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A Consideration of the Introduction of Surgical Anæsthesia



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It is a happy conception of the trustees and staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital to set apart the sixteenth of October as "Ether Day," and to provide for the annual public celebration, in this historic place, of the anniversary of that most beneficent gift of medicine to mankind,—the introduction of surgical anæsthesia. I esteem it a high honor to be invited to deliver the annual address in commemoration of the great event which took place within these walls sixty-two years ago to-day. Of the significance of this event there can be no question, whatever controversy there may be concerning the exact share of all who participated in the discovery of surgical anæsthesia.

The attendant circumstances were such as to make the operation performed on Oct. 16, 1846, in the surgical amphitheater of this hospital, by John Collins Warren, upon the patient, Gilbert Abbott, placed in the sleep of ether anæsthesia by William Morton, the decisive event from which date the first convincing, public demonstration of surgical anæsthesia, the continuous, orderly, historical development of the subject, and the promulgation to the world of the glad tidings of this conquest of pain.

Had this demonstration or any subsequent one of like nature failed of success, it is improbable that we should have heard much of claims to the prior dis-

* Address delivered at the Massachusetts General Hospital on the sixty-second anniversary of Ether Day.

covery of surgical anæsthesia. Often as the story has been told, and full as it is of bitter controversy, I may be permitted to recall to your minds enough of the preceding discoveries and efforts to indicate the proper historical setting of the event which we celebrate.

When and by whom artificial anæsthesia was discovered is unknown. It is certain that the old Greek and Roman physicians were acquainted with the power of various narcotic drugs to produce insensibility to pain and that narcotic potions and even their fumes were frequently administered from ancient times onward before a surgical operation in order to lessen the sufferings of the patient. At a later period more limited use was sometimes made of certain devices for the same purpose, such as compression of the carotids, the tightening of a tourniquet and pressure upon nerve trunks. The Elizabethan dramatist, Middleton, even portrayed an age of surgical anæsthesia, when he wrote in one of his plays :

“ I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
To this lost limb, who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep ; then cut the diseased part.”

But we know that none of these procedures, and “ not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world ” were safe, effective and available agents to benumb the senses during a surgical operation.

The history of the events connected with modern surgical anæsthesia begins with the remarkable development of chemistry in the latter part of the eighteenth century, due in large measure to the discovery and study of gases, and especially with the discovery of nitrous oxide by Priestley in 1776 and the investiga-

tion of its properties by Humphrey Davy at the end of the century in Dr. Beddoes' “ Pneumatic Institute ” near Bristol, England. At this period there was widespread interest in England in the study of the effects of inhalation of gases of different sorts, particularly of the newly discovered “ vital air,” or oxygen and nitrous oxide, and exaggerated ideas were entertained of their medicinal virtues, so that there arose a school of pneumatic medical practitioners. The institute of the leader of this school, Dr. Beddoes, is now chiefly remembered as the place which afforded to Humphrey Davy, then a young man who had commenced the study of medicine, the opportunity for the first manifestations of his remarkable genius for discovery in the physical sciences.

The particular discovery which here concerns us is that of the intoxicating, and especially the anæsthetic, properties of nitrous oxide gas, made in Dr. Beddoes' institute and vividly portrayed by Davy in his “ Researches, chemical and physical, chiefly concerning nitrous oxide and its respiration,” published in 1799. Here is found the memorable and often quoted sentence : “ As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation seems capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place.” It seems to us to-day amazing that this pregnant suggestion from such a source should have passed unheeded and that the application of Davy's discovery should have been delayed for over forty years. Davy's interests and activities were soon transferred at the Royal Institution to fields remote from practical medicine, and it does not appear that

he made any further effort to bring the suggestion to the attention of surgeons.

Observations and tests of the intoxicating effects of the inhalation of nitrous oxide were from this time on frequently made, and there is repeated mention of its capacity to produce insensibility to pain. One of the most dramatic situations, unnoticed hitherto in the voluminous literature on the history of anæsthesia, is the occasion when, in March, 1800, William Allen, the accomplished lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, demonstrated, in the presence of Astley Cooper and others, the phenomena of inhalation of nitrous oxide, noting especially the loss of sensation to pain. The description was recorded by Allen in his diary and is quoted by Wilks and Bettany in their "Biographical History of Guy's Hospital." The great surgeon had eyes but he saw not the revelation which a similar observation brought forty-four years later to the poor and unknown dentist, Horace Wells, in Hartford, Conn.

The narcotic properties of ether—a body known since its production in the sixteenth century by the German physician, Valerius Cordus—had been noted before those of nitrous oxide. In 1795, Dr. Richard Pearson recommended and employed the inhalation of ether in pulmonary consumption, and after him Thornton, John Collins Warren, Nysten and others used ethereal inhalation for the relief of painful affections, especially of the respiratory tract, including that caused by the accidental inhalation of chlorine gas. In 1818, Faraday pointed out that the inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether produces intoxicating and stupefying effects similar to those of nitrous oxide, and in Pereira's "Materia Medica," a widely read

and authoritative text-book in its day, first published in 1839–40, it is stated that "if the air be too strongly impregnated with the ether, stupefaction ensues."

The inebriating properties of both nitrous oxide and ether became widely known, not only to the medical profession, but also to the general public by their frequent exhibition, for amusement oftener than for instruction, in chemical, medical and popular lectures. The thirties and forties of the last century were the palmy days of the itinerant lyceum lecturer. In the laughing gas and ether frolics, associated sometimes with these lectures, and occurring also for private entertainment, an acute observer might note that intoxicated subjects in their antics often barked their shins or were otherwise injured without manifestations of pain. The first trials of anæsthetic inhalation to annul the pain of a surgical operation came from the incidental observation under such circumstances of the benumbing effects of ether and of nitrous oxide gas.

The great French surgeon, Velpeau, doubtless expressed the accepted opinion of surgeons before the discovery of surgical anæsthesia when, in 1839, he wrote: "To escape pain in surgical operations is a chimera which we are not permitted to look for in our day. Knife and pain, in surgery, are two words which never present themselves the one without the other in the minds of patients, and it is necessary for us surgeons to admit their association." In less than a decade this erring prophet hailed before the Academy of Medicine in Paris the discovery of what he had called a chimera as "a glorious triumph for humanity."

For several years before the invention of anæsthetic inhalation for surgical purposes, considerable popular

and some medical interest in the possibility of securing unconsciousness of pain during a surgical operation had been aroused by the claims of the mesmerists, and there seems to be no doubt that Esdaile, in East India, and others, had, in certain cases, succeeded in performing painless operations in hypnotic sleep. The method, however, was not widely applicable or successful, and the general attitude of the profession toward its employment is sufficiently shown by the joy of the eminent surgeon, Liston, the first after the dentist, Robinson, to verify in Great Britain the discovery of surgical anæsthesia, when he shouted, "Hurrah! Rejoice! Mesmerism and its professors have met with a heavy blow and great discouragement. An American dentist has used the inhalation of ether to destroy sensation in his operations and the plan has succeeded in the hands of Warren, Hayward and others, in Boston. In six months no operation will be performed without this previous preparation. Rejoice!"

It has been sometimes represented that the invention of anæsthetic inhalation for surgical purposes consisted in nothing more than the application to this particular use of knowledge which already existed. This view falls far short of the truth. What was known of the anæsthetizing properties of the two agents which here come under consideration—the vapor of ethyl-ether, commonly, although incorrectly called sulphuric ether, and nitrous oxide gas—was enough to suggest the possibility of their use in surgical operations, and, as I have stated, Sir Humphrey Davy published this definite suggestion as early as 1799. Much more knowledge, however, was needed of the physiological effects of these agents in order to

demonstrate their applicability as safe, efficacious and generally available surgical anæsthetics. The only possible sources for obtaining this additional knowledge, as well as that which had already been acquired, were experiments upon either animals or man. From both of these sources the desired knowledge was obtained, but with a larger use of experimentation upon man than we should to-day consider justifiable.

The honor of making the first trial of anæsthetic inhalation in surgical operations belongs to Dr. Crawford W. Long, a respected and honorable country doctor, then living in Jefferson, Jackson County, Ga., who, in March, 1842, removed painlessly a small tumor from the neck of James M. Venable, anæsthetized by ether. He seems to have performed at least eight minor surgical operations during the next four years upon patients under the influence of ether. Dr. Long is necessarily deprived of the larger honor which would have been his due had he not delayed publication of his experiments with ether until several years after the universal acceptance of surgical anæsthesia. It is also to be regretted that his published details of the mode of administering the ether and the depth of the anæsthesia are so meagre and unsatisfactory. While the accepted rule that scientific discovery dates from publication is a wise one, we need not in this instance withhold from Dr. Long the credit of independent and prior experiment and discovery, but we cannot assign to him any influence upon the historical development of our knowledge of surgical anæsthesia or any share in the introduction to the world at large of the blessings of this matchless discovery.

Until the prior work of Dr. Long became generally

known, largely through the publication of an article by Marion Sims in 1877, although the announcement had been made by Long in 1849, and more fully in 1852, the credit of first using inhalation of an effective anæsthetic for surgical purposes was generally assigned to Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn. Impelled by the observation of apparent loss of sensation to pain in a person intoxicated with nitrous oxide gas, and exhibited at a lecture by Dr. Gardiner Q. Colton in December, 1844, Wells, the following day, at his own request, submitted to the extraction of a tooth while under the influence of the gas and experienced no pain. He at once began the use of nitrous oxide in extracting teeth, and other dentists in Hartford used it. Desiring to secure larger publicity for his discovery, Dr. Wells went to Boston in January, 1845, and was given the opportunity by Dr. Warren to demonstrate the value of his claims before him and the students, Dr. Morton, his former partner, being also present. Either from the too early withdrawal or the inferior quality of the gas this test was a tragic failure, which exerted such a depressing influence upon Wells that he soon withdrew from his profession, abandoned his experiments and four years later ended his own life under most distressing circumstances. From what we now know of the valuable anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide, and from contemporary evidence, there is no reason to doubt that Horace Wells painlessly extracted teeth by its use, and that if he had persevered in his efforts, he would have been able to perfect the method of producing anæsthesia by this gas and to demonstrate to the world the art of surgical anæsthesia. While he did not achieve this complete success, the credit which

belongs to him is large and the name of Horace Wells should always be held in honored remembrance.

Unlike the pioneer work of Long, that of Wells forms a direct and important link in the chain of discovery which led through the event celebrated here to-day to the universal adoption of surgical anæsthesia. So far as was known then and for years afterwards to those concerned in the further development of the subject, Wells was the first to take the step to which the finger of Humphrey Davy had pointed forty-five years before, and the results and claims of Wells were familiar to his friend and former partner, Morton, and must have stimulated the interest of the latter in the possibilities of surgical anæsthesia, although Morton believed that the particular agent used by Wells was not adapted to secure this end.

The significance of the public demonstration of surgical anæsthesia in this hospital sixty-two years ago to-day does not depend upon the settlement of the bitter controversy between Charles T. Jackson and William Morton concerning their respective shares in this event. I deem it, however, fitting and only historical justice to say that in my judgment, after careful study of the evidence, the greater share of the honor belongs to Morton. This was the prevailing opinion of those most competent to judge and best acquainted with the facts at the time, the trustees and staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the leaders of the profession in this city, of such men as John Collins Warren, Jacob Bigelow, James Jackson, Henry J. Bigelow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Hayward, Henry I. Bowditch, George Shattuck, Walter Channing, John Ware and many others, although it is only fair to state that the petition in

favor of Jackson's claim was headed by the honored name of Morrill Wyman and contained the names of many respected physicians. This opinion has remained, I believe, the prevailing one, not only in this city, but throughout this country. The judgment of the Paris Academy of Sciences in awarding equal honors to Jackson and to Morton established European opinion to a large extent up to the present time.

Morton undoubtedly received helpful suggestions from Jackson, who was a highly-trained and eminent chemist and geologist. It is not wholly clear to what extent these contained information not accessible elsewhere, but the evidence seems conclusive that Morton was indebted to Jackson for valuable information which the latter had acquired by personal experience four years earlier concerning properties of ether, strongly suggesting its availability for surgical anæsthesia; also for suggesting the use of chemically pure rather than commercial ether, and for apparatus for administering the ether. There is, however, good evidence that Morton, while reaching out for all the information and assistance which he could obtain from different sources, acted independently and conducted experiments and tests with ether upon his own initiative and in accordance with his own ideas. The supposition appears to me irreconcilable with the facts that he was merely a hand to execute the thoughts of Jackson.

In the conflict of testimony, there is not likely ever to be entire agreement of opinion concerning the exact measure of Morton's indebtedness to Jackson, but assigning to it all possible weight, and remembering

that

oxide for surgical anæsthesia in 1799, and that enough was already known of the anæsthetic properties of both ether and nitrous oxide to have led Long, in 1842, to apply the former, and Wells, in 1844, the latter to painless surgery with a considerable measure of success, it seems to me clear that the chief glory belongs not to Jackson's experiences of 1842, or his thought or suggestion, whatever these may have been, but to Morton's deed in demonstrating publicly and convincingly the applicability of anæsthetic inhalation to surgical purposes and under such fortunate circumstances that the knowledge became, as quickly as it could be carried, the blessed possession of the whole world.

There are circumstances in the conduct of Morton as well as of Jackson much to be regretted in connection with this great discovery, and especially is it to be deplored that Morton, the least heroic of great discoverers, should, if only for a short time, have kept secret the nature of his "letheon," and that he and Jackson should have patented it.

Participation in the gift of surgical anæsthesia to the world brought to none of the claimants to this honor any adequate material rewards or fame during their lives, but rather the stings of embittered controversy, resulting in mental derangement in the case of two of the participants. The boon of painless surgery is the greatest gift of American medicine to mankind and one of the most beneficent ever conferred. There is a growing tendency to celebrate the gift with too little thought of the giver. This easy procedure is doubtless due to the difficulty of meting out equal and exact justice to all concerned and to disinclination to stir the ashes of old controversies. This disposition of the

matter, however, is unjust, and it seems to me that every effort should be made to determine the share and the credit belonging to each contributor to the discovery and the introduction of surgical anæsthesia, and to secure, so far as possible, an agreement of opinion in this important matter. We are not likely to come into possession of important new facts, but their unbiased presentation in historical order, and the consideration of their relative values and significance, should clarify professional and public opinion and enable us to give honor where honor is due. One of the most attractive and instructive accounts of the ether controversy is the chapter on this subject in Dr. Mumford's charming "Narrative of Medicine in America," where references will be found to more detailed statements and the historical documents. I have endeavored in this brief and imperfect historical survey incidentally to express in some measure my personal judgment of the relative importance of the leading contributions, and my conclusions are in essential agreement with those of Dr. Mumford when he says that "time and history are at last placing the honor where it belongs, — with Morton, who for his errors most certainly was punished beyond his deserts." But whatever may be the differences of opinion, one fact of the first historical importance stands and will continue to stand unshaken: the world received the gift of surgical anæsthesia as the immediate and direct result of the convincing, public demonstration of its efficacy in this hospital on the sixteenth of October, 1846.

In the bestowal of honors the name of the eminent surgeon, John Collins Warren, should not be forgotten, who had the courage to subject his patient to

unknown risks in the hope, which was far removed from any assurance, that a great blessing was about to be conferred upon suffering humanity. Great indeed was his joy in the fulfilment of this hope.

Turning now from these historical considerations, permit me to direct your attention to certain attributes of the discovery of surgical anæsthesia, and certain lessons to be drawn from it.

It is to be emphasized that this discovery was a triumph of the experimental method, albeit man was made the principal subject of experiment. Animal experimentation played a part, for I see no reason to question, although this has been done, Morton's statements that during the summer of 1846 he successfully anæsthetized dogs and other animals with ether, and that the results of these experiments influenced his trial of the anæsthetic upon human beings. It must, however, be admitted that the production of unconsciousness in man by ether had not been preceded by such numerous and properly conducted experiments on animals as were required to furnish adequate conception of its effects or its possibilities of danger. Such experiments would have yielded knowledge of this character, and we know that at the present time as full information as possible would have been secured from this source before administering to man an agent with unknown possibilities of danger, one indeed in this instance stated in text-books of the time to be dangerous to life when pushed to the point of producing complete unconsciousness. If the opponents of animal experimentation attempt to utilize, as they have done, the relatively small share of this method of advancing knowledge in the discovery of surgical anæsthesia, the only implication of the argu-

ment is that they would substitute experiments upon human beings for those upon animals, for only from one or the other of these sources could the discovery have been derived.

We place, then, the discovery of surgical anæsthesia with such other great discoveries as those of the circulation of the blood, of vaccination against smallpox, of antiseptic surgery, of antitoxin and many more among the great contributions to the welfare of mankind made by the use of that indispensable aid to the advancement of medical science, art, — the experimental method of investigation.

and / A quite different line of thought suggested by the discovery of surgical anæsthesia is the aid to medicine which comes often in the most unexpected ways from discoveries in other sciences. Not only did chemistry furnish the anæsthetic agents, but the wonderful discoveries of pneumatic chemistry, which revolutionized the whole science of chemistry in the latter part of the eighteenth century, were the immediate stimulus to the study of the physiological effects of various gases, a study which led promptly to the recognition of the anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas, and which, continued through half a century, resulted finally in the demonstration of the applicability of certain of these gases for surgical anæsthesia. Here, as for so many other gifts, medicine owes a large debt to chemistry, as she does likewise to physics, as may be exemplified by the applications of the Röntgen rays in medical and surgical diagnosis.

While it does not appear to us that the discovery, or, as some prefer to say, the invention, of surgical anæsthesia required any remarkable intellectual endowments or high scientific training, and it cannot be

said that Long, Wells or Morton were possessed of these, it was the outcome of a spirit of inquiry, of keen observation, of boldness, of perseverance, of resourcefulness, of a search for means to improve a useful art, of interest in the practical rather than the theoretical,—all traits more or less characteristic of the American mind, and I do not think that it was wholly an accident that our country should have given birth to the art of painless surgery. I find evidence of this view in the fact that not one but several Americans were working independently upon the same problem and that the solution of the problem is an exclusive achievement of our countrymen.

The circumstance that a long-awaited discovery or invention has been made by more than one investigator, independently and almost simultaneously, and with varying approach to completeness, is a curious and not always explicable phenomenon familiar in the history of discovery, and, as in the case of surgical anæsthesia, it has been the source of endless and often bitter controversy. Sooner or later, often long after the death of the participants, historical justice has usually come.

The approach to a great discovery is long and devious and marked by the capture of a barrier here and an outpost there; when the fullness of time has come the final assault is often made by more than one person, and the victor stands upon the shoulders of many who have preceded him,—it may be of many who have fallen by the way.

The period when surgical anæsthesia was discovered was one full of the spirit of scientific inquiry and the opening of new paths for medicine. There had come to be a general realization of the fact that

the only trustworthy sources of knowledge are exact observation and experiment. The great impulse derived from the introduction of the new methods of physical diagnosis and the systematic anatomical study of disease had shortly before reached this country from France, and was especially active in this city. Experimental physiology and pharmacology had entered upon fruitful fields of exploration through the work of Magendie and of Johannes Müller and their pupils. The foundations of cellular pathology were soon to be laid. While it is not apparent that those directly concerned in the discovery of surgical anæsthesia were influenced by the new spirit and the new ideas, they contributed an aid to experimental research of immeasurable service. It was fortunate indeed for the public demonstration, reception and promotion of the discovery of surgical anæsthesia that it was revealed to that able group of surgeons and physicians then connected with this hospital, who were imbued with the new scientific spirit and with the best traditions of the profession, and were active in the advancement of the art.

A consideration of some interest connected with the introduction of surgical anæsthesia is the influence of environment and of material conditions upon discovery. Here we find illustrated the fact, of which there are many examples, that apparently adverse surroundings and average intellectual endowment without special scientific training constitute no barrier to the making of discoveries of the highest importance to mankind. The country doctor in Georgia, with only an ordinary general and professional education, and the two poor and previously unknown dentists of Hartford and of Boston, are the chief

actors in the drama. It is not surprising that dental surgeons should have been particularly eager in the quest of anæsthesia, for there is no more excruciating agony than the pulling of an aching and sensitive tooth, and the short duration of the operation and the suffering would suggest possibilities of success which might not be ~~variable~~ *available* in a prolonged surgical operation. Nor is it surprising that American dentists should have been most active in this search, when we recall the remarkable inventiveness and skill which have characterized their work and have given to American dentistry a foremost position for this branch of surgery.

On the other hand, however, the share which the Massachusetts General Hospital and its surgeons had in the demonstration, promulgation and acceptance of surgical anæsthesia exemplifies the value of a favorable environment and was largely responsible for the complete success which Morton achieved over his predecessors in discovery. The manner in which the surgeons of this hospital at that time — including John Collins Warren, George Hayward, Henry J. Bigelow and J. Mason Warren — received and advanced Morton's demonstration of anæsthesia, must always be a source of pride, not only to this hospital, but to our country and the world. Especially are they to be commended for their insistence upon disclosure of the nature of the secret letheon. No better example can be found of the service which a great hospital and its professional staff can render in furthering discovery and in advancing and spreading new knowledge and new methods important to the medical and surgical art than that furnished by the Massachusetts General Hospital in its relations to the demonstration and introduction of surgical anæsthesia, and its officers and

staff have ever remained faithful to the high ideals then exemplified.

Worthy of especial mention are the first announcement to the world in a scientific journal of the great discovery, by Henry J. Bigelow, in an important paper read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on Nov. 3, 1846, and published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* on Nov. 18, and likewise Oliver Wendell Holmes' delightful part in coining the word "anæsthesia," and, indeed, his whole attitude of lively, sympathetic and imaginative interest, as expressed in all that he said and wrote concerning the new discovery. A sentence often quoted will suffice to illustrate Dr. Holmes' appreciation of the benefits of the discovery, as well as his powers of vivid description :

"The knife is searching for disease, the pulleys are dragging back dislocated limbs, nature herself is working out the primal curse which doomed the tenderest of her creatures to the sharpest of her trials, but the fierce extremity of suffering has been steeped in the waters of forgetfulness, and the deepest furrow in the knotted brow of agony has been smoothed forever."

The reception of the joyful discovery was everywhere enthusiastic, although not without some of the mutterings which come from those petrified against all innovations, as appears from remarks made by Professor Miller to his class in London not long afterward. "The profession," he says, "were surprised, excited, charmed in the mass, and more especially those on the junior side of the grand climacteric. The elderly gentlemen had their preconceived and heretofore settled notions sadly jostled and disturbed. Not

a few grew irritable and resented the interference ; they closed their ears, shut their eyes and folded their hands ; they refused to touch or in any way meddle with the unhallowed thing ; they had quite made up their minds that pain was a necessary evil and must be endured ; they scouted on the attempted innovation and croaked that 'no good could come of it.' On, notwithstanding, sped the movement."

One of the most extraordinary aberrations of the human mind was manifested by the raising of religious scruples, particularly against the abolition of pain in childbirth. Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of the anæsthetic uses of chloroform, and of important service in advancing the art of anæsthesia, quotes from the letter of a clergyman, who declares that chloroform is "a decoy of Satan, apparently offering itself to bless women, but in the end it will harden society and rob God of the deep earnest cries which arise in time of trouble, for help." If this clergyman remembered the primal curse, he forgot the earliest example of anæsthesia when, in the resection of a rib for the creation of Eve, "the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam."

The immediate immeasurable benefits conferred by anæsthesia in the relief of human suffering were realized more fully and were expressed more adequately by the generation which knew by experience the contrast between the old surgery and the new painless surgery than is possible for us to-day. But of all the blessings which were to flow from this priceless gift there could be only a feeble conception sixty years ago, and as this flow is unceasing, we, ourselves, cannot fully estimate them. Anæsthesia and antiseptics, the two greatest boons ever conferred upon

the surgical art, have made possible the marvelous developments of surgery during the last forty years, and only by their aid can surgery continue to advance.

I have somewhere seen a statement to the effect that the introduction of anæsthesia and of antisepsis have made the practice of surgery so certain and so easy that qualities of hand and of mind which were essential to high success in the practice of pre-anæsthetic surgery, and which were exhibited by the surgical heroes of old, are no longer necessary, so that even commonplace mortals can now become surgeons. There is perhaps a half truth in this, but it is more than compensated for by the demands upon the skill and judgment of the modern surgeon in the performance of operations vastly more difficult than any which were possible or were dreamt of in the old days.

What surgery was before the days of anæsthesia, and what anæsthesia has done for surgery and for obstetrics, are subjects which were presented at the semi-centennial anniversary of anæsthesia in this hospital by Dr. Ashhurst, Dr. Cheever and Dr. Reynolds, men far more competent to deal with them than I am. On the same occasion I had the privilege of speaking on the influence of anæsthesia upon medical science, and I shall not now consider this aspect of the subject, save to note again in passing that physiology and experimental medicine in their special fields have derived benefits from anæsthesia comparable to those enjoyed by surgery. That the useful knowledge which can come only from experimentation upon animals can now be acquired in by far the larger part without the infliction of pain is a source of immense satisfaction.

Ushered in by the discovery of vaccination against

smallpox at the close of the eighteenth century, the greatest practical achievements in our art during the nineteenth century were anæsthesia, antiseptic surgery and the power to control infectious diseases resulting from the discovery of their living contagia — achievements surpassing the heritage of all the centuries which had gone before in the saving of human life and the alleviation of suffering. Of all these gifts of medicine to mankind, the sweetest and the happiest is that "death of pain" so beautifully portrayed at the semi-centennial anniversary of anæsthesia by our beloved poet-physician, Wier Mitchell: /ei

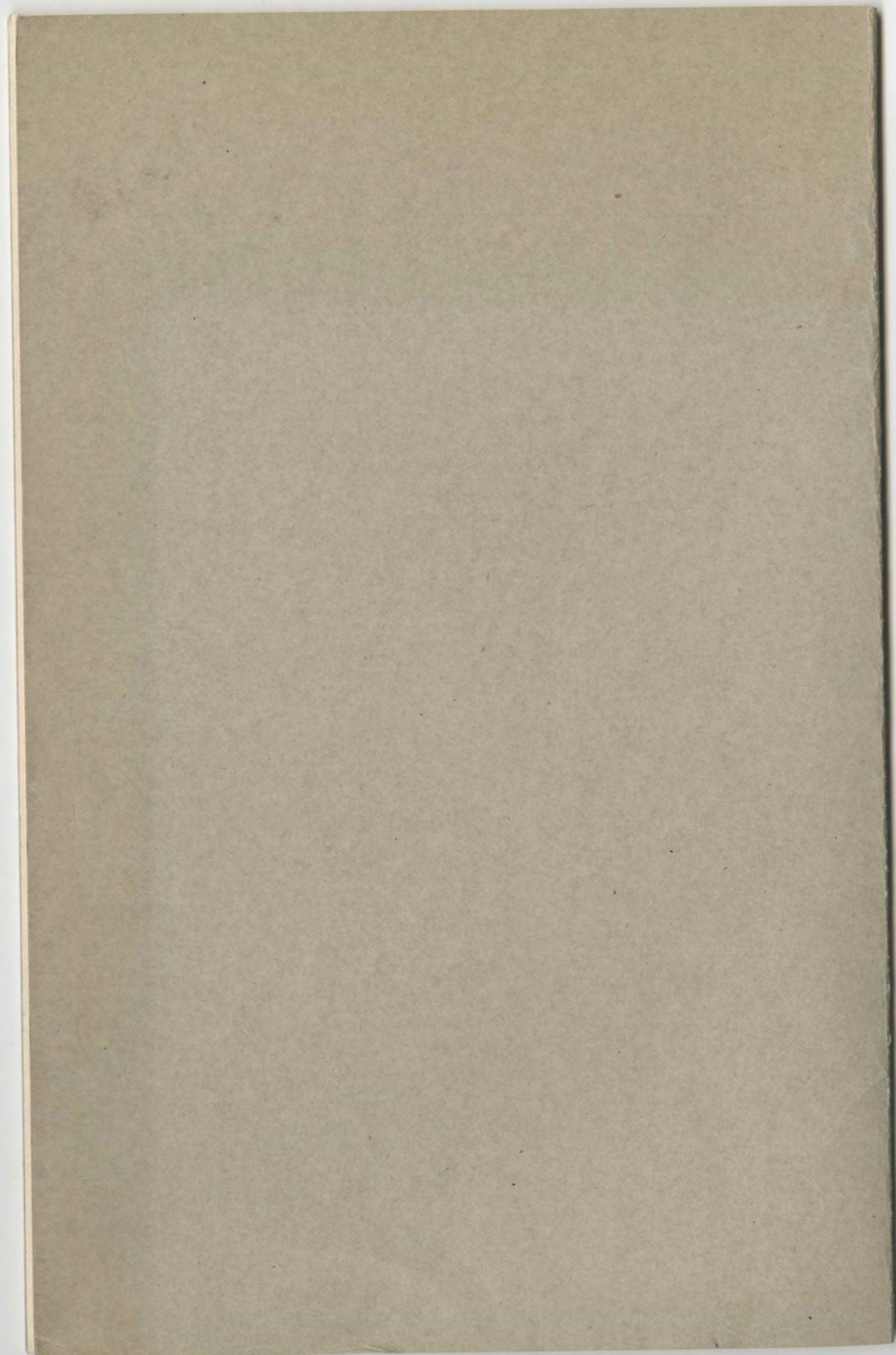
"Whatever triumphs still shall hold the mind,
Whatever gift shall yet enrich mankind,
Ah! here no hour shall strike through all the years,
No hour as sweet, as when hope, doubt, and fears,
'Mid deepening stillness, watched one eager brain,
With Godlike will, decree the Death of Pain."

