

THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF



AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY



James T. White & Co. Publishers, New York

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.
PROMINENT CONTRIBUTORS AND REVISERS.

- Abbott, Lyman. D. D., LL. D., Pastor of Plymouth Church, and Editor of "The Christian Union."
Adams, Charles Follen, Author of "Dialect Ballads."
Adams, Charles Kendall, LL. D., President of Cornell University.
Alexander, Hon. E. P., Ex-General Southern Confederacy.
Alger, Rev. William Rounseville, Author.
Andrews, Elisha B., D. D., LL. D., President of Brown University.
Armstrong, General Samuel C., Principal of Hampton Institute.
Ballantine, Wm. G., D. D., President Oberlin College.
Baird, Henry Martyn, University City of New York.
Bartlett, Samuel C., D. D., LL. D., President of Dartmouth College.
Battle, Hon. Kemp P., late President of University of N. C.
Blake, Lillie Devereaux, Author.
Bolton, Sarah Knowles, Author.
Bowker, R. E., Writer and Economist.
Brainard, Ezra, LL. D., President of Middlebury College, Vt.
Brean, Hon. Joseph A., Supt. Public Instruction, Louisiana.
Brooks, Noah, Journalist and Author.
Brown, John Henry, Historical Writer.
Brown, Colonel John Mason, Author "History of Kentucky."
Burr, A. E., Editor "Hartford Times."
Burroughs, John, Author.
Candler, W. A., D. D., President Emory College, Ga.
Capen, Elmer H., D. D., President Tufts College.
Carter, Franklin, Ph. D., LL. D., President Williams College.
Cattell, William C., D. D., LL. D., Ex-president Lafayette College.
Clapp, W. W., formerly Editor "Boston Journal."
Clarke, Richard H., LL. D., President New York Catholic Protectory.
Coan, Titus Munson, M. D., Author.
Cooley, Hon. Thomas M., LL. D., President Interstate Commerce Commission.
Cravatt, E. M., D. D., President Fisk University.
Crawford, Edward F., Staff "New York Tribune."
Curtis, George Ticknor, LL. D., Author and Jurist.
Deming, Clarence, Author.
De Peyster, General J. Watts, Historian.
Dix, Morgan, D. D., LL. D., Rector Trinity Church.
Dreher, Julius D., Ph. D., President Roanoke College.
Donnelly, Hon. Ignatius, Author.
Douglass, Hon. Frederick W.
Dudley, Richard M., D. D., Pres. Georgetown College, Ky.
Dunlap, Joseph R., Editor "Chicago Times."
Durrett, Colonel E. T., Historian of the West.
Dwight, Timothy, D. D., LL. D., President Yale University.
Eagle, James P., Governor of Arkansas.
Eggleston, George Cary, Author and Editor.
Eliot, Charles W., LL. D., President Harvard University.
Fetteroff, A. H., LL. D., Ph. D., President Girard College.
Field, Henry Martyn, D. D., Editor "New York Evangelist."
Fisher, Hon. George P., 1st Auditor of U. S. Treasury.
Fisher, Geo. Park, D. D., LL. D., Prof. of Divinity Yale Univ.
Gates, Merrill E., Ph. D., LL. D., President Amherst College.
Gilman, Daniel C., LL. D., President Johns Hopkins College.
Greeley, General A. W., U. S. Signal Service and Explorer.
Hadley, Arthur T., M. A., Professor Yale University.
Hale, Edward Everett, S. T. D., Author.
Hamm, Mlle. Margherita A., Journalist.
Hammond, J. D., D. D., President Central College.
Harding, W. G., Editor "Philadelphia Enquirer."
Harper, W. R., President University of Chicago.
Harris, Joel Chandler (Uncle Remus), Author.
Harris, Hon. William T., U. S. Com. of Education.
Hart, Samuel, D. D., Professor Trinity College.
Haskins, Charles H., Professor University of Wisconsin.
Higginson, Colonel Thomas Wentworth, Author.
Hurst, John F., D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
Hutchins, Stilson, Editor "Washington Post."
Hyde, Wm. De Witt, D. D., President Bowdoin College.
Irons, John D., D. D., President Muskingum College.
Jackson, James McCauley, Author and Editor.
Johnson, Oliver, Author and Editor.
Johnson, E. Underwood, Assistant Editor of "Century."
Kell, Thomas, President St. John College.
Kennan, George, Russian Traveler.
Kimball, Richard B., LL. D., Author.
Kingsley, William L., LL. D., Editor of the "New Englander and Yale Review."
Kip, Rt. Rev. William Ingraham, Bishop of California.
Kirkland, Major Joseph, Literary Editor "Chicago Tribune."
Knox, Thomas W., Author and Traveler.
Lamb, Martha J., Editor "Magazine of American History."
Langford, Laura C. Holloway, Editor and Historical Writer.
Le Conte, Joseph, Professor in University of California.
Lindsley, J. Berrien, M. D., State Board of Health of Tenn.
Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S., Historical Writer.
Lodge, Hon. Henry Cabot, Author.
Longfellow, Rev. Samuel, Author.
MacCracken, H. M., D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of University of the City of New York.
McClure, Col. Alexander K., Editor "Philadelphia Times."
McCray, D. O., Historical Writer.
McElroy, George B., D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Pres. Adrian College.
McIlwaine, Richard, D. D., Pres. Hampden-Sidney College.
McKnight, Rev. H. W., D. D., Pres. Pennsylvania College.
Morse, John T., Jr., Author "Life of John Adams," etc.
Newton, Richard Heber, D. D., Clergyman and Author.
Nicholls, Miss B. B., Biographical and Historical Writer.
Northrup, Cyrus, LL. D., Pres. University of Minnesota.
Olson, Julius E., Professor University of Wisconsin.
Packard, Alpheus S., Professor Brown University.
Page, Thomas Nelson, Author.
Parton, James, Author.
Patton, Francis L., D. D., LL. D., Pres. Princeton College.
Peabody, Andrew P., D. D., LL. D., Harvard University.
Pepper, Wm., M. D., LL. D., Pres. University of Pennsylvania.
Porter, Noah, D. D., LL. D., Ex-president of Yale University.
Potter, Eliphalet N., D. D., LL. D., Pres. Hobart College.
Powderly, T. V., Master Workman, Knights of Labor.
Prims, Edward D. G., D. D., Editor "New York Observer."
Prince, L. Bradford, Governor New Mexico.
Purinton, D. B., LL. D., President Denison College.
Ryder, Rev. Charles J., Sec'y of American Missionary So.
Schaff, Philip, D. D., LL. D., Author.
Sharpless, Isaac, Sc. D., President Haverford College.
Scott, W. T., D. D., President Franklin College.
Shearer, Rev. J. B., D. D., President Davidson College, N. C.
Small, Albion W., Ph. D., President Colby University.
Smith, Charles H. (Bill Arp), Author.
Smith, Geo. Williamson, D. D., LL. D., President Trinity College.
Smith, Wm. W., LL. D., Pres. Randolph-Macon College.
Snow, Louis Franklin, Professor Brown University.
Stockton, Frank R., Author.
Sumner, Wm. G., Professor Political Economy, Yale.
Super, Chas. W., A. M., Ph. D., President Ohio University.
Swank, James W., Secretary American Iron and Steel Asso.
Tanner, Edward A., D. D., President Illinois College.
Taylor, James M., D. D., President Vassar College.
Thurston, Robert H., Director Sibley College.
Thwing, Chas. F., D. D., Pres. Western Reserve University.
Tuttle, Herbert, LL. D., Professor Cornell University.
Tyler, Lyon G., President College of William and Mary.
Venable, W. H., LL. D., Author.
Walworth, Jeannette H., Author.
Warren, Wm. F., S. T. D., LL. D., Pres. Boston University.
Watterson, Henry, Editor "Louisville Courier-Journal."
Webb, General Alexander S., LL. D., President University of the City of New York.
Weidemeyer, John Wm., Historical Writer.
Wheeler, David H., D. D., President Alleghany College.
Winchell, Alexander, late Professor University of Michigan.
Wise, John S., Ex-Congressman from Virginia.
Wright, Marcus J., Historian and Custodian of Confederate Records in U. S. War Dept.

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

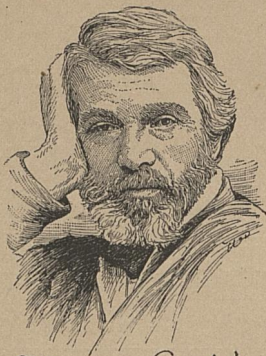
EDITED BY
DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE
REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND
STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1892

Extract from a Letter of Thomas Carlyle, addressed to David Laing, of Edinburgh
on the proposed National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits:

First of all, then, I have to tell you, as a fact of personal experience, that in all my poor historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good portrait, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent, if sincere one.



Thomas Carlyle

In short, *any* representation, made by a faithful human creature, of that face and figure which *he* saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. This, which is my own deep experience, I believe to be, in a deeper or less deep degree, the universal one; and that every student and reader of history, who strives earnestly to conceive for himself what manner of fact and *man* this or the other vague historical *name* can have been, will, as the first and directest indication of all, search eagerly for a portrait, for all the reasonable portraits there are; and never rest till he have made out, if possible, what the man's natural face was like. *Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half-a-dozen written "Biographies," as biographies are written; or rather, let me say, I have found that the portrait was as a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them.*

* * * * *

It has always struck me that historical portrait-galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist (for many reasons, of all degrees of weight) in every country, as among the most popular and cherished national possessions; and it is not a joyful reflection, but an *extremely mournful* one, that in no country is there at present such a thing to be found.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

From the "INTERNATIONAL BOOKSELLER," New York, April 23, 1892.

The first volume of the "National Cyclopedia 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. While we notice some errors in the first volume, which somehow, in spite of utmost care, will creep into every book, the work on the whole is fairly well done, and will be a valuable acquisition to the literature of the country.

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 Cyclopedia, 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.

INTRODUCTION.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has been undertaken to provide a biographical record of the United States worthy to rank with the great National Biographies of Europe. It embraces the biographical sketches of all persons prominently connected with the history of the nation. Not only do rulers, statesmen, soldiers, persons noteworthy in the church, at the bar, in literature, art, science, and the professions find place, but also those who have contributed to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of the country. The aim of the work is to exemplify and perpetuate, in the broadest sense, American civilization through its chief personalities.

Such a work of historical biography has never before been attempted. Previous works have either excluded the living, or limited them to a well-known few in the centres of activity. But this Cyclopædia is unique. It has been prepared upon new lines which insure its being the biographical authority of the century. It is intended to make this Cyclopædia National, representing the entire Republic, and reflecting the spirit, genius and life of each section.

It is acknowledged that the great forces which to-day contribute most largely to the growth of the country are the men who have developed its industrial and commercial resources, and it is believed that, while literary workers should be accorded ample representation, those who contribute so much to the material and physical welfare of the country deserve and command fuller recognition than has before been accorded them in works of this character. Achievements in engineering, electricity, or architecture; improvements in locomotives, looms or ploughs, contribute as much to the advancement of civilization as an epic poem or an Oxford tract; and the factors in these achievements are to be sought out, and given to the world through the pages of this Cyclopædia.

In the United States there is neither a Nobility, nor an Aristocracy, nor is there a Landed Gentry, as these classes are understood in Europe. But there are, in the United States, numerous Families which have ancient lineage and records, and other families, founded in the soil, so to speak, destined to become the ancestry of the future. There is every reason why the genealogy and history of these families should be recorded and perpetuated. No native of any other land has reason to be prouder of his country than an American whose family name represents either direct descent from the early colonists or Revolutionary ancestors, or marked prosperity and success through intelligent, arduous, and faithful labor for the benefit of his country and the advancement of his race. One of the objects of the National Cyclopædia is to fulfill for the United States this purpose, and supply an invaluable and useful means for establishing identity, relationship, birth, death, official position, and other important data which are necessary to the making up of such family history.

In the gathering of material for this work there has been inaugurated a system of local contributions from every section of the country, by which are secured the facts in reference to those persons who have heretofore been omitted from biographical notice. Our American annals are full of characters worthy of the emulation of posterity; but their story will perish, bearing no fruit, if it be not gathered up, and preserved by some such method of extended research as has been adopted by the Publishers of this work.

The rapidity of the Nation's growth makes it impossible for each section to be acquainted with the other, and up to this time it is only the most conspicuous personages in any part of the country who are known beyond their locality. In the West there are men with rough exteriors who have done more for the prosperity and growth of

their communities than has been done by many more noted personages in the East. It is one of the aims of the National Cyclopædia to introduce to their fellow-men of the entire country these Nation-Builders, heretofore unknown to fame beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. And one will be surprised to discover how many, thought to be on lower pinnacles of fame than those whose deeds embellish the pages of familiar history or biography, are shown by this record to be the peers of their more celebrated contemporaries.

Instead of devoting large space to the men of pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* Cyclopædia, which, while it preserves all that is valuable in the past, will include the men and women who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time. The principal growth of this country really began with the invention of the telegraph in 1844, which placed in touch the states which were before but provinces, and made thought, sympathy, and patriotism *national*. It is the period beginning with 1850, therefore, which ought chiefly to be embraced in a work which is to cover the great development of the country.

The history of the past has been the history of the few, who, by reason of a special ability to plan, intrigue, and make war, or by accident of birth, were lifted into prominence, and so became the objects of observation and the subjects of historical treatment. But the history of the present and the future must be a history of the many, who, by head and hand, or by force of character or high attainment, have made themselves the centres and sources of influence in their respective localities.

As works of this magnitude can be published only once in a generation, it has been thought wise to include in the National Cyclopædia some of the younger men, and others, possibly not yet known, who give promise of being notable and representative in the future; so that when they suddenly spring into prominence, as is so frequently the case, this Cyclopædia will contain information of their lives, which will show the groundwork of their characters and their claim upon the expectations of the future. The ideal of a biographical cyclopædia is one which *anticipates* the information demanded about new men as they come into prominence.

It is aimed to have these biographies include all the facts worthy of mention, and, taken together, they make a complete history of the United States, political, social, commercial, and industrial.

It is intended to make each character sketch a likeness which will be immediately recognized; one which will give the underlying motive to individual endeavor, the secret of success, the method and means of progress, the aim and aspiration of thought, and which, by the abandonment of the usual abbreviated cyclopædic style, becomes as readable as a tale of adventure or travel. It is aimed, moreover, to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining, by making the lives of important men illustrate noteworthy epochs of national history.

A new feature in the National Cyclopædia is the grouping of individuals with reference to their work and its results. Arranging the presidents of a college, the governors of a state, the bishops of a diocese, etc., so as to present a progressive narrative gives an historical character to the work, which is of unique and unusual value. Groupings are also 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 this work furnishes the means for the systematic study of the history and growth of the country, as well as for biographical reference.

This grouping of biographies necessitates the abandonment of the alphabetical arrangement, which, though an innovation, is one of the most valuable and approved features of the work. In these days the utility of Indexes is becoming more and more acknowledged by scholars and literary workers; and general Cyclopædias, which are

constructed in alphabetical order, are supplemented by an Index. With such an Index, however, the alphabetical order of arrangement becomes entirely unnecessary. Moreover, in preparing this work, requiring such extensive research, it is manifestly impossible to issue it in alphabetical order until the entire compilation is completed, and being laid aside during all these years of preparation, much of this information necessarily becomes old and unreliable. But biography embracing men of the time demands *immediate* publication. Upon the appearance of a recent biographical work it was found that there were over two thousand omissions, caused by the information coming to hand after the alphabetical place had been closed, which necessitated the addition of an Appendix. It is well known that every important biographical work heretofore published in successive volumes has at least one Appendix, which becomes so much a necessity in order to include the omissions, as to compel its publication with the last volume of the work. This at once destroys any alphabetical arrangement, makes it of no value for reference, and compels a reliance upon the Index.

In view of the grave disadvantages of the alphabetical method, the Publishers are convinced that in a work of the magnitude of the National Cyclopædia, simple traditional precedent for such an arrangement should not be allowed to destroy freshness of material, or stand in the way of the manifest improvement, which grouping makes possible. They have, therefore, disregarded the alphabetical order in favor of grouping the biographies, and will place in each successive volume a full, analytical Index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its vast information immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its publication years before it would be possible under the former conventional method. The Publishers have been confirmed in their judgment by the approval and endorsement of the leading librarians, editors, and literary workers of the country.

Pictures of home surroundings add so much interest to biography, that it has been deemed desirable to insert views of residences, which give to the work a new feature—the portrayal of dwelling-places, which, in the future, will become the ancestral homes of America.

As portraiture is the demand of the time and contributes so much to the understanding of biography, it has been made a prominent feature of the National Cyclopædia to have every sketch, as far as possible, embellished with a portrait. Great pains have been taken to secure from the families or descendants the best likenesses, which are engraved under their superintendence and approval, and, in a large number of instances, are given to the world for the first time through the pages of this work.

Never before has such a collection of authentic portraits been made. If done in oil and hung upon walls, they would constitute the Historical Portrait Gallery, which Carlyle insisted ought to have place in every country, as among the most popular and cherished National possessions. But these engraved portraits, gathered into the convenient and accessible form here presented, none the less realize Carlyle's idea of a National Gallery, for in this manner there is made accessible to the world, as could not be done in any other way, a collection so complete and representative, that it may be truly called the National Portrait Gallery of America.

To be published in Twelve Royal Octavo Volumes.

A "GENEALOGY AND AUTOGRAPH" EDITION, *being the First Impression from the Original Plates, and limited to advance subscribers having Portraits in the Work, is printed on large paper, and specially prepared with WHITE'S GENEALOGICAL CHART and FAMILY REGISTER, together with extra autograph pages for continuing the printed biographical record. This edition is bound in Half Russia. Price, Ten Dollars per volume.*

JAMES T. WHITE & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
WHITE'S GENEALOGICAL CHART AND FAMILY REGISTER.

GENEALOGICAL RECORD. Turn over the fly leaf, and write in the name at the top of the page under the words, "Genealogical Record." Write in the ancestors in the order of relationship below. Should the relationship go beyond the seventh generation, carry it over to the following page. The pedigree of the *wife* should be written on the fly leaf, which, when turned back, connects with the arrow marked "Daughter of," leading to the *wife's* name.

In case of a second marriage, a new fly leaf should be used.

It will be observed that the pedigree is always traced through the *paternal* line. Whenever ancestry comes through the *maternal* branch, it should be written on one of the extra sheets provided, which is to be pasted in the book, with the top of the sheet just below the daughter, and with the arrow marking the descent connecting with the line marked "daughter of," matching in the same manner as the *wife's* pedigree is inserted. This must be repeated with every pedigree coming through the *maternal* line. If the sheets project beyond the bottom of the book they may be cut off, or turned in, according to the length of the record. If more sheets are required, plain paper may be used, or application made to the Publishers for more. If, however, the more distinguished or longer line of ancestry does not follow the *paternal* line, but comes through a *maternal* branch, it may be desirable to record it on the main page, in which case the line marked "daughter of" may be turned, with pen and ink, into the main line of descent, and the unnecessary portion of the line marked "son of" may be erased.

Space is provided on the following pages for historical and biographical data, and when such matter is recorded it may be referred to on the genealogical page by putting a star (*) against the particular individual's name, which points to the note at the bottom of the page.

