditures, and also of that on the custom-house frauds in New York; and to the fortieth congress, serving on the committee on reconstruction. In 1867 Hamilton college conferred on Representative Hulburd the degree of LL. D.

VICKERS, George M., poet and composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1841; the son of David Vickers, of Manchester, England, and Jane Emeline (Hunt) Vickers, great-granddaughter of Richard Swain, an English gentleman, who settled at Cape May, N. J., 1680. George M. was educated by private tutors, and then engaged in the lithographic business. He entered the army at the commencement of the civil war, and served respectively in the 2d regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, the 40th Pennsylvania militia, and the 1st U. S. veteran reserves, and rose to the rank of sergeant, being honorably discharged at the termination of the war. He is the author of numerous patriotic and other poems, many of which have been set to music by the most celebrated American composers. He is also the author and composer as well of several very successful songs. Among the latter class are the new national song, "Guard the Flag," of which more than a million of copies have been sold, and "Only a Word at Parting," which has proved almost as popular. His poems are chiefly descriptive, and are much used for recitations and elocutionary purposes. Among the best known are: "Lost in the Mountains," "The Felon's Wife," "Roderick Lee," "The Pilot's Bride," etc. He has also written a number of short comedies, as "Dorothy Clyde," "The Public Worrier," etc. In 1877 he was part owner of the "Evening Herald" and "Smday Press" of Philadelphia. He is at present (1891) a publisher, but still finds time to write an occasional sketch or song.



WORTH, William Jenkins, soldier, was born in Hudson, N. Y., March 1, 1794, of Quaker ancestry; on his mother's side being a descendant of some early settlers of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, named Jenkins, who engaged in the whale fisheries, and a branch of which family followed in the same



business at Hudson, N. Y. The boy enjoyed the limited advantages of the common school of his time, and when a mere lad went into a store to learn the mercantile business, which he afterward continued at Albany, N. Y., until the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, when he determined to enter the army. He enlisted as a private soldier. His merits, however, soon won for him a commission as lieutenant in the 23d infantry, and Gen. Morgan Lewis made him an aide. He attracted the attention of Gen. Scott and was appointed on his staff as aide for gallantry, being promoted captain Aug. 19, 1814. He

served in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and so distinguished himself as to receive the thanks of the general, and a promotion to major. In the latter battle he was wounded. At the close of the war he was appointed commandant of cadets, and instructor in infantry tactics at West Point 1820-28, and director of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe 1829-30. In 1832 he became a major of ordnance. As colonel of the 8th infantry he served on the Canada border in 1838-39, was sent to Florida in 1840, and soon had command against the Seminoles whom he defeated at Palaklaklaha, Apr. 19, 1842. Before this action, March 1st, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He remained in Florida until early in 1846, when he was called to the Mexican border as next in command under Gen. Taylor. He led the ad-

nable. It was a hazardous undertaking, the cannon having to be dragged up precipitous cliffs, and throughout the action his troops were exposed to a terrible fire; but he achieved his daring end with small loss of life, and escaped personal injury, though constantly on horseback passing from post to post during the entire action. His success in this bold assault won him the brevet of major-general. He was soon transferred to Gen. Scott's army, bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847, and had command of the city; was engaged at Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, took Perote, Puebla and San Antonio, and was the first to enter the City of Mexico and cut down the native flag. He received swords from congress, two states, and his native county, and in November, 1848, was given command of the department of Texas and New Mexico. He died of cholera at San Antonio, Tex., May 17, 1849. He was a man of noble presence and soldierly character, a good tactician and a brilliant leader in the field, and was considered the best horseman and the handsomest man in the army. He possessed talents that would undoubtedly have won him distinction in almost any sphere of action. The Worth monument, erected by the city of New York in 1857, at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth avenue, is a fitting memorial of this brave officer. (See illustration.)