To these fine lines I can add in closing no more fitting words than those of John Collins Warren, who presided over the scene enacted here sixty-two years ago, a name ever to be honored in this place and throughout the civilized world. These words, spoken soon after the event which we celebrate, retain their vigor, freshness and truth to this day. He said:

"A new era has opened on the operating surgeon. . . . If Ambrose Paré and Louis and Dessault and Cheselden and Hunter and Cooper could see what our eyes daily witness, how would they long to come among us and perform their exploits once more. And with what fresh vigor does the living surgeon, who is ready to resign the scalpel, grasp it and wish again to go through his career under the new auspices.

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As philanthropists we may well rejoice that we have had an agency, however slight, in conferring on poor suffering humanity so precious a gift. Unrestrained and free as God's own sunshine, it has gone forth to cheer and gladden the earth; it will awaken the gratitude of the present and of all coming generations. The student, who from distant lands or in distant ages, may visit this spot, will view it with increased interest, as he remembers that here was first demonstrated one of the most glorious truths of science."



Half 7 Fame

CYRUS H. McCORMICK
and the
REAPER

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK

and the

REAPER

From the
Family of Cyrus H. McCormick.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, 15 February, 1809 — the oldest child of his parents. He grew up on his father's farm and received the schooling which commonly fell to the lot of the average farmer's son of his generation. In the late forties of the last century he removed from Virginia to Chicago and died there 13 May, 1884.

His mind had a strong mechanical bent; when a boy he constructed for use in the harvest field a cradle adapted to his own size and strength; he invented and patented a side-hill plow, which has been called the best of its kind, and in 1831, at the age of

22, he invented the original McCormick reaper; a patent on the machine being issued to him three years later. Having done so much, from 1834 until 1839 his attention was to a great extent diverted from the reaper to an iron furnace venture in which he and his father, Robert McCormick, were jointly interested; but after this venture failed the reaper was the engrossing interest of the son's business life. He lived to see the implement which he originated become an agricultural necessity, and from the manufacture and sale of it accumulated a very considerable fortune, thus establishing himself in the small class of inventors who, combining inventive talent with practical business ability, have first created and then brought to commercial success the products of their skill and ingenuity.

All successful machine reapers have from the first been of a single type. Many other

types have been tried and abandoned; only one persisted, and this embodies seven distinct members or elements, all of which have been found in every thoroughly practical reaping machine, namely: the platform, the reel, the vibrating cutter, the "fingers" or guards, the divider, the side-draft, and the master-wheel. The first machine to combine these seven essential features was that invented and built by Cyrus McCormick in 1831 and patented three years later. Though one or more of the seven characteristic and necessary elements had appeared in earlier apparatus designed to reap the small grains, all seven were for the first time assembled in the McCormick reaper of 1831, and were there combined in substantially that relation and proportion which the conclusive test of time has shown to be indispensable to successful reaping by machinery. Perfection, however, is not claimed for the

1831 reaper; as in the case of almost every other great invention which has been given to the world, this machine, as time passed, though retaining all of the original, fundamental features, was modified from time to time, in particulars more or less important; for example, while the principle of the vibrating cutter has never been superseded, the detail of the cutting edge was materially changed after 1834. Differences of opinion may exist as to how far one or another of the seven constituent elements of the McCormick reaper of 1831 was original with its builder; but it is fair to say that even if there had been no novelty at all in the separate members (and some there assuredly was), the arrangement and proportion of the several parts stamp the machine with the character of a true invention because it was a new combination — an invention which was the ancestor and

prototype of all apparatus intended for mechanical reaping of which the world has since made practical use.

Here this brief sketch might end were it not for the attacks, very recently renewed, which since McCormick's death have been made upon his fame as an inventor and his personal character.

In his sworn application for the patent granted him in 1834 McCormick used the following language:

"Be it known that I, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Rockbridge County and State of Virginia, *have invented* a new and useful improvement in reaping all kinds of small grain, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine as *invented or improved by me*

"In testimony that the above is a true and correct description of the use and construction of my machine *as invented by me* I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of June 1834."

So long as he lived, McCormick continued, in statements and declarations, formal and informal, to repeat under different circumstances and in varying modes of expression the claim of authorship thus made by him in 1834. But Leander J. McCormick, a younger brother of Cyrus, born in 1819 and so twelve years old in 1831 when the first McCormick reaper of the successful type was built, began in the latter part of the last century to circulate the story that Robert McCormick, his own and Cyrus' father, was really the inventor of the reaper, despite the fact that no patent for a reaper or for any part of a reaper was ever issued to him. This tale, first committed to print by Leander in a so-called "Memorial of Robert McCormick" issued in 1885, the year after Cyrus' death, received further publicity in 1910 in a second memorial of Robert prepared for submission to the Electors of the Hall of Fame by

Leander's eldest son and by the son of a sister of Cyrus and Leander.

It is not desired to give to this brief statement a controversial character, but with regard to the story that the McCormick reaper was invented by the father and not by the son the following suggestions are appropriate:

1. The contemporary press of the region in which the McCormick reaper had its origin attributed the invention to Cyrus McCormick, no mention whatever being made of Robert in that connection (see, for example, the *Lexington Union* of 14 September, 1833*), while a voluminous correspondence within the McCormick family for nearly fifty years after 1831 contains nothing to support, and much that contradicts, the

* "We have omitted until now to furnish our agricultural friends with an account of a machine invented by one of our ingenious and respectable county-men, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick" etc.

claim that Robert was the inventor, the first public attribution of the invention to Robert occurring just about fifty years after the invention was made.

2. At the time of his death in 1846 Robert with his sons was engaged in the business of manufacturing reapers for the market under the 1834 patent. In his will he says:

"I hereby acknowledge myself indebted to him [Cyrus] . . . in the further sum of fifteen dollars on each machine made and sold this season, the sale of which may or will have been actually real."

3. The patent granted in 1834 expired in 1848 and McCormick sought a renewal under laws then in force, stating upon oath, in his application for the renewal, that he was the inventor of the McCormick reaper; in testimony given by his mother and his brother William in support of the application they also testified on oath and in the

presence of a cross-examiner that Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick reaper. The application for extension of the patent was denied, partly because the Patent Extension Commission did not know that a rival reaper, containing some of the features of the McCormick reaper, though patented the year before McCormick's, was not invented until two years later than his; partly on purely technical grounds; but not at all because any question was raised as between Cyrus McCormick and his father.

Thwarted in his first attempt to secure an extension of his patent, the inventor applied to Congress for special legislation for his benefit, and while a bill for his relief was pending the first World's Industrial Exhibition was held in London in 1851. From its opening day the Exhibition was an immense success, the talk of the civilized world, and its most conspicuous feature was, perhaps, the Mc-

Cormick reaper, the London *Times* declaring that this alone was worth the entire cost of the great undertaking. Almost in a single night the reaper and its inventor became famous together, and thenceforward he was everywhere hailed as benefactor of his kind, receiving both in his native land and overseas, as long as he lived, abundant newspaper fame, with medals and diplomas and foreign decorations as awards of honor. In 1851, and January, 1852, distinctions of this kind came to him not only from the authorities of the London Exhibition but in his own country from the Mechanics' Institute of Chicago, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and the State Agricultural Societies of Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York. The bill pending before Congress for McCormick's benefit took on at once a new character of public interest. In the brief interval after the patent expired in 1848 and

before the triumph at the London Exhibition competitors had arisen, who, fearing that an extension of the 1834 patent would embarrass their business, presented a united front of opposition to legislation for McCormick's relief; and the controversy thus raised was debated repeatedly and at length by the foremost men in Congress. Fessenden, Trumbull, Douglas, Seward, and others argued for or against the justice of the inventor's claim to special consideration, and scores of protests from individuals and societies were laid before now one house and now the other, asking Congress to protect the farmer against the patentee. To these petitions the legislatures of six states (Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and New York) having joined their voices, the struggle presently became so intense that two senators complained on the floor of the Senate of the importunity of the lobby maintained

by McCormick's competitors. Though the popular side won the appeal to Congress, at no time was the suggestion made that the son was receiving honors and asking for legislative favors which if due any one were due not him but his father.

The campaign in Congress was followed by a campaign in the courts as bitterly contested and more protracted. Expert and eminent lawyers (in one of the suits the acquaintance of Lincoln and Stanton was begun), seeking with minute care grounds for denying McCormick's title as inventor, closely scrutinizing, weighing, and dissecting the evidence bearing upon the question of the originality of the 1831 reaper, have left not a trace of suspicion that the machine was the child of any other brain than that of Cyrus H. McCormick.

4. If Robert was the inventor, his son's oath to the original application for the 1834

patent was false with the father's connivance; that is, one committed and the other permitted perjury, and in such a case no secure title to the invention could be obtained by a patent; it became at once subject to forfeiture. Nor could any useful end be possibly served by the false swearing, for had Robert been the inventor and had he desired to give to his son the benefit of the invention a simple assignment would have achieved the end in view and saved the patent from risk of forfeiture. Besides, at the very time when the patent was issued, a controversy with a rival patentee over certain features of the reaper was impending, and in view of this controversy father and son would have been careful to avoid jeopardizing the value of the invention, moral considerations altogether apart. Furthermore, if Robert is regarded as the inventor of the McCormick reaper the false swearing in the McCormick family was

not confined to the father and the oldest son. In 1848 (as stated above) and still later in 1855 sworn testimony was given by members of Robert's immediate family attributing the invention to Cyrus McCormick, and this testimony must have been false if Robert was the inventor. Leander himself testified in 1848, in support of Cyrus' application for an extension of the 1834 patent, that Cyrus "had constructed" the McCormick reaper of 1831, testimony which raises the question: Was Leander right when in his young manhood he worked with the other members of the family to secure the extension for Cyrus, or when in his old age he denied that his brother was the inventor? This obvious dilemma his family after his death in 1900 sought to avoid with the plea that while Leander's mother and brothers testified that Cyrus was the *inventor*, Leander said no more than that Cyrus was

the *builder* of the successful reaper. Leander himself did not care to spin so fine a web of casuistry. To the question of a nephew asking how the sworn statement of 1848 could possibly have been made if Robert were the inventor, Leander returned:

"We do that in business sometimes."

He spoke thus of his mother; but of her and her husband and their sons Cyrus and William it may truly be said that nothing in the walk and conversation of their lives and nothing in the reputations that they bore can possibly excuse the extraordinary charges of false swearing necessarily involved in the language of the two Memorials and in Leander's quoted words.

In Cyrus McCormick's application for the extension of his 1834 patent he says, speaking on oath:

"In the summer of 1831 my father . . . constructed a machine for cutting grain upon a prin-

ciple entirely different from mine, and upon which he had made experiments years before; and by his experiments in the harvest of 1831 he became satisfied that it would not answer a valuable purpose notwithstanding it cut well in straight wheat. Very soon after he had abandoned his machine I first conceived the idea of cutting upon the principle of mine viz: with the vibrating blade operated by a crank."

Upon the slender basis of fact indicated in the above quotation the story that Robert was the inventor has been raised by

"Lodged hate"
in a jealous nature inflamed by a sense of injury, real or fancied. Leander McCormick entered into partnership relations with Cyrus in 1859, and soon after friction began to trouble the partnership. Feelings of hostility on Leander's part against his brother grew and strengthened as time passed, and in the latest years of his life assumed the proportions of a monomania, taking complete

possession of his spirit. He obtained from relatives, old-time neighbors and friends about a score of *ex parte* testimonies* (the earliest bearing date in 1878, the latest in 1899) lending more or less support to the tale of the Memorials, and such of these as were procured between 1878 and 1880 (none bearing a later date than 1880, except Leander's own and his wife's, was given to the world until 1910), were held back until 1885, when Cyrus had been dead a year, and were then printed in the first Memorial of Robert.

It was, no doubt, the confusion between Robert's work and Cyrus' in the minds of those who were dealing with events fifty

* During his brother's life Leander's attempt to establish the "tradition" referred to in the 1910 Memorial was not always pursued in the open. Writing to a cousin about Robert's connection with the reaper, he says under date 28 October, 1878:

"I have determined to write and mention *privately* a matter that I think I have called to your attention before . . . keep private what I write" (italics as in the original).

years old or older that made it possible for Leander to get the depositions relating to the early days of the reaper which appear in the two Memorials. As Cyrus stated in his application for the extension of his patent, Robert built a reaper "upon a principle entirely different from mine" which "cut well in straight wheat," a fact that put into Leander's hand the serviceable weapon of a half-truth—"a harder matter to fight than a lie that is all a lie"; Robert invented *a* reaper though not *the* reaper and no one should be surprised by the fact that nearly half a century after the historic summer of 1831 Leander was able to find some who, ignorant of mechanical problems, turned back in their thoughts to the construction of that machine which "cut well in straight wheat," as marking the birth-date of the successful reaper. Not everyone realizes the difference between

a machine which works only when conditions are just right for it and a machine which adapts itself to actual conditions whatever they may be; where two machines are intended for the same purpose this fact alone may prevent an unobservant mind from perceiving that the two embody not only radically different mechanical features but even distinct mechanical principles. After Robert's contrivance succeeded in cutting the standing grain, therefore, all that was subsequently done, though including the very beginning and ending of the solution of the problem of mechanical reaping, may well have seemed to the bystander subsidiary and incidental; in order to understand and appreciate, it is not necessary to approve, the point of view from which the really important event appeared to be the construction of the first reaper that worked at all, even though it was the later machine, absolutely different

in principle, which contained in embryo, as the earlier did not, all the primary elements of final perfection. It is easy to see that the situation as it developed from day to day must have worn a totally different aspect from that which it now wears, seen through the perspective created by time, so that, to the average comprehension of the few who thought about the matter at all, the lines of the reaper's development might, after fifty years, have seemed definitely fixed when the "straight wheat" went down before Robert's device. It was a confusing circumstance, too, that the reapers of the different types constructed before and during 1831 were all made on Robert's farm, and that he helped to build all of them, including Cyrus' successful machine. To recapitulate: Robert was for many years engaged in experimental attempts to build a practical reaper; he did produce one which "cut well

in straight wheat"; then, closely following his abandonment of the field, came Cyrus' invention; this Robert helped to translate from the idea to the concrete reality with his own hands, and the work was done on his farm and in his work-shop where also for several years the reaper was manufactured for the market; a chain of circumstances here which might easily be used to lead indifferent memories away from the truth.

No one, indeed, can question Cyrus' debt to his father who, though not gaining positive results, substantially aided his son first by directing his attention to the problem, then by actual manual co-operation, finally and especially by that negative but important assistance which consists in clearing the ground, eliminating lines of futile and fatiguing effort, so reducing the terms of the problem to be solved and paving the way for the successful endeavor.

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Special mention should be made of those witnesses procured by Leander who have claimed to find in the successful type of reaper elements which they had seen in Robert's machine. Their mistake may be traced to their old age and the gulf of half a century which their recollection has tried to span, to the confusion between Robert's work and Cyrus', natural and to be expected as has just been shown, but most of all to the power of interested suggestion, brought to bear upon their memories. The value of any statements given under such circumstances is small at best; and it is proper to say that of those in a position to know the truth more have placed themselves on record against the claims made on behalf of Robert than Leander and his son have been able to marshal upon the other side. In this connection another consideration is important: During the half-century or thereabouts which

elapsed after the 1831 reaper was built, and before the story attributing the invention of it to Robert took shape, no motive existed for collecting and preserving the testimony proving Cyrus' relation to the reaper, since this relation was universally taken for granted nor ever called in question. Meanwhile the available body of evidence demonstrating the truth was constantly dwindling — death, failing memory, and all the disintegrating processes of time combining to render it ever less abundant, authentic, and convincing. Fortunately, the residuum is sufficient to remove from the realm of doubt the decision as between father and son, and the forbearance shown Leander in his old age having been abused by the next generation, it has seemed wise to offer the explanations contained in these pages.

The statements made above in merest outline will be developed in detail with many

corroborating circumstances for the benefit of any who may desire to follow the subject further.*

The McCormick reaper was Cyrus H. McCormick's great contribution to the welfare and progress of society, and on this contribution rests his right to be remembered by the world at large.

Harvesting by hand was a slow and laborious operation, which had to be carried to completion very soon after the crop matured to avoid deterioration and loss of the ripened grain, and the American farmer of the first half of the Nineteenth Century — before the day of the reaping machine — could, under ordinary conditions of soil and season, bring to maturity without help a much larger crop of wheat than any

*Write Cyrus H. McCormick, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

single pair of hands could hope to harvest, so that, speaking with reference to average conditions, the production of wheat in any given locality was limited by the quantity of hand labor available for harvesting the crop. Then came the machine reaper, which, multiplying many times the results obtainable by the individual laborer in the harvest field, caused the rapid expansion of the wheat-growing areas of this country. Year by year, as mechanical reaping grew more and more general, the fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley were in constantly increasing quantities brought under cultivation, and America presently became the world's chief granary. The changes brought about in fifty years are well shown by these contrasting facts: In the middle of the Nineteenth Century the people of the United States raised a smaller quantity of breadstuffs than they consumed, though

more than eighty per cent of the population lived on farms; at the end of the century the fraction of the population living on farms had shrunk to one-third of the whole while the breadstuffs grown in the country were double the amount consumed at home; fully one half of the annual crop was available for export. Of course, it was not McCormick's invention alone which wrought so great a revolution; this was accomplished by the railroad and the reaper jointly, both instruments in the hands of an enterprising people. But the one not less than the other has been an indispensable factor. And he who gave the reaper to his country and the world, promoting thus in agriculture and in industry the expansion of America and of the remotest districts of the earth as well, will be remembered.

entitled to the pre-eminence and honor I claim for him than Thomas Paine?

In short, if it had not been for the work of Thomas Paine, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, the Adamses, Henry and other great men of that day, almost to a moral certainty, would have been stood up against a stone wall and shot as rebels and traitors to England.

Histories for the Junk Pile. And yet, this is the man the American people, almost as a whole, have crowned with thorns. The cause of this crowning is that he wrote "The Age of Reason," the most powerful book of religious criticism written in the English tongue. It gave offense to certain religious forces, and they not only have discredited him and maligned him for over a hundred years, but they have had the power to influence the Historic Muse and to disgrace the nation. The responsibility lies with them.

Every historian, I believe, has ignored Paine, or at least has very largely written history with him left out. It is as if some writer should write Hamlet with Hamlet left out. These historians who have so written American history will yet get their reward, for they will find that they have written their books for the junk pile. Other and better historians will come and write American history, and their volumes will take the places of the repudiated ones.

Colonel Ingersoll used to say that "the fairest flower that blooms within the human heart is gratitude." I think that this is true. These are, indeed, beautiful flowers, and, so, I say that the American people should go to work and take away the thorns and weave with loving hands an immortal of these flowers and place it upon the brow of him who most deserves it.

Note: The quotation from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, alluded to, is as follows, and is given to emphasize what we and Paine and republican government were up against when an answer had to be made to Edmund Burke, for there were multitudes, even in this country, who believed in monarchy and in Burke's arguments:

"Edmund Burke, one of the greatest names in the history of political literature. No one that ever lived used the general ideas of the thinker more successfully to judge the particular problems of the statesman. No one has ever come so close to the details of practical politics, and at the same time remembered that these can only be understood and dealt with by the aid of the broad conceptions of political philosophy. And what is more than all for the perpetuity of fame, he was one of the great masters of the high and difficult art of elaborate composition."

A Ten Million Dollar MONUMENT TO PAINE

The Rationalists of Columbus propose that a great monument, costing not less than ten million dollars, be erected to Thomas Paine, the great founder of this and other republican governments in the world. All that we are as a people we owe to him

far more than to any other American. The monument he was justly entitled to was not reared at his death, and the claim has been drawing a compound interest, owing to the neglect of his memory and the wrong done to a great name for over a hundred years. Sir Hiram Maxim proposed that a great monument be built by England, France and America, but we should build one, ourselves, in order to square ourselves with the civilized world, and it should be the finest on earth till the international one is built. It should be built in the middle west, and why not in Columbus, the largest capital city bearing the name of that other great pioneer in human endeavor, Columbus? It would be not only a restoration but a sort of restitution, the best that we could make.

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TOASTS AND MUSIC

At the Fifth Annual Thomas Paine Banquet in Columbus, O., Held at the Chittenden Hotel, January 29th, 1920

We held our fifth annual Paine banquet at Columbus, in the Chittenden, one of our finest hotels, on the night of January 29, 1920. One hundred and sixty-eight sat down to the tables, but there were others who had bought tickets, but on account of sickness or absence from the city could not attend. It was the largest and most successful banquet we have had. Our musical program was fine. Some of it was furnished by young people, as for instance, the Manhattan Beach March by Sousa, as we entered the dining room, was played on the piano by Miss Ruth Carmen Beall, a young high school girl of marked musical talent. During the service of the menu, she also played on the piano an overture, "The Poet and Peasant," by Suppe, and Master Isadore Roberts played also on the piano (a four-thousand-dollar instrument "Tarrantella," Mrs. Dr. E. C. Bolin whistled solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. O. C. Bolin. Miss Jeanette Bolin distinguish-

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ished herself by singing two solos accompanied on the piano by Mrs. O. C. Bolin and on the violin by Carl Bolin. She has a voice of great possibility. Then there was a separate selection on the violin by Mr. Carl Bolin, whose name by mistake was on the printed program as "Master" Carl Bolin. He was an overseas soldier, but after he was heard there were those who said that the word "Master" was not inappropriate.

The president of the Rationalist Society, F. S. Montgomery, made a few remarks about what the Society stood for and meant and then introduced Mr. Douglas Kirkling as toastmaster. The musical program was interblended with the speaking program.

The first speaker was Mr. William Hammond, minister of the First Spiritualist Church, an enthusiast for Paine, who spoke well on "Paine's Life in France." He played very effectively on Paine's saying that "where liberty is not, there is my home," and illustrated it by telling about his first crossing the sea to this country and later on the crossing over to France.

Then came Mrs. Harriet Schwartz, a lady prominent in the work of the Theosophists and the New Thought folks and other organizations. She made a fine address on "The Moral Side of Paine's Life."

Then came myself on the subject of "Thomas Paine, America's Greatest Man and the Father of This Republic." I do not know whether I convinced any one or not, but anyway, I think that he is the greatest man we have yet had, taking him all around.

After me came ex-Lieut.-Gov. John H. Arnold of Ohio, on "Paine as a World Republican." The governor made a good speech and showed that republican government and our liberty under it was owing to Paine's work.

The next speaker was Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld, the ablest Jewish preacher in this section of the state, if not of the state, or one of the ablest at least. He spoke on "Paine as a Religious Reformer." Among other things he said that in his younger days he got hold of the "Age of Reason" and that it made a profound impression on him. He dwelt on some of Paine's teachings and paid Paine the compliment by saying that in many things he liked them better than the teachings of his own church. He said that Paine was the forerunner of the liberal churches of today, and that these in turn had helped in liberalizing all the denominations.

Then came the Hon. John J. Lentz, ex-congressman, a special friend of William J. Bryan, and a very able speaker indeed—one who, some think, can excel Bryan as a speaker. Mr. Lentz's subject was, "Thomas Paine, Our First Great Secretary of State." John said that Paine was great under any and all conditions of life, no matter whether he was serving as secretary of the committee for foreign affairs for Congress, or elsewhere. He paid a high tribute to Paine in various lines of Paine's work.

And last, but not least, came the venerable Dr. E. L. Rexford, claimed by many to be the most learned and eloquent preacher in Columbus, who has stood up in his pulpit, which represents the Unitarian doctrine, and talked for Paine many times. He spoke on "Paine As a Man of the World," and he so worded his discourse that it might be called a benediction on the banquet—though it was not religious. The doctor always speaks well, and on this occasion no one was disappointed. Space is too short to allow of a statement of what he said, and this applies to all the speakers. It was a great banquet in many ways and, as some said, "it will be long remembered." After it was over quite a number, perhaps thirty or forty, expressed to me their pleasure and their appreciation.

Columbus, Ohio. OLIN J. ROSS.
(Reprinted from the New York Truth Seeker.

THOMAS PAINE

AMERICA'S GREATEST MAN AND THE FATHER OF THIS REPUBLIC

If it had not been for Paine we would not now be a free and independent nation.

General Lee of the revolution says: "The pen of Paine did more to achieve our independence than did the sword of Washington."

Many keen critics claim that Paine wrote the Declaration of Independence. George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States about 70 years ago, contended that Paine wrote the Declaration of Independence, and William Cobbett, a great English writer in the early part of the last century, says:

"Whoever may have written the Declaration, Paine was its author."

Colonel Ingersoll says:

"In the midnight of Valley Forge 'The Crisis' was the only star that glittered in the broad horizon of despair."

A great monument is proposed to his memory, one that a nation is to build.

The following is a response to the Toast, "Thomas Paine, America's Greatest Man and the Father of This Republic," at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, one of the finest Hotels of Ohio, at the Fifth Annual Thomas Paine Banquet in Columbus, on the night of January 29th, 1920.

By Olin J. Ross, of the Columbus, Ohio, Bar



Thomas Paine.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In showing up Thomas Paine's claim to honor as "America's greatest man and the father of this republic," I do not intend to belittle the greatness of any other man. We have had many great men in statesmanship and public affairs, as for instance, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison and Lincoln. They are uplifted above millions of other men, much as mountains are uplifted above the surrounding foothills and plain. I shall not try to

level these mountains, but will simply call your attention to another mountain, as it were, in the range—a tall mountain—one whose summit most of you, I suspect, have never seen.

The claim to honor for Paine above other men will depend on the facts, but in the short time allowed to me I can only mention a few of them. To state them all would take days and weeks of constant speaking. In November, 1774, a poor emigrant landed in this country, who had been a stay maker in his younger days at Thetford, England, with a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin to his son-in-law at Philadelphia. The next spring after his arrival the war of the revolution got started about stamp duties and taxation without representation in the English parliament. In less than nine months England had made great headway in suppressing the rebellion, and a universal gloom was settling down over the land when there appeared on the first of January, 1776, a pamphlet of about 44 pages signed "Common-Sense."

This pamphlet was a powerful appeal to the country to change the war from one about taxation without representation, etc., to one for national independence and the formation of a republic. It was first attributed to Benjamin Franklin, but soon the real author, Thomas Paine, was discovered. Dr. Benjamin Rush, a great man in those days, and, later, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, said of this pamphlet that, "It burst from the press with an effect that has rarely been produced by types and paper in any age or country," and

James Cheetham, the bitter enemy, who could scarcely wait till Paine was in his grave before writing within the year the most malignant biography of a man that was ever written, the one that was the beginning of most of the calumnies afloat today, says of this pamphlet—probably said before becoming an enemy: "Speaking a language which all had felt but none had spoken, its popularity, terrible in its consequences to the mother country, was unexampled in the history of the press." General Lee said that it seemed to appear as a thunderbolt from the hands of Jove.

In less than three months and a half it had gone through edition after edition and every Colonial legislature had declared for independence, and in six months came the declaration from the continental congress at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. The facts show that the independence and government of the American people are based very largely on this 44-page document written by Thomas Paine.

In the Nation's Night.

The war dragged on. The power of England was surely dragging the young nation down. Washington had been driven across New Jersey and a universal gloom, like a fog, was settling down over the land. On December 10th, 1776, Washington wrote to Lund Washington saying that he trembled for Philadelphia and believed that the only thing that could save it would be the arrival of General Lee, who had a force of about three thousand men. In three days Lee was a prisoner. On December 17th Washington again wrote to Lund saying:

"Your imagination can scarce extend to a situation more distressing than mine. Our only dependence, now, is upon the speedy enlistment of a new army. If this fails, I think the game is pretty well up, as from disaffection and want of spirit and fortitude, the inhabitants, instead of resisting, are offering submission."

On the day before this, as stated by Dr. Moncure D. Conway in his great two-volume "Life of Paine," Washington had written to Congress, saying that "The situation was critical and that the distresses of the soldiers were extremely great, many of them being entirely naked and most of them being so thinly clad as to be unfit for service."