FAMILY REGISTER. Preserve the first line for the eldest son, beginning upon the second line if the first child is a girl. Otherwise write in the names of the children in the order of their birth, from the top down. Should there be more than seven children, one of the blank leaves provided, or a blank sheet of paper, may be inserted, and the record extended. When any of the children have offspring, write in their names in the same manner on one of the blank leaves provided, which paste in the book so that the top of the sheet shall fall just below the name of its *mother*, making the continuous line on the fly leaf connect with the short line leading to the brace on the main sheet, which includes its parents. Should any of these children have offspring, write their names on another leaf, which paste in just below the name of its *mother*, matching the proper lines, and so on. In this way the branching out of each generation is recorded in its natural and logical order.

If personal and biographical matter is recorded on the pages following, it may be referred to by putting a star (*) against the particular name. Biographical sketches in the body of the Cyclopædia should be referred to by putting a dagger (†) against such name.

The genealogy of collateral branches of the family may be recorded upon the blank leaves of the "Family Register," making proper notes of reference to the *father* of the particular line. For instance: If it is desired to trace the *brothers* and *sisters* of one's *grandfather*, write on an extra leaf of the "Family Register," after the word "descendants of," the name of the *father* of this grandfather; then write in all his descendants, and the leaf will contain the grandfather and his brothers and sisters. Their descendants may be traced by the regular method of using additional sheets.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

TESTIMONIAL.

From MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB, Editor MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

MESSRS. JAMES T. WHITE & Co.:

Your GENEALOGICAL RECORD AND FAMILY REGISTER is a most ingenious device for recording pedigrees. By means of this simple diagram any genealogy, however long or complicated, can be arranged in its proper order. And this can be done by one's self without recourse to a professional expert.

There is a rapidly increasing desire to preserve such records, and this device is timely, for it will prove an invaluable aid to such preservation.

Genealogy and Autograph Edition.

LIMITED TO THOSE HAVING PORTRAITS IN THIS WORK.

WHITE'S
GENEALOGICAL CHART
AND FAMILY REGISTER

A SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT FOR RECORDING
COMPLICATED GENEALOGIES

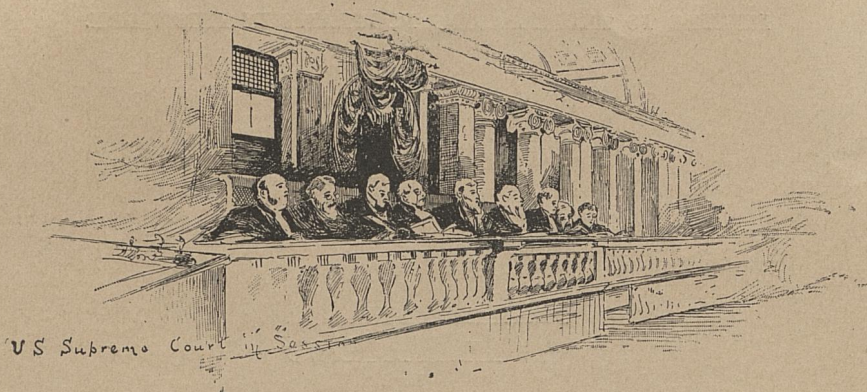
BY
JAMES T. WHITE

Patent applied for.
COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY.

GENEALOGY OF

AUTOGRAPH.*

* NOTE.—For Portrait and Biography see volume _____, page _____. For additional personal and genealogical matter see the following pages.



U S Supreme Court

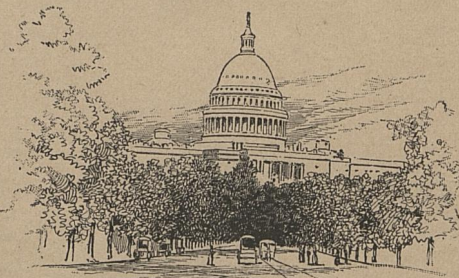
FULLER, Melville Weston, chief justice of the U.S. supreme court, was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having all been leading citizens of that state. His grandfather, Nathan Weston, after distinguishing himself at the bar, was associate justice of the supreme court of Maine from 1820 to 1834, and



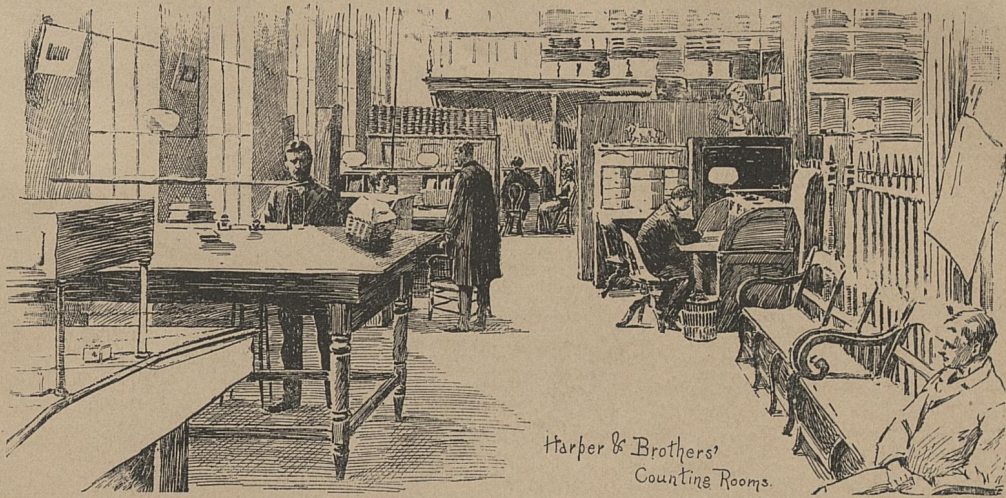
chief justice of the state from 1834 to 1841. His paternal grandfather, Henry Weld Fuller, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, became a lawyer of ability, and was, at the time of his death, a judge in Kennebec county, Me. His father, Frederick Augustus Fuller, a graduate of Harvard Law School, was also a lawyer of distinction. After being well grounded in the rudiments of an education, Melville entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated from that institution in 1853. Having descended from a long line of lawyers, he at once decided

to enter that profession. He studied in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, in Bangor, Me., and then took a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. After his admission to the bar he began to practice at Augusta in 1855, in partnership with his uncle, Benjamin G. Fuller, with whom he was also associated for a short time as editor of "The Age," a democratic paper. The next year he was president of the common council of Augusta, and performed the duties of city solicitor. Before the year 1856 had closed he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he continued in the practice of his profession, having already, at the age of twenty-three, displayed remarkable ability as a lawyer. His engaging manners, brilliant attainments, and his readiness and eagerness for hard work, soon brought him clients, and within two years of his location in that rapidly growing city, he appeared before the supreme court of Illinois as attorney in the case of *Beach vs. Derby*. His first case in the supreme court of the United States was that of *Dows vs. Chicago*, an attempt to restrain by bill the collection of a tax upon shares of the capital stock of a bank. The first case that he argued in person was that of the *Traders' Bank vs. Campbell*, involving the interesting question of a judgment against a bankrupt. His ability and loyalty to the interests of his clients were so fully recognized that he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, embracing all branches of the law. In

commercial law and the law of real property he had no superior at the Chicago bar. The impression he made on the jurisprudence of Illinois can be estimated by the fact that cases in which he was interested appear in more than one hundred volumes of the law reports of the state. The most celebrated case in which he was interested was one in which an ecclesiastical council attempted to prevent Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, by reason of a charge of canonical disobedience, from farther acting as rector, and from occupying the parsonage and using the house of worship as such. Mr. Fuller appeared in defense of the bishop, and in the trial displayed a knowledge of ecclesiastical law, and a familiarity with the writings of the church fathers that was astonishing even to the learned churchmen before whom the case was first tried; while his argument before the supreme court of Illinois, to which tribunal the case finally went, has been pronounced a masterpiece of legal argument and forensic eloquence. In this case, Mr. Fuller held, and was supported by the court in his position, that the church society held its property subject to no ecclesiastical judiciary or governing body, but solely for the use of the society or congregation, and to decide otherwise would be to overrule the statute under which the society was formed, and to ignore the corporate body which the law interposed between church and state, that they might be separated as widely as possible. He had an extensive practice



in the federal courts early in his career. In fact, it is a singular coincidence that in the first case heard by the late Chief Justice Waite, when he assumed the duties of his office in 1874, Mr. Fuller, his successor in the office, was counsel. Mr. Fuller distinguished himself in the celebrated "Lake-front case" before Mr. Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett, in which he successfully represented the vast interests of the city of Chicago. It was a great legal contest, and the conduct of the case attracted wide



Harper & Brothers'
Counting Rooms.

HARPER, James, publisher, founder of the house of Harper & Brothers, was born in Newtown, L. I., Apr. 13, 1795. His father was Joseph Harper, who was born in 1766 and was a farmer at Newtown. The father of Joseph Harper, James Harper, was an Englishman, one of the earliest American Methodists who came to this country. He settled as a schoolmaster at Newtown, about 1740. Joseph Harper married Elizabeth Kollyer, who is described as having been "a woman of vigorous and superior character, of a cheerful piety and kindly humor." James was their eldest child, and when sixteen years of age he and his brother John



were apprenticed to two printers in New York. They were both well-trained boys, with sound principles, while James was also possessed of great personal strength, and both were noted for their regular and correct habits. In the office where James served his apprenticeship, Thurlow Weed was fellow-workman, and the two there formed a friendship which lasted through life. James soon became a noted pressman. The two brothers were thrifty, and when they had served their apprenticeship, they were in possession of a small capital, which represented their joint savings. To this was added something from their father's means, and they started a business of their own, a small printing office in Dover street, New York. Here they printed books to order, their first work being completed in August, 1817, when they delivered 2,000 copies of Seneca's "Morals." Their next book was Mair's "Introduction to Latin Syntax;" and in April, 1818, they printed 500 copies of Locke's "Essay Upon the Human Understanding;" and upon this volume appeared, for the first time, the imprint of J. & J. Harper as publishers. From this small beginning, and by exercising care and judgment in all their undertakings, the young firm soon grew to eminence in publishing. They became, perhaps, best known through the publication of their celebrated series known as "Harper's Family Library," a collection made up of standard works of general interest, which was a favorite both in private and public libraries. The placing of two younger brothers, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher, as apprentices to the firm, was in due time followed by their admission as partners, when the style was changed to Harper & Brothers. In 1825 the firm was estab-

lished at Nos. 81 and 82 Cliff street. James Harper sustained throughout his life his devotion to the cause of temperance and religion. After he removed from his house in Rose street to the upper part of the city, he united with the congregation of St. Paul's church in Fourth avenue. There was nothing bigoted or fanatical about him, and his personal relations with men of different religious views were uniformly of the pleasantest character. He was remarkable for his spirit of toleration and for the kindly way in which he excused the faults and aberrations of others. In politics he was a whig as long as that party lasted, and in 1844 was elected mayor of the city of New York, a position in which he gained the respect of all who had occasion to come in contact with him. He was frequently asked to be a candidate for other important offices, but always declined, preferring to devote himself to his business. One day he was driving near Central Park, when the pole of his carriage broke and the horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Harper and his daughter, who was with him, were thrown violently to the pavement, and while she fortunately escaped serious injury, her father was taken insensible to St. Luke's Hospital, never regained consciousness, and died on the following Saturday, March 25, 1869.

HARPER, John, was born at Newtown, L. I., Jan. 22, 1797. Having been apprenticed to a printer, as was the case with his elder brother, James, he soon gained the reputation of being a first-class compositor and pressman. When the firm became Harper & Brothers, to John Harper fell the duty of financial manager, which included the purchase of all stock, material and machinery. He was a man of calm, judicial mind—never flurried, unusually clear-headed and business-like. All his transactions were conducted, apparently, with ease, and always courteously and with a due sense of justice. In private life John Harper was remarkable for his simple and unostentatious tastes and habits. His chief recreation was driving a lively team of horses, which became well known to the habitués of Harlem Lane. After the death of his brother James, John Harper, although he then became the senior member of the firm, ceased to take an active part in the business. In 1872 he suffered





"The Old Brick Row"
YALE College

DAVENPORT, John, clergyman, and projector of a college at New Haven, was born in Coventry, Eng., in 1597. He was the leader of the company of Englishmen who were the first settlers of the colony of New Haven, in 1638, and the pioneer to whose early labors is due the subsequent foundation of Yale College in 1700. Having been educated at Oxford, he began in 1616, when nineteen years of age, to preach in London as curate of St. Lawrence Jewry, and in 1624 became vicar of St. Stephen's,



John Davenport

Coleman street. In consequence of his Puritan sympathies, he was regarded with suspicion by Laud when he became bishop of London. Davenport still further excited the displeasure of this prelate by his activity in the counsels of a sort of home missionary society, which was formed for the purpose of buying the rights of patronage to church benefices, in order that their privileges might be employed in establishing lectureships in those parishes where Puritans could not get control of the presentation to the vicarage. In 1633, Laud having become arch-bishop of Canterbury, Davenport fled in disguise to Holland, where he was engaged to assist Paget in the English church at Amsterdam. Differing

from him on the subject of administering baptism to the children of parents not members of the church, he was obliged to leave. Before quitting England, Davenport had been an early patron of the Massachusetts colony, and a friend of John Cotton, by whose arguments he had been induced to become a Non-conformist. It is probable that while residing in Holland he formed the conception of establishing a colony in New England. Returning to England in 1636, he induced a number of merchants among his former parishioners to carry out his ideas. Others joined them, and they left England in 1637, reached Boston June 26th, and remained there nine months, while engaged in selecting a site for the proposed colony. During his stay in Boston, Davenport was invited to be a member of an important ecclesiastical synod, to take into consideration the case of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, and he was associated with the committee which had been appointed to establish the college afterward known as Harvard. In April, 1638, the colony reached Quinnipiac, to which they gave the name New Haven. Davenport's

special idea was to found a self-supporting commonwealth, which should be entirely independent of England, in which "the common welfare of all" was to be secured by placing all civil power in the hands of men whose Christian character was certified by their being members of the church which they had established. Membership in the church was to be essential to the exercise of civil power, though not to the enjoyment of civil rights and privileges. Davenport's statesmanship was particularly shown in his judicial code. If the laws of England were adopted, it was feared that the colony might be subjected to the government of England, from which they had fled. There was no time to make a new code. Accordingly it was agreed, that until they could frame a code branching out into particulars, the law in all the courts of their jurisdiction should be the laws of Moses, as found in the Old Testament, excluding whatever is typical, local, ceremonial, or having reference to the Canaanites, and that these laws should



be administered by magistrates whom the people elected yearly. This was a system of laws which was in every man's hand, and which every man read daily in his family. In 1656 the more formal code, which they had contemplated from the first, was adopted. As a safeguard for the proper maintenance of their government, Davenport devised a system of education without a parallel at that time in any part of the world. It contemplated an English

rare books, a portrait of George I., and a quantity of goods from the East Indies, which were inventoried at £200, but, on being sold in Boston, brought £562 12s. This amount went toward the expense of the building erected in 1717-18 at New Haven, which forthwith was called "Yale College," a name extended to the institution in 1745. Two or three years later, he sent a small sum, which covered one-fifth of the costs of the rector's house, finished in 1722. He attained the dignities of Fellow of the Royal Society and governor of the East India Co., before his death. His tomb in Wrexham, Denbighshire, Wales, whence his family had come, bears the celebrated lines:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, and in Asia wed."

Three of these statements are known to be true, and the one about Africa may be so. He could have preserved no recollection of the land of his birth; but his memory is associated with one of its finest institutions of learning. It must be admitted that Yale purchased his fame cheaply; but his gifts were of real value in that day of small beginnings, and also helped to settle the vexed question of location. A copy of his portrait, presented by his last descendant, in 1789, is preserved by the college. He died in England July 8, 1721.

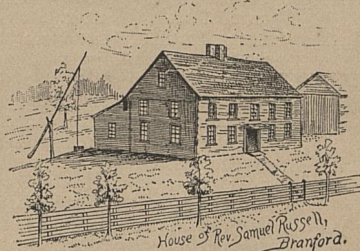
PIERSON, Abraham, first rector (1701-1707) of what afterward became Yale College, was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1641. His father, of the same name (1608-78), came to Boston in 1639, and was pastor at Southampton, L. I., Branford, Conn., and Newark, N. J. Abraham was graduated from Harvard in 1668,



was ordained as colleague of his father at Newark March 4, 1672, and was minister of Killingworth, Conn., from 1694. After James Pierpont (q. v.) he was the most active of the founders of the collegiate school at Saybrook. The founders of New Haven had cherished the idea of a college of their own from the beginning of their settlement in 1638, but in 1652 it was not unreasonably judged to be "too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction." The plan is said to have been revived in 1698, and was certainly taken up with great zeal by the two ministers, James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Pierson, both graduates of Harvard. A meeting was held at Branford in September, 1701, at the house of Rev. Samuel Russell, and some books donated for a library. Pierpont had sent suggestions to Gov. Isaac Addington and Hon. S. Sewall, of Boston, who prepared a draft for a charter. The legislature met Oct. 9th, and some days later, probably on the 16th, passed "An Act for Liberty to erect a Collegiate School." In the next month seven trustees met at Saybrook, and voted to establish the school there, with Mr. Pierson as rector. This office he discharged from his parish, nine miles distant, and its duties can hardly have been arduous. The first student, Jacob Heminway, came in March, 1702; in September seven more were added, a tutor chosen, and a commencement held at Saybrook Point, when N. Lynde gave the use of a house. On this occasion the degree of M. A. was conferred on Nat. Chauncey of Stratford, who had been privately taught, and on

four graduates of Harvard. At this time the entire revenue of the school, apart from fees for tuition, was a grant from the legislature of £120 yearly in "country pay," equal to about £80 in cash. Pierson was much respected as a scholar and administrator; he wrote a text-book on Natural Philosophy, which was used for twenty-five years. While Pierson was rector, the college was at the beginning of its existence, and there were few graduates. One of them was Jonathan Dickinson (1706), who became president of the College of New Jersey. The statue shown in the sketch is by Launt Thompson, and stands on the college campus. Rector Pierson died in New Haven March 5, 1707.