HAYES, Catherine, vocalist, was born in Limerick, Ireland, 1825. At the age of sixteen Miss Hayes first appeared in public at a concert in Dublin. In 1844 she went to Paris to complete her studies, and a year later sang at Marseilles in Bellini's opera "I Puritani." In 1846 she sang at Milan, and three years afterward appeared with the Italian opera company in London. She came to the United States in 1851, and visited Canada on a concert tour, appearing also in oratorios, announced as the "Irish Nightingale." She was enthusiastically received by her countrymen and the lovers of simple balladry. Soon afterward Miss Hayes was married to a Mr. Bushnell, and with him went to South America, Australia, the South Sea Islands, and the East Indies, on a prolonged money-seeking excursion. Thereafter husband and wife spent several years in California, and finally retired to England. Catherine Hayes had a rich, sympathetic mezzo-soprano voice, but little skill and no talent as an actress. Among her popular "concert songs" were "Mona Machree," "The Last Rose of summer," "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "The Lament of the Irish Emigrant."



vance guard to the Rio Grande and planted the flag there; but on the arrival of Gen. Twiggs, who outranked him, he withdrew and offered his resignation. Persuaded to reconsider this rash step, and spurred by the news of Palo Alto, he returned in time to treat for the capitulation of Matamoras, May 18th. At Monterey, Sept. 24th, he led the attack on the bishop's palace, which had been thought impreg-

HALE, Robert Safford, jurist and congressman, was born at Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 24, 1822. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842, and was admitted to the bar at Elizabeth, Essex county, N. Y., in 1847. From 1856-74 he was surrogate and county judge in Essex county, and a regent of the University of New York from 1859 until his death. In 1860 he was U. S. presidential elector. In 1868-70 he served as special counsel for the United States, in defence of "abandoned and captured property claims," and in 1871-73 before the American and British mixed commission under the treaty of Washington. He was representative in congress in 1865-67 and also in 1873-75. One who had special opportunities for observing Mr. Hale as a regent of the New York state university, has said of him: "His fine and alert mind, his retentive memory and delightful cultivation, his joyous temperament and manly courage and independence, combined to make a singularly attractive man. He was an admirably accomplished lawyer, and his quickness and accuracy and thoroughness were remarkable. His wise influence was constantly felt in the Board of regents of the university." He died in Elizabethtown, Dec. 14, 1881.

NOTE.—We invite inspection to the Index of the first four volumes of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. As it covers but a portion of the set, names not found here are not necessarily omitted from the work, but we would be thankful for the suggestion of names of prominent persons, living or deceased, of national or local repute, especially those not found in previous works, which any one has knowledge of, and considers entitled to a place. Such suggestions may be the means of discovering valuable biographies that might have escaped notice, and even if already known to us, may be the means of bringing out facts which will make their biographies more complete.

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PRESS NOTICES.

From the "NEW YORK HERALD," Sunday, August 13, 1893.

THIS CYCLOPÆDIA IS UP TO DATE.

"THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY." The appearance of the third volume of this elegant and comprehensive publication (James T. White & Co.) gives an opportunity for further testing the new and entirely original plan upon which the work is issued. Designed to be completed in twelve volumes, it is in appearance one of the most sumptuous books of the kind ever issued. With a view to keeping up with the existing taste for full illustration it is filled on every page not only with portraits but with sketches of pertinent subjects. The important personalities whose lives are given are made more distinct and more graphic by presenting views of birthplaces, pictures of battle scenes, fac-similes of autographs—in fact, everything that goes to make plainer the incidents of an active and useful person's life.

Still further, the effort is made to have the work up to the times by including in it the persons more immediately before the public at this period. Thus the three volumes already published contain biographies of the following eminent men who have died recently:—Edwin Booth, Leland Stanford, Rutherford B. Hayes, L. Q. C. Lamar, Phillips Brooks, John G. Whittier, Walt Whitman, Gen. Armstrong, James G. Blaine, and many others.

Another important new feature in the making of cyclopædias is found in this one. It is the relinquishing of the old alphabetical arrangement altogether, and its replacement by a thorough index to each volume containing the subjects in every preceding volume, so that one can find at the end of each any subject desired up to that point. The elasticity of this system is clear. It obviates the necessity of delaying a volume for any particular subject; it enables completeness without the need of a supplement (so essential in the cast-iron limitation of the alphabetical order), and finally, and most important, it renders possible the publication of "groups" of personages, where that arrangement is desirable.