On December 18th, Washington, so Conway says, wrote to his brother:

"You can form no idea of the perplexity of my situation. No man, I believe, ever had a greater choice of difficulties and less means to extricate himself from them. However, under a full persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertain an idea that it will finally sink."

The land was full of Tories, and the French Minister, Gerard, a little later, wrote to his government and said that scarcely a fourth of the ordi-

With Compliments to Prof. Judson
I call this my speech nominating Thomas Paine
File

Has Thomas Paine published more on this subject than any other man?

nary inhabitants of Philadelphia were for independence and that he ascribed this to family ties and commercial interests. He said that the same condition existed in New York and Boston, but in the country districts it was different.

The One-Man Reinforcement.

I quote these letters to show what Washington was up against that fateful December, 1776. The new army was not enlisted and the reinforcements of Lee did not come, but in this extremity one man came, as it were, and this reminds me that in the fall of 1898 France was all excited over what she thought was a great impending war. I had nothing against any other foreign nation, but as France had once befriended us my sympathies were with her, and so one day I sat down and wrote a few lines, which I called "The Coming of the Old Guard." In this little piece I imagined that on a certain dark day France was down after a great battle and at sunset it seemed as if she was doomed, but that night the "Old Guard" came.

Then, a little later I claimed that one man coming from the Old Guard onto a scene like this could start a morale and a spirit that would save France, and so I imagined, again, that on a certain dark day France was down after a great battle. As far as the eye could reach, when the sun went down, nought was to be seen but wreck and ruin, and France seemed doomed. They had looked for reinforcements, but none had come. But late that night one man came. It was Marshal Ney. As the news spread that Marshal Ney had come there was a transformation, the like of which was never known, and the scattered fragments of the French army gathered themselves together and struck with irresistible power and France was saved. Of course, these were fanciful sketches, but let me take you to a scene that is not so fanciful. It is a part of the grimmiest history this nation has ever known.

In the battling backwards across New Jersey one man fought by day and at night in the midst of the wreck and ruin wrote with numbed fingers by the light of camp fires. It was Thomas Paine composing the first number of that immortal series of letters known as "The Crisis." It was composed at night in more ways than one, and commences with these memorable words:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he who stands it now will receive the thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered, but we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheaply we esteem too lightly. It is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods, and it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial article as freedom should not be highly rated."

This appeal to the country, of some seven or eight printed pages, was dated December 23rd, 1776. As a matter of fact it was printed in the Pennsylvania Journal December 19th,

the author having dated his manuscript a few days ahead, probably because he did not think it would be printed so soon. Either the manuscript, or the printed copy in the Pennsylvania Journal fell into the hands of Washington. He knew what morale in an army meant and what an unlifted spirit could do. He remembered how Common-Sense had stirred the country in the early part of the year and so he gathered the little ragged remnants of his half-starved and frozen army together in squads, here and there, and had this first number of the Crisis read to them. All this occurred between the 19th and the 25th day of December, 1776. Well, what was the result of this reading?

Well, I will tell you. Most of you have seen pictures of Washington crossing the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776. Those of you who have not seen the pictures have read the story of Washington crossing the Delaware in open boats through cakes of floating ice on Christmas Eve, 1776, and taking Trenton and a thousand prisoners. It was not much of a victory in point of captives taken as compared to other victories since won in war, but somehow this little victory set the bells to ringing through the land, and they rang as they had never rung before. It inspired the Colonists and it dismayed England, for it let her know that the war was not yet ended. It saved the life of the young nation.

The Bank That Saved a Nation.

Then, again, you will remember that in the winter of 1778-79 Washington had his winter quarters at Morristown. It was a long, hard winter and the army suffered greatly. The supplies were running low and Washington wrote to Congress for aid. Congress could give him none. It was no use to write to states farther away for they had troubles of their own; so he wrote to Pennsylvania. Moncure D. Conway in his Life of Paine says that it was the gloomiest letter Washington ever wrote. In it he told of the sufferings of the soldiers, of the shortness of the supplies, but above all he told about a dangerous spirit of mutiny and insubordination that was brooding over the army. This letter was read to the Pennsylvania Assembly by the clerk, Thomas Paine. After it was read there was a profound silence for a long time, broken at last by a delegate arising and making a motion that the little balance left in the treasury be paid to the clerk, Thomas Paine, for his unpaid labor, and that they then adjourn and call the war a failure and quit the struggle.

If this had been done we would not now be a free and independent nation. Paine saw the danger and was instrumental in staving off a vote on the resolution, and then he picked up his pen and a piece of paper and headed a subscription with this balance, his unpaid salary, amounting to five hundred dollars, to start a bank to finance the war. He then wrote a letter of appeal, to the people, to accompany the subscription blank—such a letter and appeal as only Paine could write.

Well, what was the result? They raised three hundred thousand pounds—a million and a half of dollars—to start a bank to finance the war, the most historic bank this nation has ever known, the celebrated Bank of North America. The nation was saved.

The Surrender.

Then, again, in the winter of 1780 and '81 the supplies ran low again, for it costs money to run a war for a year and equip an army. The country was bankrupt. Appeals were in vain, when at last it was determined to send Thomas Paine and Col. John Laurens, a close friend of Washington, to France for help. They arrived in France, but Laurens nearly ruined everything by an imprudence, but Thomas Paine, by his powerful arguments and appeals, impressed the powers that be. Lamertine, the great Frenchman, says that the King loaded Paine with favors, and as a result six millions in money and other supplies were obtained. These were confided to him and to his friend, Benjamin Franklin, for distribution. These supplies arrived in this country in the summer of 1781, the supplies, too, that later on in the year went into the penning up of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

All through the dark, terrible days of the war, when the nation was struggling for an existence, Paine was ever busy. On some dark day, or in some great crisis, would appear another of those great appeals to the country, until fifteen had been written, known to fame as "The Crisis." Washington some times got the "blues," as these letters of his show, and I am not saying anything unkind of him for it, for he was there and saw all the troubles, but there was one man among them all who seemed to never get the "blues." He was the optimist of those days. He was the man whose faith, hope and courage never flagged, and whose spirit uplifted the nation and kept it going, Thomas Paine.

Paine and Lincoln.

He did and said so many things. Why, he first proposed the name we still bear, "The United States of America." He first proposed the adoption of a federal constitution. He, later on, proposed the Louisiana purchase. He wrote for the rights of women and children and dumb brutes. He wrote against slavery. In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence is a paragraph against slavery, which Georgia and South Carolina had stricken out. The thoughts and many of the words in it are the same as those used by Paine in a great article in the Pennsylvania Magazine of the year before, and there be many critics who say that Paine not only wrote this paragraph, but the whole Declaration of Independence. So, I say, that every black man in the United States should go "fifty-fifty" in his love and reverence for Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Paine, for one wrote the Emancipation Proclamation and the other was lined up, nearly ninety years before, with that other great document, still remembered as the Declaration of Independence.

Paine vs. Edmund Burke.

On the eve of the adoption of the constitution Paine sailed for France, intending to be gone but a short time, but it was fifteen years before he got back. From France he crossed over into England, and while there Edmund Burke brought out his celebrated book of about three or four hundred pages, called, "Some Reflections on the French Revolution," written before the days of terror set in and written as only Burke could write. It was an attack on the French Republicans and on the principles of republican government, and a defense of monarchy. Lest you may not catch the full significance and the sinister import of this book for us all, I want to refresh your recollections a little as to who this man, Burke, was, for in the lapse of time our recollections are apt to get dim.

Burke was fresh from his laurels won a couple of years before in the trial of Warren Hastings for the misgovernment of India, an impeachment brought by the House of Commons and heard in the House of Lords. The speech he made lasted through six days and besides being the longest sustained speech on record, is the most terrible arraignment of bad government and bad men in government in all literature, scarcely excepting the immortal speeches of the great Athenian orator, Demosthenes, on "The Crown" and on "The Embassy," and of the great Roman orator, Cicero, in his arraignment of Veres for the misgovernment of Sicily. This speech of three hundred printed pages has probably been more quoted from than anything in the English tongue, with the exception of Shakespeare. It has been said of him that if you could draw a line from the pinnacle where stands Demosthenes to the pinnacle where stands Cicero and continue it on in a straight line it would pass high over all heads for eighteen hundred years till it struck Burke. He was recognized as the intellectual Colossus of Europe. Did time permit, I would quote a paragraph from the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Well, when this book appeared from such a champion, attacking republican government not only in France but elsewhere, nearly every crowned head in Europe, and their satellites, showered Burke with their highest praise. It looked to them that this upstart thing, republican government, had met its doom, and they rejoiced. In France, the new government was only a year or so old and it was facing a horde of monarchists everywhere who wanted it destroyed, and in this country the young republic of only a few years of age, growing up in the wilderness, was trying to establish itself in a world of monarchies. There was need for an answer. Our own existence as a republic as well as that of France was very largely indeed staked upon the answer.

There was only one man in all the world able to answer Edmund Burke, and that man was the one who had laid the foundations of this republic and had studied republican government as no one else had. He answered in a book of about the same length,

entitled, "The Rights of Man." It is a veritable mine of argument for republican government. You cannot turn a page without finding strong statements of facts and arguments. Almost at random I want to pick out a few lines and read them to you, if you will bear a moment with reading. For instance, in the chapter on "The Old, and the New Systems of Government" Paine asks:

"But what is this thing that Mr. Burke calls monarchy? Will he explain it? All men can understand what representation is, and that it must necessarily include every variety of knowledge and talents. But what security is there for the same qualities on the part of the monarch? Or, when this monarchy is a child, where is the wisdom? What does it know about government? Who then is the monarch, or where is the monarchy?" "To render monarchy consistent with government, the next in succession should not be born a child, but a man at once, and that man a Solomon. It is ridiculous that nations are to wait, and governments be interrupted, till boys grow to be men." "We must shut our eyes against reason, we must base-ly degrade our understanding, not to see the folly of what is called monarchy. Nature is orderly in all her works; but this is a mode of government that counteracts nature. It turns the progress of the human faculties upside down. It subjects age to be governed by children, and wisdom by folly. On the contrary, the representative system is always parallel with the order and the immutable laws of nature, and meets the reason of man in every part."

In the "Miscellaneous Chapter," in speaking of the reasons for monarchy, Paine says:

"If monarchy is a useless thing, why is it kept up any where? And if a necessary thing, how can it be dispensed with? That civil government is necessary all civilized nations will agree, but civil government is republican government." "It is easy to conceive that a band of interested men, such a placemen, pensioners, Lords of the Bed-Chamber, Lords of the Kitchen, Lords of the Necessary House and the Lord knows what besides, can find as many reasons for monarchy as their salaries, paid at the expense of the country, amount to, but if you ask the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the tradesman, and down through all the occupations of life to the common laborer, what service monarchy is to him, he can give me no answer. If I ask him what monarchy is, he believes it is something like a sinecure."

Turning the Table on Kings.

Well, what was the effect of Paine's answer? I think that I can best state it by saying that it scared the English government. The tables were turned. After 200,000 copies had been sold the powers that be said that this thing must be stopped, and in order to stop it they indicted Paine for stirring up sedition, had him declared an outlaw and gathered up his "Rights of Man" wherever they could be found and burned them. If Paine had not overwhelmed Burke in this discussion about government they would not have bothered about it. By this conduct they confessed that their champion had been overwhelmed, and that monarchy was in deadly peril.

Paine escaped into France. What was his reception there? Well, the

French republicans, not so much on account of what Paine had done in America, though that was public and known to them, but because he had destroyed the book that had been written against them by this man, Burke, out of sheer gratitude and admiration elected him, though a foreigner, to their National Assembly and appointed him on the committee to draft the new permanent constitution of France. This constitution is famous as the Paine-Condorcet constitution, for these two men largely dictated it. We scarcely realize what we owe to Paine's work and to this answer to Edmund Burke.

How Great Was Thomas Paine?

As a sort of summary and conclusion, I want to say that last summer I had a short discussion with a couple of gentlemen about Paine in a daily paper. One of them asked if Paine was as big and smart as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison, and he answered by saying, "No, not by 20 rods." In reply I asked, "Who stirred the Colonists to a wild desire for independence and republican government? Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison?" And I answered, "No, not by 20 rods. It was this man, Thomas Paine." Who overwhelmed the great English statesman and orator, Edmund Burke, in a discussion about government, monarchial as against republican? Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison?

"No," I answered. "Not by 20 rods. It was this man, Thomas Paine." "Who in America was appointed by the French to help draft their first permanent constitution? Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison?" "No, not by 20 rods. It was Thomas Paine," I answered.

And now, I ask, "Of whom did Lafayette speak when he said that free America without him was unthinkable?" Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison? No, I answer, it was Thomas Paine. Who did Napoleon invite to dine with him in the height of his power, and then said of his guest, "Every city on earth ought to erect a golden monument to perpetuate his memory?" Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison? No, I answer, it was Thomas Paine. And I might add that if there was ever a man on earth who had the power to measure human character and weigh men it was "The Little Corporal."

Who laid the foundations of not only this republic, but all other republics on an impregnable foundation? Was it Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, or Madison? No, I answer, far more than any other man, it was Thomas Paine. So, I ask without discredit to other men, who in all our long list of great statesmen and men of public affairs, by reason of triumphs over almost insurmountable obstacles, by reason of tremendous combats with intellectual Titans at home and in foreign nations, by reason of far-reaching influences started into being and by reason of results immediately obtained, is more



EVERETT P. WHEELER, HONORARY PRESIDENT
NEW YORK

JOHN P. BROOKS, PRESIDENT
POTSDAM, N. Y.

WINIFRED W. FERNALD, SECRETARY
ELIOT, ME.

27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK. July 23, 1915.

Hon. Harry P. Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Committee of the Pepperrell Association I send you herewith the memorial in support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for great Americans. This embodies arguments and facts additional to those presented in 1910.

In the discussion that has taken place among those interested in the subject, the objection has been made that the credit of the Louisbourg Campaign belongs largely to the men behind the guns. This is true of every successful campaign. Praise of the successful leader is a laurel not only for him, but for all his followers. It is clear in the case of the Louisbourg expedition, that Pepperrell was the unanimous choice to lead it, and contemporaneous records, both printed and manuscript, show that every soldier in the army and the general voice of the Colonies at the time were unanimous that he deserved the highest honors for his leadership and success. Unexampled tributes were paid him by the Mother Country and Massachusetts gave him the highest honor in her gift. The Cambridge Modern History (Vol. 7, p. 115) justly says: "This was indeed the most brilliant military exploit ever performed by a British Colony prior to the Revolutionary War."

Under these circumstances, it seems to us that when you are selecting a Colonial for the Hall of Fame, the name of Pepperrell should be there. Very likely he was no braver and suffered no greater hardship than many of the officers who served under him, but he was the most famous, certainly and it is for the most famous that the Hall of Fame is set apart.

Pepperrell was, so far as I have been able to learn, the only American prior to the Revolution whose fame was spread abroad, not only in England, but on the Continent of Europe.

The success of New England under his leadership proved at the peace of 1748, to be an equivalent for all the successes of the French upon the Continent and in India.

I will only add that I have given careful personal examination to all authorities mentioned in the Bibliography appended to the memorial and that the statements in the memorial embody the result of these authorities, particularly the original manuscripts to which reference is made.

It is because I have found in these documents full evidence of the foresight and skill with which the expedition was planned and conducted by Pepperrell, and of his other public services, that the statements in the memorial are positive.

If there are any points in this case concerning which you desire information, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Yours very respectfully,

Everett P. Wheeler

Chairman,

Committee of Pepperrell Association.



EVERETT F. WHEELER, HONORARY PRESIDENT
NEW YORK
JOHN F. BRIDGES, PRESIDENT
PORTLAND, ME.
WINNIE W. FERRIS, SECRETARY
ELIOT, ME.

27 William St., New York
July 23, 1918.

Hon. Henry F. Johnson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Committee of the Everett F. Wheeler Association I send you herewith the memorial in support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. This embodies arguments and facts additional to those presented in 1910.

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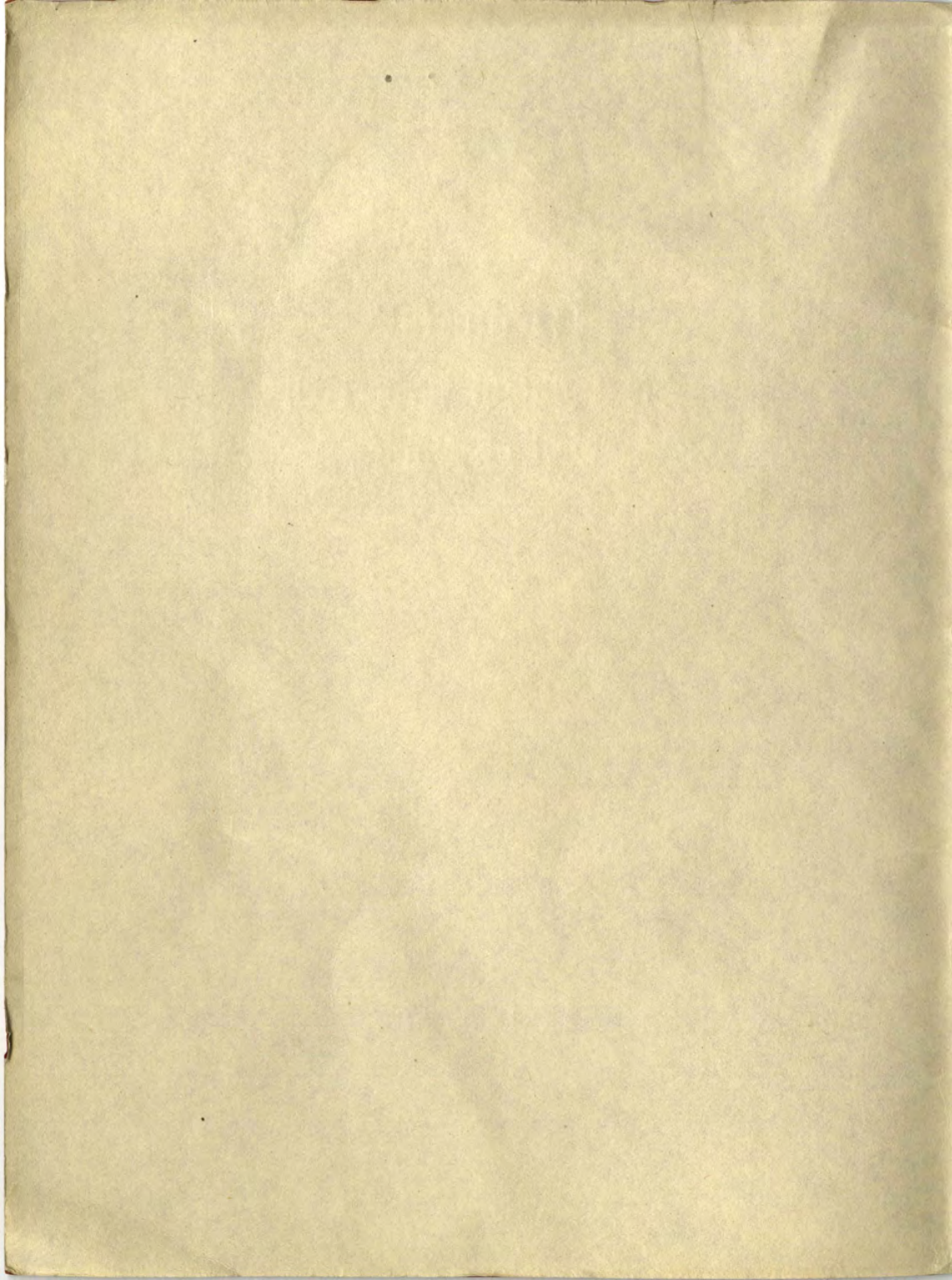
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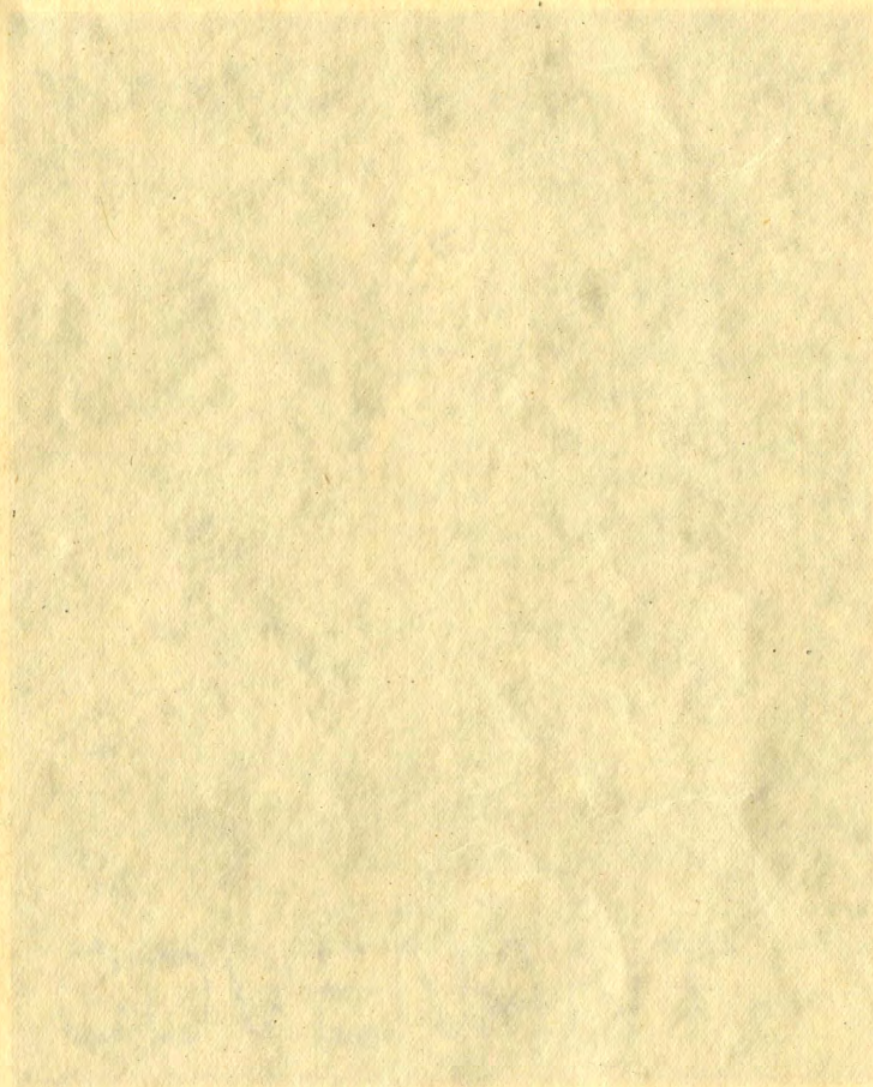
Yours very respectfully,

Wm. F. Wheeler

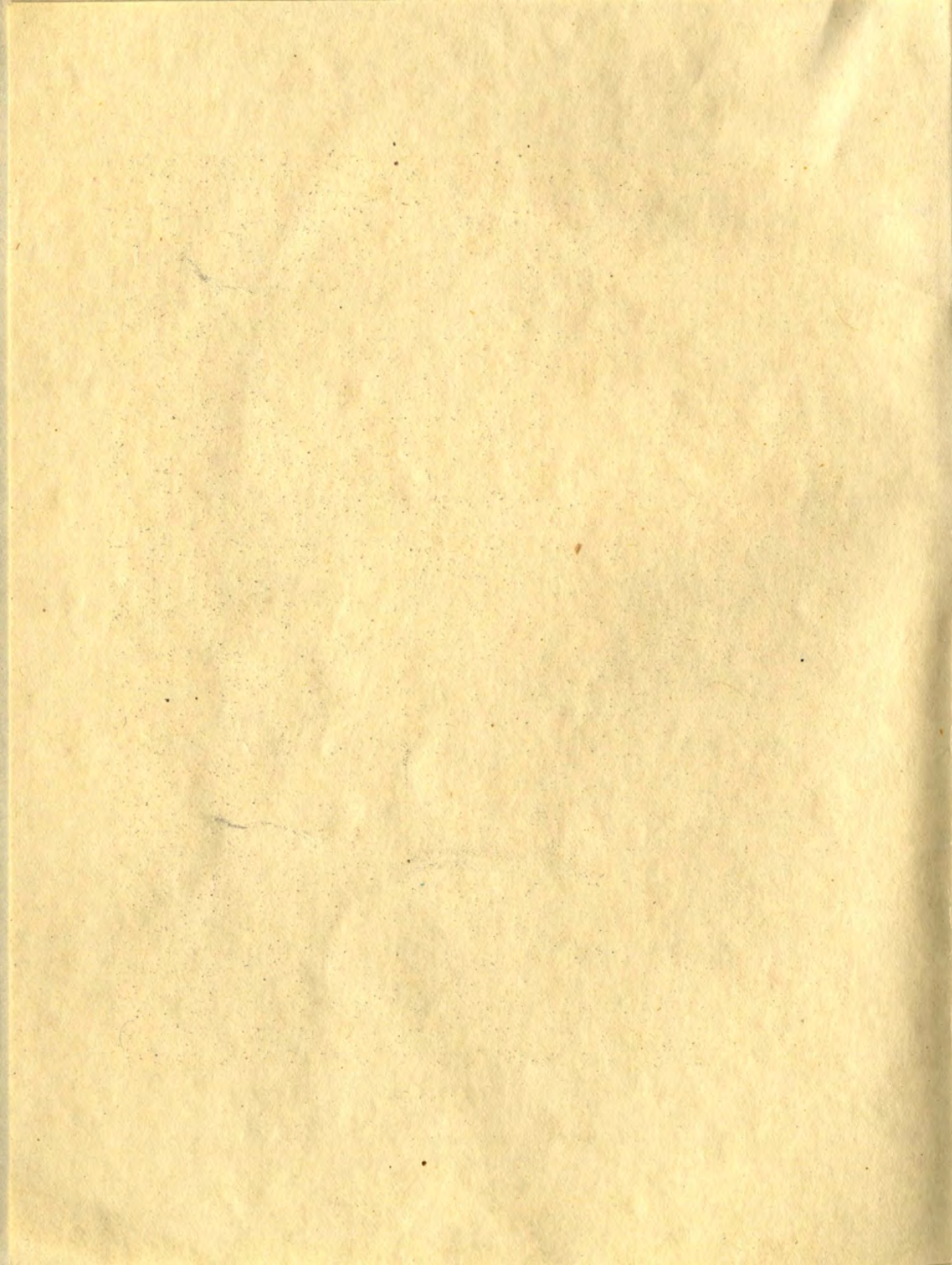
Chairman,
Committee of Everett F. Wheeler Association.