ANDREW, Samuel, second rector (1707-19) of Yale College, was born at Cambridge, Mass., 1656. He was graduated from Harvard in 1675, served as tutor there for several years, and gained repute as a scholar and instructor. In 1685 he was ordained pastor at Milford, Conn., where he married the daughter of Geo. R. Treat, one of his parishioners. Certain divisions among his people were healed under his ministry, which lasted through his life. With Pierpont, Pierson, and others he took part in founding the collegiate school at Saybrook, was one of its first trustees, and attended the first meeting of the



corporation, Nov. 11, 1701. On Mr. Pierson's death in March, 1707, he was chosen rector *pro tem.*, and taught the senior class at his house at Milford, the other classes being instructed at Saybrook by tutors Fisk and Hall. The college library, which had hitherto been kept in Mr. Pierson's house at Kenilworth, was now taken to Saybrook. The rector exercised a sort of general supervision by letters, and went annually to "moderate" the commencement, at which not less than two nor more than three were graduated. It was the day of small things with the school, and during the Indian wars, 1709-13, the youth of the colony were more eager to fight the French and the savages, than to seek collegiate training. The Saybrook council was called by the assembly urged by Gov. Saltonstall, and met at the commencement in September, 1708. Mr. Andrew was one of its twelve members, eight more of whom were trustees of the college. They framed, and the assembly at its next session adopted, the "Saybrook Platform," which at once became the constitution of the Connecticut churches. The gift of books from England in 1714-15 was followed in 1715 by a grant of £500 from the assembly for a building. Very serious difficulties arose as to location, settled in October, 1716, in favor of New Haven, which offered larger inducements than its rivals. One of the newly elected tutors took charge of some twelve students at New Haven, the other with a somewhat larger number started a school at Wethersfield, which held its own for three years; and meantime three or four students remained at Saybrook, and were cared for by the minister there, a former tutor. The Hartford party did not give up their design until a college building was begun in the fall of

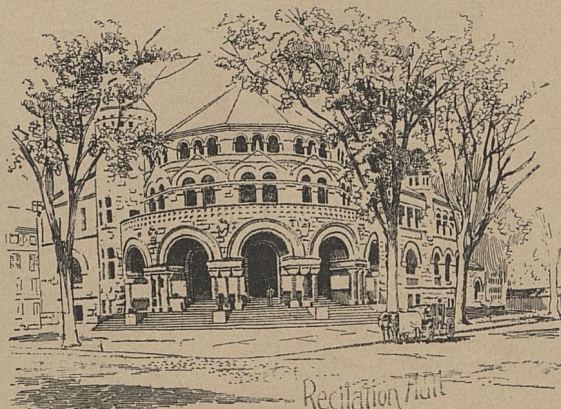
an "Ecclesiastical History of New England." The college has forty-five volumes of his MSS., including a diary. His life was written by his son-in-law, Abiel Holmes, D.D. (1798), and by Prof. J. L. Kingsley, for Sparks's "American Biography" (second series, vol. iv.) Under his rule 669 students were graduated, a yearly average of thirty-seven. President Stiles conferred the bachelor's degree on some of the most eminent of American lawyers. One of them was James Kent (1781); another was Jeremiah Mason (1788). Gov. Oliver Wolcott graduated in 1778; Gov. Roger Griswold, in 1780; Judge David Daggett, in 1783; Timothy Pitkin, in 1785. Noah Webster was a class-mate of Wolcott. Among the divines who were his pupils were Dr. Abiel Holmes (1783), Dr. Jedediah Morse (1783), the author of the geography; Dr. Edward D. Griffin (1790); President J. Atwater (1793), of Dickinson College. President Stiles died in New Haven, May 12, 1795, leaving an eminent record as a preacher, scholar, teacher, and administrator.



Timothy Dwight

DWIGHT, Timothy, eighth president (1795-1817) of Yale College, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752, a descendant of John Dwight, an early settler of Dedham. His father, of the same name, was a graduate of Yale and a merchant; his mother, a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, gave him careful early training. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1769, taught for two years in a school at New Haven, and for six years in the college with such brilliant success that the students signed a petition that he should be called to the presidency. At his request it was not presented to the corporation. During a year as chaplain in the army, he was known as a writer of patriotic songs; his poem "America" had appeared in 1772. From 1778 he was farming, preaching, and conducting a school at Northampton, until November, 1783, when he became pastor at Greenfield, a parish of Fairfield, Conn. While here he published, in 1785, his epic, "The Conquest of Canaan," following it with a pastoral, "Greenfield Hill" (1794), in which he described the burning of Fairfield by the British. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1787. He established at Greenfield a most successful academy, in which girls received the same training as boys, and the course went much farther than a mere preparation for college. When called to the presidency of Yale, on the death of Dr. Stiles, he was already not merely a man of note, but distinguished as a scholar, a preacher and an educator. His long and vigorous administration witnessed a great development of the college, and certain radical changes. Hitherto it had been in substance a one-man-power and old-fashioned school, with an autocratic head-master, and a few subordinates. Dr. Dwight was probably the ablest, certainly the most impressive and efficient man, who had yet been at its head. He was progressive, and had to some extent the modern idea of a university. The first step was to revise the college rules, and associate the faculty with himself in its internal government; this was done in 1795. Fagging was abolished in 1804, and fines soon after, and the relation of the students to the faculty was regulated by the rules which govern the intercourse of gentlemen. Besides teaching ethics and mental philosophy to the seniors, he created and filled a department of rhetoric and English literature, discharged the duties of the chair of divinity, which was his in due form from 1805, and exerted on the students a more healthful and direct influence than

that of his predecessors. Though stout in maintaining the Congregational system, his theology was somewhat gentler than that of Dr. Stiles, which had been an advance on that of President Clap. He brought in three professors who long survived him, J. Day, to the chair of mathematics, in 1801, and B. Silliman (1802-53), and J. L. Kingsley (1805-51), to the new departments of chemistry and ancient languages. He procured the establishment, in 1801, of a law professorship, filled, until 1810, by E. Goodrich, which was the beginning of the law school organized at a later date, and that of a Medical School, toward which the first steps were taken in 1806, and which commenced work, in 1813, with three professors, Drs. N. Smith, E. Ives, and J. Knight, graduating a class of three the next year. A grant of \$20,000 from the state, in 1814, covered the purchase of a building (now Sheffield Hall) for the Medical School. Much additional ground had been bought in 1796, a new house erected for the president in 1797-99, and a dormitory, now North Middle College, and a Lyceum for various uses, in 1801-3. Dr. Dwight's large plans included also a separate divinity school, which came into being in 1822.



Recitation Hall

He was thus the moving cause of the expansion of Yale from a collegiate school to a university. Beyond the grants of the state in 1796 and 1814, and another of some \$9,000 in 1816, little financial aid came in; but the resources on hand were wisely expended, and the library much enlarged. The president's reputation caused a large accession of students; as, against 115 in 1796, there were 217 in 1800, and 313 in 1817. The number of graduates during this period, besides thirty-two in medicine, was 1,137, an annual average of nearly fifty-two. As a vehement Federalist, and opposed to everything French, Dr. Dwight came into collision with Prof. Meigs and some others; but his views were the prevalent ones in his region, and his influence, alike powerful and beneficial, far outlasted his life. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1810, from Harvard. Beyond the poems of his early life, a number of sermons, and a versification, in 1800, of the Psalms omitted by Dr. Watts (one of which, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," is in almost universal use), he published little, leaving his chief works to appear posthumously. Of these, "Theology Explained and Defended in a Series of One Hundred and Seventy-three Sermons" (five vols., 1818), went through a vast number of editions, to one of which (1846) was prefixed a memoir by his son, S. E. Dwight, D.D. His "Travels in New England and New York" (four vols., 1821), from notes taken during a series of vacations from 1796, have been highly valued. Another sketch of his life, by W. B. Sprague, D.D., is in Sparks's "Amer-

ican Biography," second series, vol. iv.; see also Sprague's "Annals," vol. ii. A number of his brothers, sons, and grandsons attained distinction, and one of the latter, named from him, became president of Yale in 1886. During the administration of President Dwight, there were trained at Yale many men who held high places in church and state. Glancing along the catalogue, we find among the graduates in 1796, the name of Benjamin Silliman; in 1797, the names of Lyman Beecher, Gov. S. A. Foot, and James Murdock; in 1799, of Dr. Eli Ives, James L. Kingsley, and Moses Stuart; in 1801, of Gov. Joseph Trumbull; in 1803, of Chief Justice Church; in 1804, of John C. Calhoun and Bishop C. E. Gadsden and John Pierpont; in 1805, of Dr. Gardiner Spring and Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet; in 1807, of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor; in 1808, of Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll; in 1809, of Prof. J. W. Gibbs and Judge Henry M. Waite, father of the late chief justice; in 1810, of Samuel F. B. Morse, Judge W. W. Ellsworth, Prof. Eleazar T. Fitch, and Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich; in 1811, Gov. R. S. Baldwin and J. E. Worcester, the lexicographer; in 1813, of George E. Badger and Prof. Denison Olmsted; in 1814, of Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, and of Judges J. K. Kane and W. L. Storrs; in 1815, of John M. Clayton, James G. Percival, and Dr. William B. Sprague. President Dwight died in New Haven Jan. 11, 1817.

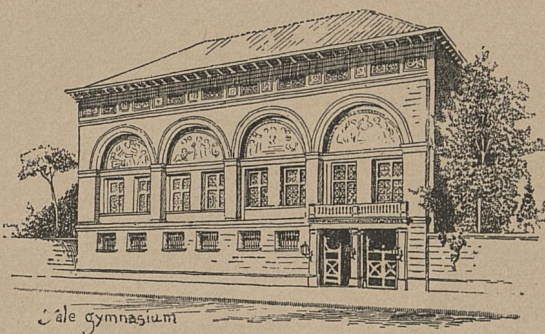
DAY, Jeremiah, ninth president of Yale College (1817-46) was born Aug. 3, 1773, at New Preston, Litchfield Co., Conn., where his father, of the same name, was pastor. He was descended from Robert Day, an emigrant of 1634, and one of the first settlers of Hartford. Graduating from Yale in 1795,



he took charge of Dr. Dwight's school at Greenfield, was a tutor at Williams College, 1796-98, and then returned to his alma mater, where he was made professor of mathematics in 1801. While holding this post he put forth an "Introduction to Algebra" (1814), which was widely used, and revised by the author and Prof. A. D. Stanley in 1852, besides textbooks on mensuration (1814), plane trigonometry (1815), and navigation and surveying (1817). His theological bent was shown in later life in a defence of President Edwards's doctrine of the will, and a refutation of Cousin on the same subject. These, with some contributions to the periodical press,

were his only publications. President Dwight, it was believed, had marked him out as his successor, but he would not accept the place until it had been declined by H. Davis, D.D., of Middlebury College, Vt. A clerical character was still considered essential in a college president. He had contemplated and prepared for the ministry long before, and was ordained and inducted into his new office at the same time. His degree of LL.D. came from Williams and Middlebury in 1817, and that of D.D. from Union in 1818, and from Harvard in 1831. However he might lack the prestige and impressiveness of Dr. Dwight, his rule was efficient, happy, and the longest in the history of the college. A quiet man, never strong in health, grave, calm and reticent, he won great respect by his unobtrusive virtues, and carried out the plans of his predecessor with cautious wisdom. With him came an immediate increase of the faculty, and a gradual admission of the all-important principle that this body constituted the best counselors and, in effect, the governors, in all college matters. His for-

mer chair of mathematics was filled by A. M. Fisher, that of divinity by E. T. Fitch, while rhetoric, previously taught by Dr. Dwight, was made a new chair under E. C. Goodrich. The former was succeeded by M. R. Dutton in 1822, and he in 1825 by D. Olmstead, who, on the division of the chair in 1836, retained natural philosophy and astronomy, while A. D. Stanley took mathematics. Greek was made a separate department in 1831, and taken by T. D. Woolsey, Latin being still taught by Prof. Kingsley, who in 1842 received as assistant T. A. Thatcher. In 1839 W. A. Larned succeeded Prof. Goodrich, who was transferred to the Divinity School. These additions to the teaching force brought with



them large improvements in the curriculum. Subjects belonging properly to the preparatory schools were excluded, grammar and geography in 1826, and arithmetic in 1830. French, German, political economy and other advanced studies were brought in; and the standard of requirements for entrance was raised, to keep pace with the better and more varied work after admission. A most obvious and needed reform was made in 1830, at the urgency of Horace Bushnell, then one of the tutors, in releasing him and his colleagues from the drudgery of teaching all subjects at the same time, and assigning each to a special department of his own. In 1828 it was vainly proposed to abandon Latin and Greek. The medical faculty was enlarged, on the death of Dr. N. Smith in 1829, by the appointment of three new professors—Drs. T. Hubbard, W. Tully and T. B. Beers; the two former were succeeded by Dr. C. Hooker in 1838, and Dr. H. Bronson in 1841. The Law School was revived in 1826 by the induction of David Daggett into the chair vacant from 1810. He and S. J. Hitchcock had for two preceding years conducted a private law school founded by S. P. Staples, which had a nominal connection with Yale. The connection was now avowed; a third instructor was secured in 1842, and the degree of LL. B., first given in 1843. The Divinity School, to prepare graduates for the ministry, was begun in 1822 with the famous N. W. Taylor as professor of didactic theology. His influence and attractive power were great. He was aided for two years by Prof. Kingsley, and for a much longer period by Profs. Fitch and Goodrich, the latter in 1839 endowing and taking the chair of pastoral theology. That of Sacred Literature was founded in 1826 for J. W. Gibbs, who for two years had been lecturer on this branch. The formation of this school perhaps stimulated that of Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, in 1823, and of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1832. During this period several new buildings were erected—a dining-hall in 1818-19, given over to other uses in 1842; North College in 1820-21; a chapel in 1823-24, the upper stories being used for dormitories and the library; the Trumbull gallery, later the Treasury, 1831-32, to hold the paintings of Col. John Trum-

bull, first loaned and afterward sold to the college. The first Divinity Hall was built in 1835-36; and the Library, which cost \$34,000, in 1842-46. For these and other expenses the alumni gave \$100,000 in 1831-36, chiefly through the efforts of W. Warner, treasurer from 1832. The library was much increased from Dr. A. E. Perkins's legacy of \$10,000 in 1836 and several smaller gifts. The state gave \$7,000 in 1831. Post-graduate and extra-professional instruction began in 1841 with Prof. E. E. Salisbury in the unsalaried chair of Arabic and Sanscrit. During these twenty-nine years twenty-five lawyers were sent forth, 519 physicians, and in the academic department 2,308, a yearly average of nearly eighty. President Day resigned in 1846, having completed his seventy-third year. He was made one of the corporation, and as such remained, though always in feeble health, until his death in New Haven at the great age of ninety-four years, having lived through the war of independence and that for the preservation of the Union. The number of distinguished graduates during President Day's administration was so great, that it is hardly worth while to mention the names of even a portion of them. In the class of 1820 alone we find the names of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Gov. Mason Brown, and President Theodore D. Woolsey. Passing on to 1828, we notice the names of President F. A. P. Barnard, Prof. H. N. Day, Gov. W. W. Hoppin, and Judge William Strong, of the supreme court. Making a long leap forward to the class of 1837, we perceive the names of Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Judge Edwards Pierpont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Profs. C. S. Lyman and B. N. Martin, and President A. L. Chapin. President Day died in New Haven, Aug. 22, 1867.

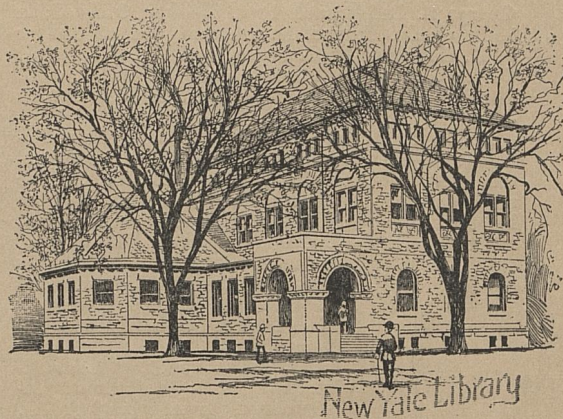
WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, tenth president of Yale College (1846-71), was born Oct. 31, 1801, in New York city, where his father, Wm. W. Woolsey, was a merchant. His ancestor came to America in the seventeenth century; his mother was a sister of Rev. Timothy Dwight, eighth president of the college. He was graduated from Yale in 1820, spent a year in legal and two years in theological studies, and returned to his alma mater where, during the two years of his tutorship he awed the most disorderly students. The years 1827-30 were spent in Europe, chiefly at Leipsic, Bonn and Berlin in the study of Greek. In 1831 he took the new chair of Greek at Yale, and entered on his work with much enthusiasm. His edition of the "Alcestis of Euripides" (1834) has not yet been surpassed or set aside. He also edited the "Antigone" and "Electra" of Sophocles (1835-37), the "Prometheus" of Æschylus (1837), and the "Gorgias" of Plato (1842). He



Theodore D. Woolsey

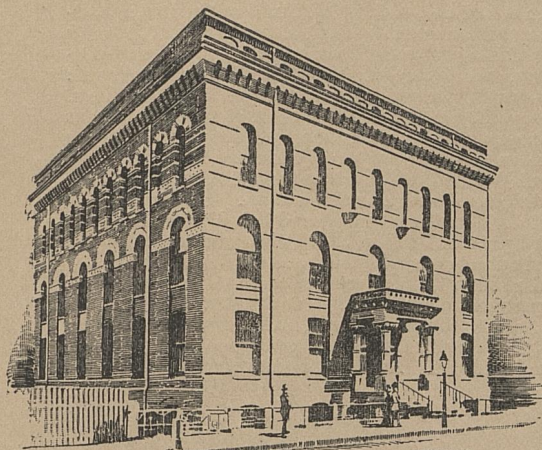
was one of the founders of the "New Englander" in 1843, and wrote more than sixty papers for its columns, besides a number for other reviews. In 1845 he visited Athens, and the same year received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University. It was again bestowed in 1886 by Harvard, which had given him that of D.D. in 1847. Like his predecessor, Dr. Day, he received ordination at his entrance into the presidency in October, 1846. Noted for wide and exact scholarship, he had also a direct, manly and scientific mind, great teaching and executive ability, and a character strong and self-restrained. Self-seeking and self-assertion were far from him: he cared to be known only in his work. Giving over Greek to Prof. James Hadley (q. v.), he took the new department of history, political

science, and international law, in which he attained great eminence. The twenty-five years of his rule saw not only a great and rapid growth in all directions, but a strenuous uplifting of standards. The lower classes were graded in sections, and the work of the senior year reorganized. Moral philosophy and metaphysics, hitherto taught by the president, were in 1847 committed to Prof. Noah Porter. Other new chairs were instituted: that of geology in 1850 under J. D. Dana; that of history, endowed by B. M. C. Durfee, in 1865, under A. M. Wheeler; a second chair of Greek in 1863, under L. R. Packard; and that of modern languages, endowed by A. R. Street in 1864, and occupied by E. B. Coe in 1867. G. P. Fisher succeeded Dr. Fitch as college pastor in 1854: this chair some years later received an endowment of \$50,000 from S. B. Chittenden. Prof. Stanley's place was taken by H. A. Newton in 1853, and Prof. Olmstead's by Elias Loomis in 1860. Scholarships were founded, and the annual charge for tuition, hitherto \$33, was raised by successive stages to \$90 in 1870. The Alumni Hall was



built in 1852-53, the gymnasium in 1859, and the art school in 1864-66, the latter by A. R. Street, who also endowed two chairs of art, filled in 1869 by J. F. Weir, and D. C. Eaton. Farnam and Durfee Colleges arose in 1869-71. In addition to these benefactions, a fund of \$106,000 was raised in 1854, most of which went to the academical department, making possible an increase in the salaries of professors; from 1817 they had received but \$1,100 each. The library received some cash and many books: the number of volumes which, in 1850 was 21,000, had risen to 38,000 in 1860, and in 1870 to 55,000. The librarians were E. C. Herrick until 1858, then D. C. Gilman until 1865, and since then A. Van Dame, assisted by F. B. Dexter. The Divinity School lost its early professors between 1858 and 1861, but received valuable accessions in Timothy Dwight in 1858, G. P. Fisher and J. M. Hoppin in 1861, G. E. Day and Leonard Bacon, D.D., in 1866, and Samuel Harris, D.D., in 1871. In 1866 Gov. W. A. Buckingham gave \$25,000; a bequest of \$50,000 from A. R. Street endowed the chair of ecclesiastical history; the degree of B. D. was first conferred; and an effort was begun which resulted in the raising of \$133,000 to build East Divinity Hall in 1869-70. In 1871 a chapel was added by F. Marquand, and \$10,000 given by H. W. Sage to found the lectureship on preaching, the results of which are known far beyond New Haven. The Medical School received a new building in 1860, and an entire new staff between 1846 and 1871. Its added professors were Drs. W. Hooker, in 1852, B. Silliman, Jr., in 1853, P. A. Jewett,

in 1856, C. A. Lindsley in 1860, L. J. Sanford in 1863, F. Bacon and S. G. Hubbard in 1864, M. C. White, G. F. Barker, and C. L. Ives in 1867. There were 314 graduates during this period, an annual average of over twelve. The Law School was cared for by Gov. C. Bissell, 1847-55, Henry Dutton, 1847-69, T. B. Osborne, 1855-65. It had 184 graduates and did not increase. Most important of all the changes during these twenty-five years was the development from small beginnings, in the latter years of President Day's rule, of graduate instruction not leading to what were of old called "the three learned professions." Two new chairs were established in August, 1846, and J. P. Norton appointed to that of agricultural chemistry, while



North Sheffield Hall.