Thus in the present volume we have the administrations of Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, and R. B. Hayes, in biographies of those Presidents, their wives and the members of their Cabinets. Again, there are all the Governors of the States of New York and Ohio, the plan being to give a certain number of national and State administrations in each volume. Universities and other scientific and literary institutions are treated in the same way historically through the lives of their presidents. In the present volume we have Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Washington and Lee University, Beloit College, William and Mary College, Rutgers College, Trinity College, North Carolina; Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and the Smithsonian Institution, with lives of John Smithson, Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, John W. Draper, and other eminent scientists. A history of the Tammany Society begins in 1787, with the beginning of the organization, and comes down to and includes the members of the celebrated "Tweed Ring" and John Kelly. Then there is a group of Protestant Episcopal bishops, one including Professor Alexander Agassiz and seven of his distinguished pupils; one of American Arctic explorers; a group of the inventors and manufacturers of the typewriter; one of the Beecher family. These are specimen instances of one of the most attractive features possible to biographical cyclopædias.

In regard to individual biographies "their name is legion" in this volume, including distinguished soldiers, inventors, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, statesmen, artists, clergymen, actors, etc. Some of the more noted names are Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Emerson, the Booth family, Daniel Webster, George William Curtis, James H. Hackett, Philip Schaff, Horace Mann, Clara Barton, Mrs. Eddy (the founder of "Christian Science"), Abbott and Amos Lawrence, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, etc. There are full-page engraved portraits of a number of these and of the Presidents already named, of George Bancroft and Horace Greeley, and admirably executed column cuts in almost all the biographies in the work, accompanied by fac-similes of autographs.

The literary execution of the work is varied and pleasing, showing the application of many skilled hands. The paper, presswork, typography, and binding are all excellent.

From the "SYRACUSE COURIER," February 14, 1893.

As to the mechanical construction of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," nothing can be finer. Each volume contains about 600 pages, in presswork and binding fully up to the highest standard of modern bookmaking. Character portraits embellish every page, and indeed almost every biography. They are extremely lifelike and add additional charm as well as great value to the work. When complete, it will possess a value both for every-day and historical purposes which can scarcely be overestimated.

From S. C. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent Hampton Government School.

From the plan adopted in preparing "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," it will certainly be the greatest work of its kind ever attempted, and cannot fail to be the standard of the country.

From REV. O. C. AURINGER, Northwood, N. Y.

If "the history of the world is the biography of noted men," as Carlyle announces, then the historical value of your Cyclopædia of American Biography is unquestionably great. I regard the design as one of the most interesting announced in literature for a long time. I heartily wish the work every measure of success.

From Mrs. CAROLINE DANA HOWE, Portland, Me.

I am more and more impressed with the ordering of your work. The design, clearness, style, and importance of all, must commend it to any intelligent reader and thinker. The portraits are of rare excellence, and each one especially suggestive in expression of the determining character of the man as we have known him. It has *life*, and surely that is a guarantee of success.

PRESS NOTICES.

From the "NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE," September 27, 1893.

This is by far the most extensive and valuable cyclopædia of American biography that has ever been undertaken. It is intended to embrace the biographical sketches of all persons prominently connected with the history of the nation, rulers, statesmen, soldiers, persons noteworthy in the Church, at the bar, in literature, art, science, those distinguished in the learned professions, and also those who have contributed to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of the country. *The work so far as it has gone indicates that its high aim is being fulfilled. It is distinguished from other biographical cyclopædias not only in its greater fulness and accuracy, but also in the relatively large amount of space which it devotes to the men of the day, the men and women who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time.*

A new feature is the grouping of individuals with reference to their work and its results. Thus the early American statesmen, the Presidents of the United States, the governors of a State, the presidents of a college, the leaders in great philanthropic movements, the great Church leaders, are so grouped as to present a progressive narrative. Groupings are made with reference to important events and prominent movements; for instance, the American revolution, the Abolition movement, the Geneva arbitration and the Pan-American Congress. Especially are they made in connection with great industrial developments, as the telegraph, ironclads, cotton, steel, and petroleum; so that the work furnishes the means for the systematic study of the history and growth of the country as well as for biographical reference.