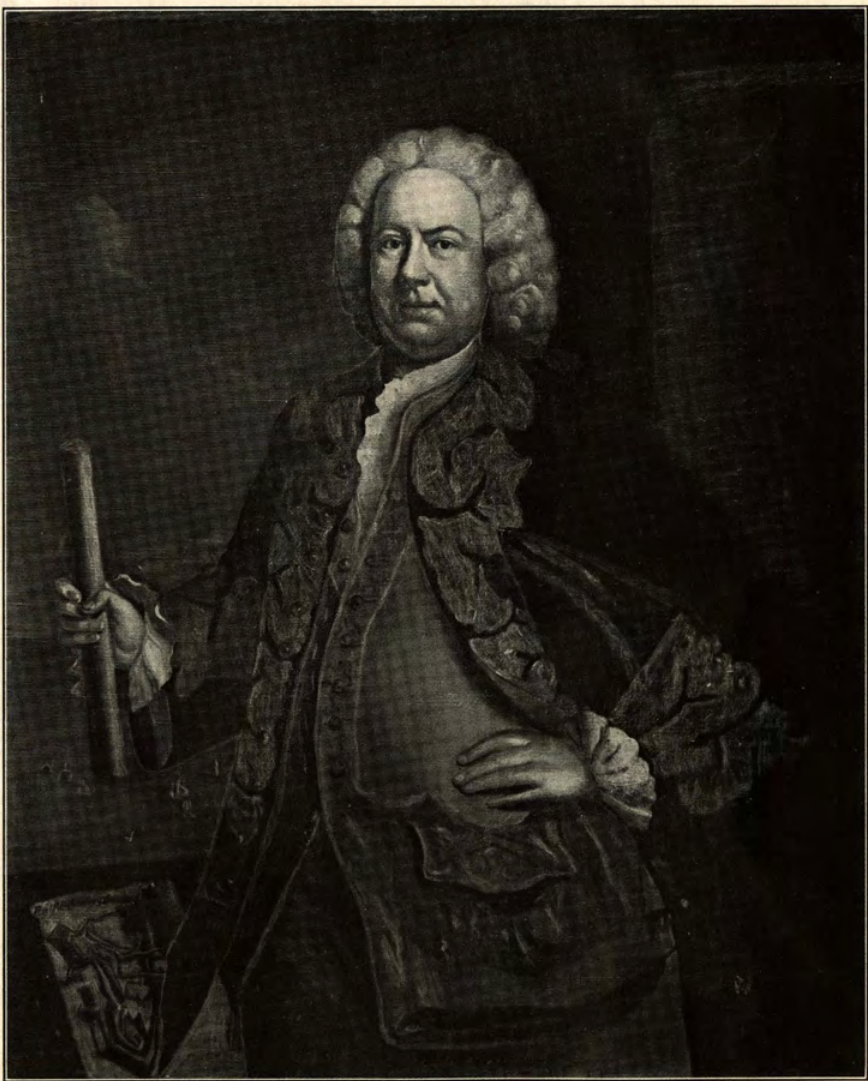
Memorial
Sir William Pepperrell
Hall of Fame





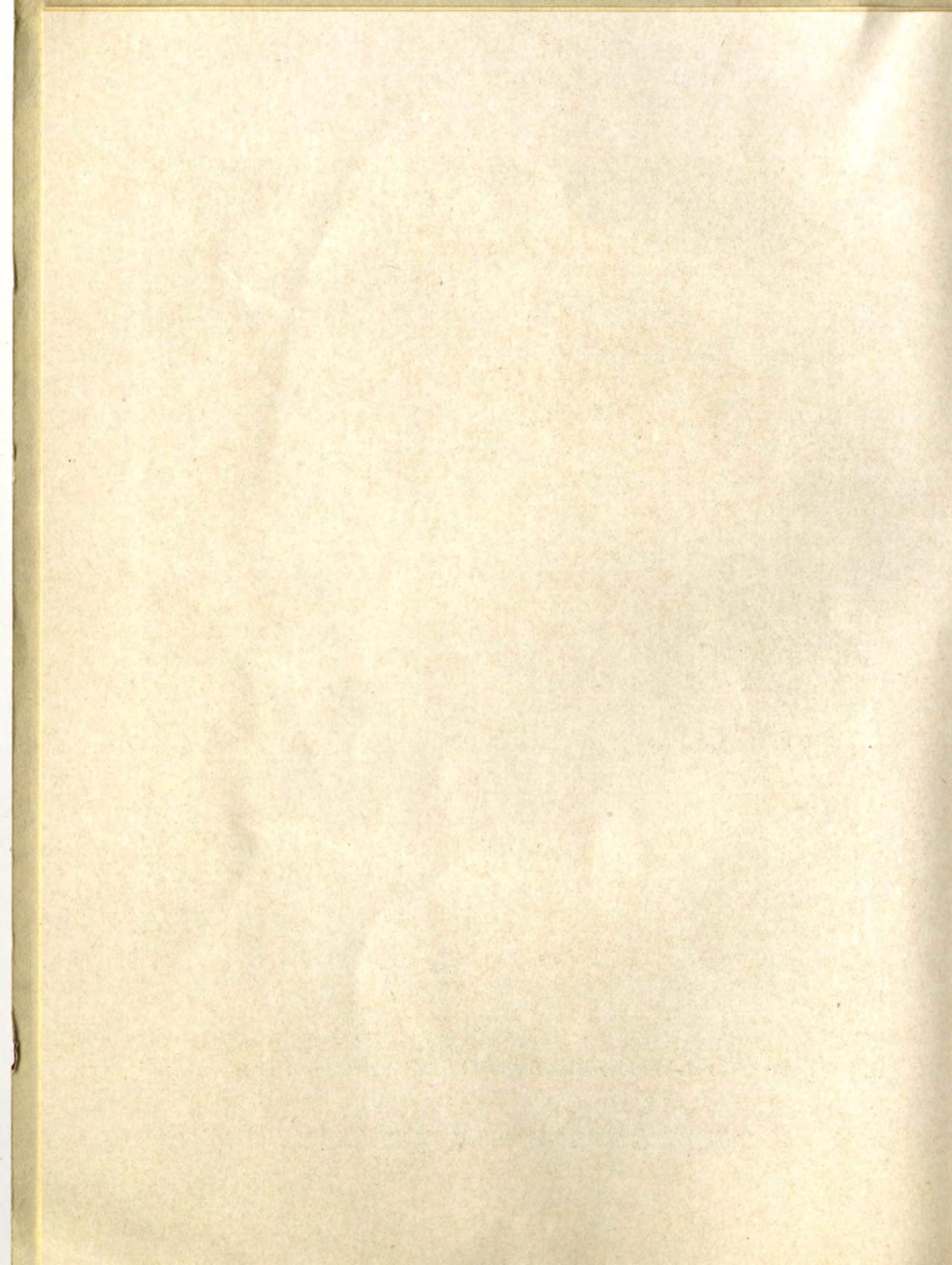
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1914





SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL

FROM PORTRAIT BY SMYBERT, BELONGING TO KENNETH PEPPERRELL BUDD,
OF NEW YORK, AND NOW IN METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.



Memorial

In support of the nomination of the name of
Sir William Pepperrell, to be inscribed in
the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.



That fortune aided him is true, but it was in
the manner she favors the pilot, who watching
every changing wind, every shifting current,
makes all subservient to his purpose.—*Napier.*

JOHN P. BROOKS,
PRESIDENT OF THE PEPPERRELL ASSOCIATION

EVERETT P. WHEELER
FREDERIC H. WILKINS
GEORGE B. LEIGHTON

COMMITTEE

JULY, 1915.

Memorial

In support of the nomination of the name of
the Hall of Fame for African Americans
the following persons have been nominated

These persons were nominated by the
National Association of African American
Historians and the National Association of
African American Studies

JOHN F. BACON
President of the National Association of
African American Historians
and the National Association of
African American Studies
1911-1912

1911-1912

Memorial

**In support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell
to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans**

The rules for elections to the Hall of Fame provide for fifteen classes and require a selection according to the definition of "famous" in the new English Dictionary: "The condition of being much talked about, chiefly in a good sense, or reputation from great achievements." There is also provision, for "more justly famous," indicating that there may be a candidate who would be eligible for selection, but who is not so especially eligible as to be selected as one of the American men who are in any one year to be chosen. It may therefore follow that a candidate of one season should fail of election because it is thought that other candidates are more justly famous. Hence it has frequently happened in the history of nominations for the Hall of Fame that the candidate for one year who has received a number of votes, but not a sufficient number, should be elected in a subsequent season. In 1910 it appears from the report to the electors made by the Senate of New York University, that William Pepperrell received the votes of four college presidents, three professors of history and scientists, five publicists, editors and authors, and five jurors, making seventeen in all. In that report he was classed among famous American soldiers. Undoubtedly his military achievements were those which gave him greatest fame, but in judging of the man he should be ranked in the Seventh or General Class. He was for twenty-eight years an upright and efficient chief justice, learned in the law of his colony. He was a statesman who presided over the Massachusetts Council for the Colony of Massachusetts for

thirteen years, who during part of that time was acting governor of Massachusetts, and whose advice was sought by the British Ministry in Colonial affairs in times of great difficulty and perplexity. Beside all this he was the most successful merchant of his time in America. Such a combination of offices would be impossible in our more complicated civilization. It was not so uncommon in Colonial days, but no man in our Colonial history filled so important a place, in so many and such varied positions of importance and responsibility as did Sir William Pepperrell.

In support of his nomination we submit the following considerations.

FIRST.

One Colonial should be selected. As Freeman said in his lecture on George Washington (Feb. 22, 1886): "Men like them had gone before him; his work needed theirs as its fore-runner; Virginia, Massachusetts and their fellows needed to be called into being, before he should come, whose calling was to weld them into one greater whole." It is essential to the true perspective of American History that we should give prominence and dignity to the great Colonials. They did work of permanent importance not only for their own country, but for the world. It is hard to over-estimate the influence of the American system of government upon public sentiment and institutions throughout the civilized world. Of this system they laid the foundation.

The name of one of these colonials has been inscribed in the Hall of Fame, Jonathan Edwards. He represents the Puritan, Calvinistic element on its religious side. What gave him fame was his treatise on the freedom of the will. It is certainly a work of extraordinary acumen. It was well, we may frankly admit, to place a representative of that side of the colonial character on our roll of American worthies. But may we not fairly say that this metaphysical side was not the only important side? The great Roman said that "the founding of a commonwealth was a work most pleasing to the gods." Certainly Americans will agree that the foundation of our American commonwealth was well

pleasing to the Almighty, who is the God at once of justice, of freedom, of law and of mercy. It is a serious omission, that there should not be in the Hall of Fame the name of one of these great founders, whose death occurred before the Revolution.

It is natural that the lustre of the great names of men who achieved their fame after the Declaration of Independence should have obscured for a time that of those under whose guidance and leadership the thirteen colonies attained the strength and mutual understanding, without which the revolution would have been a failure, and American independence impossible.

But it should never be forgotten that the Constitution of the United States was an evolution. In any just view of American history the men who took part in this evolution and made its success possible, should not be forgotten. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Adams are rightly inscribed in the Hall of Fame. Their achievements were the legitimate outgrowth and development of the deeds of the great colonials.

We respectfully submit that of these no one is better entitled to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame than Sir William Pepperrell.

SECOND.

Pepperrell was the most famous colonial of his time. He was the only colonial who was made a baronet. He was the only colonial who received the commission of Major General, and afterwards of Lieutenant General in the British Regular Army. He was the only colonial in honor of whose achievements not only the cities of the colonies, but London itself, were illuminated. He was the only colonial who received a service of plate from the City of London in honor of his achievements. He is the only colonial in whose honor a stately monument outside the limits of the United States has been erected. I refer to the monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars at Louisburg in 1895, the 150th Anniversary of the surrender of that city. He is the only Colonial in

OYSTER BAY, July 7, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Choate has forwarded to me your letter with references to the Louisburg Memorial. It is hardly necessary for me to say, I trust, how heartily I sympathize with you in your purpose. It is in every way fit and proper that there should be such a memorial, for it commemorates an incident that links the history of our continent in a peculiar way with that of the old world. With cordial good wishes for the success of the undertaking,

I am sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

DAVID J. KENNELLY, Esq.

THIRD.

Pepperrell was the most enterprising and successful colonial merchant and one of the most distinguished colonial statesmen.

He was the most skilful and successful colonial general. Under his leadership regiments from the different colonies learned to co-operate against regular troops entrenched behind strong fortifications. The veterans of Louisburg were the backbone of the New England forces at the beginning of the revolution.

As Senator Root said at a dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars:

"The descendants of the men trained in these early struggles were the men who were to meet an emergency which was of the highest importance to the whole civilized world, and they were able to defeat the veterans of England.

"This training gave to the soldiers of the Revolution the vigor and strength that enabled them to stand against overwhelming odds."

He received the highest honor in the gift of his native colony — President of the Council.

He received, as has been shown, the highest honors conferred before the revolution by the British Government upon a colonial.

The firm owned more than a hundred vessels and their name and ensign were to be seen in London and Bristol, in the Havannah, and at Charleston, Wilmington and Boston. The fortune increased rapidly, and part of it was invested in immense tracts of land in Maine, where the great pine trees were cut and floated down the rivers, and built into ships which added in their turn to the wealth and prosperity of the firm of William Pepperrell and Son. Soon after he was twenty-four he established a branch of the house in Boston; in 1726 he was chosen representative from Kittery to the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the following year was appointed by Governor Belcher a member of the Massachusetts council. (It will be remembered that Maine was then a part of Massachusetts.) When hardly twenty-one years of age he was commissioned as a captain of a company of cavalry, and soon after became major and lieutenant-colonel. In the same year in which he was elected representative to the Legislature, he was commissioned colonel and placed in command of all the Maine militia.

In 1730 he was appointed by the Governor Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Maine, and this office he continued to hold until his death. Immediately upon his appointment he sent to London for a law library. The records of his court, and the testimony of all his contemporaries, show that, though not bred a lawyer, he administered justice with firm and even hand to the entire satisfaction of litigants, and of the whole community.

In 1734 his father died, and he succeeded to the business of the firm, and to the greater part of the large tracts of land in Maine, of which his father had become the owner. This accession to his fortune did not diminish his activity. He became and continued President of the Council for the Colony of Massachusetts. For both public and private reasons he resided with his family during a large part of every year in Boston, where his two children, Elizabeth and Andrew, were educated.

FOURTH.

Meanwhile, the politics and wars of Europe were a source of constant interest and apprehension to the Colonists. England had been at war with Spain, and the naval battles which the two nations, then more equally matched, fought for the possession of the West Indies, were a source of as much interest in Boston and New York, as they were in London and Bristol. The English were getting the better of the conflict, and the apprehension became general that Spain would seek and secure an alliance with France, and that the result would be a war between the allied powers and England, which would involve the colonies.

In 1743, Governor Shirley received dispatches from England, that in all probability war would soon be declared. In October of that year he transmitted the intelligence to Colonel Pepperrell, with instructions to put the frontier immediately in a state of preparation for war. A copy of this, Pepperrell at once transmitted to his officers, adding: "I hope that He who gave us breath will give us the courage and prudence to behave ourselves as true-born Englishmen."

On the 15th of March, 1744, war was declared by the French, and hostilities at once began in Nova Scotia. The islands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland are on opposite sides of the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The French, in order to guard this entrance and protect their Canadian possessions, had erected on the island of Cape Breton, the great citadel of Louisburg, the strongest fortress in the new world. The garrison of this fortress was a constant menace to the colonists, and the fort itself was a depot of warlike supplies for all the French armies in Canada. The harbor was capacious, and afforded a safe anchorage for the French men-of-war, a place of refuge for their merchantmen and fishing yessels, and a convenient rendezvous for their privateers. Thence they sallied forth to ravage colonial commerce. There they sought refuge

with their prizes.¹ The entrance to this harbor is only twelve hundred feet wide, and in the center of this channel is an island similar to that on which Fort Sumter is built at the entrance to Charleston harbor.

On this island the French had erected a fort and another was placed within range, on the northwestern side of the harbor; the three fortifications being thus arranged so as to cover each other. The ramparts were of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet high, with a ditch eighty feet wide, and extended over a circuit of nearly two miles. The works had been building for nearly twenty-five years, and were believed to be impregnable by any force that the British could bring against them.

The French had been preparing for war, and had secured the neutrality and possibly the alliance of many of the Penobscot Indians, who up to that time had been believed to be friendly to the English. Colonel Pepperrell went to them at the head of a delegation, asking for their support in the war, but the application was refused, the Sagamores stating that they would not fight against their brethren of St. John's and New Brunswick. No one could tell how far the defection had extended, and the conviction became general in New England that, as long as this formidable fortress remained so near her borders, the colonists could never hope for security. The Legislatures of the New England colonies in winter session discussed plans for action, and sent letters to the provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Legislature of New York, upon Governor Clinton's recommendation, appropriated three thousand pounds for the expenses of the expedition, and the Governor at his own expense sent cannon. Pennsylvania sent provisions. But these colonies furnished no troops to the expedition which followed. The New England colonies were not, however, daunted, and resolved to summon all their forces for the attack. The immense armies that were raised in this country during the civil war; the still more numerous hosts of the present

¹See Commemoration sermon, preached by Dr. Thomas Prince, in Old South Church, Boston, July 18, 1745, p. 19, Mass. Hist. Soc. Collection Pamphlets, Series VII.

war in Europe have so accustomed us to enormous hosts, that those which were engaged in any of our previous wars seem to us insignificant. The whole number of troops engaged in the Louisburg expedition would not have furnished a division to the army of the Potomac. But in considering the importance of the undertaking, we should compare these numbers with those of our earlier wars. Massachusetts raised for the expedition, 3,250; Rhode Island, 300; New Hampshire, 300, and Connecticut, 500; an army larger than that with which General Taylor undertook the conquest of Mexico, and nearly equal to that with which he won the battle of Buena Vista. Yet that army was raised by the whole United States at a time when our population was nearly ten times the population of the colonies at the Revolution, and more than twenty times that of New England in 1745.

Not only did the colonists send an army, but they contributed a portion of the navy that sailed for Louisburg; fourteen vessels with 204 guns.

When the New England Legislatures had provided for raising troops, the question arose, who should command them. A long period of peace had left the colonists without officers of experience in large military manœuvres. But amongst those who had commanded in the border wars with the Indians, there was none who possessed the confidence of the people as did William Pepperrell, and he was unanimously selected for the position. He was reluctant to accept it, and, while the matter was under consideration, consulted his guest, the famous George Whitefield, who was then on one of his missionary expeditions through New England. Whitefield's reply was frank. He said; "I do not think the scheme very promising; if you take the appointment the eyes of all will be upon you; if you do not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain will reproach you. If you should succeed, many will regard you with envy, and endeavor to eclipse your glory. You ought, therefore, if you go at all, to go with a single eye, and you will find your strength proportioned to your necessity."

Governor Shirley assured Pepperrell that there was no one else in New England, under whose leadership the colonists could be sure of raising the troops necessary for the purpose. He accepted in the spirit Whitefield had urged. He then asked the great religious leader to give him a motto for the colonial flag. The motto given was characteristic of the enterprise. It was "Nil Desperandum, Christo Duce." The religious spirit which had brought so many of the colonists to New England had lost none of its enthusiasm.

The Massachusetts troops sailed on the 24th of March, 1745, for Canso Bay, which was the place agreed upon for a rendezvous. On this very day a solemn service of prayer for the success of the expedition was held in St. Paul's, New York. Meanwhile Governor Shirley was in correspondence with Commodore Peter Warren, who commanded the West India fleet. He at first declined to take part in the expedition. The refusal was received the very day before Pepperrell sailed, but he was nothing daunted and determined to make the attempt with the colonial forces alone. About three weeks, however, after the arrival at Canso, and while the men were at work making their own cartridges (a fact which illustrates one of the differences between the warfare of those days and that of modern times), three large men-of-war loomed up on the horizon. These were soon discovered to be under the command of Commodore Warren. The troops sailed from Canso on the 29th of April, and arrived the next morning at Gabarus Bay. The precautions which Pepperrell had directed, to conceal the proximity of the troops from the garrison at Louisburg, had been entirely successful, and the first intelligence they had of the expedition was the arrival of the English and provincial fleet and the boats in which the soldiers rowed ashore. A detachment from the garrison was at once sent out to meet them, and on the rocky coast of the island, the first blood was shed in the campaign. The provincials effected a landing, and drove the garrison back to their walls. A detachment of the invading army was at once dispatched to reconnoiter, and captured the royal battery on the

northwestern side of the harbor. It had been from the first, part of Pepperrell's plan to take this battery. He had ascertained the calibre of the guns. They were larger than any of his own. He determined to capture them and had balls made in Boston to fit them. The captured guns were speedily turned against the citadel.

Meanwhile the remainder of the army landed, and the troops encamped in the sight of the ramparts. These fortifications, to the provincials, unused to such solid walls, seemed formidable indeed. Major Pomroy, of Northampton, who had been detailed to dig out the touchholes of the cannon that the French had spiked, and who afterwards commanded with distinction at Lake George and Bunker Hill, wrote to his wife: "Louisburg is an exceedingly strong place and seems impregnable. It looks as if our campaign would last long, but I am willing to stay till God's time comes to deliver the city into our hands."

General Pepperrell at once undertook to concert with Commodore Warren a plan of campaign. But the Commodore always found some good reason for not sending his marines to assist in an attack on the Island battery at the entrance to the harbor, which Pepperrell desired to storm, and all the combinations which the American general endeavored to effect for this purpose came to naught. The British ships guarded the entrance to the harbor, and captured a number of vessels, some of which were laden with supplies for the garrison, and they furnished some gunners and powder for the siege guns. This was their contribution to the success of the enterprise.

Colonel Gridley was assigned by Pepperrell to the construction of the trenches and the mounting of siege guns. Thirty years afterwards Gridley marked out the line of the famous intrenchment of Bunker Hill. "When Gage was erecting breastworks across Boston Neck, the provincial troops sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared with the stone walls of old Louisburg."

The first parallel was begun about 4,600 feet from the northwest bastion. The provincials soon constructed another

at about half the distance from the ramparts, and brought into action a mortar battery which commenced a brisk bombardment. A constant cannonade was kept up, the circle of fire gradually drew closer to the city, and on the 15th of May, a battery was finished a thousand feet from the west gate.

The breach which had been made in the wall was gradually enlarging. The French constructed in the night a battery in the breach, but this was soon silenced by the provincial artillery. Signals were concerted, scaling ladders carried to the front, storming parties were told off, and all was ready for an assault when, on the 15th of June, Governor Duchambon sent out a flag of truce. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 16th and 17th. The French were to march out with the honors of war and lay down their arms, and it was stipulated that they should "in consideration of the gallant defence," be sent back to France. On the 17th Pepperrell marched in at the head of his army, and the French garrison, numbering 1,960, surrendered. "Thus," says Bancroft, "did the strongest fortress of North America capitulate to an army of undisciplined New England mechanics and farmers and fishermen. It was the greatest success achieved by England during the war."²

Some historians have been disposed to attribute to good fortune, and not to skill, this remarkable victory. To them we may reply in the language of Napier³ at the end of his account of the third siege of Badajoz. This "has so often been adduced in evidence, that not skill, but fortune, plumed his (Wellington's) ambitious wing; a proceeding indeed most consonant to the nature of man, for it is hard to avow inferiority by attributing an action so stupendous to superior genius alone."

FIFTH.

The importance of this expedition was realized in other colonies before it sailed. James Alexander writes to Cadwallader Colden, New York, March 10, 1745:

²History of the United States—Ed. 1850, Vol. III, p. 463.

³History of the Peninsular War. Am. Ed. 1842, Vol. III, p. 238.

"The Boston Expedition against Cape Breton is a bold undertaking. If it succeed it will be the most glorious thing that has been done this war, and the most useful if the conquest can be kept, for it's the only place of Rendezvous that the French have to annoy the northern plantations with from the sea."

The news of the capture of Louisburg was received on both sides of the Atlantic with the utmost joy, not unmingled with surprise. The fortress was so important, the French had been so long engaged in its construction, the means employed for its reduction appeared to European generals so insignificant, that the success almost transcended belief. On this side of the Atlantic, Boston and Salem, New York and Philadelphia, blazed with bonfires and illuminations, and resounded with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

The Rev. Dr. Chauncy wrote to Pepperrell from Boston on the fourth of July, a day which then had not the significance which with us it has since obtained:

"I heartily congratulate you upon the news which we received yesterday about break of day, of the reduction of Cape Breton. The people of Boston before sunrise were as thick about the streets as on an election day, and a pleasing joy visibly set on the countenance of every one met with.

"As God has made you an instrument of so much service to your country, at the hazard of your life, and the expense of great labor and fatigue, your name is deservedly and universally spoken of with respect, and *I doubt not will be handed down with honor to the latest posterity.*

"We had last night the finest illumination I ever beheld with my eyes. I believe there was not a house in town, in no by-lane or alley, but joy might be seen through its windows. The night also was made joyful by bonfires, fireworks, and all other external tokens of rejoicing; but I hope we shall in a better manner still commemorate the goodness of God in this remarkable victory obtained against our enemies. I hear next Thursday is set apart for a day of general thanksgiving through the

province, and I believe there is not a man in the country but will heartily join the thanksgiving to God for his appearance on our behalf."

The contemporary accounts are too graphic not to be quoted:

"Now the churl and the niggard became generous, and even the poor forgot their poverty; and in the evening the whole town (Boston) appeared, as it were, in a blaze, almost every house being finely illuminated."

"At night the whole city (New York) was splendidly illuminated, and the greatest demonstration of joy appeared in every man's countenance upon hearing the good news."⁴

But the public rejoicings were not confined to the colonies. Tower Hill, Cheapside, and the Strand, were illuminated as well as Beacon Street and Broadway. The messenger who brought to London the news of the surrender received a present of five hundred guineas. Pepperrell was made a baronet, and was commissioned colonel in the British regular army.⁵

Pepperrell remained in command at Louisburg until 1746, and here the Legislature of Massachusetts sent him an address, congratulating him and his officers and soldiers, and tendering the grateful acknowledgements of the colony for their important services.

⁴New York Weekly Post Boy, July 15, 1745.

In the same paper, a week later, the local poet thus gave expression to the general jubilation:

ON THE TAKING OF CAPE BRETON.

When glorious Anne Britannia's sceptre swayed,
And Lewis strove all Europe to invade,
Great Marlborough then, in Blenheim's hostile fields,
With Britain's sons, o'erthrew the Gallic shields.
The Western world and Pepperrell now may claim
As equal honor and as lasting fame;
And Warren's merit will in story last,
Till future ages have forgot the past.

⁵See in the Appendix extracts from the London Magazine for 1744 and 1745 which show the importance of the expedition and the fame of its great leader.

SIXTH.

In 1746, Sir William returned to Boston, and was re-elected President of the Council, which was then in session. He and Sir Peter Warren received a public reception from the Legislature, which was also in session, and on the fifth of July, Sir William left the city for his country seat at Kittery. His journey thither was like a royal progress. He was received at the different towns at which he stopped, by companies of mounted troops, and was welcomed everywhere with military salutes, illuminations and festivities.

In 1749 he visited England and was received with marked distinction. After his return, and in 1753, he conducted important negotiations with the Indians of Maine. In 1754 he received orders to raise a regiment of foot for the royal service, and while in New York on military business in 1755, received a commission as major-general in the British regular army. Jealousy on the part of Governor Shirley kept him from service in the field at that time, but he exerted himself actively to raise troops for the war then going on with the French, and he was entrusted with the command of the forces which guarded the frontiers of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was efficient and successful in the work entrusted to him by the Newcastle ministry. But the campaign generally was unfortunate. When Pitt came into power he sent over two skillful generals, Amherst and Wolfe, and gave Pepperrell the chief command in the colonies. Had it not been for sickness, the result of hardship and exposure at Louisburg he would have taken the field, and actively shared the glories of Quebec and the capture of Fort Duquesne. The campaign which led to the overthrow of the French sway, in Canada, and prepared the way for the American Revolution, was fought according to the plans laid down by Pepperrell. Just as the war began to be successful, on the seventh of July, 1759, he died.

To quote from Parsons' *Life of Pepperrell* (p. 314).

"When the former ministry was changed to make room for the energetic Pitt, Sir William doubtless felt the loss of the Duke of Newcastle and of Lord Halifax, who had honored him with every token of respect when he was in London, and had since corresponded with him in a free and friendly manner on provincial concerns. They had twice sent him the King's commission of a colonel in the royal army and in 1756, that of a major-general. On their removal from power he must have apprehended that all his past services would, in a measure, be overlooked by young Pitt, to whom he was almost, if not entirely, a stranger. But such was not the case. The conquest of Louisburg was indelibly inscribed on the page of history, and Pitt learned from all quarters that no man in America wielded an influence like Pepperrell's. He had recently seen, too, that when Massachusetts was threatened with invasion from Fort William Henry, and the whole population was in the greatest consternation, lest the enemy should over-run the settlement with fire and sword, the eyes of all turned to the old hero of Louisburg as their leader, that they dropped their implements of husbandry in the field, seized their firelocks and marched forth in a mass under his banner to repel the enemy from the borders of the province .

"The moral influence of such a man on the masses Pitt knew how to appreciate, and felt the importance of enlisting it to the uttermost in the existing crisis, in the service of the crown, by such merited tokens of respect for his character and past services as it was in the power of the King to bestow. Accordingly his Majesty honored him with a commission of lieutenant-general in the royal army, bearing date February 20, 1759, an honor never before conferred on a native of America."

SEVENTH.

In closing this memorial we respectfully submit that colonials are justly entitled to larger representation in the Hall of Fame. It was said of them that "God sifted a whole nation to plant seed in the American Wilderness."

We owe to them:

1. The conversion of a wilderness into fruitful fields, the establishment of manufactures, the development of commerce.

2. The successful struggle with the French and Indians who from Canada to Louisiana, sought by a chain of forts to confine the English colonists to the Atlantic seacoast. In the course of this conflict, the colonists became a force in European politics. They took part in the war of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, the great struggle which England, assisted by the armies of Frederick the Great, waged with France and Austria for supremacy in Europe, in America and India.

3. The colonists achieved a certain amount of refinement and cultivation in their commercial centers, and fostered both art and learning.

Pepperrell was conspicuous in all the fields in which the colonies manifested their greatness.

First, as a colonizer. His estates were larger than those of any other American, except some of the royal patentees such as William Penn. No other colonist had such large commercial interests. This wealth and power were produced by the energy of Pepperrell and Son, the father having come to this country without a shilling. William Pepperrell could ride from his home in Kittery to Saco, without going off his own estates. No American showed more power and energy in subduing the wilderness and bringing commerce to our shores. He advanced for the Louisburg Expedition £5,000, a princely gift for those days, £2,000 more than the colony of New York supplied. Four hundred men enlisted from his own town of Kittery.