B. Silliman, Jr., became professor of practical and applied chemistry. A chemical laboratory was opened in what was the president's house, and several courses in philosophy, philology and science were added by some of the older professors. In 1852 the degree of Ph.D. was first given, and a chair of civil engineering founded, under W. A. Norton. Prof. J. P. Norton was now succeeded by J. A. Porter, whose chair was divided in 1856, he retaining organic chemistry, and S. W. Johnson taking agricultural and applied chemistry. W. D. Whitney became professor of Sanscrit in 1854, Prof. Salisbury retaining Arabic until 1856, and in 1870 furnishing the chair of Sanscrit with an endowment of \$50,000. Another great step was taken in 1854, in setting off the instruction in chemistry and engineering as the Yale Scientific School. A chair of metallurgy was added in 1855 and given to G. J. Brush: another, of industrial mechanics and physics, was filled in 1859 by C. S. Lyman. In 1859 J. E. Sheffield bought the old building used by the Medical College, enlarged it, provided it with the necessary apparatus, and presented it to the Scientific School, which took his name the next year. In 1863 it received \$135,000 through the state from the sale of United States lands under the act of 1862, on condition of giving free tuition to a certain number of Connecticut pupils. From this time the Sheffield School grew and thrived apace, increasing its courses of studies from two to seven, and granting their various degrees. Its chief benefactor expended some \$150,000 on an enlargement of the building in 1865, and gave \$10,000 for its library: a few years later he furnished some \$80,000 for endowments,

and erected a second home, North Sheffield Hall, completed in 1873 at a cost of \$115,000. About \$100,000 had come in meanwhile from other sources, including \$28,000 from Mrs. S. K. Higgin, of Liverpool, to endow a chair of dynamical engineering, filled in 1870 by W. P. Trowbridge. Other chairs with their incumbents were physical and political geography, D. C. Gilman, 1863; agriculture, W. H. Brewer, 1864; zoölogy, A. E. Verrill, 1864; botany, D. C. Eaton, 1864; mining, A. P. Rockwell, 1865-68; English, T. R. Lounsbury, 1871; metallurgy, Q. D. Allen, 1871. In 1856 Geo. Peabody gave \$150,000 to found and maintain a museum of natural history in connection with the college, but governed by trustees of its own. In the same year a chair of paleontology was established and filled by O. C. Marsh. In July, 1871, the legislature agreed to a change in the corporation, displacing the six senior senators by as many alumni, to serve six years, one to be elected at each commencement. Under this administration no less than 2,259 students received the degree of A.B., an annual average of over 120. Dr. Woolsey retired from the presidency in 1871, and was for the next ten years chairman of the American company of revision of the New Testament. His "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860) is highly valued. He also published besides several discourses and editions (1871) of F. Lieber's "Manual of Political Ethics," and "Civil Liberty and Self-government," "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation" (1869); "Religion of the Present and of the Future" (sermons, 1871); "Communism and Socialism" (1880); "Helpful Thoughts" (1882). "Political Science" (two vols., 1877) is the most elaborate but not the most influential of his works. He died, greatly honored, at New Haven July 1, 1889. (See a sketch by J. H. Thayer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1889.)

PORTER, Noah, eleventh president of Yale College (1871-86), was born Dec. 14, 1811, at Farmington, Conn., where his family had settled in 1640, and of which his father was minister 1806-66. Graduating from Yale in 1831, he had charge of the Hopkins School at New Haven for two years, served as tutor at the college for two more, was pastor at New Milford 1836-46, and at Springfield, Mass., 1843-46. At Dr. Woolsey's assumption of the presidency of Yale, Mr. Porter was called to the new chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, which was endowed by the proceeds of a fund given in 1823 by S. Clark. In this branch of knowledge he won distinction by his large work on "The Human Intellect" (1868) and his widely used text-book, "Elements of Intellectual Science" (1871). Among his other writings are a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the settlement of his native town, 1841; a prize essay on "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits" (1851); "American Colleges and the American Public" (1870); "Books and Reading" (1870); "Science of Nature vs. the Science of Man" (1871); "Science and Sentiment" (1882); "Evangeline, the Place, the Story and the Poem" (1882); a "Life of Bishop George Berkeley" (1885); "The Elements of Moral Science," (1885); and a "Critical Exposition of Kant's Ethics" (1886). He was the chief editor of the revised editions, 1864 and 1890, of Noah Webster's Dictionary. His degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of the City of New York in 1858, and by that of Edinburgh in 1886; Western Reserve



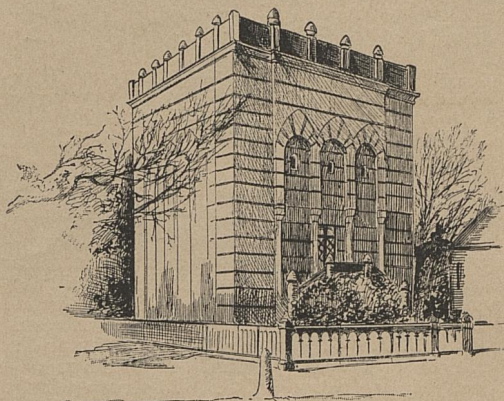
DWIGHT, Timothy, twelfth president of Yale University (1886-), was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828. He was a son of James, the third son of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. The father was born in 1784, and died in 1863, having been a successful merchant. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Yale College in 1849 as the salutatorian of his class. From 1851 to 1855 he served as tutor at his alma mater, studying theology during the last two years of that period at the Yale Theological Seminary.



In 1856-58 he studied at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin in Germany. Sept. 16, 1858, he was elected professor of sacred literature in Yale Theological Seminary, and Sept. 15, 1861, was ordained to the ministry of the gospel. In April, 1869, Chicago Theological Seminary gave him the degree of D.D. He received the same degree from Yale College in 1886, and the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University in 1876, and from Princeton College in 1888. In 1886 he was chosen president of Yale College, and was inducted into office July 1st of that year. In the "New Eng-

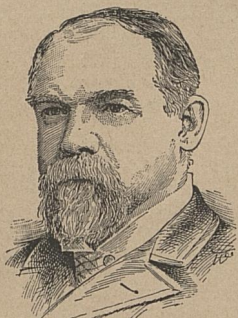
lander" (now the "New Englander and Yale Review"), of which he became an editor in 1856, he published in 1870-71 a series of articles on "The True Ideal of an American University," which was republished and widely read, and doubtless had very much to do with the changes by which the institution at New Haven, Conn., has, during his administration of its affairs, passed from the status of a college to that of a university. This was effected through the passage by the Connecticut legislature, January, 1887, of the following resolution: "Resolved, by this assembly that the use of the title, YALE UNIVERSITY, by the corporation existing under the name of the President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven, is hereby authorized, and all gifts to, contracts with, conveyances to or by, or other acts affecting said corporation by either of said names, shall be valid; and the acceptance of this act by said corporation shall not operate to subject its charter to repeal, alteration or amendment without its consent." This act was accepted by the President and Fellows of the college May 25, 1887. It may be said that no alumnus of the institution has devoted more thought, time and strength to the promotion of the development of this great educational centre than has its present presiding officer. The exertions he has made, moreover, have not only attested his zeal for its welfare, but have been abundantly rewarded during his presidency by the growth of the university in resources and in usefulness. At the beginning of the first year of President Dwight's incumbency, the new building, named Dwight Hall, was opened for the religious interests of the university, and for the Christian work of its young men, the gift of Elbert B. Monroe, of Connecticut. The opening of the same year witnessed the completion of a new dormitory, named in commemoration of T. G. Lawrance, a member, then deceased, of the college class of 1884. In his first annual report, however, President Dwight, with his well-known regard for the truth of history, connected these two benefactions, which came to fruition at the time which has been named, with the record of the administration of President Porter, his immediate predecessor, as he also did the benefaction of Albert E. Kent of the Yale class of 1853, whose gift of \$75,000 was for the purpose of providing the institution with a new chemical laboratory. During the same year S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

gave \$100,000, afterward increased to \$125,000, to provide a new building for the university library. Another friend of the institution offered to it at least \$125,000 for a building to be used for lecture and recitation rooms. This friend, Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn, of New York, afterward increased her gift to \$180,000. The courses of study in political science were also increased. The number of students pursuing courses in the graduate department was fifty-six. The students in the academical department numbered 570. Various smaller donations were received, for encouraging the study of classical languages and of mathematics in this department, and \$5,000 for the purpose of the Sloane Laboratory. The Sheffield Scientific School completed the fortieth year of its existence and began its work with a larger class (104) than it had ever had. The funds of the law department were augmented by a contribution of \$25,000 to found a professorship of commercial law and contracts, and its teaching facilities were also increased: 154 pupils attended the school of Fine Arts. Rev. George B. Stevens took the chair of New Testament criticism and interpretation, and the lectures in the Lyman Beecher course, and other courses, by eminent specialists before the Divinity School, were valuable additions to its regular curriculum. Students in the divinity department numbered 108. By the end of the third year of President Dwight's administration the total number of students connected with the university had risen to 1,365, seventy-nine of them being in the department of philosophy and the arts. Prof. George B. Adams took the Larned professorship of American history. Students in the academical department numbered 688. Additional gifts were made for the



furtherance of study in the classical languages and mathematics. An elective course in biology was also opened to the students here. The Sheffield Scientific School continued to grow, its pupils numbering 308, while the Divinity School had 133, and its funds for the aid of needy students rose in gratifying degree. Clinical facilities in connection with the Medical School were largely added to by the completion of a new operating theater at the New Haven Hospital. Prof. W. K. Townsend was chosen to the Edward J. Phelps professorship of law, and there were 106 students of law in attendance, with sixty-seven art students and 106 special students in drawing. Legacies fell to the university during the year, which were expected, when realized, to amount to \$200,000. The work of education at the university was now carried on in seven departments—the collegiate or academical, the scientific, the theological, the medical, law, art, and graduate studies. By the end of the fourth year after his entry upon office, the income of the first six of these departments was \$336,649.61, and the expenses \$334,404.08. Begin-

MITCHELL, Charles Eliot, lawyer, and ex-commissioner of patents, was born at Bristol, Conn., in 1837, his family having been for generations residents of that state. He was fitted for college at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., was graduated from Brown University in 1861, and from the Albany Law School in 1864, and began the practice of his profession in New Britain, Conn., which has since been his home. He was the first city attorney of New Britain, and held the office for several years.



Charles E. Mitchell

He early became a prominent member of the bar of his native state. Turning his attention to the United States patent laws he soon stood among the leaders of his profession as a patent lawyer, since which time his practice has been almost entirely in the United States courts. Among the famous causes with which he has been successfully connected are: the William Rogers trademark cases, which won him national reputation; the great Swain turbine case, which cleared up many previously abstruse points of patent law; and the Tucker bronze suits. His reputation in conducting causes relating to reissued patents ex-

ceeds, if possible, that gained by him in trademarks. Although averse to political life, he represented his city in the general assembly of his state in 1880-81, and as chairman in 1880 of the house committee on incorporations, redrafted, with John R. Buck, the joint-stock laws of the state. In 1881 he was an influential member of the judiciary committee, and in both sessions he was recognized as a leading debater. The position of commissioner of patents was offered him by President Arthur, on the resignation of Commissioner Marble, but was withdrawn when that gentleman withdrew his resignation. Mr. Mitchell again ran for the legislature on the republican ticket in the fall of 1888, being considered at the time the most prominent candidate for the speakership, but he was defeated. In 1885 he stumped the first district of Connecticut in the interest of John R. Buck for congress, and made several speeches in the presidential campaign of 1888. March 18, 1889, President Harrison appointed him commissioner of patents upon the urgent and unsolicited endorsement of the patent profession throughout the country. He held the office until June, 1891, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. His administration of the office was recognized as eminently efficient, bringing, as it did, the work of issuing patents fully abreast of the incoming pressure. The duties of the office were performed with the utmost thoroughness, and he introduced important reforms. In his annual reports he made strenuous demand for larger and better quarters for the office under his charge, which is self-supporting, and asked nothing of congress but measures to secure its highest efficiency. On the occasion of the patent centennial in April, 1890, to which he gave cordial assistance, Mr. Mitchell delivered an address upon "The Birth and Growth of the American Patent System." His conduct of public business was in the spirit of civil-service reform, and as a citizen he has always been prominent in movements for the material, religious, and moral welfare of his city. His upright and faithful discharge of every duty in life has contributed, no less than his legal attainments, to the honor in which he is held by his state and his profession. In 1866 he married Cornelia Chamberlain, sister of Judge V. B. Chamberlain, late state treasurer of Connecticut, and of A. Cham-

berlain, president of the Meriden Home National Bank. Mr. Mitchell has three sons, Robert C., Charles H. and George H. Mitchell.

BAYLOR, Frances Courtenay, author, was born at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 20, 1848. She belongs to a prominent family of Virginia and Kentucky. Until the close of the U. S. civil war, she resided in San Antonio, Tex. Then she went abroad for residence, and on coming back to the United States in 1867 made her permanent home near Winchester, Va. At this time she began writing for the periodicals. "The Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side," two of her sketches, were widely noticed. They were published at Philadelphia, Pa., under the title "On Both Sides" in 1886, and afterward republished in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1873-74 she resided in England. Miss Baylor has written for "Harper's Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Lippincott's Magazine," and other periodicals. "On Both Sides," said the New York "Nation,"



Frances Courtenay Baylor

"is a novel entertaining from beginning to end, with brightness that never falls flat, that always suggests something beyond the mere amusement, that will be most enjoyed by those of the most cultivation, that is clever, keen, and intellectual enough to be recognized as genuine art, and yet good-natured and amiable enough to be accepted as the most delightful humor." "Juan and Juanita" was published at Boston, in 1886, and "Behind the Blue Ridge," at Philadelphia in 1887. Of the last, the New York "Critic" said: "The story is one of rare quality, combining clearness of vision, fidelity to life, comprehension of the unseen in tangled lives, and a high degree of literary art."

DAVIES, William Gilbert, lawyer, was born in New York city March 21, 1842, the son of Henry E. Davies, judge of the supreme court and court of appeals of the state of New York. He is a direct descendant of John Davies, who emigrated from England in 1735, and settled in Litchfield county, Conn. Rev. Thomas Davies, a great-great-uncle of William G., and a graduate of Yale, was ordained to the ministry in England. Capt. John Foote, a great-grandfather of William G., served with the Connecticut troops in the war of the revolution. On his mother's side the subject of this sketch is descended from Abraham Toppan (now spelled Tappan), who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1630. William G. Davies was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860. He then went abroad to pursue his studies, entered the University of Leipsic, Germany, and remained there for one year. On his return he entered the law office of Slosson, Hutchins & Platt, and at the same time studied at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1863, and in 1864 formed a partnership with Henry H. Anderson, which continued until Aug. 1, 1866, when Mr. Davies entered the service of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York city. In September,



William G. Davies

all the distinguished visitors from foreign countries who came to Philadelphia that year. He was the first to suggest a commercial union between the United States and Canada, and as early as 1881 suggested close commercial intercourse between the countries of the American continent, since known as the reciprocity treaties. He was the founder of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, capital, \$4,000,000, and of the Finance Company of Philadelphia, capital, \$5,000,000. Oct. 16, 1867, he married Margaret Corliss Baker, of New York, and has three sons, Samuel H., Rodman and Folger. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Academy of Political and Social Science, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee to build the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore, author, was born at Claremont, N. H., in 1848. Miss Woolson is a great-niece of James Fenimore Cooper. She received her early education at the Young Ladies' Seminary, of Cleveland, O., to which city her parents removed during her early childhood, and subsequently attended Madam Chegaray's French school in New York city. After her father's death in 1869, she commenced writing, and with her mother lived in the South, most of the time in Florida. She has contributed liberally to the leading periodicals of the day, and has published a number of works, among which may be mentioned "East Angels," "Anne," and "Rodman the Keeper." Referring to "Anne," the New York "Nation" says: "It was a rare opportunity to have discovered so



Constance Fenimore Woolson.

new a field in the little, lonely military station on the far island of the North. It suggests combination and possibilities quite beyond the common routine of American novels." Upon the death of her mother in 1879, she went abroad, and has since resided in England.