This necessitates the abandonment of the alphabetical arrangement and gives opportunity for the introduction of the freshest material in the volumes as they appear. It obviates the necessity of delaying a volume for any particular subject, and completeness is attained without the need of an appendix, which is an essential feature of works constructed under the cast-iron limitation of alphabetical order. In each successive volume is included a full analytical index, covering all the preceding volumes, making the vast information of the work immediately and conveniently accessible.

Portraiture is a very prominent and most attractive feature of this biographical thesaurus. So far as possible every sketch is embellished with a portrait. Great pains have been taken to secure the best likenesses, many of which are engraved under the superintendence and approval of the subjects of the sketches, their families, or their descendants. The work contains the most complete collection of American portraits ever issued. There are also many fine engravings of historic localities and scenes, famous houses, literary institutions, and prominent architectural monuments. The beauty of the volumes is worthy of the wealth of information contained in them.

It is indispensable to those who for any reason need to have at hand the best biographical encyclopædia; and even to those to whom it is not an absolute necessity it will prove of absorbing interest and great value.

From the "TOLEDO BLADE," October 7, 1893.

Among the great literary enterprises of the day is the publication of the National Cyclopædia of American Biography, which aims to be to this country much more than the great National Biographies are to Europe, in that it includes the biographies of the living as well as of those deceased. The unique feature of this work is, that it groups its biographies around events, institutions, industries, etc. For instance, the presidents of a college are arranged in consecutive order, and the contribution of each individual to the growth and progress of the college makes a complete history of that institution, without detracting from the value of the individual biography. In like manner the history of each Administration is given through the biographies of the presidents and their cabinets. So also the history of the Telegraph is traced through the biographies of Morse, Vail, etc. Again, the rise and growth of the typewriter is shown through the biographies of its first and subsequent inventors, arranged in order. The great advantage is, that by this method the publication is not deferred, and successive volumes may be issued as fast as material is collected, instead of waiting for its alphabetical place. The index in each volume includes the volumes previously published, so that it in reality is always complete up to the last volume issued, making the set immediately available as fast as it proceeds. Its corps of contributors and revisers embraces some of the best writers in the country, and is a guarantee of faithful work. The biography of Abraham Lincoln, from the pen of Noah Brooks, is a marvel of literary composition. It condenses all the salient facts of this remarkable character into a few pages, which every one who runs may read, and gives all the information which any one but a historical student will care to possess. And there are thousands of such biographies in this work.

Another feature of the Cyclopædia is its portraits, which in most cases are from originals given by the individuals or their families, and are authentic likenesses. There are about 1,200 in each volume, which promises a Portrait Gallery unexampled in any country. Every student of human nature will be interested in the study of these faces, for they present the most exhaustive exposition of physiognomy that could be made, and the comparison of these portraits will afford the best means conceivable for gaining proficiency in the study of character. The fourth volume has just made its appearance, which with those already issued, more than fulfills the pledges of its publishers, and gives assurance of a Reference book of Biography which will be the standard of authority for a century to come.

From CALEB T. JACKSON, M.D., Author.

I am greatly gratified over the completeness and conciseness of the articles which have reference to me and my work in "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," and wish to say that, as far as published, I consider it greatly superior to any similar work ever issued in America.

From LUTHER R. MARSH, Eminent Lawyer.

Volume III. of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" is intensely interesting, and contains a vast amount of biographical and historical information. The whole set will make an exhaustless repository. I find many things in the work not easily obtainable elsewhere.

From the AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, New York.

From an examination of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," it seems to be a work of great value. Please send the first four volumes issued, and the balance when they come out.

PRESS NOTICES.

From the "NEW YORK WORLD," August 7, 1892.