Second. Kittery was a border town, and "Pepperrell's Fort" in that town was a military outpost. Sir William, as we have seen, was from his earliest years commander of the militia of Maine. As Stevens says of him — "The youth smelled powder before he reached his teens." Not only by arms, but also by wise negotiations, he protected the colonists from Indian incursions.

He was the most conspicuous figure in America during the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, and thus achieved a greater international reputation than any American prior to the Revolution.

Third. No house in the colonies was more the centre of culture than his. He was the patron of men of letters, and the benefactor of American colleges. He established the first public library of Maine. He designed the elaborate staircase in the Sparhawk house at Kittery, one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture in Eastern New England.

We would gladly present him to you as he appeared in the old State House, in the Hancock mansion in Boston, or in his own home at Kittery; as Copley and Smybert have depicted him on canvas; the well-knit frame, clad in the embroidered waistcoat and scarlet coat of the period, the regular features, oval face, the kindly but resolute eye, the manly carriage.

A fisherman's son, he raised himself to honor and wealth. Although not bred a lawyer, he presided with ability as Chief Justice. Although not trained a soldier, he commanded the armies of the colonies with courage, fortitude, foresight and success. No record has ever leaped to light that casts a shadow upon his memory. Just and upright in all his own dealings, he knew how to be generous and merciful to others; fearless and resolute himself, he knew how to encourage the wavering, and stimulate the doubting. He was politic without insincerity, liberal and hospitable without extravagance.

The one controlling purpose of his life was duty. He became in youth a member of the Congregational Church, and continued a devout and consistent adherent to its principles. He chose for the name of the church in Kittery, which his father and he aided to establish — not any denominational name but — The Church of Christ. He was a warm friend of Edwards, and raised £700 to aid in his work among the Stockbridge Indians. He was free from that narrowness and bigotry that disfigure the character of some of the New England colonial leaders. At home and abroad, in the counting-house and the

Legislature, on the Bench or in command of the provincial army, he embodied in action the religious conviction that became in youth an essential part — indeed, the foundation of his whole character. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that prosperity never made him arrogant, or marred the simplicity and straightforwardness of the man. And thus, to the day of his death, he enjoyed alike the confidence of the Indians in the Maine forests, the British Governors sent to rule the provinces, the merchants of Boston and London, the aristocracy of Beacon Street, and his neighbors at Kittery.

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*Inscription on Tablet at Kittery Point on the Family
Tomb-lot of the Pepperrells.*

IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE
COURAGE, WISDOM AND PATRIOTISM
OF
COL. WILLIAM PEPPERRELL
BORN IN DEVONSHIRE, 1646
DIED IN KITTERY, 1734
AND OF HIS SON
SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, BART.
BORN IN KITTERY, 1696
DIED IN KITTERY, 1759
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HE COMMANDED THE COLONIAL FORCES
AT THE SUCCESSFUL SIEGE OF
LOUISBURG, 1745,
AND IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES
WAS MADE A BARONET AND
GENERAL OF THE ARMY
HONORS NEVER BEFORE CONFERRED
ON A COLONIAL.
ERECTED BY THE PEPPERRELL ASSOCIATION
1907.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE, 1744, 1745.

"The importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation. Humbly represented by Robert Auchmuty, Judge of his Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, in New England.

"This Island, situated between Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia, the English exchanged with the French for Placentia in the treaty of Utrecht; and, during the late Peace between the two Nations, the French, by the Advantage of Place, carried on an unbounded Fishery, annually employing at least 1,000 Sail, from 200 to 401 Tons, and 20,000 Men. In the year 1730 there was a Computation made of 220,000 Quintals of Fish at Marseilles, only for a Market; and, communibus Annis, they cure above five Millions of Quintals. How dangerous a Nursery of Seamen this Island therefore has been, and ever will be, while in their Possession, is too obvious to a British Constitution; and it is as demonstrable, the Recovery of a place of this Consequence will entirely break up their Fishery, and destroy this formidable Seminary of Seamen; for if they are happily removed from this advantageous Shelter, no Protection is left for them on the Fishing Ground nearer than Old France; therefore they will not expose themselves to the frequent Surprizes and Captures of the English from this Island and the Continent; but, finally, will be oblig'd to quit the Undertaking, leaving the English in the sole possession of this most valuable Branch of Trade, which annually will return to the English Nation 2,000,000 Pounds Sterling, for the Manufactures yearly shipp'd to her Plantations; and constantly employ Thousands of Families otherwise unserviceable to the Public; and greatly increase Shipping and Navigation, and Mariners. It is further to be observed, while the English solely supply Foreign Markets with this Commodity, Roman Catholick Families must have a sort of Dependency on them.

"Moreover, the Acquisition of this important Island cuts off all Communication between France and Quebec, the Navigation to Canada River bearing near it; and must obstruct the French Navigation through the Bay of St. Lawrence to the only Possessions the French have upon the Sea Coast to the Northward of Louisiana, in the great Bay of Mexico.

"By this means, Quebec must, in the Run of very little Time, fall into the Hands of the English; and the Indians, wanting the useful Protection and Supplies from France, will be obliged to count the English for both; and having once experienced the Treatment of both Nations, as the latter can supply them better and cheaper than the former they will consequently be riveted in Interest to her; and thus the English will render themselves entirely Masters of the rich and profitable Furr-Trade, at present chiefly engrossed by the French.

"But the consideration alone, that the British Navigation and Settlements on the Sea Coasts throughout North America, at present lie terribly exposed to Men of War and Privateers from the Island, claims an Attention to proper Measures for immediately regaining Possession of it; For from thence the French, with Ease and Little Time may station themselves in Latitudes proper to intercept the Navigation between England and all her Plantations, and the intercourse of Trade subsisting between one Plantation

and another, by Captures, supplying themselves with English Manufactures, Naval Stores, Masts, Yards, Plank, Lumber, Sugar, Cotton, Provisions &c. and from its vicinity with the Continent may, with the like Ease, surprize our Settlements all along the Coast and take the Mast Ships when loaded out of Casco and Portsmouth Harbors; Whereas the Accession of this Island to the British Dominions will not only secure our Navigation and guard our Coasts in America; but will be a safe retreat for our men of war in the Hurrican months, or when threaten'd with a superior Force; Besides, there they with greater Safety and less Expense to the Crown, may refit then in any other Harbour in North America." (See London Mag. 1744, p. 444, reprinted in same magazine, July 23, 1745.)

"TUESDAY, July 23, 1745.

"At noon the Lords of the Regency in Council, ordered the Tower and Park Guns to be fired for the Taking of Cape Breton which was accordingly done at Three o'Clock; in the Evening the publick Offices, &c. were illuminated, and the Night, concluded with Bonfires Ringing of Bells and all other Demonstrations of Joy. (See p. 353.)

"The same Day, at a Court of Aldermen, the following Motion was made by Mr. Alderman Baker: 'To congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Majesty's Forces in the Conquest of the Town and Fort of Louisburg, and the Island of Cape Breton; The Possession of which, and the Fisheries of those Seas, have been the great Causes of the Increase of the American Trade to France and the greatest Supports to the Naval Power of that Kingdom.' After a long Debate, the Court broke up without coming to any Resolution."

"WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Aug. 3, 1745. No. 192.

"Reflections occasioned by the late Conquest of Cape Breton. (See p. 353.)

"The Island of Cape Breton is at last taken, and we have had our Day of Rejoicings, in which I more heartily join'd than on any other Occasion since the War has begun. A most valuable Acquisition undoubtedly it is, if we take Care to keep it upon a Peace, and are as industrious to improve it afterwards, as the late Possessors have been for thirty Years past.

"But to whom are we to ascribe the Glory of this successful Expedition? To what Cause this Dissimilitude of all other military Operations, that it was conducted with Secrecy, Prudence, and Resolution? That all obstructions were foreseen and obviated, and every Precaution taken?

"Could we answer, To the M—y, it would almost tempt me to think, that the Spirit of Wisdom was returning to our Councils, and that the Broad-Bottoms had borne in a Set of political Heads:—But the contrary is too evident from all the Accounts of this Affair, since we had the first Intimation that it would be attempted. New England, I suspect, has so much Right to the Glory of this Plan, that I am afraid scarce a Glimpse of it can ever reach the Old.

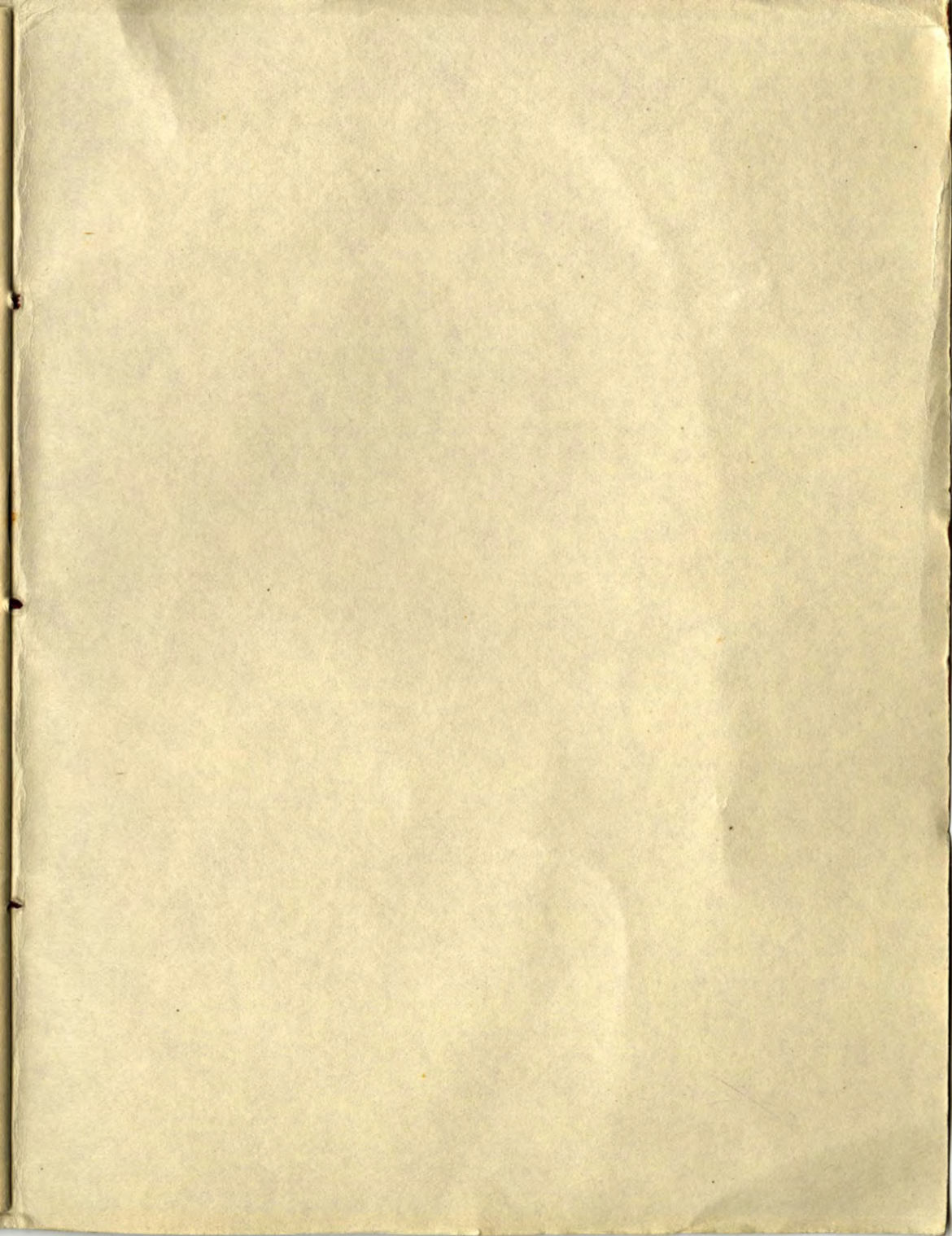
"The prodigious Advantages of this Acquisition, as set forth in the Oration exciting to the Attempt, I confess, are beyond what I had ever conceived. (See p. 354) But should they prove somewhat less, the Benefit of securing our Northern Colonies on the Atlantic, and in Time perhaps for wearing out those of the French on the River St. Lawrence, must be

very considerable; And, above all, if we have but a true Attention to our own Interest, the adding to ourselves, by this Means, whatever we wrest from the Enemy in their Fishery, must be a growing Fund of Wealth, and Nursery of Mariners.

"All these advantages, and perhaps many more, were well considered in New England; and I am assured, that, contrary, to the Old English Method, a most exact Information was procured of the State of the Place in every Respect, the Strength of the Garrison, and the most proper Season for attacking it; Which was punctually attended to in every Step of the Execution.

"That, after the Design was compleatly formed, there was so far a Concurrence here, that Mr. Warren, was permitted to assist in it, must indeed be owned: But I am apt to think, that in Order to procure this Concurrence, the Particulars of the Secret were not communicated; because if they had, I should not have hoped to see them long conceal'd, even from the Enemy; and we have but too often seen our best Projects ruin'd by being discovered.

"But if all our Expeditions had been undertaken with the same Views, Views to the Increase and Security of our Commerce, and conducted with the same Secrecy and Regularity, does not this Success afford a very good Specimen of what might have been done? A small Body of Troops, for the most part Militia, and a very small Royal Squadron, have effected more in a few months for the publick Service, than had been before done by our numerous Fleets, charged with regular Troops and Marines, in a War of near six Years Continuance."





Chicago, August 3, 1916

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

President Judson desires me
to acknowledge your letter of July 23 with
reference to the inscription in the Hall of
Fame of the name of Sir William Pepperrell.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

B.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler
27 William Street
New York City

Let to H. of F. file

Famous American Men

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Statesman,	. . .	Seventy (70)
MARK HOPKINS, Educator,	. . .	Sixty-nine (69)
FRANCIS PARKMAN, Author,	. . .	Sixty-eight (68)
LOUIS AGASSIZ, Scientist,	. . .	Sixty-four (64)
ELIAS HOWE, Inventor,	. . .	Sixty-one (61)
JOSEPH HENRY, Scientist,	. . .	Fifty-six (56)
RUFUS CHOATE, Jurist,	. . .	Fifty-two (52)
DANIEL BOONE, Pioneer,	. . .	Fifty-two (52)

NOTE. Alexander Hamilton and Louis Agassiz were elected in 1905 to the Hall of Fame as foreign-born Americans. In 1914 the Constitution was amended by striking out every discrimination between citizens of native birth and citizens of foreign birth. Fairness demanded that the names of the foreign-born already chosen be again submitted for election in competition with nominations of native-born citizens. Hamilton and Agassiz were approved, the former by seventy, the latter by sixty-four Electors. John Paul Jones and Roger Williams failed to receive a majority. They remain in nomination for the Fifth Election, in the year 1920.

Famous American Women

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, Artist,	. . .	Fifty-three (53)
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Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN,

President of the New York University Senate when
Hall of Fame Business is under Consideration.

DANIEL W. HERING, Dean of the Graduate School Faculty;

CHARLES H. SNOW, Dean of the School of Applied Science Faculty;

Committee upon the Fourth Quinquennial Election.

RESULT OF THE FOURTH QUINQUENNIAL ELECTION OF THE HALL OF FAME, MAY-SEPT., 1915

Each elector was asked to prepare his ballot as follows: (1) Mark each name chosen by underscoring the same and by placing his initials opposite to the name. (2) Mark thus as few or as many names as he may choose, not to exceed (for 1915) twenty-three American men, *choosing one at least from each of eight classes, being a majority of the fifteen classes of nominations.* (3) Mark not to exceed (for 1915) eleven famous American women.

These directions are in accord with the Constitution and the Rules as amended.

The column headed 1915 gives this year's vote. Out of ninety-seven Electors voting forty-nine constitute a majority sufficient to elect.

I. AUTHORS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
George William Curtis.....	..	8	26	6
William Lloyd Garrison.....	19	20	35	14
Horace Greeley.....	45	35	30	14
Francis Scott Key.....	2	6	5	5
Francis Parkman. <i>M.J.F.</i>	..	47	45	68
Wendell Phillips.....	19	17	20	5
William Hickling Prescott.....	33	27	21	16
Noah Webster.....	36	34	38	30
William Dwight Whitney.....	..	7	9	3
Philip Schaff.....	..	..	..	1
Edward Eggleston.....	..	..	..	1
Lewis Wallace.....	..	..	..	3
John Fiske.....	..	..	..	8
Francis Bret Harte.....	..	..	..	6
Charles Dudley Warner.....	..	..	..	3
Walter Whitman.....	..	..	..	10
Justin Winsor.....	..	..	..	3

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.....	87	..	..
2. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW	85	..	..
3. WASHINGTON IRVING.....	83	..	..
4. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.....	73	..	..
5. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.....	..	59	..
6. JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER....	..	53	..
7. GEORGE BANCROFT.....	..	40	53
8. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.....	49	43	59
9. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.....	30	43	62
10. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.....	..	49	69
11. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.....	41	47	51
12. EDGAR ALLAN POE.....	38	42	69

II. EDUCATORS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Thomas H. Gallaudet.....	14	8	5	5
Mark Hopkins. <i>M. J. F.</i>	48	40	45	69
Samuel G. Howe.....	9	6	10	9
William Holmes McGuffey.....	5	..	2	3
Lindley Murray.....	7	..	..	2
Eliphalet Nott.....	9	2	4	2
Francis Wayland.....	24	17	19	13
Theodore D. Woolsey.....	21	11	10	3
Henry Tappan.....	7	..	..	3
John Witherspoon.....	..	3	6	4
Henry Barnard.....	..	..	..	2
Cyrus Hamlin.....	..	..	..	2

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. HORACE MANN.....	67	..	..

III. PREACHERS AND THEOLOGIANs

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Lyman Beecher.....	4	8	7	4
Horace Bushnell. <i>M. J. F.</i>	32	23	19	42
Peter Cartwright.....	8	2	4	0
Timothy Dwight.....	11	10	4	2
Charles Hodge.....	5	2	2	1
John McClintock.....	1	2	1	0
Cotton Mather.....	18	8	11	2
Theodore Parker.....	21	11	10	9
Matthew Simpson.....	11	29	20	10
Francis Asbury.....	..	8	7	2
William Brewster.....	..	5	5	1
Alexander Campbell.....	..	4	1	1
Roger Williams.....	..	..	..	26
Dwight L. Moody.....	..	..	..	8

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. JONATHAN EDWARDS.....	82	..	..
2. HENRY WARD BEECHER.....	64	..	..
3. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING....	58	..	..
4. PHILLIPS BROOKS.....	..	49	60

IV. PHILANTHROPISTS; REFORMERS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
None				

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. PETER COOPER.....	69	..	..
2. GEORGE PEABODY.....	74	..	..

V. SCIENTISTS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Spencer F. Baird.....	8	5	7	2
Nathaniel Bowditch.....	10	8	11	4
Joseph Henry. <i>M.J.F.</i>	44	34	39	56
Matthew F. Maury.....	20	14	11	13
Benjamin Pierce.....	14	12	8	1
Benjamin Silliman.....	17	7	8	1
Benjamin Thompson. <i>M.J.F.</i> ...	19	20	26	31
John W. Draper.....	..	..	..	1
Louis Agassiz. <i>M.J.F.</i>	..	..	..	64
Henry A. Rowland.....	..	..	..	3

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.....	67	..	..
2. ASA GRAY.....	51	..	..

VI. ENGINEERS; ARCHITECTS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
James B. Eads.....	41	18	16	28
Alexander Lyman Holley.....	8	1	15	4
Henry H. Richardson.....	32	20	15	11
John A. Roebling.....	..	10	6	4
Andrew A. Humphreys.....	..	..	..	2

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
None			

VII. PHYSICIANS; SURGEONS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Ephraim McDowell.....	5	1	5	2
William T. G. Morton.....	6	29	36	37
Valentine Mott.....	18	7	2	2
Benjamin Rush.....	42	24	21	13
James Marion Sims.....	28	20	14	8
Crawford W. Long.....	..	..	..	11

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
None			

VIII. INVENTORS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Alvan Clark.....	12	5	3	0
George Henry Corliss.....	..	7	6	3
Charles Goodyear.....	13	11	7	2
Richard M. Hoe.....	19	16	18	17
Elias Howe. <i>M.J.F.</i>	47	29	28	61
Cyrus Hall McCormick.....	25	20	16	28
Robert McCormick.....	..	..	7	3
John Ericksson.....	..	..	..	12

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. ROBERT FULTON.....	86	..	..
2. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.....	82	..	..
3. ELI WHITNEY.....	69	..	..

IX. MISSIONARIES AND EXPLORERS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915	
Daniel Boone. <i>M. J. F.</i>	35	36	42	52	None
David Brainerd.....	9	..	3	0	
David Crockett.....	8	..	4	1	
Manasseh Cutler.....	9	7	2	1	
Samuel Houston.....	16	10	6	2	
Elisha Kent Kane.....	22	5	7	3	
Adoniram Judson.....	36	13	15	29	
Meriwether Lewis.....	14	14	13	7	
Marcus Whitman.....	19	8	5	3	
John Eliot.....	..	..	..	7	
Jacques Marquette.....	..	..	..	8	
Titus Coan.....	..	..	..	1	
Guido F. Verbeck.....	..	..	..	1	
Cornelius Van Dyck.....	..	..	..	0	

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

1900 1905 1910

X. SOLDIERS; SAILORS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
George Rogers Clark. <i>M. J. F.</i> ...	19	20	25	21
Stephen Decatur.....	23	18	21	7
John Charles Fremont.....	17	7	13	2
Nathaniel Greene. <i>M. J. F.</i>	30	34	25	37
Nathan Hale.....	5	12	20	7
Thomas J. Jackson. <i>M. J. F.</i>	23	24	18	24
Albert Sydney Johnston.....	12	9	5	0
George G. Meade.....	6	3	6	3
William Pepperell.....	..	..	17	6
Oliver Hazard Perry.....	26	13	20	9
David D. Porter.....	6	2	7	0
Philip Schuyler.....	4	2	6	0
Winfield Scott.....	16	6	11	2
Philip Henry Sheridan.....	23	18	33	24
Zachary Taylor.....	9	2	6	1
George Henry Thomas.....	24	19	18	10
John Paul Jones.....	..	..	..	26
John De Kalb.....	..	..	..	0
Miles Standish.....	..	..	..	1
Frederick W. A. Steuben.....	..	..	..	0
Peter Stuyvesant.....	..	..	..	0
Joseph E. Johnston.....	..	..	..	2
George B. McClellan.....	..	..	..	1
John Barry.....	..	..	..	1

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

1900 1905 1910

1. DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT.....	79	..	..
2. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.....	93	..	..
3. ROBERT E. LEE.....	68	..	..
4. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.	..	58	..

XI. LAWYERS; JUDGES

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Rufus Choate. <i>M.J.F.</i>	47	31	28	52
Oliver Ellsworth.....	10	15	13	3
Edward Livingston.....	14	9	12	4
Lemuel Shaw. <i>M.J.F.</i>	11	10	11	19
Roger B. Taney.....	17	13	13	6
Henry Wheaton.....	13	9	11	6
William M. Evarts.....	..	..	..	10
Theophilus Parsons.....	..	..	..	0
Charles O'Connor.....	..	..	..	0
Thos. McIntyre Cooley. <i>M.J.F.</i> ..	..	..	..	23
William Cranch.....	..	..	..	0
Austin Abbott.....	..	..	..	0
Samuel F. Miller.....	..	..	..	2

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. JAMES KENT.....	65	..	..
2. JOHN MARSHALL.....	91	..	..
3. JOSEPH STORY.....	64	..	..

XII. RULERS AND STATESMEN

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Charles Francis Adams.....	4	6	20	7
Samuel Adams. <i>M.J.F.</i>	33	26	41	37
Thomas H. Benton.....	16	12	15	1
James Gillespie Blaine.....	..	12	14	0
John C. Calhoun.....	49	46	42	22
Salmon Portland Chase.....	13	14	9	1
De Witt Clinton.....	8	14	15	2
Edward Everett.....	..	9	20	0
James Abram Garfield.....	7	11	13	0
John Hancock.....	12	13	31	4
Patrick Henry. <i>M.J.F.</i>	39	46	44	47
John Jay. <i>M.J.F.</i>	35	26	36	30
Robert R. Livingston.....	3	10	7	0
James Monroe.....	19	24	27	6
Charles C. Pinckney.....	4	2	4	0
William H. Seward.....	25	27	31	7
Roger Sherman.....	5	12	12	2
Edwin McMasters Stanton....	6	13	9	1
Alexander H. Stephens.....	7	12	11	2
Charles Sumner.....	26	28	24	7
Alexander Hamilton. <i>M.J.F.</i> ...	..	..	..	70
James Wilson, of Pa.....	..	..	..	1
Albert Gallatin.....	..	..	..	9
Robert Morris.....	..	..	..	6
John Winthrop.....	..	..	..	2
William Bradford.....	..	..	..	5
John Sherman.....	..	..	..	2
William McKinley.....	..	..	..	4
John Hay.....	..	..	..	16
Jefferson Davis.....	..	..	..	4
James K. Polk.....	..	..	..	0
William P. Fessenden.....	..	..	..	1

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. JOHN ADAMS.....	62	..	..
2. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.....	48	60	..
3. HENRY CLAY.....	74	..	..
4. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.....	94	..	..
5. ANDREW JACKSON.....	48	46	53
6. THOMAS JEFFERSON.....	91	..	..
7. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.....	96	..	..
8. JAMES MADISON.....	49	56	..
9. GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	97	..	..
10. DANIEL WEBSTER.....	96	..	..

XIII. BUSINESS MEN

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
George William Childs.....	..	1	3	0
William W. Corcoran.....	..	2	1	1
James Harper.....	..	2	1	1
Johns Hopkins.....	..	4	4	8
Amos Lawrence.....	..	1	..	1
Leland Stanford.....	..	3	2	3
Judah Truro.....	..	1	1	1
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	..	9	5	4
John Jacob Astor.....	..	2	3	4
Stephen Girard.....	..	3	6	8
Charles Lewis Tiffany.....	..	..	..	0
Ezra Cornell.....	..	..	..	1

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

None

1900 1905 1910

XIV. MUSICIANS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Edwin Booth.....	..	..	30	38
Frederick Edwin Church.....	..	..	6	0
John Singleton Copley.....	33	25	28	27
Thomas Crawford.....	9	5	1	0
Edwin Forrest.....	..	6	3	2
William Morris Hunt.....	13	9	4	2
Lowell Mason.....	10	2	4	2
Hiram Powers.....	36	15	7	4
Frederick Law Olmsted.....	..	..	..	5
Joseph Jefferson.....	..	..	..	21
Theodore Thomas.....	..	..	..	15

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

I. GILBERT CHARLES STUART.....

1900 1905 1910

52

XV. EMINENT MEN OUTSIDE THE ABOVE CLASSES

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
John Brown.....	17	7	16	9
Gerrit Smith.....	1	1	1	0

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

None

1900 1905 1910

NOMINATIONS IN 1915 OF WOMEN FOR PLACES IN THE HALL OF FAME

I. AUTHORS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Abigail Adams.....	..	25	18	13
Louisa May Alcott.....	..	37	38	44
Alice Cary.....	..	14	13	6
Phebe Cary.....	..	12	11	3
Sarah Margaret Fuller.....	..	23	31	28
Helen Hunt Jackson.....	3	34	31	25
Lydia H. Sigourney.....	1	12	8	0
Constance Fenimore Woolson...	3	7	6	1
Mercy Warren.....	..	..	..	1

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.....	..	..	74

II. EDUCATORS AND MISSIONARIES

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Isabella Graham.....	..	3	..	0
Barbara Heck.....	..	3	3	0
Elizabeth A. Seton.....	..	3	2	3
Sarah Boardman Judson.....	..	7	5	6
Alice Freeman Palmer. <i>M.J.F.</i>	..	..	..	47
Melinda Rankin.....	..	..	..	0
Fidelia Fiske.....	..	..	..	0
Eliza Agnew.....	..	..	..	1

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. MARY LYON.....	20	59	..
2. EMMA WILLARD.....	..	50	..

IV. HOME OR SOCIAL WORKERS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Eleanor Dare.....	..	8	6	1
Dorothea Dix.....	..	37	29	28
Mary Dyer.....	..	6	6	2
Anna Hutchinson.....	..	20	6	6
Dorothy Payne Madison.....	..	16	23	13
Lucretia Mott.....	..	33	41	40
Eliza Lucas Pinckney.....	..	5	3	0
Catherine V. Schuyler.....	..	3	2	2
Lucy Stone Blackwell.....	..	10	7	9
Martha Washington.....	..	32	43	35
Mary Washington.....	..	19	23	9
Margaret Tyndall Winthrop....	..	13	1	0
Ann Pamela Cunningham.....	..	..	..	14

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
1. FRANCES E. WILLARD.....	..	..	55

V. SCIENTISTS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
None				

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

	1900	1905	1910
I. MARIA MITCHELL*.....	7	48	..