GRAHAM, Neil F., physician and surgeon, was born Feb. 9, 1840, near London, Ontario, of Scotch ancestry. He attended the common schools until fourteen years old, and entered Bailey's Academy in London, at which he spent four years, completing the scientific course. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied mechanics. At the age of twenty he matriculated at the Cleveland Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1861. After serving for a time as resident physician and surgeon at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Cleveland, he became first assistant surgeon of the 12th Ohio infantry regiment. Early in 1862 he was made surgeon of the regiment, and served in that position until it was mustered out in 1864. He returned to the army at once and was placed in charge of the Field Hospital at Sandy Hook, Md. In the summer of 1864, he was assigned to Island Hospital at Harper's Ferry, where he continued until the close of the war. In his army experience he did a great deal of operating, was exposed to many hardships and dangers, and was twice a prisoner of war. He practiced his profession two years at Xenia, O., and five years at Faribault, Minn. In December, 1872,



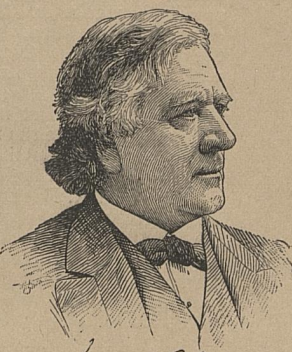
Neil F. Graham.

he was elected professor of surgery at Howard University, Washington, D. C., a position he still holds. In 1872 he was also appointed examining surgeon and medical examiner for pensions, and continued such for twelve years. In 1885 he retired from the pension office, and since that time he has given his time almost exclusively to consultation practice and to surgery, taking rank as one of the leading physicians at the national capital. Dr. Graham has written numerous articles on medicine and surgery, and is a member of the Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical Society of Fairfax county, Va. His successful career as an army surgeon, and his long and eventful experience as the general examining surgeon for pensions, won for him the highest regard of the soldiers.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. His grandfather was one of Lord Nelson's sailors, and was at the battle of Trafalgar. His father was a blacksmith, earning the usual wages of that time—eighteen shillings per week—not much of a reader, we are told, having in his house only four good books: the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the "Young Man's Companion," and "Robinson Crusoe." Robert went to school from his fourth to his eighth year, and that was all the schooling he ever had except two winters at a night school. He soon learned to read and came to know the four books at home by heart. "Then he laid up every penny," said his mother, "and bought one or two other books. Among them, I remember, was 'Sanford and Merton,' which he very much liked. But his favorite books were the Bible and 'Robinson Crusoe.' He was always reading when not working. I never remember a meal in which he did not have a book open upon the table when he ate. He would get so lost in his book that if we wanted him for anything we had to call out, 'Robert!'" This family picture may be supplemented by one of his life at the forge of the blacksmith to whom he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen, at which time he had for six years already earned his own living in a linen factory: A gentleman entered the smithy's shop where Collyer wrought, and found a boy blowing the bellows. Close observation revealed the presence of a book before him, its pages kept open by two bits of iron placed on a shelf near his head. "Each time he brought the bellows down, or released it, he seemed to catch a sentence from the book." This smithy was at Ilkley, the neighborhood of which is filled with remains of the Druids and Picts, and near by is Bolton Abbey, founded in 1151, which owed its origin to the tragedy narrated in Roger's ballad, "The Boy of Egremont." The passion for reading manifest in young Collyer was thus fed according to his ability; but he by no means regards these youthful experiences as a "struggle to obtain an education." He was simply a devourer of books. "Such a thing [as a struggle for learning]" he says, "never entered my thoughts beyond the mere elements—the three R's, as they say—and at the last of these I was a mere dunce, and am still, while at the second I was not much better. As a reader, I was banner-boy every time, and the truth is, for the rest of it, I seem to have 'growed.' Books were a delight beyond all telling. I loved them for

he was elected professor of surgery at Howard University, Washington, D. C., a position he still holds. In 1872 he was also appointed examining surgeon and medical examiner for pensions, and continued such for twelve years. In 1885 he retired from the pension office, and since that time he has given his time almost exclusively to consultation practice and to surgery, taking rank as one of the leading physicians at the national capital. Dr. Graham has written numerous articles on medicine and surgery, and is a member of the Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical Society of Fairfax county, Va. His successful career as an army surgeon, and his long and eventful experience as the general examining surgeon for pensions, won for him the highest regard of the soldiers.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. His grandfather was one of Lord Nelson's sailors, and was at the battle of Trafalgar. His father was a blacksmith, earning the usual wages of that time—eighteen shillings per week—not much of a reader, we are told, having in his house only four good books: the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the "Young Man's Companion," and "Robinson Crusoe." Robert went to school from his fourth to his eighth year, and that was all the schooling he ever had except two winters at a night school. He soon learned to read and came to know the four books at home by heart. "Then he laid up every penny," said his mother, "and bought one or two other books. Among them, I remember, was 'Sanford and Merton,' which he very much liked. But his favorite books were the Bible and 'Robinson Crusoe.' He was always reading when not working. I never remember a meal in which he did not have a book open upon the table when he ate. He would get so lost in his book that if we wanted him for anything we had to call out, 'Robert!'" This family picture may be supplemented by one of his life at the forge of the blacksmith to whom he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen, at which time he had for six years already earned his own living in a linen factory: A gentleman entered the smithy's shop where Collyer wrought, and found a boy blowing the bellows. Close observation revealed the presence of a book before him, its pages kept open by two bits of iron placed on a shelf near his head. "Each time he brought the bellows down, or released it, he seemed to catch a sentence from the book." This smithy was at Ilkley, the neighborhood of which is filled with remains of the Druids and Picts, and near by is Bolton Abbey, founded in 1151, which owed its origin to the tragedy narrated in Roger's ballad, "The Boy of Egremont." The passion for reading manifest in young Collyer was thus fed according to his ability; but he by no means regards these youthful experiences as a "struggle to obtain an education." He was simply a devourer of books. "Such a thing [as a struggle for learning]" he says, "never entered my thoughts beyond the mere elements—the three R's, as they say—and at the last of these I was a mere dunce, and am still, while at the second I was not much better. As a reader, I was banner-boy every time, and the truth is, for the rest of it, I seem to have 'growed.' Books were a delight beyond all telling. I loved them for



Robert Collyer.

property of the Crosby opera house, and was burned in the Chicago fire. A later picture, "The Mellow Autumn Time," was shown at the American exhibition in London in 1887. Mr. Cropsey designed and superintended the construction of the Sixth avenue Elevated railroad stations from Rector street to Central Park in New York city. He is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a life member of the Lotus Club, and a member of the American Water Color Society. He was for many years a member of the Union League Club, and has been connected with the Century Club since 1851.

WARD, John Elliott, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Sunbury, Liberty Co., Ga., Oct. 2, 1814. A part of his school days was spent at New Haven, in 1828, under sons of Dr. Dwight, president of Yale, and he was at Amherst College, 1831-32. He studied law under Dr. Mathew Hall McAllister in Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to practice in 1835, before



John E. Ward

twenty-one, by special legislative act. He attended Harvard Law School a year, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1836, in place of William H. Stiles, resigned, and then elected by the legislature. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Georgia in 1838, resigning in 1839, when elected state representative; was re-elected state legislator in 1845 and 1854, and speaker of the house and mayor of Savannah the year of the yellow fever pestilence, and a renomination for mayor

was tendered to him, with assurance of no opposition, which he declined. He declined Gov. Cobb's offer of the U. S. senatorship, in 1852, when Mr. Berrien resigned, being loth to leave his large practice, and was elected, in 1856, president of the national democratic convention that nominated Buchanan. In 1858 he was appointed as envoy and minister plenipotentiary to China. The news of secession called him home to America in 1861, and he resigned, against Mr. Seward's request. In 1866 Mr. Ward removed from Savannah to New York on account of the health of his family, and practiced law there. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1891 from Amherst College. Mr. Ward has been one of the ablest lawyers and best-equipped public men of this country, and when he gave up public life no man had a brighter political future. To thorough courage, absolute honesty and wise judgment in public affairs, he added broad statesmanship, extraordinary management and remarkable mastery of men. As speaker and president of senate and convention he was an incomparable presiding officer. It was in the higher fields of state craft and diplomacy that Mr. Ward showed his rare powers, and reached his best fame and highest usefulness. In the Georgia legislature he did more than any other to modify a prejudice between lower and upper Georgia. In the presidential convention of 1856, over which he presided, after Buchanan was nominated, the Pennsylvania delegation, impressed with Mr. Ward, wished him for vice-president, and he and Mr. Breckenridge had the same vote in the Virginia delegation until that body, to whom the matter was left on account of Virginia's support of Buchanan, finally decided for Breckenridge. Mr. Ward, with patriotic foresight, opposed secession. He was wise enough to see the delusion of foreign interference, and Alex. Stephens said if Mr. Ward had been in Georgia they could have saved the state from the folly of secession and the ruin of war, a crucial recognition of his sagacity and influence. As

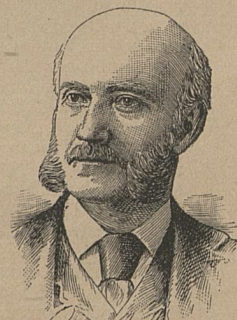
U. S. minister to China Mr. Ward made a brilliant record. In all the difficult ordeals connected with the ratification of a treaty establishing new political relations with China, and environed with grave international complications, he acted with consummate tact and ability, and all the American residents in China united in a tribute to his masterful and energetic course, while the British government tendered its thanks to him, through Gen. Cass, secretary of state, for saving the life of a British sailor, taken prisoner at Peiho. He married Olivia Buckminster Sullivan, the daughter of Wm. Sullivan, in Boston, Aug. 15, 1839.

KIRK, Ellen Warner Olney, author, was born at Southington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1842. Her father was Peter Olney, the eminent geographer and educator, and she received a careful and thorough education in the schools of her native town and in Boston. In 1870 she married John Foster Kirk (q. v.), the historian, and since that time has resided in Philadelphia, Pa. She began to write when quite young, but published little until 1876, when "Love in Idleness" was given to the public, and met with immediate success. Since then she has written: "Through Windy Ways" (1879); "A Lesson in Love" (1881); "A Midsummer Madness" (1884); "The Story of Margaret Kent" (1886); "Sons and Daughters" (1887); "Queen Money" (1888); "Better Times," a volume of short stories (1889); "A Daughter of Eve" (1890); and "Walford" (1891). Of her "Midsummer Madness" the London "Spectator" says: "This book is most refreshing. . . . Although almost without plot or incident, the interest of the story never flags, from the first page to the last. . . . One great charm of this book is that there are no lay figures in it." Her novels are, in the main, vivid and faithful studies of country life in New England.



Ellen Warner Kirk

CLEWS, Henry, financier, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., Aug. 14, 1840. He comes of a good old English family. His father was an able business man, who was engaged in manufacturing for the American markets. He destined Henry for the ministry of the established church, and intended educating him at Cambridge, but when the boy was about fifteen years of age he visited America with his father, and became so fascinated with the country and its people that he gave up all idea of becoming a clergyman, and, securing his father's consent, settled in this country. He first secured a junior clerkship with Wilson G. Hunt & Co., extensive importers of woolen goods, with whom he remained a number of years, rising to a position of responsibility. He had always an ambition to become a banker, but an opportunity was not open to him until 1859, when he became a member of the firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, subsequently changed to Livermore, Clews & Co. He warmly supported the government during the civil war, and was appointed by Secretary Chase agent for the sale of the bonds issued by the government to meet the enormous expenses of the war. When these securities were put



Henry Clews

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, author and reformer, was born in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She is of the ninth generation in descent from Maj. Simon Willard, founder and for forty years a leading resident of Concord, Mass. He was a Puritan from Kent, in England. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Elijah Willard, fought in the revolution, and was for forty years pastor at Dublin, N. H. Her father, Josiah F. Willard, and mother, Mary Thompson Hill, were born in Caledonia county, Vt., in 1805, and both removing to western New York in 1816, were married in 1831. They went to Oberlin, O., to attend college in 1840, remaining there until 1846, when they became pioneers in Wisconsin, ten years in advance of railroads. Her mother was for eleven years a teacher; her father was engaged in farming and politics in Wisconsin, being a member of the legislature in 1849, and for several years president of the state agricultural society. He helped to found the free-soil party, and voted for John C. Frémont. Miss Willard's early life was passed almost wholly out of doors, her fondness for riding, fishing, reading, sketching and climbing trees being unusual, and her wise mother permitting these pursuits which laid the foundation for life-long health of body and mind. At fourteen she first attended school, Mr. Hodge of Oberlin College, a Yale graduate, being her teacher. At sixteen she received a prize from the Illinois Agricultural Society for an essay on "Country Homes." Later, in 1857, she went to Milwaukee College for Women, founded by Catharine Beecher, and in 1859



Frances Elizabeth Willard

was graduated from what is now the Women's College of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., on the shore of Lake Michigan, the chief suburb of Chicago. Here her home has been since 1858. She began teaching in 1861, and rose to be dean of the college, and professor of æsthetics in her alma mater. This was in 1870-74. Meanwhile she was preceptress at Lima, N. Y. (Genesee Wesleyan Seminary), in 1866-67, and traveled and studied languages and history of the fine arts in Europe and the East from 1868 to 1870, going north to Helsingfors, east to Damascus and south to Nubia. She wrote, in 1863, "Nineteen Beautiful Years"—a story of her only sister's life. It has been published in England, translated into French and Danish, and a new edition, with preface by John G. Whittier, was brought out by the Women's Temperance Publication Association in Chicago. "How to Win," preface by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, was published in 1886; "Woman in the Pulpit," introduction by Rev. Dr. Talmage and Revs. Joseph Parker and Joseph Cook. "Woman and Temperance," with an introduction by Miss Mary A. Lathbury; "Hints and Helps in Temperance Work" are among her books, and in 1887 was published "Glimpses of Fifty Years," her autobiography (700 pp.), written by request of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of which she has been president since 1879. This book is introduced by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, of London, Eng., and an English edition is being brought out by Lady Somerset, president of the W. C. T. U. of Great Britain. Fifty thousand copies are in circulation. Miss Willard seems to live with pen in hand, writing chiefly for the religious and philanthropic press, and largely without her own name. "Harper's Magazine" has had her articles, the N. Y. "Independent," "Christian Union," "Chau-

taquan," "Golden Rule," "Woman's Journal" and N. Y. "Witness," but chiefly "The Union Signal," Chicago, published by the National W. C. T. U., a weekly periodical, conducted wholly by women, and the literary outgrowth of the Women's Temperance Crusade of 1874. This publishing house, all of whose directors and editors are women, sent out 125,000,000 pages of literature in 1889. Miss Willard early became the leader of the new movement of the modern temperance reform, when it had reached the period of sober second thought, that is, of organization and systematic work, and for sixteen years she has traveled almost constantly in its interest (having resigned her position in the Northwestern University soon after the crusade) and visited every town in the United States having 10,000 inhabitants, and most of those having 5,000. In 1883 she worked and spoke in every state and territory of the republic. Miss Willard spoke once a day on an average for the first ten years of her temperance work, and attended sometimes twenty state conventions yearly. She has made eight trips to the southern states, brought together the women of the two sections under the white flag of the W. C. T. U. with the now famous motto, "For God and Home and Native Land." She has participated in almost all the prohibition campaigns for constitutional amendments, was president of the commission that placed the memorial portrait of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes in the White House; also of the committee that as an act of fraternity secured the portrait of Mrs. President Polk for the White House. She edited the Chicago "Daily Post" from 1888 until it was merged in the Chicago "News." She was with Dwight L. Moody in his Boston meetings in 1877, and spoke in his tabernacle and in the leading churches of Boston, holding meetings daily in Park street church. Miss Willard's specialty for the last sixteen years has been the development of woman and temperance. The society of which she is president has forty national superintendents of as many distinct lines of work, classified as preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal, total abstinence, national prohibition, political prohibition, prohibition through woman's ballot—these are all methods to which she is devoted. The World's W. C. T. U. was projected by her and she is its president. It is now organized in thirty-five countries as a national institution. Its great petition against legalizing the sale of alcoholic beverages and opium is being signed in all parts of the world, and a commission of women will soon convey it to all governments. A white ribbon is the badge of the society, and it observes the noontide hour for special prayer. The White Cross and White Shield is Miss Willard's special department of work. On this subject (the promotion of social virtue) she has lectured in every city and large town of the United States and Canada, and her leaflets "A White Life for Two," "The White Cross Manual," etc., have had wide circulation. She has for years favored the prohibition party as the nucleus of that reform in politics which will bring the best elements of the nation to bear upon its social problems. She is an earnest advocate of the labor movement, and her leaflet on "The Coming Brotherhood" predicts the time when, not by strikes and violence, but through the peaceful methods of public education and the ballot box, the difficulties between capital and labor will be adjusted. She is a Methodist, and was, with other ladies, elected to the general conference of her denomination in 1888, but they were all thrown out on a technicality. Miss Willard is president of the National Council of Women, organized at Washington, D. C., in 1888, and designed to federate all national women's societies for consultation, and for such works as may be agreed upon. The

the Linnæan Society of Natural History, and of several state and national medical societies. He has won distinction as an author, and shows much versatility in that line. His poems have attracted very favorable notice, while his contributions of a popular character to the press and magazines of the day under the *nom de plume* of "Mark West," have ranked him as a writer of promise; but his best writings are those on scientific and medical subjects. A little work on wound treatment, published by him in 1885, attracted wide attention; it marked the completion, in America, of a revolution that was begun by Sir Joseph Lister in Europe. The advanced theories were correct, and Dr. Morris has already enjoyed the satisfaction of reaping the harvest of the seeds sown in this work. He is an optimistic philosopher, a public-spirited man and one of the rising surgeons of New York city.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823. His mother was Louisa (Storow) Higginson, daughter of a British naval officer, who was imprisoned at Portsmouth, Me., during the American revolution, and afterward married a Portsmouth maiden of the Wentworth and Appleton families. Thomas Wentworth was graduated from Harvard in 1841, from its divinity school in 1847, and was ordained and installed pastor of the First Religious Society (Unitarian) at Newburyport, Mass., during the latter year. In 1850 he left this church because of his anti-slavery preaching, was defeated the same year as a "Free Soil" candidate for congress; and then from 1852 to 1858 was pastor of the Free church (radical and non-sectarian) at Worcester, Mass. Since that time he has devoted himself largely to literature. His activity in the anti-slavery cause, however, led to his indictment at Boston, Mass., in 1854, in connection with Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others, for the murder of a deputy U. S. marshal while they were seeking the rescue of the arrested fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. The defendants were all discharged through a flaw in the indictment. Mr. Higginson aided



also in the Kansas free state movement, and at one time was appointed on the staff of Gen. James H. Lane, of the Kansas free state forces. Mr. Higginson was well acquainted with the leaders in the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, and is generally credited with being engaged in an enterprise to rescue John Brown; but this is incorrect. Mr. Higginson wished to arrange one, but Brown absolutely refused; his wife was brought from North Elba, Mr. Higginson hoping that she would persuade him, but he would not receive her. What he did do, which probably gave rise to the story, was to arrange an expedition to rescue Stevens and Haslett when imprisoned at Charleston, Va., awaiting execution. Mr. Higginson with some twenty companions stayed a week at Harrisburgh, under command of Capt. Montgomery of Kansas, awaiting an opportunity; but the plan had to be abandoned because of snowfalls making detection certain; so, at least, Capt. Montgomery thought. During the civil war Mr. Higginson was a captain in the 51st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and then colonel, beginning Nov. 10, 1862, of the 1st South Carolina volunteers—the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the U. S. service. He captured Jacksonville, Fla., and held it, but was wounded at Wilton's Bluff, S. C., in August, 1863. In October, 1864, he resigned

from the army on account of disability. He has since resided at Newport, R. I., and at Cambridge, Mass. (beginning with 1878), engaged in the pursuit of literature. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts and chief of the governor's staff, 1880–81, and a member of the Massachusetts board of education, 1881–83. He has long been an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, the higher education of women, and the advanced education of the young of both sexes. He is particularly pronounced in favor of the advancement of women, believing that "A man's mother and wife are two-thirds of his destiny." He received in 1889 a five-years' appointment from the state of Massachusetts, to



prepare the military and naval history of the civil war, which is still in course of preparation. He has been a voluminous writer, and perhaps no author has contributed more frequently to the higher class of American periodicals; several of his books are made up of essays which first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly." As a historian he has written much for both old and young, and several of his books have been translated into French, German, Italian and modern Greek. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth Channing, his second cousin, a woman of strong character and much individuality, who was the original of "Aunt Jane" in his story, "Malbone." His second wife is Mary (Thacher) Higginson, niece, by marriage, of Prof. H. W. Longfellow, and author of "Room for One More," and "Seashore and Prairie." He has one daughter living, born in 1881. His first publication was a compilation of seaside poetry called "Thalatta" (Boston, 1853), made with the assistance of Samuel Longfellow. His later works are: "An Afternoon Landscape" (poems and translations, 1889); "American Sonnets" (1890), edited by him with Mrs. E. H. Bigelow as co-editor; "The New World and the New Book" (1891), and "Concerning All of Us" (1892). A revised edition of his "Epictetus" (2 vols., 12mo) was published in 1891.

HEMPHILL, Joseph, jurist and congressman, was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1770. After receiving an academic education, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Chester county. In 1800 he was elected to congress as a federalist, and there he made a notable speech in 1801 on the judiciary bill. Removing to Philadelphia in 1803 he was appointed first president judge of Philadelphia (city and county), was again elected to congress in 1819, resigned in 1826, was returned as a Jackson democrat in 1829, and was sent to the Pennsylvania legislature for one term, 1831–32. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1842.