The first volume of The National Cyclopædia of American Biography has been issued, and a careful examination of its scheme and execution seems to fully justify all that the energetic promoters of the undertaking have promised. A peculiar feature of this work is its departure from the alphabetical style of arrangement, a feature which at first appears so odd as to touch the examiner with misgivings as to its judiciousness or utility. We are accustomed to the style of alphabetical sequence in works of this kind, and cannot readily understand how any other plan can successfully be followed. The publishers of this Cyclopædia solve the problem satisfactorily. Each of these volumes will have a full analytical index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its material immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its final publication long before it would be possible under the former conventional method. Before the publishers ventured to adopt this method of construction, they submitted their plan to many distinguished members of the *literati* of America, inclusive of the most prominent librarians, and they were sustained by the approval of a host, whose names are printed as evidence of their sanction. The scope of the work is so admirably set forth in the introduction accompanying the first volume, that considering the national importance of such a publication, we yield space for an extract: * * * * The work is well and copiously illustrated. Besides a number of full-page portraits, nearly every biography is accompanied by a portrait, occasionally a college, a homestead, etc., being given. *These Biographies have evidently been edited with intelligent caution. So far as we have been able to verify them they have proved faultless.*

From the "WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS," July 13, 1892.

The first volume of a new and very important work has just been issued from the press—a work which will be entirely creditable to American letters and American enterprise, and which at the same time will be invaluable to the future historians of this country, both general and local. This work is entitled "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (James T. White & Co., New York). When completed it will consist of twelve royal octavo volumes, and will be a treasure house of facts and biographical dates in regard to the men who have made and are making this country what it is. In two particulars this work is different from any of a similar kind that has preceded it in this country. In the first place it will be a complete collection of American Biography—not merely of those men who have become conspicuous by reason of their work and frequent newspaper mention, but also of those men who have become influential and prominent in their own states and localities by reason of what they have done there. In the second place the publication of this work will not be deferred until all these biographical facts can be collected, so as to present the names in alphabetical order, but successive volumes will be issued as fast as the material is accumulated, complete and convenient indexes furnishing in each case a trustworthy guide to all the names given. This makes the work immediately available as fast as it proceeds. It may also be said that in the way of portraits of living and active men, no publication heretofore issued from the American press approaches this work. The main fact about it, however, and the essential fact, is that it is a genuine collection of American biography. It is not made up from any previous work, but is fresh, and this first volume makes it evident that for the first time this country is to have a reference book of American biography which will not confine itself to a repetition of names that are to be found in all the general Encyclopædias, but one which will be adequate, and which will place within reach authentic information in regard to the important and active men in all parts of the United States. This country has long needed a biographical dictionary of precisely the comprehensive quality which this work possesses—something which would be as adequate here as "Men of Our Times" is in England; but we are very much mistaken if Messrs. James T. White & Co., in preparing this work, have not surpassed any existing work of the kind, and produced a national reference book of American biography which will serve as a model and example to the publishers of every other nation as to what such a work should be. The volume already issued is well made in every particular. It contains 544 handsome double-column pages; it is full of portraits, including several full-page ones; and it is substantially bound. The second volume is now nearly due. When completed the work will possess a value, both for everyday use and historical purposes, which can scarcely be overestimated.

From the "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER," October 30, 1892.

The second volume of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," published by James T. White & Co., of New York, has appeared. Like the first one, it is excellent in its execution and deserving of great commendation. The aspect of the page is attractive and the numerous etched portraits of notable men and women of the past and present are remarkably good. The work will be completed in twelve royal octavo volumes of about 600 pages each. The biographies seem to be accurate and trustworthy, and the plan of the Cyclopædia so comprehensive as to meet with a wide popularity. In the second volume are admirable sketches and portraits of all the governors of Pennsylvania in the order of their administrations, from earliest provincial governors down to the present, and in the first volume will be found the history of the University of Pennsylvania, written in the lives of its provosts, vice-provosts and representative men. There is to be a comprehensive index at the end of each volume covering all the preceding ones. The material relating to Pennsylvania has been edited with intelligence, and the ground has been covered with more accuracy and fullness than in any preceding cyclopædia of biography.