*In the year 1905, of the 95 Electors, 9 excused themselves from voting upon the names of women, leaving 86 to act thereon, a majority being 44. Maria Mitchell received 4 more than a majority.

XIV. MUSICIANS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Charlotte S. Cushman. <i>M.J.F.</i> ..	..	39	45	53
Harriet Hosmer.....	..	..	..	5

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

1900	1905	1910
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None

XV. ALL OTHERS

Nominations for Election of 1915

With Votes Given Them in Three Past Elections

	1900	1905	1910	1915
Sarah Bache.....	..	7	12	1
Anne Bradstreet.....	..	9	3	1
Pocahontas Rolfe.....	..	17	25	13

Names Already Elected

With Year of Election and Vote

1900	1905	1910
------	------	------

None

No nominations of women for Class III or for the Classes VI-XIII have been received.

ELECTORS of the HALL OF FAME, 1915

Who have each taken part in the Fourth Quinquennial Election

University or College Presidents

James B. Angell, LL.D., <i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>	David Starr Jordan, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., <i>Palo Alto, Cal.</i>
Guy P. Benton, D.D., LL.D., <i>University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.</i>	Harry P. Judson, LL.D., <i>University, Chicago, Ill.</i>
William H. Crawford, D.D., <i>Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.</i>	J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D., LL.D., <i>Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.</i>
Charles W. Dabney, LL.D., <i>University, Cincinnati, O.</i>	Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL.D., <i>Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.</i>
James R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D., <i>University, Syracuse, N. Y.</i>	Samuel B. McCormick, D.D., LL.D., <i>University, Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>
Clyde A. Duniway, Ph.D., <i>University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming</i>	Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., <i>University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D., <i>Brown University, Providence, R. I.</i>	Ira Remsen, Ph.D., LL.D., <i>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.</i>
Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D., <i>Yale University, New Haven, Conn.</i>	James M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D., <i>Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>
Charles C. Harrison, LL.D., <i>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D., <i>Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.</i>
Caroline Hazard, A.M., Litt.D., <i>Wellesley, Mass.</i>	Charles R. Van Hise, LL.D., <i>University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.</i>
John Grier Hibben, D.D., LL.D., <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i>	Mary E. Woolley, A.M., Litt.D., <i>Mt. Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass.</i>
William De Witt Hyde, D.D., LL.D., <i>Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.</i>	
Total	23

Professors of History; Scientists

George B. Adams, Ph.D., L.H.D., <i>Yale University, New Haven, Conn.</i>	J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., <i>Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.</i>
Charles M. Andrews, Ph.D., <i>Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.</i>	Andrew C. McLaughlin, A.M., <i>University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.</i>
Frank W. Blackmar, A.M., Ph.D., <i>University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.</i>	John H. T. McPherson, Ph.D., <i>University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.</i>
Henry E. Bourne, L.H.D., <i>Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio</i>	Anson D. Morse, A.M., LL.D., <i>Amherst, Massachusetts</i>
George L. Burr, LL.D., <i>Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.</i>	Lucy Maynard Salmon, A.M., <i>Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>
Edward Channing, Ph.D., <i>Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.</i>	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., J.V.L., <i>Catholic University, Washington, D. C.</i>
Richard H. Dabney, A.M., Ph.D., <i>University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.</i>	William M. Sloane, L.H.D., LL.D., <i>Columbia University, New York City</i>
Fred M. Fling, Ph.D., <i>University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.</i>	

Alexander Graham Bell, LL.D., <i>Washington City, D. C.</i>	George F. Swain, LL.D., <i>Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.</i>
George W. Goethals, LL.D., <i>Panama Canal Office, New York City</i>	Charles D. Walcott, LL.D., <i>Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.</i>
Henry Fairfield Osborn, LL.D., <i>New York City</i>	William H. Welch, M.D., LL.D., <i>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.</i>
Edward C. Pickering, LL.D., D.Sc., <i>Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.</i>	Robert S. Woodward, Ph.D., LL.D., <i>Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.</i>
Rossiter W. Raymond, Ph.D., LL.D., <i>Brooklyn, New York City</i>	

Total 15+9=24

Authors and Editors; Men of Affairs and Unclassified

James M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D., *Morristown, N. J.*

John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., *New York City*

George W. Cable, L.H.D., *Northampton, Mass.*

Winston Churchill, *Windsor, Vt.*

Charles W. Eliot, LL.D., *Cambridge, Mass.*

Mary Hallock Foote, *Grass Valley, Cal.*

Albert B. Hart, Ph.D., *Cambridge, Mass.*

Robert Underwood Johnson, Ph.D., *327 Lexington Ave.,
New York City*

John Bach McMaster, Ph.D., LL.D.,

2109 De Lancey St., Philadelphia

James Whitcomb Riley, LL.D., *Indianapolis, Ind.*

James F. Rhodes, LL.D., *392 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.*

Albert Shaw, Ph.D., LL.D., *30 Irving Pl.,
New York City*

Helen Ekin Starrett, *Chicago, Ill.*

William J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., *Hanover, N. H.*

Henry Watterson, LL.D., *Louisville, Ky.*

George Edward Woodberry, L.H.D., *Beverly, Mass.*

Robert S. Brookings, LL.D., *St. Louis, Mo.*

Arthur J. Brown, D.D., LL.D., *New York City*

Elbert H. Gary, LL.D., *856 Fifth Avenue,
New York City*

Myron T. Herrick, LL.D., *Cleveland, Ohio*

James J. Hill, LL.D., *St. Paul, Minn.*

John R. Mott, LL.D., *Montclair, N. J.*

Herbert Putnam, LL.D., *Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.*

John Wanamaker, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Total 16+8=24

High Public Officials; Justices, National or State

Joseph H. Choate, LL.D., *8 East 63d St., New York City*

George F. Edmunds, LL.D., *841 Orange Grove Ave.,
Pasadena, Cal.*

Charles W. Fairbanks, LL.D., *Washington, D. C.*

John W. Foster, LL.D., *1323 18th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.*

Robert Todd Lincoln, LL.D., *Chicago, Ill.*

Seth Low, LL.D., *30 E. 64th St., New York City*

Horace Porter, LL.D., *267 Mad. Ave., New York City*

Morris Sheppard, LL.M., *Texarkana, Texas*

Oscar S. Strauss, LL.D., *5 W. 76th St., New York City*

William Howard Taft, LL.D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Andrew D. White, Ph.D., LL.D., *Ithaca, N. Y.*

John Sharp Williams, *Benton, Miss.*

Henry Van Dyke, D.D., LL.D., *American Legation,
Holland*

William R. Day, LL.D., Asso.J., *Washington City*

Charles E. Hughes, LL.D., Asso.J., *Washington City*

Theodore Brantley, C.J., *Helena, Montana*

Walter Clark, LL.D., C.J., *Raleigh, North Carolina*

Matthew J. Kane, C.J., *Guthrie, Oklahoma*

Edgar A. McCulloch, C.J., *Little Rock, Arkansas*

F. A. Moore, C.J., *Salem, Oregon*

F. H. Norcross, LL.D., C.J., *Carson City, Nevada*

James Pennewill, C.J., *Dover, Delaware*

Charles N. Potter, C.J., *Cheyenne, Wyoming*

Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., *United States Circ. J.,
New Haven, Conn.*

Robert F. Taylor, Asso.J., *Tallahassee, Florida*

Charles S. Whiting, C.J., *Pierre, South Dakota*

Total 13+13=26

Total of the Seven Divisions of Electors Voting, 97

NOTE—Three Electors, Hon. Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, Thos. Lounsbury, of Yale, and Hon. St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, were removed by death early in the year. Dr. James Douglas, of New York City, under his physician's advice, was obliged to resign for this half year all serious work. Hon. Walter H. Page wrote as follows June 30th from the American Embassy in London:

"I am afraid I shall have to deny myself the pleasure of casting a ballot now for the admission of names to the Hall of Fame. In the succession of official duties here I have not been able to find time to give the subject ten minutes' serious thought. If you knew the conditions under which I am at present obliged to work, I think you would understand. For all future ballots I hope to justify the honor of my election as an Elector."

CONSTITUTION *of the* HALL OF FAME

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1900; SUPPLEMENTED, 1904 AND 1914

I

A gift of one hundred thousand dollars ⁽¹⁾ is accepted by New York University under the following conditions: The money is to be used for building a colonnade five hundred feet in length, at University Heights, looking toward the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson River valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade with its substructure, is to serve perpetually as "The Hall of Fame for great Americans." One hundred and fifty panels will be provided for memorial bronze tablets. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A.D. 2000. The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the colonnade or in the Museum.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ This gift was increased to one-quarter of a million dollars.

⁽²⁾ A Bronze Bust of Horace Mann was placed above his Tablet on July 8, 1905, on a pedestal of granite quarried near his birthplace. On September 29, 1909, a Bronze Bust of Robert Fulton on a pedestal of Conemara marble was placed above his Tablet as part of the programme of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

II

The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions:

(1) The University will invite nominations until May 1st, from the public in general, of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to The Hall of Fame, University Heights, New York City.

(2) Every name that is seconded by any member of the University Senate will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the Senate, as professors or writers of American history, or especially interested in the same.

(3) No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before October 1st of the year of election. But the Senate may require more than a majority to elect.

(4) Each name thus approved will be inscribed unless disapproved before November 1st by a majority of the members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor with the Dean and Senior Professor of each of seven schools, and the president or representative of each of certain theological faculties in or near New York City.⁽¹⁾

(5) No name may be inscribed except of a person whose home was in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

(6) In the first fifty names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following fifteen classes of citizens; also the Senate may require in each election after 1910 that every ballot contain at least one name from each of a majority of these fifteen classes:

(a) Authors and editors. (b) Business men. (c) Educators. (d) Inventors. (e) Missionaries and explorers. (f) Philanthropists and reformers. (g) Preachers and theologians. (h) Scientists. (i) Engineers and architects. (j) Lawyers and judges. (k) Musicians, painters and sculptors. (l) Physicians and surgeons. (m) Rulers and statesmen. (n) Soldiers and sailors. (o) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

(7) Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year, the Senate may fill the same the ensuing quinquennial year, following the same rules.

⁽¹⁾ The Chancellor Emeritus of the University was appointed in 1910 to act as President of the Senate whenever this body considers any business relating to the Hall of Fame.

III

The granite edifice which forms the ground story of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Languages and of the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, shall be treated as a part of the same, and no inscriptions shall be placed upon them except such as relate to the great names inscribed on the tablets. Statues and busts of the great Americans chosen may be assigned places either in the Museum of the Hall of Fame or in the colonnade, as the givers of the same may decide with the approval of the University.

IV

New York University, taking account of a widely expressed desire for a larger recognition of women in the plan of the Hall of Fame, set apart a site for a Hall of Fame for Women. Places will be provided for not less than fifty tablets. The Board of One Hundred Electors will be requested to elect in the year 1905 ten famous American women, also in each succeeding quinquennial year to add two names until all the tablets shall have been filled. The rules in Article II, excepting the sixth, will be observed in the choosing of names for the Hall of Fame for women.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Recent gifts have been received by the Committeemen, of over \$33,000, for the following objects: the laying of the foundation of the Hall of Fame for Women, which overlooks Hall of Fame Terrace and Sedgwick Avenue; the completion of the North Colonnade; the work upon the Museum in preparation for the opening of the same, after long delay, for the reception and preservation of mementoes of the names inscribed in the Colonnade. Until the Women's Hall is completed, the Bronze Tablets to Famous Women will be shown in the Museum as soon as this shall have been opened to the public.

COMMITTEEMAN
OF THE
HALL OF FAME

7

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. NEW YORK CITY. JUNE 25TH. 1915

To. President. Harry. P.. Judson, LL.D.,

Of the One Hundred Electors of the Hall of Fame.

Sir:

Please find enclosed the completed Ballot for the Fourth Quinquennial Election of the Hall of Fame. This ballot indicates the result of the nominating ballot by each of the Seven Divisions of Electors. This new work has been done by them very carefully. Every one of the Seven Divisions shows a decided majority taking part. Eighty-eight Electors answered. A few Electors excused themselves from pronouncing any name to be "More Justly Famous" in the particular class submitted on the ground that there was none which was the peer of the names in that class already inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

One Elector, writing from England, says: "I feel rather strongly that there is no name in the list submitted to me this year which is quite entitled to be placed alongside those already admitted to the Hall of Fame. I therefore fail to mark any."

ten An eminent editor who by rule could have endorsed ten names, endorsed only two, declaring that the Hall of Fame should rather err on the side of choosing too few, than too many names. The summing up of the preliminary ballot shows three Divisions of Electors endorsing each four names, two Divisions each three names, two Divisions each one name. These twenty names are taken from ~~eight~~ classes of names. From the other five classes no name received a majority of the Electors to whom it was submitted.

No Elector is bound in any wise by the preliminary ballot or by the opinion given by a Division of Electors that a name is more justly famous. The only party bound thereby is the committee that must canvass the Final Ballots on October 1st. It must admit any one of the twenty recommended

CONSTITUTION of the HALL OF FAME

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1900; SUPPLEMENTED, 1904 AND 1914

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RULES FOR ELECTIONS

To the

HALL OF FAME

Adopted by the New York University Senate 1900; amended 1912*

I

The one hundred or more electors will be named in each quinquennial year in approximately equal numbers from the following four groups of citizens: (1) University or College Presidents. (2) Professors of history; Scientists. (3) Editors; Authors; Men of Affairs. (4) High Public Officials; Justices of the highest courts, National or State.

II

Every State or group of adjacent States having approximately one million inhabitants will be given one elector. No person connected with New York University shall be eligible as an elector.

III

On May 1st of each quinquennial year a preliminary list of nominations, arranged in the fifteen classes named in the constitution of the Hall of Fame, will be distributed by the Senate to the several divisions of electors as follows:

The Fifteen Classes	Divisions of Electors
(1) <i>Authors; Editors</i>	Authors.
(2) <i>Educators</i>	
(3) <i>Preachers; Theologians</i>	
(4) <i>Philanthropists; Reformers</i>	Presidents of Universities and Colleges.
<i>Home and Social Workers</i>	
(5) <i>Scientists</i>	
(6) <i>Engineers; Architects</i>	Scientists.
(7) <i>Physicians; Surgeons</i>	
(8) <i>Inventors</i>	
(9) <i>Missionaries; Explorers</i>	Professors of History.
(10) <i>Soldiers; Sailors</i>	
(11) <i>Lawyers; Judges</i>	Jurists.
(12) <i>Rulers; Statesmen</i>	High Public Officials. Men of Affairs.
(13) <i>Business Men</i>	
(14) <i>Musicians; Painters; Sculptors</i>	
(15) <i>Distinguished men and women out-</i> <i>side the above classes</i>	Editors.

IV

Each elector on receiving the names assigned to him is asked (1) To add any name which he thinks should appear in the class in question; (2) To erase any name which he thinks is not famous in America, according to the definition of the word in the New English Dictionary, viz., "The condition of being much talked about, chiefly in a good sense; or reputation from great achievements." Any name thus erased by a majority of the Division of Electors to whom it is sent will be omitted from the final ballot. (3) To designate by the initials "M.J.F." (*more justly famous*) those names submitted which the elector places in fame above the others, designating thus not over one-third of the list. Every name designated thus by a majority of the electors to whom it is submitted, will be indicated on the final ballot, and may be admitted to the Hall of Fame by a majority of the ballots cast. Every name not so endorsed by the Division of Electors to whom it is submitted will require two-thirds of the ballots cast to secure admission to the Hall of Fame.

V

Each elector is requested to return the preliminary ballot, described above, to the Senate of New York University by June 1st, whereupon he will receive by June 30th the final list of nominations.

VI

Each elector is asked to mail to the Senate his final ballot by October 1st—preparing the same as follows: (1) Mark each name chosen by underscoring the same and by placing his initials opposite to the name. (2) Mark thus not to exceed (for 1915), twenty-three American men, *choosing one at least from each of eight classes, being a majority of the fifteen classes of nominations*. (3) Mark not to exceed (for 1915) eleven famous American women.

*NOTE. The amendments embodied in the above rules, in response to letters received from a number of Electors, are such as not to change any provision of the Deed of Gift which forms the Constitution of the Hall of Fame. They involve, (1) A return to the Rule of 1900, which required, for that year, every ballot for famous Americans to name a representative of each of a majority of fifteen classes specified in the Constitution. (2) The giving of opportunity to each Elector to communicate to his fellow Electors, by a preliminary ballot in May, his comparative estimate of the nominations in the class submitted to his judgment, (3) The giving of weight in the Final Ballot to each estimate concurred in by a majority of an Electoral Division.

names to the Hall of Fame on a majority vote of the 100 Electors, while for every other name it must demand a vote of two-thirds of the Electors.

Please mail your ballot in time to reach New York City before October 1, 1915.

Faithfully yours,

Henry Mitchell MacCracken

*President of the New York University
Senate when in session to consider
the Hall of Fame. Committee-
man of the Hall of Fame.*

NOTE—The Rules for Elections to the Hall of Fame requested each Elector to return by June first the preliminary ballot sent to him the first of May. On June fifth the result of this ballot was announced in the public prints, seventeen names having been recommended by the seven Divisions of Electors as "More Justly Famous." Within the fortnight after June fifth, belated preliminary ballots came from several Electors, which would add three to the list of seventeen. Since the Rules do not forbid the counting of ballots received after June fifth, it seems best to add to the seventeen names announced in the public prints these additional names, of Daniel Boone in the class of Explorers, Elias Howe in the class of Inventors, and Lemuel Shaw in the class of Jurists, making the total number of those recommended as "More Justly Famous" twenty.

NOTE—In the preliminary ballot, in addition to the 20 names endorsed by a majority of a Division of Electors, 72 names of men were endorsed by two or more Electors as "More Justly Famous"; 32 were endorsed by one Elector; 54 received no support; 10 names of women were endorsed by two or more Electors; 4 were endorsed by one Elector; 18 received no support. The total of names is 210, 176 men and 34 women.

NOTE—New nominations each made or endorsed by an Elector have been placed upon this ballot to the number of 12 men and 1 woman. None of these could be considered this year in the preliminary ballot for endorsement by a Division of Electors. Nearly as many additional nominations were proposed, each by an Elector, of persons not yet eligible because not deceased for ten years. These names are filed for the Fifth Election, 1920.

NOTE—Four names of foreign-born Americans chosen in 1905 and 1910, viz., Hamilton, Agassiz, Jones and Williams, are submitted this year in competition with others, because of the amendment of the Constitution, which repealed the provisions for a separate Hall of Fame for foreign-born Americans, and obliterated every discrimination between them and the native born.



ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO
MADISON AVENUE

Dr. Harry P. Judson.

Dear Sir:

To the Electors of the
Hall of Fame I appeal
for a memorial for
Anne Pamela Cunningham.
Such an acknowledgment
is due from the Country in
recognition of this great woman,
through whose efforts Mount Vernon



was saved from ruin and
the home and grave of
General Washington became
the property of the Association
which holds it in trust for
the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

Anna M. Mendenhall

Vice Regent for New York of the
Mount Vernon Ladies Ass'n of the Union.

June 14th 1915.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HALL OF FAME

Learning that the name of our father Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe is in the list of candidates for the Hall of Fame, we have prepared and now enclose a circular giving an outline of his chief work, and we call attention to the statement below signed by several illustrious authorities on the education of the defective.

Recommending this to your favorable consideration, we have the honor to remain,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY MARION HOWE, LL.D., Sc.D.
FLORENCE HOWE HALL
LAURA E. RICHARDS, LITT.D.
MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT.

Dr. S. G. Howe's claim for admission to the Hall of Fame rests not so much upon his rare nobility and philanthropy as upon his being to an extraordinary degree a pioneer and leader, indeed a forerunner of the present world movement for the care of the unfortunate, in that before the middle of the eighteenth century he originated in large part and put into practical execution on an extremely broad scale, and for the benefit of the defective in body, in mind, and in character, the blind, the deaf, the idiotic, the insane, and the criminal, those humane and intelligent principles which the present

[TURN OVER]

century is getting to recognize as the true ones. His effecting the first entrance into the mind of a blind deaf mute, Laura Bridgman, leading to the education of her class, only typifies his work.

EDWARD E. ALLEN (Director, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown, Mass.).

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON (Major General, President of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown, Mass.).

WALTER B. FERNALD, M. D. (Superintendent, Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded, Waverly, Mass.).

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

HELEN KELLER.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (United States Senator).

FRANCIS G. PEABODY (Emeritus Plummer Professor and Preacher to Harvard University).

Memorial

OF

Dr. S. G. Howe

Wouldst know him now? Behold him,
The Cadmus of the blind,
Giving the dumb lip language,
The idiot clay a mind."

"The Hero," written by J. G. Whittier of S. G. Howe.

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE M.D., LL.D., born in Boston, November 10th, 1801, graduated from Brown University 1821, from Harvard Medical School 1824.. He set sail soon after for Greece, where he served as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Greek fleet during the Greek War of Independence. Finding the country exhausted by the long struggle, he returned to America where he preached a crusade, raising \$60,000. He personally superintended the distribution of the clothing and the provisions sent out to the suffering inhabitants.

George Finlay LL.D. "the historian of Greece" says in his history of the Greek Revolution, "In the summer of the year 1827 Greece was utterly exhausted * * * The amount of provisions and clothing sent from America was very great. * * * Fortunately there was then in Greece an American Philhellene capable, from his knowledge of the people, and from his energy, honour, and humanity, of making the distribution with promptitude and equity. Dr. Howe requires no praise from the feeble pen of the writer of this History, but his early efforts in favour of the cause of liberty and humanity in Greece deserve to be remembered, even though their greatness be eclipsed by his more mature labors at home. * * * It may be said without exaggeration that these supplies prevented a large part of the population from perishing before the battle of Navarino."

Dr. Howe planned from the first of his distributions to make gifts return themselves. When he built the "American Mole" at Aegina, (a substantial structure which is still in use) he employed 700 persons who would otherwise have been dependent upon foreign charity. He imported seed beans of a superior variety and distributed them among the people, on condition that one third of the crop be given to the support of a Lancastrian school in the village (Megara). At the close of the war he founded and administered a colony of refugees on the isthmus of Corinth. He established a

church and a school for the benefit of the neighboring villages. The sick were sent from these to the American colony where Dr. Howe planned and established a hospital. A severe fever obliged him to leave Greece in 1830. The Greeks of Boston still decorate his grave at Mt. Auburn, although forty years have passed since his death. On his return to America, he took up his great life work, the education and uplift of the blind and other defectives. From the outset of his career as educator and philanthropist his principle was, first thorough investigation, then action. As he himself put it, "Knowledge first, works next." Before beginning his work for the blind in America, he visited France and England to study their institutions. He hoped to do the same thing in Prussia. At the request of General Lafayette, he carried with him the money raised by the American committee for the Polish refugees. The Prussian authorities gave their permission for the distribution of these funds. In spite of this Dr. Howe was immured *au secret* for five weeks in a Prussian prison. The American minister in France at last effected his release. This experience kindled in him a life-long interest in convicts, which showed itself in his work for the "Prison Discipline" and the "Prisoners' Aid Societies," the latter of which he founded and maintained.

He established in 1832 and administered until his death in 1867, the Massachusetts School and Asylum for the Blind, (later called "The Perkins Institution for the Blind"), "The pioneer of such establishments in America and the most illustrious of its class in the world."* He induced many states to provide for the education of the blind, East, West, North, and South. Accompanied by a few of his pupils he addressed the legislatures of seventeen states and the Canadian Parliament. In almost every case, a state school for the blind was the result of his visit.

* F. B. Sanborn.

He applied to the blind the policy which guided him in assisting the Greek refugees and later to all dependent and defective classes. This was, to take them out of the pauper class and make them, not objects of charity, but self-respecting, self-supporting citizens. He held that the state owed an education to its defective quite as much as to its normal children. He sought to minimize the effects of blindness by making the blind as much like other people as possible. He first pointed out that keeping the blind as a class apart, tends to increase their idiosyncracies. He arranged to have them mingle with seeing people and strongly opposed homes for the blind. He wrote in 1857:

"What right have we to pack off the poor, the old, the blind into asylums? They are of us, our brothers, our sisters—they belong in families."

He was the first to introduce in America (in 1870) the family or cottage system (at the Perkins Institution for the Blind).

In 1874 he wrote; "The practice of training and teaching a considerable proportion of blind and of mute children in the common schools is to be one of the improvements of the future." He himself did this successfully, with select pupils.

He gave the blind manual and vocal as well as intellectual training. A salesroom was early established and is still maintained, where mattresses, brooms, door mats, fancy work etc., made by the blind, are sold.

Those possessing musical talent were trained as organists, pianists, singers, music teachers and piano tuners.

"Early hours, cold bathing, simple food, fresh air and exercise were his *materia medica*." The pupils were taught to go about the streets freely and fearlessly. They took part in the housework. In one of his latest reports he states that

at least 75 per cent of his pupils had become independent men and women.

When he began his work there were only three books for the blind printed in English. He established the first printing press for the blind in America, which was in part his invention. On this many books were printed, including the entire Bible. The Scriptures were thus given for the first time to the Blind.

He devised the Howe or Boston type and reduced the expense of this embossed printing to one quarter of the former cost, and diminished the size of the volumes one-half. He compiled an encyclopedia, an atlas and a number of text books for the use of the blind.

In 1836-37 he began his life-long efforts to induce Congress to maintain a national printing-press for the blind. Three years after his death the press was established.

In 1837 he began the education of Laura Dewey Bridgman, the first blind deaf-mute ever taught the use of language. At the age of two years she lost completely the senses of sight and hearing, and partially those of taste and smell.

Dr. Howe pasted labels with raised letters on forks, spoons etc. He made Laura feel of these. Similar detached labels were then given her and she soon learned to place them on the right object. Then "The individual letters were given to her on detached pieces of paper: they were arranged side by side, so as to spell book, key, etc; then they were mixed up in a heap and a sign was made for her to arrange so as to express the words BOOK, KEY, etc., and she did so. Hitherto the process had been mechanical * * * but now the truth began to flash upon her * * * it was an immortal spirit, eagerly seizing upon a new link of union with other spirits! I could almost fix upon the moment when this truth dawned upon her mind, and spread its light to her countenance" (Dr. Howe, report for 1840).

Dr. Howe was the first person in America to teach words before letters. In teaching Oliver Caswell and other blind deaf-mutes, he began with the finger alphabet instead of the printed labels. Beside reading, writing and arithmetic, Laura Bridgman studied geography, geometry, history, elementary astronomy, the Bible etc. She was a voluminous correspondent and spelled very correctly. Her autobiography, journals, and poems are of special interest to educators. She was an exquisite needle-woman, ran the sewing-machine, and partly supported herself by the sale of her fancy work. Every step in her education was carefully recorded in the school journal and in Dr. Howe's annual reports. These were read with eager interest and were translated into many foreign languages. The methods he invented for Laura remain the standard ones. They were used in the education of the well-known blind deaf-mute, Helen Keller whose teacher was trained for her work at the Perkins Institution. Helen spent several years there as a special student.

In 1841-43 he gave Dorothea Dix important aid in her crusade in behalf of the Insane (See Life of Miss Dix).

In 1848 Dr. Howe obtained a grant from the Massachusetts Legislature and established at South Boston, the "School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth," the first institution of its kind in America and now at Waverly, Mass. This he supervised until his death.

In 1908 Dr. Walter E. Fernald wrote "I consider that his work with the imbecile is truly the chief jewel in his crown. The other things he did other men might have done, but he alone among the philanthropists of that time was able to see the need of this work and to realize its possibilities."

In 1850-51 his appearance with his pupils before the State Authorities at Albany, N. Y. resulted in the establishment of an institution for idiots in New York State.

In 1845, as a member of the Boston School Committee, he introduced into the Public Schools, amid a storm of protest from the masters, various reforms, notably written examinations. (These had hitherto been exclusively oral). Horace Mann said of this achievement; "It could only have been done by an angel or Sam Howe."

In 1844 he began his campaign for teaching articulation to deaf-mutes, meeting as usual with determined opposition. Time showed the correctness of his position. Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet said after the death of Dr. Howe; "In Dr. Howe the cause of articulation in America had one of its earliest and warmest supporters."

He was active in the anti-slavery movement.

When the Civil War broke out, he was appointed a member of the Sanitary Commission and took the keenest interest in all its work. He visited battleships, hospitals, and prisons, investigating conditions and carrying aid. He was frequently appealed to for counsel and information. In 1863 he was appointed on the Freedmen's Inquiry Commission which accomplished valuable results. In 1864 he was appointed on the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, the first institution of its kind in America, serving as its chairman for nine years.

Among the principles of Public Charity which he laid down were the following:

"It is better to separate and diffuse the dependent classes than to congregate them.

"To avail ourselves as much as possible of those remedial agencies which exist in society—the family, social influences, industrial occupations, and the like.