Monthly" for a similar story. Mr. Harte threw off in an hour of idleness, one day, the poem of the "Heathen Chinese" ("Plain Talk from Truthful James"), and tossed it carelessly into his desk. Some months after, the printer of the "Overland Monthly" needing a little copy, Mr. Harte hunted among his manuscripts and selected this. It was thereupon published and became a household word wherever the English language was read. Several well-known sketches followed: "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner," "M'liss," and "Flynn of Virginia;" also "Dickins in Camp" and the "Greyport Legion," two of his sweeter poems, that will never fail to touch the heart. In 1870 Mr. Harte was appointed professor of recent literature in the University of California, but he resigned the following spring, and retiring from his editorial position settled in New York. Later an attempt to found a literary magazine in Chicago, under his direction, proved a failure, and he devoted himself to writing for the "Atlantic Monthly" and lecturing on the "Argonauts of '49" throughout the country. He was appointed U. S. consul to Crefeld, Germany, in 1878, and transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, in 1880, where he continued until 1885. Since that time he has resided abroad, devoting himself to literature. "No living writer," according to the London "Spectator," "has struck so powerful and original a note as he has sounded throughout the six tales which made his reputation. In these he forgets all other literature, and sees and is possessed solely by the life which he portrays. So vigorous and veracious is the conception, that all extraneous and reflected matter is left behind, as the impurities of a solution are rejected when it crystallizes." *A propos* of his Californian tales, the "Saturday Review" says: "Beyond their interest as works of fiction, they have a truth which, if not exactly literal, is better than much that passes for historical truth. * * * They give us a picture everywhere so striking and consistent that even without confirmation—which, however, is not wanting—it must be accepted as faithful of a strange transitory phase of civilization which already belongs to the past." Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands" (1872); "Tales of the Argonauts, and Other Stories" (1875); "Gabriel Conroy," a novel (1876); "Two Men of Sandy Bar," a drama (1877); "Drift from Two Shores" (1878); "The Twins of Table Mountain" (1879); "Flip and Found at Blazing Star" (1882); "In the Carquinez Woods" (1883); "On the Frontier" (1884); "Maruja: A novel" (1885); "Snowbound at Eagle's" (1886); "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" (1887); "The Crusade of the Excelsior," a novel (1887), and "The Argonauts of North Liberty" (1888). His works were collected and published in five volumes in 1880-81.

WHEELER, Dora, artist, was born at Jamaica, L. I., March 8, 1860, where her parents owned a characteristic Long Island homestead, and where the family spent their summers. Her childhood was fully occupied in making the acquaintance of every animate and inanimate thing within a certain radius of the house. Two years of childhood spent in Germany under simple social influences stamped the peculiar frank, friendly directness of her childish mind into a characteristic. The closeness of all her early life to nature, and the familiarity of her family with artists and art pursuits, gave the artist's point of view, so that when, during her school years, a long and trying illness became what promised to be confirmed invalidism, it was inevitable that she should turn to pictorial representation as an alleviation and amusement. Two years of this invalidism were spent in Paris, and the confinement to one room and one position was varied by constant and

incessant sketching of every person and thing within sight. These sketches alternated with compositions where the artistic memory, which, all unconsciously, had been making unfading studies of every thing in nature, supplied the material, and in this way drawing and composition were acquired. Returning health did not interfere with the development of the artistic faculty, but directed it by more regular and academic study, and later Miss Wheeler entered the Wm. Chase studio, New York city, as a pupil, and under this brilliant painter received her first lessons in painting. Her compositions during this period showed the imaginative direction which has characterized her work. It was during these years that the competition prizes instituted by Mr. Prang occurred, and Miss Wheeler was fortunate enough to win one of the first-year prizes, in company with artists of such reputation as Vedder and Caryl Coleman. The next year double prizes were offered upon popular vote and the vote of artists. Curiously enough, the vote of the two bodies fell upon one picture which was Miss Wheeler's, and her name from this time was enrolled with names of well-known artists. Another two years of study in Paris succeeded this fortunate composition. Miss Wheeler is known as a designer of unusual imagination and ability for stained glass, illustrations of books, and cartoons for decorative work of various kinds, and is also well known as a painter of portraits and pictures which embody the mysteries and fancies which stand outside the boundary of actual and daily life. Among the portraits she has painted are a large proportion of literary people, including, among English men and women of letters, Mrs. Richie (Miss Thackeray), Austin Dobson, Thomas Hardy and Walter Besant, and among Americans, Mrs. Burnett, Samuel Clemens, Frank Stockton, Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Howells, Mr. Burroughs, Col. Hay and Brander Matthews.

MITCHELL, John Ames, editor, was born in New York city Jan. 17, 1845, of Massachusetts parents, in which state (Plymouth county) his childhood was passed. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and attended the Harvard Scientific School for a time. He afterward studied architecture in the office of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston, for two years, and at the *École des Beaux Arts*, Paris, for three years more. Returning to America, he practiced as an architect in Boston until 1876, when he went to Paris again for study, and remained four years, having been persuaded to abandon architecture by his interest in artistic and decorative work, stained-glass designs and book illustration, into which he had gradually drifted. During his stay in Paris he studied drawing and painting in Julian's *atelier*, and with Albert Maignan. He produced a series of etchings entitled "Croquis de l'Exposition," published by *L'Art*, and received honorable mention for work exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Upon his return to America, in October, 1880, he settled in New York city, where he still resides. At that time no comic journal was published in America along purely artistic lines. Mr. Mitchell felt that

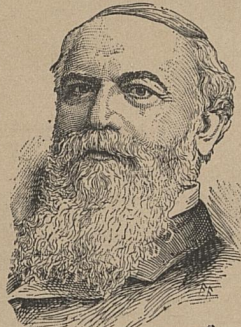


Dora Wheeler



J. A. Mitchell

its organization, he became identified with the native American party, and represented his town in the Massachusetts legislature in 1857-58, being associated at that time with such men as Banks, Burlingame and Wilson. Owing to failing health he gave up business in 1858, and removed to Champaign county, Ill., where he purchased a farm and engaged extensively in stock-raising. At the breaking out of the war he joined the 25th Illinois infantry, but, being unable to enter the ranks because of the loss of



C. Robinson Leigg

three fingers of his right hand, he became sutler of the regiment and went with it to the front, participating in the campaigns of 1861-63, which included the battle of Pea Ridge and other important engagements. Soon after reaching Memphis, Tenn., he was made sutler at Fort Pickering, purchased a steamer, and obtained a permit from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to carry on a trade on the Mississippi river in every class of goods not contraband of war; he was one of the very few of whom no complaint was ever made, in that he conducted a strictly honest trade. Just before the close of the war he returned to Illinois and engaged again in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. In 1867-68 he represented his district in the state legislature, and during that time secured the passage of a bill establishing an industrial university at Urbana, Champaign Co., although several other counties contested for the honor. The same year he organized the company and constructed the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., serving as its president for four years. He was one of ten who built in 1868-69 the Midland Pacific railroad, from the Missouri river to Lincoln, Neb., which was not only the first railroad built in the latter state, but the first attempt to construct a Pacific railroad; one of four who built the Peoria and Springfield and the Springfield and Northwestern railroads; and one of ten who built the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Extension railroad to Havana on the Illinois river. He also built 203 miles of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad from Toledo, O., to Wheeling, W. Va. In the latter enterprise he was associated with Com. Garrison, who became heavily involved. The commodore was largely indebted to Mr. Griggs, who finally, after several years of expensive litigation, obtained a judgment against the Garrison estate for a large amount. Mr. Griggs was associated for many years in various business enterprises with William Walter Phelps and Gov. Denison. He was for three years president of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Co., and held various positions in other companies. His business career has been marked by the strictest integrity, and his whole life has been honorable. He possesses a robust constitution.

CLARK, Thomas March, second P. E. bishop of Rhode Island, was born at Newburyport, Mass., July 4, 1812. He was descended on his mother's side from Rev. John Wheelwright, who was banished for heresy from the Massachusetts colony soon after the settlement of Boston, and became a preacher in the town of Exeter, N. H. Thomas was graduated from Yale College in 1821; studied theology at Princeton (N. J.) Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Newburyport presbytery in 1835. He supplied

the pulpit of the Old South church, Boston, Mass., for a short time, and at the close of the year applied for holy orders in the Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon at St. Paul's church, Boston, Feb. 3, 1836, and was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Griswold Nov. 6th of the same year, having in the July preceding entered upon work at Grace church, Boston. In 1843 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he took charge of St. Andrew's church. Four years later he returned to Boston and became assistant minister in Trinity church on the Grueue foundation. Subsequently he removed to Hartford, Conn., and was rector of Christ church. In 1854 he was elected bishop of Rhode Island, and was consecrated in Grace church, Providence, Dec. 16th of that year. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College (N. Y.) in 1851; that of S. T. D. from Brown University (R. I.) in 1860; and that of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. He has written somewhat voluminously. His "Primary Truths of Religion" was republished in London, England, and about 600 of his essays upon miscellaneous subjects have been contributed to the New York "Ledger." His magazine work began in the "New England Magazine" in 1834. He was a member of the United States sanitary commission during the civil war, and at that time was active in the popular lecture field.

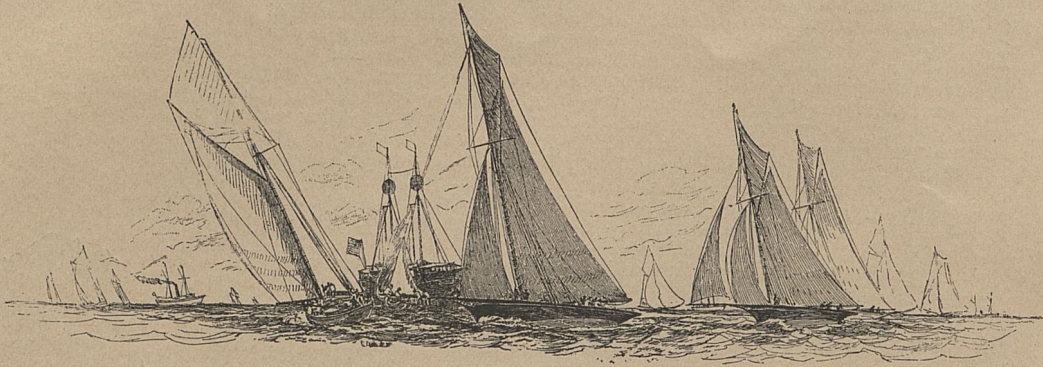
THAXTER, Lighton Celia, author, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1835, and has lived since her fifth year at Appledore on the Isle of Shoals, a series of low bleached rocks in the Atlantic ocean, nine miles off the New Hampshire coast. Appledore, the crest of whose 400 acres is but seventy-five feet above high-water mark, has on it a lighthouse, and her home was in the keeper's dwelling, at its base. The charms and mysteries of the sea, through calm and storm, and the picturesque features of nature and life as affected by the changing seasons about her home were first described by Mrs. Thaxter in a series of glowing papers in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1867-68. In 1873 they were gathered into a small illustrated volume called "Among the Isles of Shoals." Her first volume of poems was published in New York city in 1872. "Driftweed" (poems) appeared in 1879; "Poems for Children" in 1884, and the "Cruise of the Mystery" and other poems in 1886. She was married at the age of sixteen to Levi Lincoln Thaxter of Watertown, Mass. The New York "Nation" thus describes Mrs. Thaxter's literary work: "Mrs. Celia Thaxter's verses have for a principal merit that they suggest by means of an accumulation of separate images the scenery of a northern sea-coast. These seas often give us those images made into a coherent and beautiful poem or picture without a moral at the end, but this also Mrs. Thaxter can do."



Maria M. Block



Celia Thaxter



STEVENS, John Cox, yachtsman, was born in Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24, 1785. He was the son of John Stevens, the pioneer of railroad-building in the United States, and the brother of Robert Livingston Stevens, the great ship-builder. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1803, and in 1809 married Maria C. Livingston. He lived during his earlier years on his estate at Annandale, and on the Livingston manor. He became in his youth an enthusiastic patron of yachting; founded the New York Yacht Club in 1845; was elected its first commodore and held that office for many years. In 1846 George Steers built for him the sloop-yacht *Maria*, which proved



the fastest vessel of her class and period, and this led Stevens and several of his friends to give Steers an order for a schooner, to be sent abroad to contend with the best products of the English designers. The *America* was accordingly built in the spring of 1851, taken to Havre and there put in racing trim. Then she sailed for Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, a favorite rendezvous of English yachtsmen, where Com. Stevens posted a challenge to sail the *America* against any English vessel for from 1,000 to 10,000 guineas. The only condition of the challenge was that there should be not less than a six-knot breeze, but no one answered it; and so, after the *America* had met and easily defeated the *Titania*, owned by Robert Stephenson, Com. Stevens decided to enter her in a regatta to be sailed for the Royal Yacht squadron's cup. The race took place at Cowes, and the contestants numbered eighteen—nine being schooners and nine cutters. The course was around the Isle of Wight, and the *America*, of 170 tons burden, distanced her closest competitor, the *Aurora*, a cutter of forty-seven tons burden, by twenty-eight minutes. The *America* did not contest again in British waters, and returned to the United States champion of the world. The cup won was retained by Com. Stevens and the other owners of the *America* until July 8, 1857, when it was transferred to the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. The conditions of the transfer were that "Any organized yacht club of any foreign country shall always be entitled through any one or more of its members to claim the right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel of not less than 30 or more than 300 tons, . . . and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign countries . . . shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries." The *America's* cup has since been the prize contested for in

six international matches. The last years of Com. Stevens were passed in New York city. He died in Hoboken, N. J., June 13, 1857.

SCHUYLER, George Lee, yachtsman, was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 9, 1811. He took up his residence in New York about 1830, and, becoming interested in yachting, was one of the projectors and owners of the yacht *America*, which, in 1851, won the world's championship. Mr. Schuyler and his associates retained possession of the cup won by the *America* until July 8, 1857, when they decided to make it a perpetual challenge-cup, and for that purpose placed it in the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. However, the cup was not challenged for until 1870, when the English yacht *Cambria*, owned by James M. Asbury, was brought to America, and on Aug. 8, 1870, took part in a forty-mile race, in which fifteen yachts, including the *America*, contended. This race was won by the American yacht *Magic*, which beat the *Idler* by 11 minutes, 9 seconds, the latter in turn defeating the *Cambria*, which came in tenth in the race, by 39 minutes, 2 seconds. The *America* beat the *Cambria* 13 minutes, 47 seconds. In August, 1871, Mr. Asbury, who in the meantime had ordered the construction of the *Livonia*, again challenged for the cup. The centre-board yacht *Columbia* having been selected to defend it, the first race was sailed on Oct. 16, 1871, and was won by the American boat by 27 minutes, 4 seconds. Another race occurred on Oct. 18th, and the *Livonia* was again defeated by 4 minutes, 35 seconds. A third race was sailed Oct. 19th, and the *Columbia*, owing mainly to bad management, was distanced 15 minutes, 10 seconds. On Oct. 22d the *Livonia* contended with the *Sappho*, and lost by 30 minutes, 21 seconds. A second race was sailed between the *Livonia* and *Sappho* on Oct. 23d, and the latter won by 25 minutes, 27 seconds. This closed the series of races, and the cup, despite a protest entered by Mr. Asbury, remained in America. In April, 1876, Charles Gifford, vice-commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, challenged the New York Yacht Club for possession of the *America's* cup, and named the *Countess of Dufferin* as the challenging vessel. The challenge was accepted, and the schooner-yacht *Madeline* selected to defend the cup, it being stipulated that, if necessary, three races should be sailed. The first race took place on Aug. 11, 1876, and the *Madeline* won by 10 minutes, 59 seconds. The second race was sailed on Aug. 12th, and the *Madeline* beat the *Countess* 27 minutes, 14 seconds. The *America*, which took part in the second race, also beat the *Countess* 19 minutes, 9 seconds. On May 16, 1881, Capt. Cuthbert, part proprietor of the *Countess*,



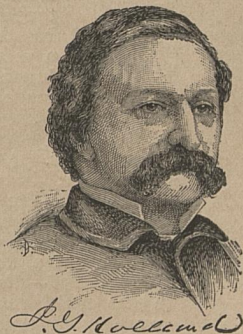
SMITH, Roswell, publisher, was born at Lebanon, Conn., March 30, 1829. His father, Asher L. Smith, was engaged in teaching, with his uncle, Roswell C. Smith, in Providence, R. I. Being dissatisfied with the text-books then in use, the uncle prepared a series of school-books expressly for his own classes, and tested their usefulness while they were yet in manuscript form. One of these subsequently became famous as "Smith's Grammar," which, after "Webster's Spelling-Book," is believed to be the most successful school-book ever published in this country. When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age he left his father's farm and went to New York city, acquiring his first knowledge of the publishing business, in which he was destined to become famous, in the house of Paine & Burgess. After three years, he returned to Providence, and, entering Brown University, followed the English and scientific course. He subsequently studied law with Thomas C. Perkins, one of the ablest men of the times at the Hartford bar; and, having attained his majority, settled in La Fayette, Ind., where he began the practice of his profession, and where he was married in 1852 to the only daughter of Henry L. Ellsworth, the first commissioner of patents, appointed by President Jackson. In 1870, after traveling abroad for a time in company with Dr. J. G. Holland, Roswell Smith settled in New York city, abandoned the profession of law, and with Dr. Holland and the firm of Charles Scribner & Co. founded "Scribner's Monthly," now "The Century Magazine." In this venture he had the counsel and assistance of all the members of the firm; but, from the first, the controlling interest in the stock was held by Dr. Holland and Roswell Smith, the latter assuming the business management. Thus his influence was dominant in shaping the business policy of the company. He had unlimited faith in the enterprise, which others deemed a hazardous venture, and threw himself into it with energy and enthusiasm. From the outset the magazine was a pronounced success, and in 1873, at his suggestion, the company began the publication of "St. Nicholas," a children's magazine, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. In view of the memorable panic of that year, and the general stagnation of business which followed, Mr. Smith conceived the idea of buying up numerous periodicals for young people and consolidating them into one leading magazine, and in a short time "Our Young Folks," of Boston; the "Little Corporal," of Chicago; the "School-Day Magazine" and "Children's Hour," of Philadelphia, with several others of less importance, were merged into the "St. Nicholas." The results, which at the time looked dubious, fully justified the policy pursued—"St. Nicholas" rapidly attaining a larger circulation than had been reached by any of its predecessors in the same field. In 1881 Mr. Smith and some of his younger associates purchased the interest of Dr. Holland and the Scribners in these magazines—the sale being coupled with the condition that the name of the company and of its principal magazine should be changed. His most intimate friends were of the opinion that no periodical could undergo such a radical alteration without serious financial difficulties. The result again justified his business foresight. The circulation, instead of decreasing, increased, and for some years past has averaged more than 200,000 copies per month—a considerable number being sold in England. The idea that an American magazine could gain a large circulation in England originated



with Mr. Smith, and he personally arranged the sale of both the company's magazines in that country. Under his presidency the business of the Century Co. has been gradually extended in the line of book publication. Among its special works are: "Spiritual Songs" and "Laudes Domini," a series of hymn and tune books, by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of which nearly a million copies have been sold; the "Century War Book" and "Abraham Lincoln," recently issued from their press. But the work which for years to come will be their crowning achievement, is the "Century Dictionary." This work was designed in 1882, when Mr. Smith made a proposition to adapt the "Imperial Dictionary" to American demands. He supported the undertaking with his usual foresight and liberality. When the plans of the editors matured, and reached far beyond the original limits, he did not lose faith; and no similar undertaking was ever attempted in this country where so much money was expended before a profit could be realized or success in any way assured. Doubts were entirely dispelled at the appearance of the first volume of the work. The first edition had been expected to last a year, but it was soon evident that it would be exhausted in six months, and a second and larger edition was at once begun, which was followed by a third. Mr. Smith is interested in most of the great movements of the day, the problem of education at the South claiming his special attention. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Tract Society, and was for a number of years president of the Congregational Club of New York. He died April 19, 1892.