From the "WILMINGTON NEWS," September 28, 1892.

The second volume of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (James T. White & Company, New York) is now out. It is a fine book, full of portraits of living men, and in every way the equal of the first volume. A complete index to the two volumes now out is attached to the second volume, so that the work as far as it has proceeded is entirely ready for use. A sketch and portrait of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard appears in this second volume. This work, when complete, is to consist of twelve volumes, and all the signs indicate now that it will be by far the most thorough and useful collection of American biography ever published—indeed, far more complete, relatively, than anything of the kind yet produced in the English language.

PRESS NOTICES.

From the **NEW YORK HERALD**, Sunday May 1, 1892.

The publication of the first volume of "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" seems to mark a new era in the construction of this class of works. The most superficial inspection of this volume shows originality of structure and a comprehensiveness of idea, combined with elasticity of treatment, in excess of any other work of the kind heretofore produced, either in this country or Europe. To begin with, the style and form of this Cyclopaedia differs altogether from any other similar works in discarding the alphabetical arrangement which has heretofore always prevailed in such publications. The National Cyclopaedia, in place of being arranged alphabetically, will be supplied in the case of each volume with a complete index, alphabetically arranged, and to a certain extent analytical, and answering every purpose usually subserved by the old arrangement. Meanwhile, this plan admits of a latitude not possessed by any other. The publishers are not obliged to delay the issue of any volume on account of the lack of any article. Besides, the plan of grouping, which is followed to a considerable extent in the volume, throws into juxtaposition men who properly belong together, and who would be widely separated under the old alphabetical method.

But it is in the scope and scheme and general nature of the work, rather than in its form, that this Cyclopaedia certainly gives promise of being one of the most permanently valuable books of the kind ever made. It is entirely American, and has been constructed with the idea of preserving only such lives as are of real value to the country and to the reader for study and contemplation. The old standbys, who turn up in every biographical dictionary with unfailling regularity, although most of them have long since been forgotten, seem to find no place in this work. Moreover, large space is given to living people who have become, or are likely to become personages eminent or prominent on account of their services to the country, in the professions, in mercantile business, in commerce, or in some other way. The theory of the new Cyclopaedia, as set forth in its introduction and as presented in its text, is, that such a work *should present lives of those who are builders and makers of the country, without regard to the fact of their being, or not being, in exalted public station, or otherwise held up before the world as prominent.* Of course, being formed under this method, this Cyclopaedia becomes also a history of the country in so far as it goes, and this being aided by the system of grouping as applied to historical events or the progress of industry, as in the case of invention or construction of railroads, naval vessels, the telegraph, and the case of the great industries, of agriculture, manufactures, etc., and further facilitated by an artistic and instructive series of illustrations, including not only portraits, but scenes and public buildings, the whole design becomes, as already said, something entirely original, and, moreover, something that should prove immediately valuable and instructive.

As to the mechanical construction of the book, nothing can be finer. It is beautifully printed on heavy paper, the illustrations are artistic in design, and executed admirably. The index is arranged on an excellent plan, with typography varied in such a way as to facilitate its examination and for research in the volume itself. Altogether it is only just to say that this work, judging from its first volume, is to be considered as a credit to all those concerned in its production, and especially to the liberality, as well as taste, of the Publishing House, which, at what must have been enormous cost, has so successfully carried out its design.

From the "**INTERNATIONAL BOOKSELLER**," New York, April 23, 1892.

The first volume of the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," published by Messrs. James T. White & Co., has made its appearance, and quite fulfills the promises made by its publishers. The volume is a large octavo, of about 600 pages, in presswork and binding fully up to the highest standard of modern book-making. Portraits embellish every page, and, indeed, almost every biographical sketch. They are extremely lifelike, and add additional charm to the biographies.

Constructed on the lines indicated in the first volume, the work assures a reference book of biography that will be invaluable to the editorial offices and libraries of the country, and being sold by subscription will have an enormous circulation. The magnitude of such an undertaking can hardly be appreciated by the uninitiated. Dealing as it does so largely with the lives of persons whose biographies have never before been given to the public, an unusual amount of labor and original research must have fallen upon its editors.