"We should enlist not only the greatest possible amount of popular sympathy, but the greatest number of individuals and families, in the care and treatment of the dependent.

"We should avail ourselves of responsible societies and organizations which aim to reform, support, or help any class of dependents, thus lessening the direct agency of the State and enlarging that of the people themselves.

"We should build up public institutions only in the last resort.

"These should be kept as small as is consistent with wise economy, and arranged so as to turn the strength and faculties of the inmates to the best account.

"We should not retain the inmates any longer than is manifestly for their good, irrespective of their usefulness in the institution." Up to this time, the State poor and defective had been herded together in large establishments. Dr. Howe disapproved entirely of this system.

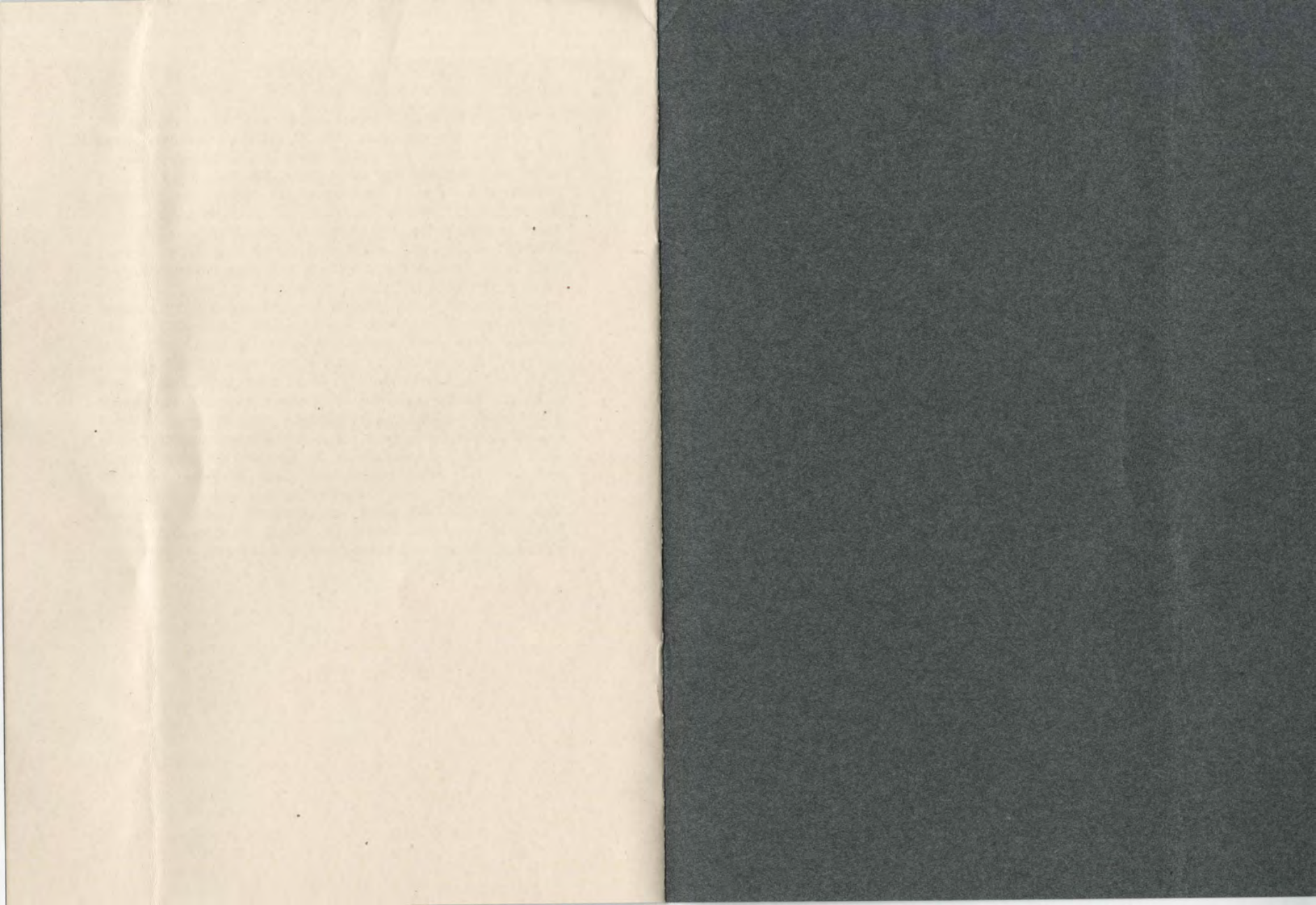
"For this ideal (the diffusion of the dependent classes through the community) he labored without ceasing. Today, his theory has become the accepted one, not only in Massachusetts but in many of the States of America, and in some of the countries of Europe." (Laura E. Richards).

During the Cretan insurrections of 1866-68 Dr. Howe raised more than \$67,000 and once more sailed for Greece on an errand of mercy. Here he found 14,000 or more refugees, most of them women and children entirely destitute. In addition to distributing food and clothing, he established work schools for the exiles. These schools were long maintained. From them sprang a large establishment near Athens where today fabrics of all kinds are woven.

In 1871 President Grant appointed Hon. Ben. F. Wade, Hon. Andrew D. White and Dr. Howe on a commission to report on the advisability of annexing Santo Domingo. After careful investigation of conditions in the island, they made a favorable report.

Among the honors bestowed upon him were the order of St. George and the Iron Cross, in recognition of his services to Greece. The King of Prussia sent him a gold medal

for his work for the blind. Brown University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. His name appears on the walls of the Boston Public Library among the educators. At the Perkins Institution the Howe Press and the memorial tower are dedicated to him. It is proposed to erect a monument in commemoration of his bringing light to the imprisoned soul of Laura Bridgman, as also to dedicate a park at South Boston to him and to his wife, Julia Ward Howe. Among the many tributes to him are Whittier's famous poem "The Hero," a poem "A Memorial Tribute" by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Rough Sketch" by Mrs. Howe, who also wrote his life. See also "Journals and Letters of Samuel Gridley Howe" by Laura E. Richards (Boston, Dana Estes and Co. London, John Lane) and a Life by Franklin B. Sanborn, Funk & Wagnalls, New York. "Laura Bridgeman" by Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.) Reports Perkins Institute for the Blind (1833-1875), Reports Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, (1848-75), Reports of Massachusetts Board of State Charities (1866-74 incl) and many other reports and pamphlets written by Dr. Howe. Also Charles Dickens' American Notes. Through the latter his name and that of his famous pupil Laura Bridgman became a household word in the 19th century throughout the English speaking world.





OCTOBER, 1913.

7

HALL OF FAME

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEEMAN

STATUTE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
UPON THE HALL OF FAME
ENACTED APRIL, 1910

The Chancellor Emeritus is appointed Committeeman of the Council upon the Hall of Fame with authority to solicit funds for the same and to expend them for the edifice and for the addition thereto of statues, busts and other memorials such as are included in the published plans of the same; also for an endowment for the maintenance of both the building and of the stated work of the foundation as prescribed by its constitution—provided that this committee shall make a complete report of everything done by it to each annual meeting of the Council. The Chancellor Emeritus is also appointed to preside over the Senate at all times when the business of the Hall of Fame is under consideration.

FOREWORD

This Report is addressed to the Corporation of New York University. The first, most generous benefactor desired the Hall to be held in trust by this University. The Foundation, nevertheless, belongs essentially to the American People. No one of the One Hundred Electors, who are its most important part, may be chosen from among persons connected with New York University. We are looking to the whole American people to complete the Edifice and to enrich each of its four parts by appropriate memorials.

*Henry Mitchell MacCracken,
33 Hall of Fame Terrace,
New York City.*

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
UPON
THE HALL OF FAME

The Committeeman of the Hall of Fame, in obedience to the University statute of 1910, offers this first annual report of his work. The statute commissioned him to solicit funds for the Hall of Fame and to expend them for the edifice and for the addition thereto of memorials such as are included in the published plans. Nothing was attempted by the Committeeman in the years 1910 and 1911 because of his absence from home.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES

The principles upon which the Hall of Fame is founded are chiefly two: (I) It is worth while to keep before the American nation this inquiry: "Who among American men and American women of past generations are famous in America, and who of these, in their respective walks of life, are most deservedly famous?" As a subordinate proposition, (II) It is worth while to maintain as a Tribunal to answer this question as well as may be the Hall of Fame with its One Hundred Electors, representing the highest intelligence and the highest character of our citizenship: who also represent every State of the Union or every group of States having at least one million inhabitants.

HALL OF FAME SUPPORTED

After fourteen years of trial these propositions are widely accepted. They have been supported almost unanimously by the press. Some of the judgments given will bear repetition:

"The very existence of this beadroll of fame would be the occasion of truly educational arguments for all time to come."—*Richard Watson Gilder in the Century Magazine.*

"There is no better way of drawing the necessary distinction between the really famous and the merely notorious of our own time than to confront the doubtfully great man of to-day with the indubitably great man of past times. Any institution that keeps before the people the names and the memory of its own great men, renders a public service of no mean order."—*New York Evening Post.*

Of the Electors: "Their work shows not only judgment, but conscience. Even the selection of the judges was a task involving the nicest discretion and discrimination. To be named in that distinguished list was one of the highest honors that could be paid a living American. They have given a new meaning and a new dignity to the thing we call fame. They have emphasized the broad distinction between something that is imperishable and the bubble reputation."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Hall of Fame is similarly judged in distant States:

"It will impel Americans to study more carefully the lives of great Americans."—*Omaha World-Herald.*

"The conditions named are wise ones."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"The Hall of Fame is an object of serious and sympathetic esteem, national, if not world-wide, in extent, and evidently destined to be perpetual in duration."—*Dallas Texas News.*

Such quotations could be multiplied.

A recent *Popular Science Monthly* contains a notable article entitled "Heredity and the Hall of Fame." The forty-six men elected to the Hall of Fame are made working examples to prove the heredity of talent. They are named "Pre-eminent Americans," "Our greatest men, such as are honored by tablets in the Hall of Fame."

SUPPORTED BY ELECTORS

The One Hundred Electors of the Hall of Fame by their prompt and painstaking fulfillment of the obligations of their office, in 1900, 1905 and 1910 have given an unambiguous and most effective endorsement of the purposes of this Foundation.

Incidents in the lives of eminent Electors recently deceased testify their valuation of this Foundation. The late Chief Justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, at the beginning of his summer vacation, July, 1910, transmitted his ballot for the third election of the Hall of Fame, albeit it was not due until October first. Within a few days he passed away, and the University official who received his ballot wrote to me, saying: "This was undoubtedly the last decision rendered by our great Chief Justice."

The late ambassador to Great Britain, Whitelaw Reid, who was taken away the past year, transmitted from abroad a ballot for the Hall of Fame which reached New York a day after the time for canvassing the returns, according to the strict rule. The Senate, however, decided that ballots from Electors living abroad should be admitted provided they had been posted before the day fixed for the canvass. Ambassador Reid, in acknowledgment, wrote this letter:

DORCHESTER HOUSE.

PARK LANE, W.

7th November 1905.

My Dear Chancellor:

Yours of October 25th is just at hand. I am glad to find that my belated ballot proved of some use, and particularly that it put a great National character at the front and brought the most deserving woman candidate into the list. With cordial regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Whitelaw Reid.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken,
Chancellor of New York University,

University Heights, New York,
U. S. A.

Another eminent Elector, also this year removed by death, Dr. John Shaw Billings, not long ago communicated the fact that investigation had led to such a change in his views respecting a certain scientist whom he had opposed for the Hall of Fame as would thereafter convert his opposition to support.

The chief cyclopedias, almanacs, and even dictionaries now give the Hall of Fame place. It has been the occasion of several volumes of goodly size. A constant stream of inquiries respecting its work comes to its Committeeman from all parts of the land. The only depressing influence in the presence of the marvelous approval shown the work of the Hall of Fame is that so much of the obligation for its future still remains to be fulfilled.

ADMINISTRATIVE SIDE

New York University is bound by contract to two distinct kinds of effort in support of the Hall of Fame. One is the required administrative and educational effort. This has been promptly performed since 1900. It requires the fulfillment of the conditions of the Constitution respecting the selection of names for each quinquennium and the wide publication of the same. This obligation rests on the University Senate, of which the Chancellor-Emeritus is Chairman when the Hall of Fame is considered. It involves a moderate outlay of money, chiefly for office expenses in connection with the unceasing correspondence demanded. Up to this date these expenses have been met. For the future a minimum endowment of \$10,000 should be provided. One item of the office

work of this year was the wide publication in newspapers in the east, south, and west of an article asking the public what sayings of the eleven Americans chosen in 1910 should be placed on their bronze tablets. This inquiry has brought a wealth of scholarly and thoughtful responses to help in the final decision.

BRONZE TABLETS

The other more expensive form of effort to which the University is bound by written contract is of architectural and artistic kind. Some of this work is unconditionally obligatory upon the University now, such as the setting in place of the bronze tablets assigned by the One Hundred Electors for the quinquennium ending in 1905. We are under contract now to erect eleven bronze tablets to Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Roger Williams, Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, George Bancroft, Andrew Jackson, John Lothrop Motley. The names are arranged according to the number of Electors supporting them, ranging from 74 to 55.

OPENING OF MUSEUM

Another immediate obligation resting on us is the opening of the ground floor of the present building as the Museum of the Hall of Fame. The University, by written contract in 1900, devoted the whole ground floor of the Hall of Fame to the "final and exclusive use" of a Museum to preserve suitable memorials of the names inscribed in the colonnade above. By common consent, a reasonable time was granted for its fulfillment. Since nearly fourteen years have gone by, it may be agreed that a reasonable time has elapsed.

The decent fulfillment of the pledge demands the prompt employment of the entire ground floor for memorial purposes. The four rooms lent to Geology are now vacated. Thus, for the first time in fourteen years, the way is open for inaugurating the promised Museum of the Hall of Fame. But considerable money must be raised and expended for the repair of the serious damage recently done to the edifice by water and for the fitting up of the seven rooms. The most trustworthy estimate names \$6,000 to \$9,000.

COMPLETION OF THE COLONNADE

Other work needing to be done does not become immediately obligatory upon New York University until the means for the same shall have been supplied by the public. Under this head comes the completion of the colonnade. The contract says: "One hundred and fifty panels will be provided for memorial bronze tablets." The original colonnade has only ninety-three panels, including sixteen in the four pavilions. It can accommodate, therefore, only that number of bronze tablets. It is obligatory, therefore, to complete the colonnade after the original plan, adding a quarter circle at either end. Each quarter circle added will supply thirty panels, and thus the whole number of one hundred and fifty will be complete. The Committeeman is happy to report that the north extension of the colonnade has been builded this summer, and stands complete and paid for except that the Spanish tiles for the roof have yet to be added, the manufacturers being responsible for the long delay. It was not in the mind of the Committeeman to take up any extension of the colonnade until after the completion of the Hall for Famous Foreign Born Americans, to which he had begun

to devote his principal effort. About a year ago the thoughtful giver of the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy, found by personal inspection, that this Hall, by the architect's plan, was to have joined to it portions of the roof and of the masonry of the north extension of the colonnade. She made known to the University Syndic her willingness to give half the cost of building immediately this north colonnade, if the other half could be provided by friends of the Hall of Fame. One giver to the Hall for Foreign Born was generously ready to divert over five thousand dollars to his gift to the colonnade. Another friend, without solicitation, offered the remainder of the sum required, \$4,800, asking that his name should not be published. The following is a complete statement as to the fund for the north colonnade:

Hall of Fame, North Colonnade

The Founder of Cornelius	
Baker Hall.....	\$10,000 00
"Anonymous" (transferred	
from subscription to	
Hall for Foreign Born)	5,200 00
"A Friend".....	4,800 00
Total Receipts	\$20,000 00
Expenditures:	
B. A. & G. M. Williams	
(contractors)	\$14,196 29
John Laimbeer, mason	
work, drains, etc.....	660 00
Architect's fees and	
sundries	975 00
Balance to contractors	
and architects, not	
due	4,117 38
Total Expenditures	19,948 67
Balance.....	\$51 33

HALL FOR FOREIGN-BORN

Another obligation which rests on the University only conditionally, at present, is to build the Hall of Fame for Famous

Americans of Foreign Birth. The pledge in the University's contract to build this edifice is qualified by the condition, "as soon as means shall have been provided." The University may wait upon the generosity of the public before completing this edifice. The Committeeman was devoting his architectural effort entirely to this edifice until diverted for the present year to the north colonnade. He had received a considerable sum in cash payments or in pledges the past year, the latter being for the most part made payable only when the whole sum required for the building should have been subscribed. Out of the cash on hand the Committeeman builded the rough foundation of this Hall, which foundation rises more than twenty feet above Sedgwick Avenue; also, an extensive work of grading was done upon the northwest terrace of the University campus. (It may be noted here that through a movement led by Dr. Hornaday of the Zoological Gardens, and supported by the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, the street bounding the University campus on the north for a distance of between twelve and fourteen hundred feet has been named by the city "Hall of Fame Terrace.") It is the hope of the Committeeman that the cornerstone of the Hall for Foreign Born may be laid at the time of the third unveiling of bronze tablets.

The following is the complete account of receipts and expenditures on account of the Hall of Fame for Foreign Born, including also office expenses.

The pledges for this Hall, conditioned on the securing of the entire amount needed, will not be reported until paid.

Hall of Fame for Foreign Born Americans.

<i>Receipts</i>	
"Anonymous"	\$4,800 00
Crow, Lewis & Wycken- hoefer	475 00
Committeeman of Hall of Fame	495 00
Two Rhode Island Ladies	20 00
Interest on deposit.....	244 80
	\$6,034 80

<i>Expenditures</i>	
John Laimbeer, Jr. (con- tractor),.....	\$5,224 83
Services of Engineer and, Inspector	364 00
Extra work on terrace...	101 50
Office expenses	301 67
	5,992 00
Balance on hand.....	\$42 80

The Committeeman was fortunate in securing as a gift from the builder of a neighboring street, several hundred yards of earth, which if purchased by the University and hauled would have cost a large sum.

HALL FOR FAMOUS WOMEN

The remaining building to which the University is committed by contract, but at present only conditionally, is the Hall of Fame for Women. The erection of this building, as of the Hall above named, must await for the securing from the public of the necessary funds. One part, however, of the contract for this Hall is now binding, namely, the clause: "New York University sets apart a site for a Hall of Fame for Women." This has already been done tentatively, as shown upon the published plan.

Subscriptions to the fitting up of the Museum or to either of the new Halls may be sent to the Committeeman. (For address see page 2.)

COMMITTEEMAN
OF THE
HALL OF FAME

125

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, November 3rd, 1913.

Dr. Harry P. Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor:-

I think you may be interested, since you have aided the Hall of Fame so long and so well as an Elector, in reading my report as Committeeman of the Hall of Fame. In this capacity I have been the past year, for the first time, giving special attention to the completion of the plans of the material part of this foundation. I wish very much, before my years of health and vigor shall have expired, to see the plans indicated on the inside of this sheet, if not fully completed, at least well advanced toward assured completion.

The third unveiling of bronze tablets is appointed for Decoration Day, May thirtieth, 1915, at which date the nominations for the fourth election of names will have arrived.

Please accept my cordial regards and hearty wishes for your health and prosperity.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis Mitchell MacCracken

Chicago, November 6, 1913.

My dear Mr. MacCracken:-

Your favor of the 3d inst.
with enclosure is at hand. I am much interested
in your report and congratulate you on the very
interesting history of the entire movement.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. M. MacCracken,
University Heights, New York City.

Chicago, November 6, 1913.

My dear Mr. MacGregor:-
Your favor of the 3d inst.
with enclosure is at hand. I am much interested
in your report and congratulate you on the very
interesting history of the entire movement.
With sincere regards, I am,
Very truly yours,

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Mr. H. M. MacGregor,
University Heights, New York City.

44

Hally Fame
No. 2 Willard Court, Cambridge, Mass.
April 30, 1915.

Mr Harry Pratt Gideon
Chicago

Dear Sir:

Permit me to hand you herewith copy of a letter nominating for inscription in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans the late Theodore Thomas.

The signers of this letter may be identified, if information is needed, as follows:

Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York, the distinguished editor of the Outlook Magazine.
Lawrence Maxwell, Cincinnati, eminent lawyer of national repute, President of the Cincinnati Music Festival Association.
Chas. Norman Fay, Chicago, ex-public service corporation manager, organizer and for twenty years an active trustee of the Orchestral Association, supporting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas.
Arthur Foote, Boston,) the three leading American composers
G. W. Chadwick, Boston,) of orchestral music; Mr. Chadwick is
Horatio Parker, New Haven,) Director of the New England Conservatory of Music and Mr. Parker is Professor of Music at Yale.
Richard H. Dana, Cambridge, eminent lawyer, President National Civil Service Reform Association, many years President New England Conservatory of Music.
Frederick A. Stock, Chicago, Director Chicago Symphony Orchestra and brilliant composer of orchestral music.
Chas. L. Hutchinson, Chicago, leading banker, President Art Institute of Chicago, collector of paintings and objects of art.
Helen Louise Birch, Chicago, patroness of musical art and writer of music.
A. C. Bartlett, Chicago, head of the great house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Company, eminent citizen and philanthropist, an original incorporator of the Orchestral Association.
Philip Hale, writer and Music Critic Boston Herald.
Isabella Stuart (Mrs. "Jack") Gardner, famous art collector and connoisseur, Boston.
Franz Kneisel, New York, head of well known Kneisel Quartette for Chamber Music.
Ferruccio Busoni, celebrated pianist and composer, Berlin.
Marcella Sembrich, famous opera singer, Vienna.
Ignatz J. Paderewski, the first living pianist and a brilliant composer, Warsaw.
Josef Hofmann, very famous pianist;)
Alexander Lambert, leading musician;) both of New York.
Henry T. Finck, writer and music critic of the New York Evening Post.

No. 2 Willard Court, Cambridge, Mass.
April 30, 1915.

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noisseur, Boston.
Franz Kniesel, New York, head of well known Kniesel Quartette for
Chamber Music.
Ferdinand Braun, celebrated pianist and composer, Berlin.
Marcella Sembrich, famous opera singer, Vienna.
Ignatz J. Paderewski, the first living pianist and a brilliant
composer, Warsaw.
Josef Hofmann, very famous pianist; ()
Alexander Lambert, leading musician; () both of New York.
Henry T. Finck, writer and music critic of the New York Evening
Post.

Letters seconding the name of Mr. Thomas have been sent to the Senate of New York University by the following persons:

Mrs. Leila B. Kihney, President National Federation of Musical Clubs
(80,000 members), Denver.
Rudolf Schirmer, music publisher, New York.
Joseph Bucklin Bishop, ex-editor, ex-sec'y Panama Canal Com'n.
H. H. Kohlsaat, Editor, Chicago.
Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Clara Woodyat, and other ladies of the Music
Club, Evanston, Ills.
Karleton Hackett, music critic Evening Post, Chicago.
F. B. Wiborg, Manufacturer, Director Music Festival, Cincinnati.
A. H. Chatfield, do do do do do
Mrs. Marshall Field, music lover, Chicago.
F. A. Delano, Vice Governor Federal Reserve Board, art lover, long
a Trustee of Chicago Orchestra, Washington.
Emma Juch Wellman, ex-opera singer, New York.
Maud Powell, famous violinist, New York.
Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor New York Evening Post.
Benjamin Carpenter, merchant and connoisseur, Chicago.
Franklin MacVeagh, ex-Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Washington, long a
guarantor of the Thomas Orchestra.
Josef Stransky, Director New York Philharmonic Orchestra.
Lorado Taft, Sculptor and Professor in Art Institute, Chicago.
Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, the first American woman pianist,
Chicago.
Charles H. Steinway, of Steinway & Sons, piano makers, New York.
Nahum Stetson, do do do do
Frank Hunter Potter, ex-music critic New York Tribune.

Many more seconds are believed to be in the mails at this writing from well known judges and lovers of music.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your consideration,
I remain

Faithfully yours,

C. N. Fay.

No. 2 Willard Court, Cambridge, Mass.
April 26th, 1915.

To The Senate of -
New York University,
University Heights,
New York.

The undersigned beg to propose for inscription in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans according to its Constitution and Rules the name of Theodore Thomas, Musician; An American citizen, who was born at Esens, Ost Friesland, Germany, October 11th, 1835, who died at Chicago, Illinois, January 4th, 1905, and whose home was from his childhood in the United States.

Theodore Thomas came to America when ten years old, and was already a boy-wonder violinist. At 13 he played a horn in a United States naval band, on shipboard, for a year. At 14 he toured the South as a violinist, alone, giving concerts on his own account, for another year. At 15 he joined a theatre orchestra in New York. At 16 he was principal 2nd Violin in the Orchestra of the Opera at New York, and at 17 he became Concertmeister (1st Violin) of that Orchestra, entrusted with engaging all other members thereof, during the famous season when Jenny Lind and Mario sang. At 18 he first played in concert orchestra under Jullien. At 19 he was elected to membership in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, then the only givers of the greater musical literature in this country, playing but five concerts a year. At 20 he became leader of the Mason-Thomas Chamber Music Quartette, and continued to lead it for fourteen years. At 25 he conducted the Opera. At 27 he commenced giving orchestral concerts on his own account. In 1864, he organized the Thomas Orchestra. Thenceforward until 1891 this organization toured the entire country, three or four routes each year, from the Ocean to the Rockies, and the Lakes to the Gulf, going twice to the Pacific Coast. In addition Thomas directed during most of this period the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts, the Cincinnati and Worcester biennial Festivals, the great Wagner Festivals of '82 and '84 in New York, Boston and Chicago, and a host of sporadic events, such as the Aschenbrödel concerts. For 3 years he was Director of the Cincinnati College of Music and for 2 years of the American Opera Company. In 1891 he was invited to bring his orchestra bodily to Chicago; where it is now permanently endowed as the "Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas". There he died, at the zenith of his artistic power.

Self-educated, self-supported, without personal fortune or financial aid from anybody, without understudy or assistant, Thomas maintained his orchestra as an art, rather than a commercial institution, presenting the best music in the most perfect way, for the 27 years from 1864 to 1891; a task nowhere else accomplished except under private endowment or public subvention of many thousands a year. Though during these early years every symphony announced drove away a third of his audience, Thomas refused to

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lower his standards, and made his work self-supporting by enormous labor; traveling continuously and playing five to six concerts a week, year in and out. So extraordinary was his physical strength and practical management, that, leaving behind him a collection of over 10,000 printed programmes of concerts given, he had never missed a single engagement; and was late by an hour or so, by reason of floods, only twice.

In the early days of Duluth, when Proctor Knott made his celebrated speech about that City, Thomas remarked that there could be no such town, because he had never given a concert there. He had indeed visited not only the great Cities, but every sizable town in the United States; for the first time making known the greater orchestral literature, classic and modern, to the American Public. It can be no exaggeration to say that prior to 1890 nine music lovers out of ten in this country had learned their Bach, Beethoven and Brahme, their Wagner and Tschaikowsky, from Theodore Thomas.

This great pioneer work was done so wonderfully well, that though the Thomas Orchestra, by reason of the financial risk involved in so costly a tour, never played abroad, it was recognized there as of the first rank by the profession, as far back as 1885; (See Grove's Dictionary of Music, that year) and its Director became the honored friend and correspondent of the great composers and artists of his day.

Thomas possessed that rare endowment, a personality as great as his work. A man of irresistible magnetism, he was idolized by his daily associates. In his spotless private life, his rugged business integrity, his ardent citizenship, he was the same uncompromising idealist as in his art. His interests were catholic, his general reading and culture were wide, and he was master of an excellent literary style. His musical scholarship was, of course, profound. Bulow exchanged readings with him; Tausig called him the great programme maker, such incomparable artists as Rubinstein, Paderewski, Lili Lehman, Materna, who had often taken part in his concerts, on different occasions called him the great interpreter of music. When he died, Wilhelm Gericke, then conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Vienna, who was for 8 years conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, summed up his professional standing in the following words - "It is impossible to exaggerate the great loss the death of Mr. Thomas means to the Musical World. His position was unchallenged, the greatest orchestral conductor in the World. He had no equal. There is none to take his place".

During his lifetime he was the recipient of many honorary memberships in musical societies at home and abroad; and of several academic degrees, among them that of Doctor of Music from Yale and Hamilton Colleges.

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During his lifetime he was the recipient of many honorary memberships in musical societies at home and abroad; and of several academic degrees, among them that of Doctor of Music from Yale and Hamilton Colleges.

When he died, memorial services were held, concerts given, and sermons preached in his honor, in the principal cities of America. Resolutions were adopted by musical societies, and letters and telegrams from composers and artists poured in. A press bureau collected in bound volumes over 2,000 press notices and editorials on his life and work, evidencing his great hold upon the affection of the American people. Cincinnati erected a statue to his memory, and another is possible in Chicago; but in New York, where he passed most of his life, and did perhaps his best-known educational work, there is no memorial of this great artist and great man.