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, author and editor, was born at Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass., July 24, 1819. The family originated in this country with John Holland and his wife Julia, who in 1630 were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass. Harrison Holland, the father of Josiah, was born at Petersham, Worcester Co. He was a man of considerable ability as a mechanic and inventor, who, after devoting his life to various manufacturing pursuits, died as he had lived, a poor man, the house in which he and his family resided at Belchertown being, in a large degree, constructed by his personal industry. When young Holland was but three years of age, his parents removed to Heath in Franklin county, where they lived for seven years. Later they resided in different places, the father's mechanical occupations requiring him to make frequent changes to South Hadley, Granby, Northampton and other towns. Young Holland received his first instruction at his mother's knee. Later he obtained some training in the district school which he attended during the winters, his summers being necessarily devoted to work with the farmers, or in the small factories of the neighborhood. When the household settled in Northampton he had a chance to study, and began to prepare himself for college at the high school, but he worked too hard, and a severe illness prostrated him for many months. On his recovery he began to teach in district schools, giving, in addition to his day's work, lessons in writing during the evening. In the meantime he developed a tendency toward literary pursuits, making verses and telling stories, but without much encouragement from those who read the first or heard the second. Being finally induced to determine upon a profession he chose that of medicine, and in 1840 entered as a student the office of Drs. Parrett &

with Mr. Smith, and he personally arranged the sale of both the company's magazines in that country. Under his presidency the business of the Century Co. has been gradually extended in the line of book publication. Among its special works are: "Spiritual Songs" and "Laudes Domini," a series of hymn and tune books, by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of which nearly a million copies have been sold; the "Century War Book" and "Abraham Lincoln," recently issued from their press. But the work which for years to come will be their crowning achievement, is the "Century Dictionary." This work was designed in 1882, when Mr. Smith made a proposition to adapt the "Imperial Dictionary" to American demands. He supported the undertaking with his usual foresight and liberality. When the plans of the editors matured, and reached far beyond the original limits, he did not lose faith; and no similar undertaking was ever attempted in this country where so much money was expended before a profit could be realized or success in any way assured. Doubts were entirely dispelled at the appearance of the first volume of the work. The first edition had been expected to last a year, but it was soon evident that it would be exhausted in six months, and a second and larger edition was at once begun, which was followed by a third. Mr. Smith is interested in most of the great movements of the day, the problem of education at the South claiming his special attention. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Tract Society, and was for a number of years president of the Congregational Club of New York. He died April 19, 1892.

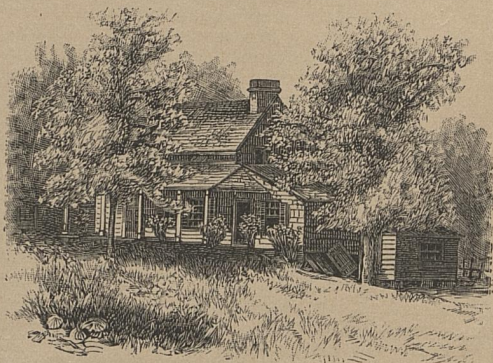


stories, and they were published in two volumes, as "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque." Among the twenty-five tales in this collection was "Ligeia," which Poe regarded as his finest piece. It is a poetic story, delicately conceived and handled with matchless skill—a startling story of the victory of the soul over death through the might of love and the power of will. In 1841 he took the editorial chair of "Graham's," in which the "Gentleman's" had been merged. By way of diversion he published several papers on the science of cryptology, maintaining the theory that human ingenuity could not construct any combination of secret characters which human sagacity could not decipher. Several shrewd correspondents tested his genius in this matter, and he triumphantly proved his daring assertion. "The Murder in the Rue Morgue" (which first made his fame in France), appeared in "Graham's" in 1841, and in 1843 "The Gold-Bug" (illustrative of a theory of ciphers), in "The Dollar Newspaper. Poe's salary as editor was exceedingly meager, yet by vigilant economy he managed to keep a comfortable home for his wife and her mother. In 1844 he removed with his little household to New York. In this city he was engaged as editorial assistant on "The Mirror," which was owned by N. P. Willis, and on "The Broadway Journal," of which he became sole proprietor; but this paper soon collapsed. He continued to pour forth stories from his magical cornucopia, but was chiefly noted for a series of elaborate criticisms on living authors, principally poets. In January, 1845, the most momentous event in Poe's literary history occurred. This was the publication of "The Raven"—a poem which with mercurial swiftness ran the circuit of the reading world, and gave its author unrivaled cisatlantic fame. The secret of the instant success of this poem, aside from its artistic construction, was its touch upon the ready sympathies of heart and intellect by its portrayal of a mournful and never-ending remembrance of love and loss. "The Raven" made Poe a literary "lion," and for



the first time since his youth he figured in society. He even appeared on the lecture stand, but with poor success. A new poem was now daily expected from him; but the fountain was again sealed. Throughout life he exemplified the honesty of his early dictum, that with him poetry was "not a purpose, but a passion." The next sensation created by his pen was a series of critiques—"The Literati of New York"—which ran in "Godey's Lady's Book." These criticisms combined with his own estimate of various authors the opinions expressed of them in conversational circles. In his fifteen years of editorial service Poe was a model of conscientious application to duty. Graham and Willis, perhaps the most trustworthy of his coadjutors, have left testimonials as to his industry and fidelity. In the spring of 1846, his own health being but little better than that of his fast-failing wife's, he rented a suburban cottage at Fordham (hoping to find more comfort there than in the city). He was very poor, for his work had brought him only the barest necessities. His beautiful Virginia's frail state had not needlessly alarmed him, for at Fordham she steadily grew weaker from month to month, and in the winter of 1847 she died. After this distressing event the pathway of Poe led precipitously to his own grave, though three of his best poems were written in the two "immemorial" years which remained to him—"Ulalume," "The Bells," and "Annabel Lee" (his last). He also then wrote the metaphysical medley "Eureka," and the exquisite landscape studies, "Landor's Cottage" and "The Domain of Arnheim." Utterly broken in

health, and mentally dispirited, in the fall of 1849 he revived the idea of publishing a magazine of his own, to be called "The Stylus," and for the purpose of furthering his design he journeyed south to confer with old friends. He went to Philadelphia, from there to Richmond, and thence to Baltimore. Here the melancholy drama of his life ended—swiftly, darkly, pitifully. The fulfillment of that "impending doom" which for years so sinisterly overshadowed him came down like the rush of a storm. He died in Washington College Hospital in a state of delirium. He was buried in the cemetery of Westminster church. After the lapse of twenty-six years a monument was raised to his memory. The dominant tone of Poe's verse gives the key to his soul, and explains the transient moods under which his lyrics were composed. He was a devotee to beauty; but his large mind, illuminated with unusual intuition, apprehended the significance of creation in the appalling as well as in the beautiful, and to his mental touch these antipodal phases became interchangeable and were sometimes unified. His tuneful poems revived in America the dying notes of the Georgian era, and his wonderful stories lit the reading-lamps of the world. Poe was uncommonly handsome, with broad shoulders and a slender waist; his bearing was erect, his carriage graceful, his hands and feet most shapely, his face pale but clear, his brow wide



and noble and, as Stedman has remarked, not unlike that of Bonaparte; his hair was dark and clustering, and his eyes were miracles of blended shades. He habitually dressed in black. For additional particulars the reader is referred to the following: *Memoir* by Griswold; notices by Willis and Lowell, N. Y., 1850; *Poe and His Critics*, Mrs. Whitman, N. Y., 1860; *Notice to Works*, by James Hannay, London, 1856; *Works*, with a study from the French of Baudelaire, London, 1872; *Memoir* by R. H. Stoddard, with *Poems*, N. Y., 1875; *Memoir* by John H. Ingram, Edinburgh, 1874; *Ibid.*, N. Y., 1876; *Life* by Ingram, London, 1880; *Memorial Volume*, S. S. Rice, Baltimore, 1877; *Life* by Wm. F. Gill, N. Y. and London, 1878; *Life* by Eugene L. Didier, N. Y., 1876; *Critical sketch* by E. C. Stedman, Boston, 1881, now in *Poets of America*; *Life* by Levi Woodberry, Boston, 1885; *Essays* by Higginson, Lathrop, Fairfield, Conway, Gosse, Swinburne. He died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1849.

SERGEANT, John, missionary, was born at Stockbridge in 1747, the son of John Sergeant (1710-49). He was educated at Princeton, and in 1775 returned to minister to the Indians whom his father had Christianized. When the tribe, numbering about 400, removed to Madison county, N. Y., after the revolution, he shared their migration, and continued to labor among them until his death at New Stockbridge, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1824.

BARNES, William, lawyer, was born at Pompey, N. Y., May 26, 1824, the son of Orson Barnes the first county superintendent of schools in Onondaga county, N. Y. On the paternal side, he is a



William Barnes

descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Barnes, who fought in the bloodiest battle of the Pequot Indian war in 1637, and his paternal grandmother was a descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, a distinguished officer of the Indian war against King Philip in 1675. His mother who was born in 1803, and is still living, is a sister of the well-known railroad builder of Springfield, Mass., Willis Phelps, who came of the noted Phelps family which settled in New England as early as 1630. His maternal grandmother was Mary Rice, a member of another Puritan family, which settled in Massachusetts in 1639. The name Barnes is not, as originally supposed, of Anglo-Saxon origin, but was derived from the Icelandic "Biarne" or the Norse "Bjorne," meaning a warrior. Even before the celebrated expedition of Eric the Red to Vinland, about A. D. 1,000, Biarne or Bjorne had (A. D. 986) discovered the North American continent, although he did not land. Thus it is possible that an ancestor of the Barnes family of England and the United States was the first white man who discovered the continent of America. The family name can be traced back in England to William Barnes, A. D. 1203 (anno 14, Richard I). William Barnes, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education at a public school, subsequently attended Manlius Academy, and began to teach at the early age of fifteen. In 1843, in connection with his father, the county superintendent, he successfully conducted one of the first normal schools or teachers' institutes held in the state at Baldwinsville where he had previously, in 1840, commenced the study of law. In 1845 he went to Albany to complete his studies, and was duly admitted to the bar under the old rules of the supreme court, which required a course of seven years' study. He served clerkships as student at law in the offices of Minard & Stansbury, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Lawrence & Sabin and Hillis & Pratt, Syracuse, and Hammond & Weed in Albany. On July 10, 1849, he was married to Emily P., the youngest daughter of the late Thurlow Weed, who inherited many of her father's brilliant talents, was a graceful writer, and made her home a social center for numerous friends and the distinguished statesmen and strangers who were attracted to Albany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have distinguished themselves in their different walks in life. Their eldest son, Thurlow Weed Barnes, is a member of the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, and their youngest son, William Barnes, Jr., is the editor of the Albany "Evening Journal." The eldest daughter, Catharine Weed Barnes, is a celebrated amateur photographer, and the youngest daughter, Harriet Isabella Barnes, devotes herself to painting. From the time Mr. Barnes was admitted to the bar until 1860 he was a member of the law firm of Hammond, King & Barnes. He was for several years the special counsel of the bank department of the state of New York, and also served as a special examiner in several bank examinations. In January, 1860, he was appointed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, the first superintendent of the insurance department of the state of New York. This depart-

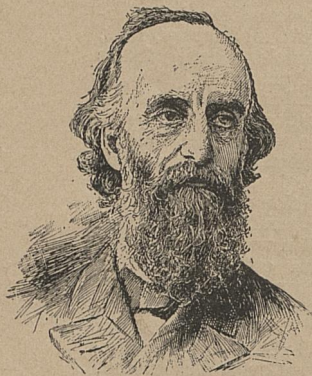
ment had just been organized as one of the results of the special examinations, and published reports of Mr. Barnes as special commissioner appointed by the comptroller in 1855 to examine several fire and marine insurance companies in New York city. Mr. Barnes retained the position of superintendent for ten years during the gubernatorial terms of several republican and democratic governors, his administration being so honest and fearless that the reputation of the New York state insurance department extended to every state in the Union, and to England and the continent of Europe. After retiring from the office of superintendent of the insurance department of New York state, he was for several years the consulting counsel and actuary of the Life Association of America, St. Louis. During his connection with that company it obtained the largest amount of fresh insurance business ever received by any new company during the same period. While connected with this association he also prepared two elaborate reports, one containing the life insurance statistics of nearly all the life insurance companies in America and Europe, and the other a "Uniform Standard of the Mortality and Interests for the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies." In January, 1872, Mr. Barnes was engaged as counsel for the legislative committee of the assembly in the investigation of charges made against the administration of the insurance department. In consequence of his reputation as a reliable statistician he was selected by President Grant as one of three official delegates to attend the eighth session of the international statistical congress, which, by invitation of Alexander II. of Russia, was held at St. Petersburg in August, 1872. The American delegation was received with special honor by the Russian officials, and Mr. Barnes was appointed a member of the permanent commission. Subsequently he was made an honorary member of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and after returning to America was presented, through the Russian legation at Washington, with a valuable diamond ring ornamented with the imperial monogram, the gift of the emperor, Alexander II. He prepared the official report of the delegates which was presented to the president and congress in November, 1874. On his return from St. Petersburg, he was selected as special counsel by the corporation counsel of the city of



New York to resist the numerous proceedings in courts for the vacation of assessments for public improvement of various kinds. Several thousands of these suits were pending against the city of New York, aggregating over \$15,000,000. Mr. Barnes entered into the task of resisting such lawsuits with his wonted vigor and attained such immediate success that in the course of three years the talented and able corps of assessment lawyers became discouraged, and the number and amount of such vacations and assessments became merely nominal.

began the study of law in Richmond, Va., and afterward practiced successfully for ten or twelve years. Becoming interested in railroad properties, he conceived, and with the co-operation of friends successfully carried out, the idea of consolidating various railroads into a complete whole known as the Richmond & Danville system, which subsequently controlled more than 9,000 miles of road. Though obliged, as vice-president of this far-reaching system, to spend much of his time in New York, his home is in Virginia—in winter at Richmond, and in summer at his estate, "Algoma," in Buckingham county. Gen. Logan was married in 1865 to Kate V. Cox. They have had nine children.

ABBOTT, Lyman, author, editor and clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835, the third son of Jacob Abbott (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of New York, and soon afterward, being admitted to the bar, engaged with his two older brothers in the practice of law. While thus employed he wrote, in collaboration with them, the two



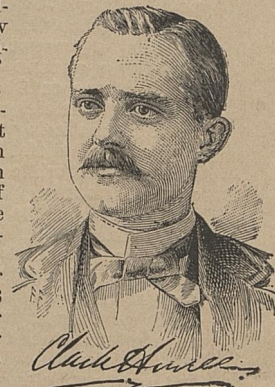
Lyman Abbott

novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Caraby." But the ministry was more to his taste than the legal profession, and after studying theology under his uncle, John S. C. Abbott, he was ordained in 1860 a clergyman of the Congregational church. His first charge was in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1865, greatly beloved by his people. Then he became discouraged. He thought the seed he had sown had not sprung up, and concluding he was not fitted for pastoral work, resigned his charge, and accepted the secretaryship of the American Freedmen's Commission. This took him to New York

city, but visiting Terre Haute subsequently during a revival, he found that the seed he had thought to be unfruitful was yielding an abundant harvest. This encouraged him to persevere in the work of the ministry, and he assumed the pastorate of the New England church in New York city, at the same time (after 1868) conducting the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," and editing the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." This last-named position he at length resigned to become associated with Henry Ward Beecher in the editorship of the "Christian Union," of which influential journal he has for several years been editor-in-chief. In October, 1887, he was elected temporary successor to Henry Ward Beecher in the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and not long afterward permanent pastor. With all his other duties he has been an industrious author. His first independent work was "Jesus of Nazareth" (1869), a narrative founded strictly on the four gospels, but illustrated by references to the customs, beliefs, and political institutions of the time. A year later he wrote "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," and in 1872, in collaboration with Thomas J. Conant, a "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge." In 1875 he began a series of commentaries on the separate books of the New Testament, six volumes of which have already been issued; and in 1880 he wrote, in connection with James R. Gilmore, "The Gospel Commentary," a connected narrative of the life of Christ, woven from the text of the four evangelists, with copious

notes, original and selected. His later books have been: a "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," a "Manual for Family Worship," and a work entitled "In Aid of Faith." He has also edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, and written numerous pamphlets and contributions to the magazines. All of his writings are distinguished for lucidity of thought and simplicity of expression, and his scriptural commentaries especially are characterized by sound common sense, accurate scholarly knowledge and genuine spirituality. He is one of the prominent exponents of the so-called liberal theology, and, the able son of an able father, he will, if he lives to that father's age, exert a deep and lasting influence upon the thought of his time.

HOWELL, Clark, journalist, was born in Barnwell district, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863. His great-grandfather moved to Milton county, Ga., in 1820; his father was Capt. Evan P. Howell, and his mother Julia Erwin. The Howells were Welsh people who came to North Carolina in 1750, and furnished some brave revolutionary soldiers. Clark was taught in the public schools of Atlanta, was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1883, served a journalistic apprenticeship after graduation as reporter of the New York "Times," and telegraph editor of the Philadelphia "Press," became night editor of the Atlanta "Constitution" in 1884 under Henry W. Grady, assistant managing editor to Mr. Grady in 1887, and managing editor in December, 1889, on the death of the latter. In 1886, before he was twenty-one, he was nominated for the Georgia legislature. He was elected a few days after his birthday, re-elected in 1888 and in 1890, and chosen speaker of the house for 1890-91, being the youngest man to hold this important place in the history of the commonwealth. To be at twenty-seven years of age editorial manager of the leading journal of the South and presiding officer of the Georgia general assembly, is certainly evidence of exceptional ability. In his journalistic relations Mr. Howell is a strong and fluent writer, and an enterprising and sagacious manager. As a legislator he possesses a grasp of public subjects, a mastery of men, and parliamentary skill. He has administered his great newspaper and the legislative body alike with consummate ease and power. He married, in 1887, Hattie Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., and has two daughters.