The publishers have made several departures from traditional and time-honored ruts, and appear to have strong convictions and the courage to execute them. The abandonment of the alphabetical order, while novel, must commend itself to the busy man, for the index fully supplies its place. Our fear of the departure from this arrangement has proved to be groundless, and the publishers deserve thanks for undertaking the experiment. Neither have they fallen into the error of limiting the work to persons of national reputation, but have made it include, as well, the notable persons of every section of the entire country.

A feature of the National Cyclopaedia, and one which will increase its sale, is the insertion of a genealogical chart. This chart is very ingenious, and so simple that any one can record his ancestry from any degree, and register his descendants to any generation. The work is to be published in twelve volumes, and will be sold only by subscription.

From the "**NEW YORK SUN**," Saturday, March 25, 1893.

The "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," of which the second volume is just issued, seems to be a well-prepared and useful work, as it certainly is a very handsome-looking publication. The list of its contributors and revisers includes many distinguished names, and even a cursory examination of its pages shows that it contains a vast deal of information *that is to the purpose, and up to date.*

From the **LIBRARIAN** of the **STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS**, State House, Boston.

I am greatly pleased with your Cyclopaedia. I have a great deal of material relating to Massachusetts men, and might be able to aid you. Yours respectfully, C. B. TILLINGHAST, Librarian.

To James T. White & Co., Publishers, 7 East 16th Street, New York.

INDORSEMENTS.

From the "WASHINGTON POST," September 21, 1891:

The "National Cyclopædia of American Biography" now in course of preparation by James T. White & Co., New York City, bids fair to be one of the large literary enterprises of the century. The plan of its preparation, as indicated by the publishers, must commend itself to every one. Nominating and advisory editors are appointed in the various States, who indicate those who are entitled to representation, and who act as sponsors for their worthiness. Instead of devoting the greater portion of the work to pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* cyclopædia, which, while preserving all that is valuable in the past, will embrace the men and women who are doing the work and molding the thought of to-day. While literary workers are given ample representation, it is thought that the great forces of to-day which contribute to the largest growth of the country are in its industrial and commercial pursuits, which deserve and command fuller recognition than has heretofore been accorded them in works of this character. It is aimed as far as possible to have every biography embellished with a portrait, which shows at once glance the man and his work. In a cyclopædia where space is necessarily limited, biography is much more intelligible when accompanied by a portrait. Carried out upon such lines the work must prove invaluable to the busy worker, and particularly to the editors of the public press.

From the "NEW YORK HERALD," April 19, 1891:

"The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," announced by Messrs. James T. White & Co., of this city, as in course of production, promises to be a comprehensive and important addition to American biographical literature. The design of the work is that of "Men of the Time" multiplied fifty-fold, and with the addition of portraits in the style of etchings. The work will comprehend the leading characters—heroes, statesmen, jurists, authors, &c.—of the past; but it is to be more especially devoted to the presentment of the living, actual forces which are contributing to the growth and advancement of the country. The design, as it is set forth in the announcements of the publishers, is sufficiently catholic. While it does not contemplate the overlooking of any important member of any of the learned professions, it does propose covering the fields of commerce, invention, and manufactures, as has not heretofore been customary in works of the kind. This idea broadens the scope of the work, and is in touch with the feeling of the times, which certainly includes a pardonable pride in the present, while recognizing the importance and bearing of the past. The new cyclopædia starts with a goodly list of names of "associate editors." To the editorial fraternity and to public libraries a work of the kind indicated should be a real boon. There is nothing so difficult to obtain as accurate information regarding contemporaneous humanity. It is understood that "The National Cyclopædia" will be comprised in as many as twelve large volumes.

From the "PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER," Aug. 10, 1891:

Abandoning the alphabetical arrangement enables the work to be published years before it would be possible with the former method. As a working biographical cyclopædia the plan proposed promises to give it the leading place. In fact, it is the only plan which will permit the making of a cyclopædia that is brought down to the date of publication.