Few Americans of foreign birth have in their chosen walk of life shed more lustre upon their adopted country. Certainly no man has better deserved to be the first musician commemorated in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, than Theodore Thomas.

We have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

Lyman Abbott
Lawrence Maxwell
Chas. Norman Fay
Arthur Foote
Geo. W. Chadwick
Horatio Parker
Richard Henry Dana
Frederick A. Stock
Charles L. Hutchinson
Helen Louise Birch

A. C. Bartlett
Philip Hale
Isabella Stuart Gardner
Franz Kneisel
Ferruccio Busoni
Marcella Sembrich
I. J. Paderewski
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Chas. Norman Ray
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Horatio Parker
Richard Henry Dana
Frederick A. Stock
Charles L. Hutchinson
Helen Louise Birch

1014 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

May 14th, 1915

To *Harry O. Judson. LL.D.*
One of the Hundred Electors *University of Chicago*
of the Hall of Fame. *Illinois*

Sir:-

The Matthew Fontaine Maury Association respectfully asks your attention to the following recital of the principal facts in the career of Matthew Fontaine Maury, and urges that this record of high service to mankind entitles him to be enrolled by your honorable commission among the great Americans in the Hall of Fame.

Matthew F. Maury was born in Syotsylvania County, Virginia, January 14, 1806, of ancestry commingled of the English Cavalier and the French Huguenot. His Family gave him all the educational advantages common to the youth of his period and Samuel Houston appointed him midshipman in the Navy in 1825.

In 1831 appeared his first distinguished monograph, a study of the "Causes of the Low Barometer off Cape Horn". The little work gave him instant reputation and it is not too much to say that he was already famous among the small but choice coterie of nautical experts when, in 1834, he published the first of his invaluable formal works on Navigation. This gave him at once a great reputation and brought him countless congratulations and letters of thanks and approval from all the great shipping centers of the earth. His contributions under the pen name, "Harry Bluff", published in the "Southern Literary Messenger", produced reforms of many valuable sorts in the naval service of the United States and at the Naval Academy (regarded by many authorities as owing its inception to the "Harry Bluff" essays, his new work was at once adopted as a text-book as it also was in Europe.

From this time onward, Maury was a marked man. His advance in his profession was as rapid as circumstances allowed, his reputation grew with every new performance, and, he was, in 1842, placed in charge of the Depot of Charts in Washington, a bureau which he promptly developed into the National Observatory and Hydrographic Department of the United States.

Here, with the necessary equipment and records, he put into execution the design formulated as early as 1831, the making of his "Wind and Current Charts" and "The Sailing Directions". The use of the Charts and Directions was commonly estimated by the British Association to have reduced the time between principal points about 30 per cent., and the saving in money to the commerce of the world was simply incalculable. By general consent the name, "Pathfinder of the Seas", was bestowed upon him, and European societies and governments vied with each other in testifying their appreciation of his services to mankind.

Out of his work in these Charts has grown all the present accurate knowledge of currents and tides; out of his Weather Observation and Forecasts has sprung up the Weather Bureau contrivances of the world; and out of his suggestions of 1855 have come all the "steamer lanes"

did Feb. 1, 1913

May 14th, 1915

to the Association at Washington, D. C. in 1881. The Association was organized in 1881 and the first meeting was held in 1882. The Association was organized in 1881 and the first meeting was held in 1882. The Association was organized in 1881 and the first meeting was held in 1882.

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Out of his work in these Charts has grown all the present accurate knowledge of currents and tides; out of his Weather Observation and Forecasts has sprung up the Weather Bureau contrivances of the world; and out of his suggestions of 1855 have come all the "Steamer lanes".

by which the oceans are laced. It would be endless to enumerate all the services which mankind now owes, either in completeness or in inception, to Matthew Fontaine Maury. Nearly seventy years ago, he had worked out a plan for the Isthmian Canal; with his friend Brooke, he contrived the deep sea sounding apparatus, and his observations first made possible the ocean cable, to the perfection of which Cyrus Field generously declared that "England furnished the money and Maury the brains".

There is no lack of appreciation of Matthew Fontaine Maury save in his own country. England and France and Russia and Germany and Spain and the Low Countries decorated him for international services, the chests of his family were filled with diplomas and medals and ribbons of honor, and his library was rich with volumes bestowed by foreign societies, bearing in many cases presentation addresses of the most striking sort.

It is only in America that justice has never been done to Maury's services since the time when in the flood tide of his successes all men united to do him honor. Now in the name of the inestimable benefits which he has conferred upon mankind, the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association lays upon the Electors of the Hall of Fame the sacred duty of voicing for America that gratitude which thus far, has found no adequate expression.

Done by order of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association, this 11th day of May, 1915.

Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Secretary

Miss Maria Blair, President

Miss Jane Meade Rutherford, Vice-President

Mrs. Decatur Axtell

Mrs. John Howard Southall

Mrs. Beverly T. Crump

Mrs. Thomas Catesby Jones

"

"

"

"

I heartily approve of the purpose of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association as set out in the foregoing address.

H. C. Stuart,
Governor of Virginia.

James Keith,
President Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Approved on behalf of the Executive Committee of the "Virginia Historical Society".

W. Gordon McCabe,
President.

At 7:00 pm

11.7 Henry
 11.7 Henry
 11.7 Henry

May we not hope that you
will designate W. F. Harvey
as "M. D." in your nomenclature
of dentists?
Sincerely,
Becky

Chicago, June 12, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

President Judson desires me to
acknowledge your letter of May 14th regarding
nominations for the Hall of Fame.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

President W. Gordon McCabe
1014 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia.



New York,

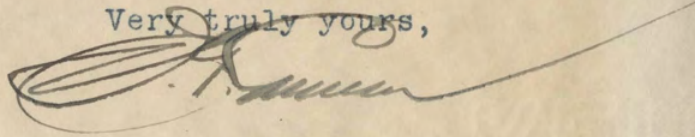
May 18th 1915.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith matter bearing on the selection of the name of Mark Hopkins for the Hall of Fame. That he acquired national fame if not otherwise apparent as it clearly is, is evidenced by the fact that his head, alone representing educators, has been placed on the new bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington.

It will be an incentive to young men to teach, to know that while they can not expect to gather riches, they may by excelling, attain wide and lasting renown.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. P. Judson", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Harry P. Judson, LL.D.,
University,
Chicago, Ill.

(COPY)

7
June 21, 1915.

Electors of the Hall of Fame,

Dear Sirs:-

We the undersigned, members of the Free Baptist denomination, now affiliated in the larger Baptist body, respectfully petition you to elect for a place in the Hall of Fame the name of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., the first missionary to Burma, a distinguished American, heroic in personal service, leader of men in the organization of co-operative missionary movements, and pioneer in the civilization and Christianization of heathen races. Believing Dr. Judson worthily entitled to this high honor, we crave favorable consideration for his name.

(Signed)

Respectfully yours,

Joseph W. Mauck

Emeline B. Cheney

Thomas H. Stacy

Harriet A. Deering

Sarah C. G. Avery

Henry M. Ford

Rivington D. Lord

Carl E. Milliken

Henry T. McDonald

Libbie C. Griffin

W. J. Fulton

Lucy P. Durgin

Mary A. W. Bachelder

Lindley M. Webb

Alfred Wms. Anthony,

Members of the Conference Board of the
General Conference of Free Baptists.

The above is a true copy with autograph signatures.

Alfred Wms. Anthony

(COPY)

June 21, 1915.

Members of the Hall of Fame.

Dear Sirs:-

We the undersigned, members of the Free Baptist denomination, now affiliated in the larger Baptist body, respectfully petition you to elect for a place in the Hall of Fame the name of Rev. Abraham Johnson, D. D., the first missionary to Burma, a distinguished American, heroic in personal service, leader of men in the organization of co-operative missionary movements, and pioneer in the civilization and Christianization of heathen races. Believing Dr. Johnson worthy entitled to this high honor, we crave favorable consideration for his name.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

Emeline B. Cheney
Harriet A. Deering
Henry M. Ford
Carl E. Milliken
Lizzie C. Griffin
Lucy R. Morgan
Lindley M. Webb

Joseph W. Marsh
Thomas H. Stacy
Sarah C. G. Avery
Rivington D. Ford
Henry T. McDonald
W. L. Palfen
Mary A. W. Bachelder
Alfred Wm. Anthony

Members of the Conference Board of the
General Conference of Free Baptists.

The above is a true copy with autograph signatures.

Joseph W. Marsh

Joseph W. Mauck, LL. D., is President of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, President of the General Conference of Free Baptists, Vice-President of the American Baptist Publication Society, etc.

Thomas H. Stacy, D. D., Concord, N. H., is a member of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Clerk of the Conference Board of of the General Conference of Free Baptists, etc.

Mrs. Sarah C. G. Avery, Ashland, N. H., is prominent in the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

Rivington D. Lord, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., is Recording Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, etc.

Henry T. McDonald is President of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

W. J. Fulton, D. D. is Treasurer of Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary A. W. Bachelder is the widow of Prof. Kingsbury Bachelder of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

Mrs. Emeline B. Cheney is the widow of President O. B. Cheney D. D., Founder of Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Miss Harriet A. Deering is prominent in religious and philanthropic work in Portland, Maine.

Henry M. Ford, D. D., Pittsfield, Maine, was formerly Corresponding Secretary of the General Conference of Free Baptists.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Island Falls, Me., was recently President of the Maine Senate, and is now Candidate for Governor.

Mrs. Libbie C. Griffin, Keuka Park, N. Y., is a returned missionary from Bengal, India.

Mrs. Lucy P. Durgin, Winnebago, Minn., is President of the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

Lindley M. Webb, Esq., Attorney, Portland, Maine, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference Board of the General Conference of Free Baptists, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Alfred Wms. Anthony, Lewiston, Maine, formerly Professor in Bates College, is Special Joint Secretary of the Baptist and Free Baptist Benevolent Societies, Chairman of the Commission on State and Local Federations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, etc.

Joseph W. Manok, Jr., D., is President of Hilldale College, Hilldale, Michigan, President of the General Conference of Free Baptists, Vice-President of the American Baptist Publication Society, etc.

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Alfred Wms. Anthony, Lewiston, Maine, formerly Professor in Bates College, is Special Joint Secretary of the Baptist and Free Baptist Benevolent Societies, Chairman of the Commission on State and Local Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, etc.

Chicago, June 25, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

In the absence of President Harry Pratt Judson I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the letter addressed to the Electors of the Hall of Fame. On the President's return to the city the letter will be placed on his desk.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.

Mr. Alfred Williams Anthony
Lewiston, Maine.

Hall of Fame

108

19 EAST 28TH STREET.

New York City,

June 9, 1915.

My dear Sir:-

Under separate cover I beg leave to submit to you as one of the electors of the Hall of Fame some data in regard to the nomination of my father, Dr. W.T.G. Morton, in connection with his part in the introduction of surgical anaesthesia and in the hope of aiding an impartial estimate of his relation to that event.

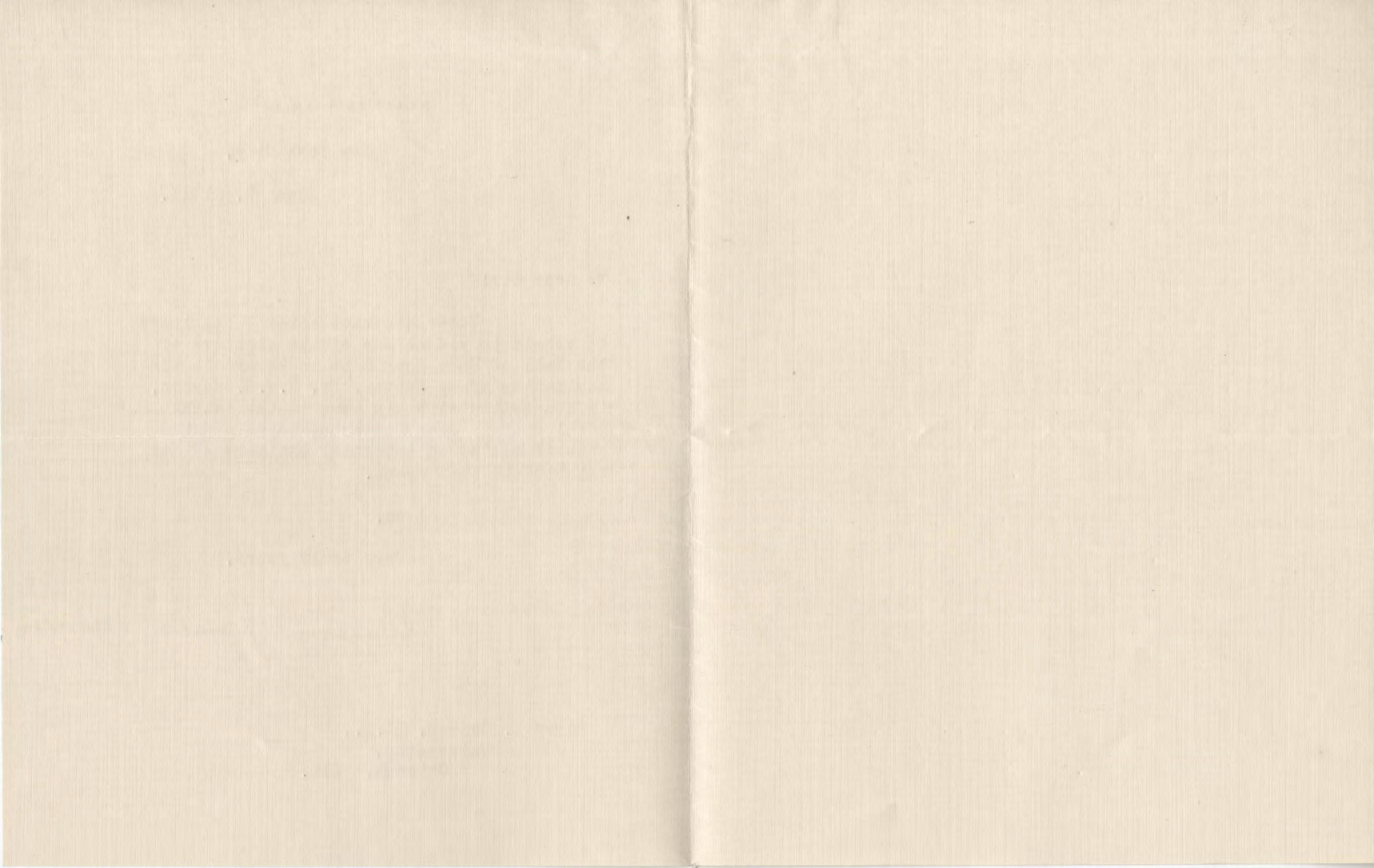
I am,

Very truly yours,

William James Morton

To

Harry P. Judson, LL.D.,
University,
Chicago, Ill.



Chicago, June 10, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received.
I shall examine with interest the statement which you
make with regard to Dr. W. T. G. Morton.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William James Morton,
19 E. 28th St., New York City.

Chicago, June 10, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received.
I shall examine with interest the statement which you
make with regard to Dr. W. T. G. Norton.
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William James Norton,
19 E. 28th St., New York City.

Leander McCormick Estate

R. HALL MCCORMICK, TRUSTEE
332 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONES { HARRISON 616
HARRISON 617

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ESTATE

Chicago, Ill., May 11th, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

In view of the nomination of Robert McCormick for a place in the Hall of Fame, I am sending you by todays mail a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Robert McCormick Inventor".

This pamphlet is for the most part identical with a pamphlet placed in the hands of the electors in 1910, but in addition includes information relating to Mr. John F. Greenlee, recently deceased.

I trust this pamphlet will be of value in determining your vote in favor of Robert McCormick, my grandfather, whose genius evolved the idea of a reaping machine, and whose patience and industry finally brought it to a successful completion.

Yours very truly,

RHMcC/K

R. Hall McCormick

Franklin D. Roosevelt

W. HALL MCCORMICK TRUST

333 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE: HARRISON 515
HARRISON 517

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genius evolved the idea of a reaping machine, and whose persistence
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Yours very truly,

WHD/K

Ithaca, N. Y., July 5, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

The name of a scholar, statesman, missionary, and translator of the Holy Bible into Japanese, the late Guido Fridolin Verbeck has been mentioned as worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame. To aid you in deciding upon his merits, I beg to speak from nearly fifty years knowledge of the Japanese and their country and of their history and developement, and also from intimate acquaintance with Dr. Verbeck. I was witness of his labors and a fellow-worker with him in the modern awakening and regeneration of Japan.

Guido Fridolin Verbeck, born in Holland, January 23rd, 1830, son of a burgomaster, received his literary education at Zeist and his technical training in Delft. Coming to America, in 1852, he was already the master of the Dutch, French, German and English languages possessed of a scientific and technical education. After several years life in the western states, he felt called to the gospel ministry, and entering the Auburn Theological Seminary, made an excellent record as a scholar in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. He was selected by the Reformed Church in America to be one of their first missionaries to Japan, where he arrived after a voyage of 127 days. Instead of settling in the larger seaport of Yokohama, Verbeck voluntarily chose to go to Nagasaki which was rich in historic associations and nearer to the intellectual young men who looked to the future. Though less important commercially, Nagasaki was the centre of a great region in which the brightest young men of Japan, who had their faces set to the West, were most numerous. Wisely seeing that more could be accomplished

Kobe, N. Y., July 8, 1915.

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with boys and young men rather than with the older who were fixed in their opinions and habits, he began teaching these youths. During nine years he had under his direct personal charge scores, yes, hundreds, of young men whom he instructed in the usual branches of literature and science. Thus he gained a great personal control over the men who afterwards, in large numbers, became eminent in the new government, formed in 1868, which abolished feudalism and adopted the reforms of modern civilization in many instances at the direct suggestion of Guido Verbeck. Mr. Verbeck made it a point to explain clearly to these eager young men what such modern ideas as representative government, peaceful diplomacy, the freedom of the press, toleration of religion and full freedom of conscience were. His engineering knowledge, joined to his great linguistic ability, and his experiences gained on three continents, enabled him to show these future statesmen the importance of such things as public hygiene, popular education and the social advantages which spring from a high state of civilization, in which the people are trusted with power as fast and as fully as they are able to use it.

When the revolution of 1868, which began the new government took place, Verbeck, at considerable personal risk, started for Kyoto and saw some of the new men in power. He suggested to them the prompt carrying out of measures which he had long proposed, viz: that Japanese students should be sent in considerable numbers to Europe and America, that foreign teachers, in every department of human knowledge and achievement, should be brought out to Japan; and that an embassy direct from the Emperor, consisting of officers of the highest rank, with a staff of secretaries, should visit the Treaty Powers and study the civilization of the West.

Between 1870 and 1900 about five thousand foreign persons

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of ability and expertness called out from the various countries, served the Japanese. Called by the new government in Tokyo to be President of the Imperial University, he organized this institution, planned the curriculum, selected teachers, and also wrought out a plan of popular education for the whole empire. He also wrote elaborate papers on the subjects on which the Japanese sought information and on themes entirely new to them, concerning which they wished to be enlightened. He put many ideas into their heads that were totally new to them. He translated into Japanese most of the constitutions of European and American States and some of the greatest of the world's greatest political documents. For years he was a constant adviser, and I may say, factotum, to the new government. I was for four years the constant witness, for I lived, part of the time, in his own house, of his amazing toil and powers of tact and penetration. He protested against the persecution of Christians, advised government ministers on points of international law, and, in manifold ways, interpreted to them western civilization.

In his missionary work, after leaving the service of the government, he translated the Bible, wrote a History of Foreign Missions in Japan, composed linguistic and critical works, and gave nearly forty years of service to the Japanese nation. He was so highly appreciated that the Emperor granted him what was then a unique privilege, - the right to travel with his family in any part of Japan. When he died, on the 10th of March, 1898, the Emperor, who had decorated Verbeck as the friend of the nation, sent \$500 to his family to defray the funeral expenses and ordered two companies of the Imperial Guard to escort his body to the grave. The leading men of Japan attended his funeral. The city of Tokyo deeded a burial lot, and his friends and students erected a

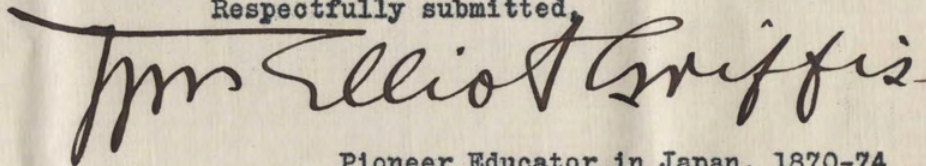
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noble monument to his memory.

I may be mistaken, but I believe that no other single person had so much to do with the modern re-creation of Japan. I have stated these truths in detail in my biography of the great man, "Verbeck of Japan," and trust that the facts will speak for themselves, for a Hall of Fame ought to commemorate not only locally deserving of honor, but also those who have helped to make the race one and to unite in harmony the Orient and the Occident.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. M. Elliot Griffiths". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and "M".

Pioneer Educator in Japan, 1870-74
and formerly of the Imperial University
of Tokyo.

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honor, but also those who have helped to make the race one and to unite
in harmony the Orient and the Occident.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. William Verboek

Pioneer Researcher in Japan, 1870-74
and formerly of the Imperial University
of Tokyo.

Dover, Delaware
July 29th 1915.

THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNION
OFFICE OF THE REGENT

Dear Sir:-

In the name of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association I make in reference to the qualifications of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham for a place in the Hall of Fame. & She did more to promote patriotism than any other American woman. The United States Government & the State of Virginia refused to buy Mount Vernon. Miss Cunningham appealed to her country women to take up the work of raising the necessary purchase money (\$200,000), that the House and Tomb of Washington might be rescued from ruin. In response to her appeals patriotic enthusiasm swept over the country, & in 1858 Mount Vernon became the property of the Association which holds it in trust for the Nation. The influence of her life work will never die out, as all realize who visit Mount Vernon & see it restored to its original state of quiet, dignified simplicity. There alone may one learn something of what the house life of Washington must have been. The pledges given

by Miss Cunningham to the
Nation, fifty-two years ago, have all
been kept. The work of restoration
was begun under her leadership.
Since her death in 1875, the restorations
have been completed. The high
standards established by Miss
Cunningham, which have characterized
the management, will always be
maintained, & Mount Vernon will
be kept forever sacred to the
memory of Washington.

Judge George Tray graciously
consents to my enclosing to you a
copy of his important letter to me.

Very truly yours -
(Mrs) Harriet Clayton Comeggs.
Regent.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Dr. Henry P. Judson.
University of Chicago
Chicago -
Illinois.

Copy

Wilmington, Delaware
June 22 - 1915-

Miss Harriet C. Conuegys - Regent
Mount Vernon Ladies Association
Worm, Delaware.

Dear Miss Conuegys:

It seems to me that the opportunity is offered to do a long delayed and merited honor to the memory of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, whose patriotic inspiration the Country owes the preservation of Mount Vernon, as its most valued National monument. It was not an ephemeral

I understand that the
Electors constituted for that
purpose, are now about
to select the name of
some person worthy of a
niche in the Hall of Fame.

What better selection could
be made at this time
than that of a woman whose
work has been so
conspicuous and endearing?

Yours sincerely

(Signed) J. W. Gray

emotion that produced this
great result. It required the
genius and untiring effort
of a more than ordinarily
capable woman to make
a successful appeal to
the indifferent and apathetic
spirit of the time in which
she lived. The organization
of our Society was a
woman's work, and by it
Miss Cunningham has become
the inspiring protagonist of
the beneficent activities
of women ever since.

Chicago, August 7, 1915

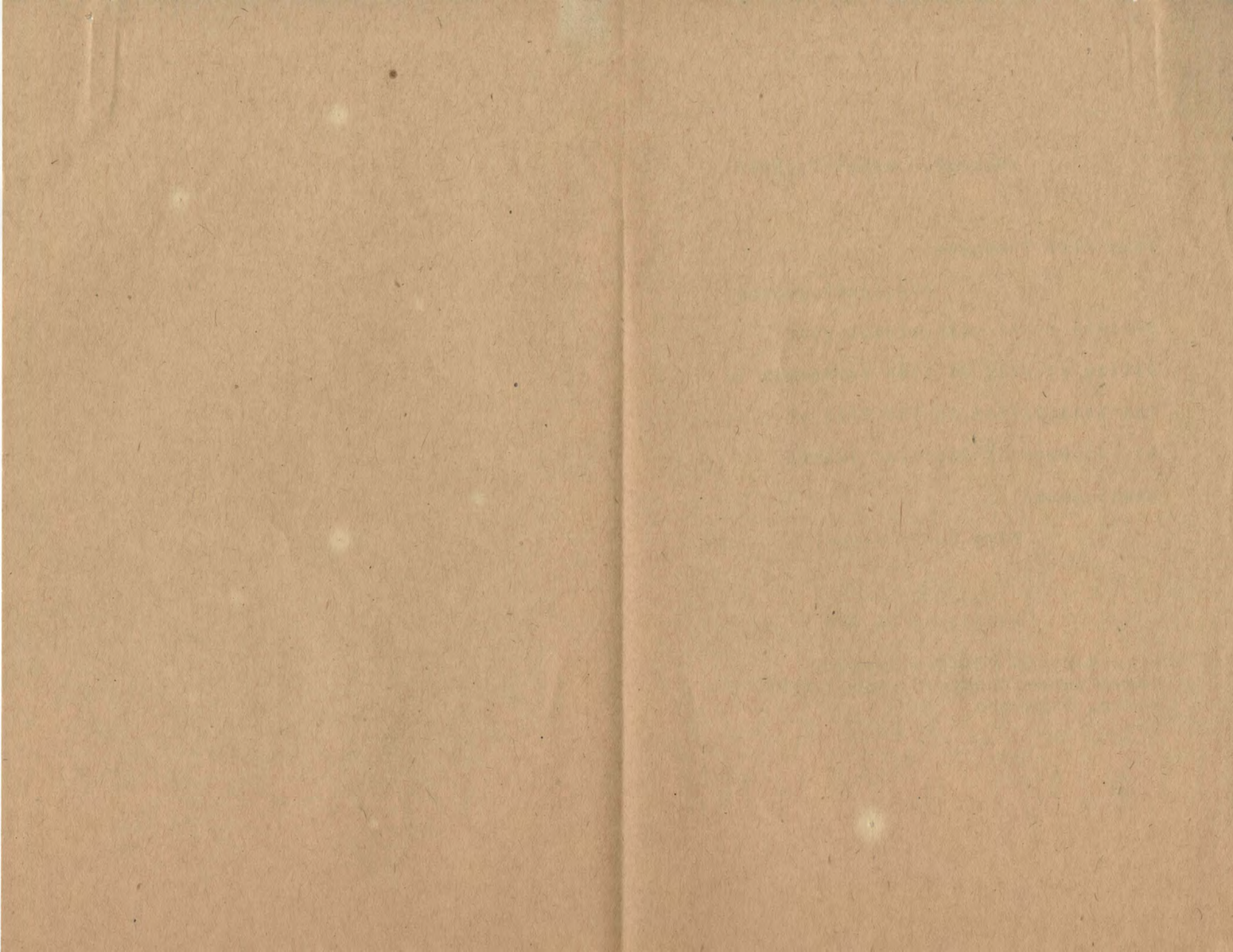
Dear Miss Comegys:

President Judson
desires me to acknowledge your
letter of July 29 with reference to
the inscription in the Hall of Fame
of the name of Miss Ann Pamela
Cunningham.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association
Dover, Delaware





Athens Georgia July 1. 1915

Harry P. Judson, L.L.D.
University
Chicago
Ill.

Dear Sir:

The name of Dr. Crawford W. Long
now generally recognized by the medical profession
as the first to discover and employ surgical anaesthesia
is before the Electors of the Hall of Fame.
The name of Dr. W. J. G. Morton whose use of anaesthesia
four years and a half later than Dr. Long's received
thirty six votes at the last election in 1910.
As facts of the great discovery are not generally known
outside of the profession, and as an ex parte statement
of Dr. Morton's claims has been circulated among the
Electors, you are earnestly requested to read the
history of the discovery by Dr. E. M. Magruder, which I am
sending you under another cover, proving Dr. Long's claims.
At the request of the Anaesthetic Section of the British
Medical Association July 1910, Dr. Long's original
papers and affidavits were submitted to five of the
most noted anaesthetists for examination. The evidence
of Dr. Long's claims to be the discoverer of anaesthesia
were pronounced to be without a flaw. These papers
were exhibited later in the British Medical Museum.
Two of the examiners Dr. George Fry of Dublin and
Dr. Dudley Buxton of London have since read papers
before the Royal Society of Medicine enthusiastically
advocating the claims of Dr. Long.

Respectfully

(Mrs.) Frances Long Taylor