Clark Howell

ROBINSON, Samuel, pioneer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 4, 1707; grandson of William Robinson, an early settler there, said to be related to the pastor of the Pilgrims. He removed to Hardwick, Mass., in 1736, became town-clerk, selectman, and assessor, and was a captain in the colonial war with the French, 1755-59. In 1761 he founded Bennington, Vt., having been struck by the situation when passing after an expedition to Canada. He was the chief man of the place, and received Feb. 8, 1762, from Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, the first civil commission given for Vermont, that of justice of the peace. The rival claims of New York and New Hampshire to that region soon pressed upon the settlers, and he was deputed to go to England and petition the king in the matter. After some eight months in London he died there of small-pox Oct. 27, 1767. A monument preserves his memory in the town which he founded, and four of his sons attained eminence there.

ley left Newark with great reluctance, and it was only in deference to the papal decree that he accepted the high dignity of archbishop of Baltimore. It is a fact worthy of note that in the brilliant line of Baltimore archbishops Archbishop Bayley was the third convert to the Roman Catholic faith. His administration of the see of Baltimore is memorable for the dedication of several churches and colleges, the laying of the corner-stone of others, the advent of the Benedictines into Baltimore, and most of all for the consecration of the cathedral of Baltimore. St. Mary's cathedral, the foundation of which was laid in 1806 by Bishop Carroll, remained encumbered with debt until May, 1876, when, through Archbishop Bayley's efforts, the debt was entirely liquidated, and the latter, the eighth in the line of archbishops, had the distinguished honor of consecrating it to the service of God. In 1874 Archbishop Bayley attended the assembly of bishops held at Cincinnati, O., and took part in the proceedings whereby four sees were made archbishoprics and several new ones created. At this time his health was rapidly failing, and Bishop Gibbons had been appointed his coadjutor. In April, 1877, he again went abroad in the hope that the Vichy waters would prove beneficial to him, but growing rapidly worse he returned to America. For further detail see Clarke's "History of the Deceased Bishops," Vol. iii. He died in Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1877.

GIBBONS, James, cardinal, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. His parents, who were Irish, took him when he was quite young to the old home

in Ireland where he remained until he was about seventeen years of age. In 1851 he returned to America and obtained employment in Baltimore as a clerk; but deciding to devote his life to the ministry of the Roman Catholic church he abandoned his mercantile career and entered St. Charles College, Maryland, where he pursued his studies under the Sulpicians. He was graduated with distinction, and went to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to complete his theological course. He was ordained a priest in the cathedral of that

city, June 30, 1861, and was immediately appointed assistant to the Rev. James Dolan, rector of St. Patrick's church, subsequently being transferred to St. Bridget's church, Canton, a suburb of Baltimore. In both parishes he endeared himself to the people, and showed marked ability. Archbishop Spalding, who was at that time the head of the church in America, was not blind to the brilliant qualities of the young priest, and called him from parish work to become his private secretary as chancellor of the diocese and a member of the episcopal household. When the second plenary council of the Roman Catholic church assembled at Baltimore in 1866, Father Gibbons was made assistant chancellor, an office of marked distinction to be conferred on so young a priest. The ability with which he filled the position showed the wisdom of his appointment. He was consecrated in the Baltimore cathedral by Archbishop Spalding, bishop of Adramyuntum *in partibus infidelium* and vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, Aug. 16, 1868, and installed in his new vicariate on Nov. 1st of that year. The outlook of the work before him in the South was extremely discouraging; there were only two or three priests in the diocese, and about the same number of unpretentious churches, with but one thousand Catholics scattered throughout North

Carolina. His visitations of his see were untiring, he traveling night and day, by every available mode of conveyance. He became acquainted personally with all the adult Catholics in the state, administering the sacraments in garrets and basements of houses, and preaching and lecturing on all suitable occasions. Accordingly, it was not long before he there, as he had elsewhere, endeared himself to the people and made their interest his own. Bishop Gibbons opened a school in which he himself taught, established the Benedictine order in North Carolina, the Sisters of Mercy in Wilmington, erected six churches, ordained a dozen or more priests, and received many converts into the church. He won the admiration of all by his liberal and considerate conduct; and, regardless of sect or creed, Carolinians from the mountain to the seashore were proud of the Catholic bishop of North Carolina. Without reflecting upon those who preceded or followed him in the administration of the affairs of the diocese, it is only fair to say that the work accomplished during the four years of his bishopric is unparalleled in the history of the church in North Carolina. To the regret of all the members of his former diocese, he was selected to fill the vacant see of Richmond, and, Oct. 20, 1872, was duly installed in his new position. His five years service in that diocese was a record of well-planned, well-executed work throughout the wide area of his jurisdiction. Within that short time he erected five churches, founded and successfully placed in operation the institution known as St. Peter's Catholic Male Academy, St. Sophia's Home for the Aged in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a parochial school for boys and girls at Petersburg, Va., and one for girls only at Portsmouth, Va. St. Joseph's orphan asylum was enlarged and other institutions were established or improved. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, finding his health seriously impaired, applied to Rome for a coadjutor, in 1872, and suggested the name of Bishop Gibbons for the position. His request was granted, and on May 20, 1877, Bishop Gibbons was nominated coadjutor, with right of succession to the see of Baltimore. Bishop Bayley died a few months afterwards, and on Oct. 3, 1877, the new coadjutor was elevated to what was then the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the United States, and consecrated archbishop of Baltimore, which being the oldest is, consequently, the primary see. The years of his episcopate in that city showed but a repetition on a broader scale of the wonderful executive ability displayed in his former administrations and witnessed the most accurate perception of the demands of the church. He was one of the delegation of American prelates who went to Rome in the fall of 1883 to discuss the affairs of the church in the United States, and to outline the work of the third plenary council, which was to convene the following year. Pope Leo XIII. appointed Archbishop Gibbons to preside over the third plenary council, and showed him other marks of preferment. The general impression made by the archbishop at the convocation, together with the honor and attention paid him in public and private assemblies, made it evident that greater honors awaited him at the Vatican. Upon his return to America he issued a pastoral upon the "Confiscation of the American College in Rome by the Italian Government." This college belongs neither to Rome nor to the Italian government, but is the property of the American residents in Rome and the Catholics of the United States. The third plenary council, which convened at Baltimore, in November, 1884, was one of the most important meetings of bishops in the history of the church in America. This council was made necessary by the progress and development of Catholicism, which



J. Gibbons. Subbery



Chamber of Commerce, New York

CRUGER, John, first president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in New York city July 18, 1710. His family was of German origin and his father, John Cruger, was in early life a sailing master, and later a prosperous and influential merchant in New York. He was an alderman for twenty-two years, and from 1739 until his death in 1744 mayor of the city. John, his third son, succeeded to his business, and was for many years

one of the master merchants of the city, and a large ship owner, engaged in trade with England and the West Indies. He was chosen alderman in 1754 and 1755, and from 1756 until 1765 was mayor of the city. During the first year of his service as mayor he protested against Lord Loudon's quartering a large body of British troops upon the inhabitants of the city, and he continued thereafter a consistent and forceful leader of the patriot cause. He was elected a member of the general assembly in 1759, was re-elected in 1761, and was thus a member of the "long assembly" that sat until 1768. And was largely instrumental in bringing about a union of the colonies.



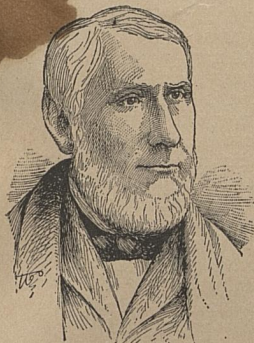
Cruger was the author of the famous "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists in America," sent to England in 1765; a member of the committee appointed by the assembly to correspond with the other colonies, and a leader of the stamp act congress which met in New York in October, 1765. When the last colonial assembly convened in 1769, he was chosen its speaker, and served until its dissolution in 1775. His course during the revolution was dignified, patriotic and self-denying. When the British occupied New York he retired to Kinderhook, but returned to the city when peace was declared, and spent his last years in honored retirement. When the New York Chamber of Commerce was established on Apr. 5, 1768, Cruger was elected its first president. He held the office for two years, and during that time was regular in attendance at its meetings, and zealous in the promotion of its growth and interests. John Cruger's brother Henry was also an eminent merchant and active in public affairs. He was at different times a member

of the general assembly and of the king's council. Toward the close of his life he removed to Bristol and died there in 1780. John Cruger's nephew Henry was a member of the British parliament and a champion of American rights in that body. Another nephew, Nicholas, engaged in the West India trade, was an earnest patriot, the friend of Washington, and the early patron of Alexander Hamilton. John Cruger died Dec. 27, 1792.

WALLACE, Hugh, second president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in Ireland, about 1728. He came to America with his brother Alexander at an early age and embarked in the linen trade in New York. The brothers also engaged in trade with Bristol, Madeira and the West Indies, and in the course of time took rank among the wealthiest and most influential merchants of the city. Hugh Wallace further enhanced his fortunes by a marriage with Sally Law, a member of an opulent and aristocratic family of Raritan, N. J. In 1760 he was appointed an agent for the British government and authorized to impress vessels to transport troops to Halifax. Shortly after this date he became a member of the king's council, a body of twelve appointed by the crown to assist in the administration of the province. Upon the retirement of John Cruger he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and held that office in 1770 and 1771. When the revolution opened, Wallace allied himself with the cause of the crown, and entertained Gov. Tryon when that official arrived in the colony on a fruitless mission in June, 1775. In August, 1776, with his brother, he was arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to congress, and sent into Connecticut as a prisoner. In the following December, having taken an oath of neutrality, he was permitted to return to New York, and acted as agent for the distribution of prize-money to the British men-of-war. When the British troops left the country in 1783 he retired with them; his estates were confiscated under the act of 1779, and sold in 1784. Hugh Wallace died at Waterford, Ireland, in 1788.

DESBROSSES, Elias, third president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in New York city, of Huguenot ancestry, in 1718. In 1738 he embarked in business as a confectioner, and subsequently became an extensive general merchant, trading principally with Madeira and the West India Islands. He was also a large owner of real estate in New Jersey. His brother James was an

career in Front street which he followed until his death. He became one of the most conspicuous representatives of the mercantile business in which he was engaged. For thirty years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was elected vice-president of that body May 6, 1875, and president May 4, 1882. Among the financial institutions with which he was then connected, and to which he had



Geo. M. Lane

devoted much attention during the later years of his life, may be mentioned the Fulton National Bank, the Merchant's National Bank, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Continental Fire Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual [Marine] Insurance Co., and also the Central Trust Co., of which he was one of the original incorporators. In religious and philanthropic work he was also prominently active. He was also interested in the promotion of good government, and especially in efforts to secure an honest administration of the city of New York. He worked efficiently in the committee of seventy, by which a fraudulent system of municipal affairs was exposed and frustrated.

At the urgent request of his friend, Mayor Havemeyer, he accepted the office of chamberlain of the city, and continued in it from May, 1873, to February, 1875. With great reluctance, in the summer before his death, he consented to become a member of the Croton Aqueduct commission, and the arduous responsibilities of this position weighed heavily upon him. In all these important stations he maintained the confidence of his colleagues and associates. Although his disposition was that of a modest, retiring man, who never wished preferment, his strong convictions, excellent judgment and abundant public spirit were so well known that his counsel was constantly sought. It was freely given to all who asked it. There are few men in any community whose opinions were so trustworthy as Mr. Lane's, either in public or private affairs. He had a large measure of that sagacity which sees the end from the beginning, combined with that instinctive sense of justice and righteousness which does not hesitate in forming a purpose, nor swerve from a chosen course because of its unpleasantness or want of popularity. Such a character is apt to be considered by contemporaries as harsh, severe, and perhaps opinionated; but the outcome proves that such estimate was an injustice. Soon after the death of Mr. Lane, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst delivered two commemorative addresses in the Madison Square Presbyterian church. These addresses were printed, with the proceedings of the various associations to which Mr. Lane belonged. He died in New York city Dec. 30, 1883.

BROWN, James M., twenty-fifth president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. (See Index.)

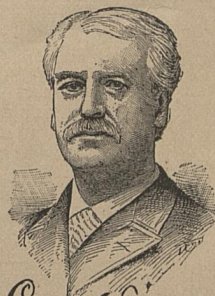
SMITH, Charles Stewart, twenty-sixth president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 2, 1832. He belongs to a family, originally from England, who settled in the valley of the Connecticut in the old colonial times. His mother was a daughter of Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, of Trenton, N. J., a distinguished lawyer, who was for many years attorney-general of the state. His father was minister of the Congregational church at Exeter, N. H. When fifteen years of age the boy came to New York and took a position as a clerk in a dry-goods jobbing house. When he was twenty-one years of age he was made a partner in the well-known and important house of S. B. Chittenden &

Co., and for several years was their resident European buyer. He afterward became a member of the dry-goods commission house of Smith, Hogg & Gardner, and for a quarter of a century has been identified with the dry-goods commission business of New York and Boston. In the meantime he had been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce; was first vice-president and afterward president. He was one of the founders of the Fifth Avenue Bank and of the German-American Insurance Co., and also has been a director in a number of corporations, including the U. S. Trust Co., Fourth National Bank, Merchants Bank, Presbyterian Hospital and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He is a trustee of the Broadway Tabernacle church; a member of the Union League Club, the Century Association and the Merchants' Club. Mr. Smith married, in 1856, Eliza Bradish, eldest daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish, of this city. She died in 1863. In 1869 he married Henrietta H., daughter of the late John Creswell. He has two sons living. Mr. Smith has been a liberal and discriminating patron of the arts and is the possessor of a fine collection of paintings.

WILSON, George, statistician and secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was born in New York city Jan. 7, 1839, the son of Jotham Wilson, a descendant of revolutionary stock, who was born in New London, Conn., in 1806. George acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and early displayed an aptitude for statistical studies, and in time grew familiar with all the facts, figures, laws, and tendencies of American commerce. In 1858 he became statistician and secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and since that time the annual reports of the organization, compiled by Mr. Wilson, are considered the most reliable statements of the condition of trade which are published in the country. The history of the Chamber of Commerce is the key to the history of the United States. It represents the ideas, principles, and aspirations which gave rise to American nationalism, and which have shaped its policy for more than a century. The first meeting was held on Apr. 5, 1768, when twenty merchants met for the purpose of forming such an organization. Its first charter was granted in March, 1770, and meetings were held until the outbreak of the war in 1775. Up to Nov. 25, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven presidents, thirteen vice-presidents, eight treasurers, one secretary, and 135 members. Since then the career of the corporation, under consecutive amendments to its charter, has been one of ardent patriotism and wide beneficence. It has always been foremost in considering and acting upon the great questions which affect the welfare of the city, state or nation, and the powerful influence it has throughout the country in the decision which is finally made, on all questions of finance and policy, is due in large part to the efficient management of its executive department. The membership is made up of 1,000 merchants and others, representing all departments of commerce, manufactures, and the professions.



Geo. Wilson



Geo. Wilson

to give Abraham Lincoln to the country. Mr. Depew took the stump during that period, and especially through the ninth congressional district of the state of New York he addressed large and enthusiastic audiences and made a very deep impression upon them both as an orator and as a logician. Despite his interest in the sports and pleasures of student life,

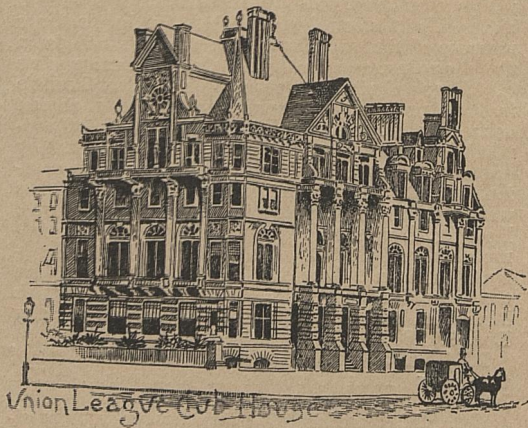


Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Depew had none the less succeeded in obtaining a very thorough education and particularly in classic lore, a fact which made him more than usually well equipped for public oratory and supplied him with illustrations and the tools of his trade, so to speak, by his readily accepted draughts upon the master minds of ancient Greece and Rome. This campaign resulted for Mr. Depew in a series of marvelous forensic triumphs, which, while in the highest degree complimentary to his power of holding a large number of people by his eloquence also did excellent service to the party he was supporting.

In the following year, Mr. Depew ran for the assembly and by his personal popularity alone succeeded in obtaining his election in a democratic district, by a majority of 259. In 1862, he was re-elected, and during this session was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means. At the close of his term in the assembly, a number of prominent business men in New York city tendered to Mr. Depew a public banquet. In 1863, the republican party of New York nominated Mr. Depew for secretary of state, and throughout this campaign his industry and his capacity for the exhausting work were shown to be unusual. During six consecutive weeks he spoke twice a day, the result being that he gained a remarkable victory, being elected by a majority of 30,000. During the beginning of President Johnson's occupancy of the presidential chair, he had it in mind to appoint Mr. Depew collector of the port of New York, but a personal difficulty with one of the senators from that state caused him to change his mind. At a later period, Mr. Depew was offered the position of United States minister to Japan, but declined the office, after having had the commission in his possession for a month. Mr. Depew had by this time about decided to go out of politics, and in 1866, the offer by Com. Vanderbilt of the appointment of attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Co. decided him in this conclusion. He at once entered upon the duties of his new position with all his energy and industry and discarded from his mind all ideas of political preferment. In 1869 occurred the important consolidation of the New York Central with the New York & Harlem Railroad, when Mr. Depew was appointed attorney of the new organization, which was called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. Mr. Depew's rise in the business of railroad managing was throughout unique; as, unlike such men as Thomas A. Scott, Samuel Sloan, Robert Garrett, George R. Blanchard and James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew had no practical experience in railroading. He was lifted up to the elevated position to which he attained simply on account of his character, ability and standing as a man of affairs and as a capable and highly qualified lawyer. The growth of the Vanderbilt system represents one of the most extraordinary movements in the transportation interests in this country and Mr. Depew grew with it. Ten years after his entrance into the sys-

tem as attorney for a single line, he was holding the office of general counsel of all roads, while he was a director in each of them, including the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore & Nickel Plate. In 1872, a temporary disruption in the republican party caused the introduction into politics of the organization known as the "independent party" with Horace Greeley as the candidate for the presidency—and Mr. Depew permitted his name to go upon the state ticket of that party as a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. The entire movement went down into oblivion with the celerity with which it had been originated and Mr. Depew's candidacy went with it. In 1874, Mr. Depew was made a regent of the state university and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. These positions he accepted and their duties he fulfilled, but the constantly increasing strain of toil which fell to him in his capacity as general counsel of the Vanderbilt roads was such that he was unable to devote much time or attention to anything else, especially as in this connection he was frequently an advocate before the courts and particularly the supreme court of the United States in the interests of the company which he served. On such occasions, the announcement that he would present an argument was always followed by the gathering of an audience quite outside the character of those who generally assembled in the supreme court-room. Few men could more surely engage and hold the attention of the justices of the supreme court than he, and his success before them was considered phenomenal. During all these years of active work, before the public and in the courts and in other places where he was frequently reported in the daily press, Mr. Depew had naturally impressed the state and city of New York with a very warm appreciation of his ability as a public speaker. Particularly, he had gained a reputation such as has been achieved by few in this country as an after-dinner orator, whose brilliancy and humor made it a great pleasure



to listen to him. It soon began to be understood that no public banquet or other festival was complete without the presence of Mr. Depew. However pleasing and interesting this reputation might have been to him, however, it was a fact that Mr. Depew used such gatherings mainly for the purpose of relieving his mind from the severe strain of mental labor to which it was put in the natural course of his regular duties. Outside of these duties, with the exception of such festive occasions as have been suggested, Mr. Depew seldom appeared publicly, except on the occasion of a

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 one 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 CYCLOPEDIA 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. of Bradstreet will substantiate this statement.

January 1, 1891.



**MIS-PAGINATION
OR MISSING PAGES
THROUGHOUT ITEM**