From B. P. SHILLABER, Esq. ("MRS. PARTINGTON"), Chelsea, Mass.:

*** I very much like the specimen pages you sent me, and deem the work the best of anything yet published in its line. *** I must say a word for the engravings, which are really admirable.

From Prof. R. H. THURSTON, Sibley College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.:

I shall be glad to be of service in any practicable manner in promoting your admirable work. The British Biographical Dictionaries, upon which we have been compelled so largely to depend for accounts of our own distinguished men, have been very unsatisfactory, omitting the most distinguished, in some cases giving credit with little discretion, and often placing the name of some comparatively obscure person in a place that should have been assigned to a really great man. I notice this particularly in the men of our own time.

From Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky:

I approve of your project, and send you my "memoirs," etc. I enclose you a photograph by Brady, et. 78. I am now in my eightieth year. I will write you as soon as may be a few leading ideas of my life-work. I subscribe for "Genealogy and Autograph" edition.

From Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, Washington, D. C.:

On personal grounds I do not complain of the Appletons. Their work, on general principles, made me wish that some one with different views, and, I may say, a wider acquaintance with living men, would undertake a broader work. I am sure yours will better meet the general want.

From JOSEPH S. CARELS, Tennessee Historical Society:

I am heartily glad that such a work as yours is in course of preparation. It is very much needed.

From MARTHA J. LAMB, Historian:

I am glad you are at work on a "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," which is certainly very much needed, and I shall be glad to aid you to the extent of my power.

From Hon. PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, and President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank:

The cyclopædia you have shown me meets my ideas of what one wishes to find in such a work, and I am sure it will meet with the great success it deserves. No house in the country can bring a greater degree of intelligence and ability, combined with energy and financial strength, to such a publication, than yourselves, which is, in my opinion, the best earnest of its success.

From Mr. J. C. DERBY, the Veteran Book Publisher:

The publishers I have known for years. They have held positions of great responsibility and trust, and have won an enviable reputation for integrity and responsibility, which is so widely known that their cheques pass everywhere as currency notes.

They have met with remarkable success with everything they have undertaken. The sales of the "Physiological Manikin," invented and published by them, have already exceeded half a million dollars.

Such experience, energy, and capital is a guarantee that the "National Cyclopædia" will be brought out in the highest style, which, with its literary excellence, will insure its success.

From Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Ex-Governor of New York:

Judging from the sample pages and portrait submitted for my inspection, your new work will be of great value, both as a biographical repository and as a national portrait gallery.

With the same excellence preserved throughout, as my knowledge of your experience and financial ability assures me it will be, there can be no doubt of its giving complete satisfaction to all of its patrons.

From GEO. R. CATHCART, of Ivison, Blakeman & Co., Publishers, and of The American Book Co.:

"The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" is a grand undertaking, and one which must have great historical value. It is the individual achievement, after all, which commands our interest and admiration in historical writings. The work is in the hands of able publishers, whose name alone is a guarantee of its success.

Responsibility and Experience of the Publishers of "THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY."

As the business of the Publishers heretofore has not brought them into close relationship with the Eastern public, it is proper that a statement of their experience and responsibility should be made.

The House was established in San Francisco, in 1873. It has had large experience in the Publishing business, being connected with Appleton's American Cyclopædia for years. In 1886, the firm transferred its headquarters to New York, and in answer to the enquiries of the Mercantile Agencies, asked to be given only the rating accorded them in San Francisco. They have asked no credit of any one, and have steadily refused to allow this rating to be changed.

As the character of this new enterprise, however, makes it proper that the public should be assured of their financial ability to carry through such a large undertaking, they have made a verified statement of their responsibility, upon which the Mercantile Agencies have given them a rating on a par with the largest Publishing Houses of the Metropolis, with credit unlimited—THE HIGHEST RATING KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE WORLD!

A special enquiry to R. G. Dun & Co. or Bradstreet will substantiate this statement.

January 1, 1891.

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